

228-145

RIVERDALE

WEDESTROY AM-40
AMINE SALT

REGISTERED
MAY 10 1983

A SELECTIVE WEED KILLER

228 145

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

*Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid..	47.3%
INERT INGREDIENTS.....	<u>52.7%</u>
TOTAL.....	100.0%

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent: 39.3% 3.8 lbs./gal.
Isomer Specific by AOAC Method No. 6.D01-5

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

- If Swallowed: Get Medical Attention.
- If On Skin: Wash Skin With Soap and Water.
- If In Eyes: Flush Eyes With Water for 15 Minutes And Get Medical Attention.

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
~~SEE ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS ON SIDE PANELS~~

MANUFACTURED BY:
RIVERDALE CHEMICAL COMPANY
Chicago Heights, Illinois

Net Contents Gallons

E.P.A. Reg. No. 228-145
E.P.A. Est. No. 228-IL-1

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**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARD TO HUMANS AND
DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

CAUTION:

THIS PRODUCT MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid inhaling vapor or spray mist.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD AS SPECIFIED ON THIS LABEL.

Do not apply directly to water, except as specified on this label. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area.

Spray equipment used in applying this product should be thoroughly cleaned before using for any other purpose. Use repeated flushing with soap and warm water or suitable chemical cleaner. It is best to use a separate sprayer for application of insecticides and fungicides.

Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

This product will kill or seriously injure many desirable forms of vegetation. Do not apply directly to flowers, fruits, vegetables, grapes, ornamentals, cotton or other desirable plants. Do not use when there is hazard from drifting mists. (Coarse sprays are less likely to drift.) Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Avoid use of small-diameter nozzles.

Do not contaminate water used for domestic or irrigation purposes. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth.

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

Do not graze or range treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated grain to livestock.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

1. PROHIBITIONS

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage, disposal or cleaning of equipment. Do not store near other pesticides or seeds. Open dumping is prohibited.

2. PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to Federal or approved state procedures under subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

3. CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other approved state and local procedures.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Mix the recommended amount of product with indicated amount of 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, Wild Onion, Dandelion, Plantains, Ground Ivy, Pennywort, Healall, Annual Mustards and Yellow Rocket, Witchweed, Indiana Mallow or Velvet Leaf, Galinsoga, Common and Giant Ragweed, Bindweed, St. Johnswort, Wild Garlic, Chicory, Stinging Nettle, Gumweed, Burdock, Poison Hemlock, Wild Radish, Red Root Pigweed, Kochia, Cocklebur, Lambsquarters, Bidens or Beggarticks, Blessed Thistle, and others **broadleaf WEEDS.**

SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS:

For control of broadleaved 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. Adding a wetting agent, or other surfactant-~~DO NOT~~ **CLEARLY FOR APPLICATION TO GRASSING CROPS.** The spray may increase effectiveness on weeds, but also may reduce selectivity to crops resulting in crop damage.

GRASSES:

In established pastures*, ^{PERMANENT} turf and lawns, use 1 to 2 quarts Riverdale Weeddestroy AM-40 in 15 to 30 gallons of water per acre. Use 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 1 to 3 gallons of water and apply uniformly over the areas. Fall or spring is the 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 treatments will kill it. In some areas Dichondra, bent grasses, carpet, buffalo, 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 in 15 to 30 gallons of water per acre. Use 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 in 15 to 30 gallons of water per acre. Use 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.

CORN:

Pre-emergence (For annual grasses and broadleaf weeds) Apply to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on very light, sandy soil. Use 2 to 4 pints in 15 to 30 gallons of water per acre.

Post-emergence: (For Broadleaf Weed Control) Apply 1/2 to 1 pint

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in 8 to 15 gallons of water per acre. Use low rates 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.

Note: Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult the Seed Company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for this information.

Preharvest: After the hard dough or denting stage, apply by air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production, and control tall weeds such as bindweed, cocklebur, dogbane, jimsonweed, ragweed, sunflower, velvetleaf, and fines that interfere with harvesting. Use 1 to 2 pints in 5 to 30 gallons of water per acre.
Note: Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application.

WITH LIQUID NITROGEN SOLUTIONS: For late season control of young smartweeds, cocklebur, annual morning glory and other annual broadleaf weeds less than 1 inch high. Field should be as clean as possible and corn 20 to 30 inches tall. Apply 1 pint with 80 to 120 lbs. Nitrogen per acre, the spray must be prepared by first adding the required amount of liquid nitrogen solution to spray tank. Next dilute 1 pint of Riverdale Weeddestroy AM-40 with 2 quarts clean water for each acre to be treated with one tankful. Start the tank agitator and (slowly) add the diluted 2,4-D solution. Spray immediately, maintaining continuous agitation until spray tank is empty. Direct the spray to lower 3" to 4" of corn stalk.

Use spray equipment designated to handle corrosive liquid nitrogen solutions. After spraying, remove any remaining solution and rinse spray rig thoroughly with water. Mix only one tank at a time. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

SORGHUM (MILO) - POSTEMERGENCE

Apply 1 pint Riverdale Weeddestroy AM-40 in 6 to 10 gallons of water 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.

WHEAT, BARLEY AND RYE:

In spring grown grains from five-leaf stage (or when 6 inches high) to early boot stage, apply 1/2 to 1 pint of this product in 5-10 gallons of water per acre. In winter grains, apply 1 to 2 pints of this product in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply in the spring from full 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 in 5-10 gallons of water per acre after crop has reached the dough stage.

SUGARCANE:

Use 1 quart of Riverdale Weedestroy AM-40 as fall and spring drill (or band) sprays in 5 to 25 gallons of water. Use 2 quarts in 5 to 25 gallons of water per acre as blanket spray throughout layby, to aid in control of Johnsongrass seedlings and susceptible broadleaf weeds.

RICE:

Use 1 to 1-1/2 quarts in 5-10 gallons of water to cover one acre when weeds are in active growth stage. Rice plants are sensitive to 2,4-D in early stages of growth; therefore it is advisable to delay spraying until second or third week after flooding. Water in the field should be shallow enough to permit direct application of the spray material to the weeds. Make all treatments well in advance of heading.

FOR AQUATIC WEEDS IN^{STILL} LAKES, PONDS, DRAINAGE DITCHES AND MARCHES:

Use 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 pints of product in 50 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Apply in enough water to wet foliage thoroughly. Application should be made when leaves are fully developed above water line and plants are actively growing. Note: Treatment of dense weed areas can result in oxygen loss from decomposition of dead weeds. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Therefore, when treating water areas, aquatic weeds control should proceed stepwise - in bands from the shore outwards. Treat only 1/3 to 1/2 of the water area in any one month. Perennial and other hard to control weeds may require a repeat application to give adequate control.

TREE INJECTION: To control hardwoods, such as oak, hickory, maple, pecan, elm, sumac, and hawthorn in forest and other non-crop areas, apply undiluted Weedestroy AM-40 in a concentrate tree injector calibrated to apply 0.75 ml. per injection. Space injections 2" apart, edge to edge, completely around the tree and close to the base. The injector bit must penetrate the inner bark. On hard-to-kill species such as Hickory, Dogwood, Red Maple, Blue Beech, and Ash, make injection 1" to 1 1/2" apart, edge to edge. Treatment may be made at any time of year.

SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL:

Where crops are not involved such as roadsides, fence rows, right-of ways, and similar places, use 1/2 to 1 gallon of this product in 15 to 50 gallons of water per acre. Thoroughly wet weeds when applying this mixture. Bindweed, whitetop, perennial sow thistle, blue lettuce, bur ragweed, Canada thistle and other noxious perennials somewhat resistant to 2,4-D will require repeated treatments to kill. Apply in 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 gallon in 100 gallons water, spray to thoroughly wet plants when in full leaf. Retreat 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 feet 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.

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 when such use and/or handling is contrary to label instructions.