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228-61

RIVERDALE

2,4-D GRANULES

A SELECTIVE WEED KILLER

For control of broadleaf weeds and certain seedling grasses. Also for use in lakes and ponds for the control of certain aquatic weeds.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Isooctyl Ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic*.....	28.9%
INERT INGREDIENTS.....	71.1%
TOTAL.....	100.0%

\*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent 19.18%. Isomer Specific by AOAC Method

ACCEPTED  
JUN 9 1986  
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 228-61

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid inhalation and contact with eyes, skin and clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water except as stated in this label. Do not apply at rates higher than recommended. Excessive amounts in the soil may temporarily stop seed germination or plant growth. Do not use on light, sandy soils. Do not use on other crops. If regular insecticide spreader is used to apply Riverdale 2,4-D Granules, be sure to clean equipment thoroughly before other use. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of waste.

Riverdale 2,4-D Granules will injure vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit plants, ornamentals, cotton, soybean, and other desirable plants. Make application on cornland in such a way that drifting particles or run off water from rain or irrigation will not come in contact with these plants. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes. At higher temperatures, vapors may cause injury to sensitive plants growing nearby.

Use of this product for water weed control may cause decaying vegetation to deplete the supply of oxygen, causing suffocation of fish. Follow directions carefully when using for aquatic purposes.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

IN MIDWESTERN CORN BELT: For pre-emergence application to aid control of annual grasses such as large and small Foxtail (Pigeon grass), Crabgrass, Barnyardgrass; broad-leaved weeds such as Smartweed, Sunflower, Wild Mustard, Cocklebur, Bindweed, Dandelion, Morningglory, Pigweed, Tarweed, Ragweed, Wild radish, Pennyworts, Plantains, Healall, Chicory, Yellow star thistle, Lambsquarter, and watergrass.

2,4-D Granules should be applied preferably at corn planting time. It may, however, also be applied just before corn emerges through the soil. Plant corn at least 2 inches deep when using preemergence 2,4-D applications. This will aid in preventing injury from leaching of weed killer. With this treatment, one should not expect season-long control. It is intended to control grasses for 3-4 weeks so that the corn seedlings can get started without competition. It has very little effect on established broadleaf weeds over 6 inches tall; and none at all on grassy weeds once they have germinated.

Use 10 pounds, 2,4-D Granules per acre applying to soil from time of planting up to 2 days before corn seedlings emerge. This application is on a broadcast basis and equivalent to 2 pounds of actual 2,4-D (Acid) equivalent. For band or row application approximately 14 inches wide, apply 3 1/2 pounds 2,4-D Granules per acre on 40 inch rows.

IN CRANBERRIES: For pre-emergence application to control annual broad-leaved weeds in bearing cranberry marshes, apply at a rate of 10 to 20 lbs. per acre (2 to 4 lbs. 2,4-D equivalent per acre). Application should be made broadcast in the spring after removal of the winter flood from the dormant vines. Weeds controlled are Common Ragweed, Sticktight, Tearthumb, Smartweed, Northern Saint Johnsonwort, and common species of Annual Smartweed. Careful distribution of the granules is necessary if adequate control is to be obtained. Granules may also be distributed on ice over plants prior to Spring thaw. (For Wisconsin area.)

IN LAKES AND PONDS: 2,4-D Granules are recommended for control of certain specified water weeds listed below. Best results with 2,4-D are likely to be obtained where water conditions are acid and there is no flow and little or no water movement. In ponds and lakes with excessive movement, it may be possible to draw down the water for a few days just before and after treatment.

RATE OF APPLICATION (100 pounds per acre is equivalent to 1 pound per 430 square feet)

WEEDS	RATE PER ACRE	WEEDS	RATE PER ACRE
Arrowhead(sagittaria spp)	200 lbs.	Waterweed(Elodea or Anacharis)	200 lbs.
Bladderwort(Utriculatia spp)	100-150 lbs.	Waterchestnut(Trapa natans)	100 lbs.
Bulrush(Scirpus spp.)	200 lbs.	Watermilfoil(Myriophyllum spp.)	100-150 lbs.
Coontail or Hornwort (Ceratophyllum demersum)	200 lbs.	Water Smartweed(Polygonum spp.)	200 lbs.
Creeping Waterprimrose (Jussiaea repens)	200 lbs.	White Waterlily(Nymphaea spp.)	150 lbs.
Pickerelweed(Pontederia spp.)	200 lbs.	Naiad(najas flexilis)	200 lbs.
Spatterdock, Cow Lily, Yellow Water Lily(Nuphar spp.)	150 lbs.	Pondweed(Potamogeton spp.)*	200 lbs.
Burreed(Sparganium spp.)	200 lbs.	Watershield(Brasenia spp.)	150-200 lbs.

\*Check with state weed control service as results depend much on species and environment.

Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards because this leaves untreated areas into which fish will migrate. These untreated areas may be treated after the vegetation in the originally treated areas has thoroughly decayed, approximately 2-3 months. Distribute the granules evenly over the quiet water surface infested with weeds, either by hand or using a mechanical spreader attached to a boat. The granules settle to the water bottom around the roots and stems. Effects on water weeds will be evidenced in 4 to 10 weeks depending on water temperature and other factors. Control can be obtained for approximately 1 to 3 years. Easy applications can be made on ice surfaces just before Spring thaw occurs. Early Spring when aquatic growth is most active gives best results.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS: Always check with State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service specialist so as to comply with existing regulations reference the introduction of chemicals into water for aquatic weed control, and also to check on local variations of rates required. If a pond or lake is very weedy and the entire area requires treatment, do only one-half at a time and wait until weeds are dead and well rotted before treating the other half. This avoids excessive weed decomposition which would reduce oxygen levels in the water to a point harmful to fish life. Do not allow chemical to be applied to adjacent desirable shoreline vegetation. Observe other handling and storage precautions listed elsewhere on label. Do not use treated waters for domestic or irrigation purposes, or for making up spray to be applied to crops and desirable plants.

2,4-D may cause off flavor in fish for some days after application, therefore, apply early before fishing season begins.

Consult your State Fish and Game Agency before applying this product.

ORNAMENTAL TURF: (such as lawns, golf courses, cemeteries, and parkways) To control Wild onion and broad-leaved weeds such as Dandelion, Plantain, Ivy, Bitterweed, and Dogfennel, apply 10 to 15 lbs. of granules per acre in early spring when shoots are young and actively growing, using a mechanical spreader. Repeat application in one month to control skipped spots.

DO NOT USE on Bentgrass, St. Augustinegrass, Dichondra, Carpetgrass, or newly plugged or seeded turf.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Always store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides or fungicides. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Do not stack more than two pallets high. If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked, clean up all spilled material.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay away from smoke.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF DAMAGES

Seller warrants that this material conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use and Buyer assumes the risk of any use contrary to such directions. SELLER MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED FITNESS OR OF MERCHANTABILITY, AND NO AGENT OF SELLER IS AUTHORIZED TO DO SO EXCEPT IN WRITING WITH A SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO THIS WARRANTY. In no event shall Seller's liability for any breach of warranty exceed the purchase price of the material as to which a claim is made.

E.P.A. REG. NO. 228-61

NET WT. 50 LBS.

E.P.A. EST. NO. 228-IL-1

MANUFACTURED BY  
RIVERDALE CHEMICAL COMPANY  
CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILLIONIS 60411