CAUTION: Keep Out Of Reach Of Children

Harmful If Swallowed.

This product may cause skin irritation. Avoid inhaling spray mist. Avoid contact with the eyes, skin or clothing. Flush eyes with clear water and get prompt medical attention.

Do not allow solution or spray drift to contact desirable plants. Among crops highly susceptible to 2,4-D injury are cotton, tobacco, blackeyed peas, beans, tomatoes, melons, other vegetables, grapes, fruit trees and some ornamentals. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift than fine mist sprays.

Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity.

It is difficult to clean 2,4-D from sprayers and other equipment; therefore, it is best to use a separate sprayer for applications where even a trace of this chemical may cause injury.

Do not reuse shipping containers. Return empty drums to reconditioner or destroy by perforating or crushing and burying in safe place away from water supplies. Avoid contamination of water intended for irrigation and domestic use.

Do not transport with or store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides or fungicides.

Store at temperatures above 32°F. If allowed to freeze, remix before using. This does not destroy the efficiency of this product.

Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D.

Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

NOTICE

Riverdale Chemical Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on this label. Seller makes no warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risk of use and/or handling of this material which such use and/or handling is contrary to label instructions.

E.P.A. Reg. No. 228-145

Net Contents Gallons

[redacted] COMPANY

ACCEPTED
May 1, 1973
UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE ACT
228-145 REGISTERED SUBJECT
TO LABELLED COMMENTS.

Riverdale
WEEDESTROY AM-40
AMINE SALT

Contains 4 Pounds 2, 4-D Acid Per Gallon

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	49.8%
INERT INGREDIENTS	50.2%
TOTAL	100.0%

*Equivalent to 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid — 41.4%

CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN See Other Precautions On Side Panel

A SELECTIVE WEED KILLER

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Mix the recommended amount of product with sufficient water to obtain good spray coverage. DO NOT MIX this product with oil. Best results are obtained when spraying is done while the weeds are young and actively growing.

CONTROLS THESE WEEDS

Canada Thistle	Annual Mustards and Yellow Rocket	Bindweed	Wild Radish
Wild Onion	Witchweed	St. Johnswort	Redroot Pigweed
Dandelion	Indiana Mallow or Velvetleaf	Wild Garlic	Kochia
Plantains	Galinsoga	Chicory	Cocklebur
Ground Ivy	Common and Giant Ragweeds	Stinging Nettle	Lambsquarters
Pennywort		Gumweed	Bidens or Beggarticks
Healall		Burdock	Blessed Thistle
		Poison Hemlock	

SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

For control of broad-leaved susceptible weeds in crops tolerant to 2,4-D, apply this product in sufficient water to give uniform coverage of the weeds. Volume of water depends largely on type of spray equipment. DO NOT use on crops underseeded with legumes. DO NOT use on light sandy soil.

GRASSES: In established pastures*, turf and lawns, use 2 to 3 pints per acre — the light rate on more easily injured grasses. For small areas, use 3/4 to 1 fluid ounce (1-1/2 to 2 tablespoons) per 1,000 sq. ft.; mix in 3 to 5 gallons of water and apply uniformly over the area. Fall or spring is best time to treat. Repeated treatments may be needed for less susceptible weeds. Treatments will kill or injure alfalfa, sweet clover and other legumes. White clover (including Ladino) may be injured by a light application, but recovers; repeated treatment will kill it. In some areas Dichondra, bent grasses, carpet, bullalo and St. Augustine grasses may be injured. Usually colonial bents are more tolerant than creeping types; and velvets are most easily injured. In grass seed fields use 1 to 2 pints per acre — the higher rate where weed stands are heavy and for hard-to-kill species. Make application in spring before head comes into boot. In new seedings of grasses tolerant to 2,4-D, use 1/2 to 1-1/2 pints per acre — the light rate when only easy-to-kill weeds are present; treat after grass has tillered.

*Do not graze dairy animals within 7 days after application.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE (Continued)

WHEAT AND BARLEY: In spring sown grains from five-leaf stage (or when 6 inches high) to early boot stage, apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. In winter grains apply 1 to 2 pints per acre in the spring from fully tillered to early boot stage.

OATS: This crop is more sensitive to 2,4-D than other grains and should be sprayed in the spring when well established and tillered and before jointing; use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre after crop has reached the dough stage.

SORGHUM — Post-emergence: Apply 1 pint per acre when sorghum is 4 to 10 inches tall, according to state recommendations. Use drop pipes to keep spray off sorghum plants when sorghum is over 10 inches high.

CORN: Apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. Do not use for pre-emergence application. Use lower rate on inbreds. Corn is susceptible to injury shortly after emergence and after unfolding of leaves; do not spray during this period nor after first tassels appear. Spray must strike tops of weeds but should not drench corn plants. Use drop nozzles when corn is over 10 inches tall to place spray below its tops. For resistant weeds use up to 2 pints per acre though corn injury may result. Do not cultivate soon after spraying while corn is brittle.

SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL:

Where crops are not involved such as Roadsides, Fence Rows, Rights-of-Way and Similar Places, use 1/2 to 1 gallon of this product per acre in sufficient water to thoroughly wet weeds. Bindweed, whitetop, perennial sowthistle, blue lettuce, bur ragweed, Canada thistle and other noxious perennials somewhat resistant to 2,4-D will require repeated treatments to kill. Apply on vigorous spring growth to early bloom stage.

To control small areas of weedy plants, such as willows, honeysuckle, Virginia creeper, alders, and others susceptible to 2,4-D use 1/2 to 1 gal. in 100 gals. water; spray to thoroughly wet plants when in full leaf. Re-treat as necessary for control of regrowth and seedlings. In general, it is better to cut tall weedy growth and spray suckers when 2 to 4 ft. high.

Local conditions may affect the use of this chemical. consult State Agricultural Extension or Experiment Station Weed Specialists for specific recommendations for local weed problems and for information on possible lower dosages.