WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS SUCH AS LAWNS, GOLF COURSES, CEMETERIES, PARKS, AIRFIELDS, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCH BANKS: Apply 1 to 3 quarts of RIVERSIDE 2,4-D LV4 per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. Usually 2 quarts per acre provides good weed control under average conditions. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Do not use on golf greens nor on dichondra or other broadleaf herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent and St. Augustine except for spot treating, nor on newly seeded turf until grass is well-established.

Reseeding of treated areas should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall; with fall application, reseed in the spring.

Legumes are usually damaged or killed so do not treat areas where the legumes are desired. Deeprooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same season or in subsequent years.

WITH NITROGEN SOLUTIONS: Follow local recommended per acre rates of 2,4-D and nitrogen solutions. Use 2,4-D rates above.

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

WEED CONTROL IN SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME:

Spring Wheat and Barley: Apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. Spray when grain is in full tiller stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) but before the boot stage and when weeds are small. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from early boot to the dough stage. Higher rates, up to 2 pints per acre, may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as under dry conditions especially in western areas, However, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable.

Winter Wheat and Rye: Apply 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre in the spring at the full tiller stage but before the early boot stage. For improved control of difficult weeds including wild garlic and wild onion, apply 1 to 2 pints per acre. Since these rates may injure the crop, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. For the high rates on spring wheat and barley as well as winter wheat and rye, consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

Spring Seeded Oats: Apply 1/2 pint per acre at the full tiller stage but before the early boot stage. Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and are more likely to suffer some injury.

Fall Seeded Oats (Southern) Grown for Grain: Apply 3/4 to 1 1/4 pints per acre after full tillering but before the early boot stage. Maximum control of hard-to-kill weeds may not be achieved at these rates. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

Preharvest Treatment: Apply 1 to 2 pints per acre when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to cause succulent weed growth. NOTE: Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

WITH NITROGEN SOLUTIONS: Follow local recommended per acre rates for 2,4-D and nitrogen solutions. Use 2,4-D rates for small grains as given above.

NOTE: Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.

WEED CONTROL IN CORN: Use one of the following three programs: Preemergence: Apply 1 to 2 quarts per acre to soil anytime after planting, but before corn emerges. Do not use on light sandy soil. Emergence: Apply 1 pint per acre just as corn plants are breaking ground. Postemergence: After emergence of corn, use 1/2 pint per acre. Application of 3/4 to 1 pint per acre may be needed for maximum control of some weeds but such rates are more likely to injure the corn. If corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the corn foliage as much as possible. Do not apply from the tasseling to dough stage. Do not use with oil, atrazine or other adjuvants. Crop injury is more likely to occur if corn is growing rapidly under high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. To reduce breakage of stalks from temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D, delay cultivation for 5 to 10 days after treatment. Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application. NOTE: Hybrids vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Contact seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for this information.

WITH NITROGEN SOLUTIONS: For late season control of young Smartweeds, Cocklebur, Annual Morningglory, and other annual broadleaf weeds less than 1 inch high. Field should be as clean as possible and corn 20 to 30 inches tall. Direct the spray to lower 3" to 4" of corn stalk. For each acre, mix 5/8 to 1 pint (consult local recommendations) of RIVERSIDE 2,4-D LV4 with 80 to 120 pounds of Nitrogen. Apply immediately with continuous agitation.

PREHARVEST CORN TREATMENT: After the hard dough or denting stage, apply 1 to 2 pints per acre 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 vines that interfere with harvesting. Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days following application.

CONTROL OF WILD GARLIC IN STUBBLE GRAIN FIELDS: Following the harvest of small grain or corn, wild garlic often produces new fall growth. This should be sprayed with 2 to 3 quarts per acre of RIVERSIDE 2,4-D LV4. This is a useful practice as one part of a wild garlic control program. Do not forage for 7 days following application. Do not plant any crop until 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil.

WEED CONTROL IN SORGHUM (MILO): Apply 1/2 pint per acre when sorghum is 5 to 15 inches tall. A higher rate of 3/4 to 1 pint per acre may be needed to control some weeds, but the chance for crop injury is likewise increased. Do not use with oil. Do not treat before the sorghum is 5 inches tall nor during the boot, flowering or early dough stages. If sorghum is taller than 8 inches, use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the foliage as much as possible. Temporary crop injury may occur under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. Varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D and some hybrids are quite sensitive. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Contact seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for this information.

WEED AND BRUSH CONTROL IN RANGELAND AND GRASS PASTURES: NOTE: Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application. Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired.

Bitterweed, Broomweed, Croton, Docks, Kochia, Marshelder, Muskthistle and Other Broadleaf Weeds: Use 2 quarts of RIVERSIDE 2,4-D LV4 per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. If the weeds are young and growing actively, 1 quart per acre will provide control of some species. Deeprooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years.

(Right Panel Continued)

Wild Garlic and Wild Onion: Apply 2 to 3 quarts per acre, making three applications (fall-spring-fall or sping-fall-spring) starting in late fall or early spring..

Weed Control in Newly Sprigged Coastal Bermudagrass: Apply 1 to 2 quarts per acre preemergence and/or postemergence.

Sand Shinnery Oak and Sand Sagebrush: On the oak, use 1 quart in 5 gallons of oil or in 4 gallons of water plus 1 gallon of oil per acre. Apply by aircraft between May 15 and June 15. On the sagebrush, use 1 quart in 3 gallons of oil per acre and apply by aircraft when foliage is fully expanded and the brush is actively growing.

Big Sagebrush and Rabbitbrush: Use 2 to 3 quarts per acre in 2 to 3 gallons of oil or in 3 to 5 gallons of oil-water emulsion spray. For rabbitbrush, the 3 quart rate is usually required. Brush should be leafed out and growing actively when treated. Retreatment may be needed.

Chamise, Manzanita, Buckbrush, Coastal Sage, Coyotebrush and Certain Other Chaparral Species: Use 2 to 3 quarts per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water. One gallon of fuel oil may be included in the spray mixture for added effectiveness. Make applications by aircraft or ground equipment of obtain uniform spray coverage. For effective control, the brush must be fully leafed out and growing actively when sprayed. Retreatment may be needed.

WITH NITROGEN SOLUTIONS: Follow local recommended per acre rates for 2,4-D and nitrogen solutions. Use 2,4-D rates given above.

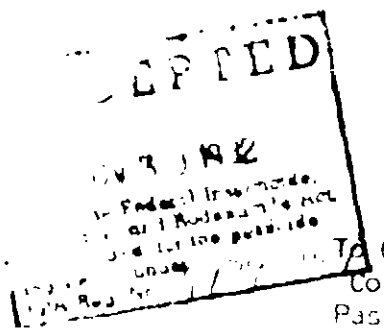
GRASS SEED CROPS: Use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre in the amount of water required for uniform application by air or ground equipment. Apply to established stands in spring from the tiller to early boot stage. Do not spray in boot stage. New spring seedings may be treated with the lower rate after the grasses have at least five leaves. Perennial weed regrowth may be treated in the fall.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS: To control species susceptible to 2,4-D in rights-of-way, fencerows, roadsides, and along drainage ditchbanks, spray brush up to 5 to 8 feet tall after spring foliage is well developed, using 3 to 4 quarts of RIVERSIDE 2,4-D LV 4 in 100 gallons of water and wetting all parts of the brush including foliage, stems and bark. This may require up to 400 gallons of spray per acre for adequate coverage of solid stand of brush. Make application in such a way as to prevent drift of the spray off the area being treated. Spraying can be effective at any time up to 3 weeks before frost as long as soil moisture is sufficient for active growth of the brush. Control will be less effective in mid-summer during hot dry weather when soil moisture is deficient and plants are not actively growing. Oil or wetting agent may be added to the spray, if needed, for increased effectiveness.

FOREST CONFIER RELEASE: After northern conifers, jack pine, red pine, black spruce, and white spruce cease growth and "harden off" in late summer, a spray of 1 1/2 to 3 quarts of RIVERSIDE 2,4-D LV4 in 8 to 25 gallons of water per acre may be applied by air to control certain competing hardwood species such as alder, aspen, birch, hazel and willow. Since this treatment may cause occasional conifer injury, do not use if such injury cannot be tolerated. Consult your regional or extension forester or state herbicide specialist for recommendations to fit local conditions.

SPOT TREATMENT:
To Control Broadleaf Weeds in Small Non-Cropland Areas With a Hand Sprayer, use 1/4 pint of RIVERSIDE 2,4-D LV4 in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all weed foliage. Keep spray mixture agitated to prevent separation.

"RIVERSIDE R"



2,4-D LV4

Low Volatile Ester
To Control Broad-Leaved Weeds in Cereal Crops,
Corn, Sorghum; Weeds and Brush in Rangeland,
Pastures, Rights-Of-Way, Other Non-Crop Uses

Active Ingredients:	
*Isooctyl Ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	63.7%
Inert Ingredients	36.3%
TOTAL	100.0%

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent: 42.3, 3.88 lbs./gals. Isomer Specific by AOAC Method No. 6.001-5.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION
STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

IF IN EYES: Flush with water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

SEE LEFT PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Manufactured by:

"Riverside R"

RIVERSIDE CHEMICAL CO.
A Subsidiary of Terra Chemicals International, Inc.
P.O. Box 1828, Sioux City, Iowa 51102

RIVERSIDE SERVES AGRICULTURE · AGRICULTURE SERVES EVERYONE

EPA Reg. No.
EPA Est. No.

Net Contents _____ Gal.

NOTICE
RIVERSIDE CHEMICAL COMPANY warrants that the product 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, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not foreseeable to RIVERSIDE CHEMICAL COMPANY, and buyer assumes the risk of any such us
RIVERSIDE CHEMICAL COMPANY shall not be responsible for incidental damages, if any, resulting from a breach of warranty.

(LEFT PANEL)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing [illegible]. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to any body of water. [illegible] conditions favor drift from target area.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS: Do not contaminate water, food, feed, seeds, fertilizer, insecticides, or fungicides by transport, storage, disposal or cleaning of equipment. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not store near other pesticides or seeds. Do not reuse containers. Store at temperatures above 32°F. If allowed to freeze, remix before using.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate 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.

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.

GENERAL: Consult Federal, State, or Local authorities for approved alternative procedures.

GENERAL INFORMATION

RIVERSIDE 2,4-D LV4 is a selective herbicide recommended for the control of many broadleaved weeds in crops, along fence rows, around farm buildings and similar areas. The following is a partial list of weeds controlled by LV4:

Beggartick
Bindweed
Bitterweed
Blueweed, Texas
Broomweed
Buckbrush
Burdock
Canada thistle
Carpetweed
Chicory
Cocklebur
Coffeeweed
Coyotebrush
Dandelion
Dock
Dogfennel
Elderberry
Galinsoga
Goldenrod
Henbit
Jimsonweed
Knotweed
Kochia
Lambsquarters
Mallow
Marshelder
Milkvetch
Morningglory
Musk thistle
Mustards
Nettle, stinging
Pennycress
Pennywort
Peppergrass
Pigweed
Plantain
Poorjoe
Puncturevine
Pusley, Florida
Ragweed
Russian thistle
Shepherdspurse
Sicklepod
Smartweed
Sowthistle, annual
Sumac
Sunflower
Tansy mustard
Tansy ragwort (rosette)
Tumbleweed
Velvetleaf
Vervain
Vetch
Wild carrot
Wild garlic
Wild hemp
Wild onion
Wild radish
Willow
Witchweed
Yellow Rocket

(Left Panel Continued)

Note: Local conditions, crop varieties and application regulations vary and may affect use of this herbicide. Consult local agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialists and state regulatory agencies for recommendations in your area.

Apply RIVERSIDE 2,4-D LV4 during warm weather when weeds or brush are actively growing. Application under drought conditions often will give poor results. Use low spray pressure to minimize drift. On cropland and along roadsides, do not exceed 20 psi pressure. Apply enough spray volume to provide uniform coverage of weeds and brush, usually 5 to 20 gal. per acre by ground equipment and 3 to 5 gallons by aircraft. Higher gallonage may be used if desired to improve spray coverage. Generally, the lower dosages recommended on this label will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed. For crop uses, do not mix with oil or other adjuvants unless specifically recommended on this label. Deeprooted perennial weeds such as Canada thistle and field bindweed and many woody plants usually require repeated applications for maximum control. Do not apply RIVERSIDE 2,4-D LV4 where spray drift may contact nearby susceptible crops or other desirable plants or may contaminate water for irrigation or domestic use. Read and follow all Use Precautions given on this label.

Note: If there are uncertainties concerning special local use situations or specific crop variety tolerances to 2,4-D, consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or local Extension Service weed specialists for advice.

USE PRECAUTIONS

AVOID CONTACT WITH 2,4-D SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS AND OTHER DESIRABLE BROADLEAF PLANTS: Riverside 2,4-D LV4 herbicide is injurious to most broadleaf plants. Therefore, do not apply directly to or otherwise permit even minute amounts to contact cotton, grapes, tobacco, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers, ornamentals or other desirable plants susceptible to 2,4-D. Do not use in or near a greenhouse.

DO NOT APPLY IN THE VICINITY OF COTTON, GRAPES, TOBACCO, TOMATOES OR OTHER DESIRABLE 2,4-D SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS OR ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

DO NOT SPRAY WHEN WIND IS BLOWING TOWARDS SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS OR ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

Avoid Spray Drift: Applications should be made only when there is no hazard from spray drift since very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops during both growing and dormant periods. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift since, under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets may drift a mile or more.

GROUND EQUIPMENT: With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gal. or more of spray per acre; by using no more than 20 pounds spraying pressure with large droplet producing nozzle tips; by spraying when wind velocity is low; and by stopping all spraying when wind exceeds 6 to 7 mph. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

AERIAL APPLICATION: With aircraft, drift can be lessened by applying a coarse spray; by using no more than 20 pounds spray pressure at the nozzles; by using straight stream nozzles directed straight back; by using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 the wing span of the aircraft; and by spraying only when wind velocity is less than 6 mph.

DO NOT APPLY BY AIRCRAFT WHEN AN AIR TEMPERATURE INVERSION EXISTS. Such a condition is characterized by little or no wind and with air temperature lower near the ground than at high levels. The use of a continous smoke column at or near site of application is suggested to indicate direction and velocity of air movement, and to indicate a temperature inversion by layering of the smoke.

Violent windstorms may move soil particles. If 2,4-D is on soil particles and they are blown onto susceptible plants, visible symptoms may appear. Serious injury is unlikely. The hazard of movement of 2,4-D on dust is reduced if treated fields are irrigated or if rain occurs shortly after application.

At high temperatures vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants growing nearby. Do not use in a greenhouse. Excessive amounts of this herbicide in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

TO PREPARE A SPRAY WITH WATER: Add one half the required amount of water to the spray tank, then add this product with agitation, and finally the balance of the water with continued agitation. NOTE: This material forms an emulsion in water-not a solution. This tends to separate on standing. Provide agitation to prevent such separation and insure uniform spray mixtures.

TO PREPARE A SPRAY WITH LIQUID NITROGEN SOLUTIONS: Fill spray tank half full with liquid nitrogen. Start agitator. Add RIVERSIDE 2,4-D LV4 in the full quantity for numbers of acres full tank will cover. Continue agitation of spray solution and complete filling of tank with fertilizer. Continue agitation until tank is empty. Mix only one tank at a time and apply immediately. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

Use spray equipment designed to handle corrosive liquid nitrogen solutions. After spraying, remove any remaining solution and rinse spray rig thoroughly with water.