



# BUTYL 40

## A 2,4-D HERBICIDE

For Controlling Many Broadleaf Weeds, Herbaceous and Woody Weeds  
Susceptible to 2,4-D in Certain Crop and Non-Crop Areas

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:  
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, Butyl Ester 55.4%  
INERT INGREDIENTS 44.6%  
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent: 44.2% - 3.78 lb/gal  
Isomer Specific by AOAC Method No. 6.D01-5  
EPA Reg. No. 464-184 EPA Est. 464-MI-1

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee Inglés, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.  
TRANSLATION: (TO THE USER: If you cannot read English, do not use this product until the label has been fully explained to you.)

### CAUTION

MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED • MAY CAUSE IRRITATION  
Avoid Contact with Eyes, Skin and Clothing  
Do Not Cut or Weld Containers

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call collect 817-636-4400

AGRICULTURAL USE ONLY  
Do Not Ship in Original Container

18.93 L / 5 GAL



SPECIMEN LABEL

# DUTYL 400

## A 2,4-D HERBICIDE

Many Broadleaf Weeds, Herbaceous and Woody Plants  
Susceptible to 2,4-D in Certain Crop and Non-Crop Areas.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Dutyl Ester 55.4%  
Equivalent 44.8%  
No. 6.D01-5

EPA Est. 484-MH-1

Read no lee inglés, no use este producto  
explicada ampliamente.

(If you cannot read English, do not use this  
herbicide. See the label for instructions  
fully explained to you.)

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>CAUTION</b>  |   |
| <b>MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED • MAY CAUSE IRRITATION</b><br>Avoid Contact with Eyes, Skin and Clothing<br>Do Not Cut or Weld Container |   |
| In Case of an emergency endangering life or<br>property involving this product, call collect<br>517-636-4400                            | <b>AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL</b><br>Do Not Ship or Store with Food, Feeds,<br>Drugs or Clothing |

**18.93 L / 5 GAL**

**SPECIMEN LABEL**  
(BACK)  
REDUCED TO 63



# BUTYL 400 A2,4

Use Butyl 400 herbicide on the following weeds:

| WEED LIST    |            |             |                |
|--------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| bitterweed   | broomweed  | croton      | dandelion      |
| docks        | galinsoga  | henbit      | kochia         |
| lambquarters | locoweed   | mallow      | marshelder     |
| mustards     | nettles    | pennywort   | peppergrass    |
| pigweed      | plantains  | ragweed     | shepherdspurse |
| thistles     | vetch      | wild garlic | wild onion     |
| wild radish  | tumbleweed |             |                |

also certain 2,4-D susceptible woody plants such as:

|          |            |        |                  |
|----------|------------|--------|------------------|
| sandsage | elderberry | locust | sumac and willow |
|----------|------------|--------|------------------|

### USE DIRECTIONS

Apply Butyl 400 as water-soluble spray during warm weather when weeds are actively growing. Application under drought conditions often will give poor results. Use low spray pressure to minimize spray drift. On steep and along roadsides, do not exceed 20 psi pressure. Apply enough spray volume to provide uniform coverage of weeds. Use 5 to 20 gallons per acre by ground equipment and 3 to 5 gallons per acre by aircraft. Higher gallonage may be used if desired to improve spray coverage and reduce spray drift. 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. Deep rooted perennial weeds such as Canada thistle and field bindweed and many wild plants usually require repeated applications for maximum control. **Do not apply Butyl 400 where spray drift may contact nearby susceptible crops or other desirable plants or may contaminate water for irrigation or domestic use. Do not apply in the vicinity of 2,4-D sensitive crops or ornamental plants since vapors from this product may cause injury to such crops or plants. This is a high volatile 2,4-D ester formulation. Read and follow all Use Precautions given on this label.**

**NOTE:** If there are uncertainties concerning specific weed control on specific crop variety, telegraph us at 2,4-D, Dept. of Agr. and Experimental Station, East Lansing, Michigan 48824.

**TO PREPARE THE SPRAY:** Fill the spray tank about half full with water, then add the required amount of Butyl 400 with agitation, and finally the required amount of adjuvant.

to separate, unless the materials kept agitated. Do not add Butyl 400 to mix the Butyl 400 and the adjuvant and then add this mixture to the water with agitation. However, with adequate agitation, the adjuvant can be added after the Butyl 400 is mixed in the water. If the adjuvant is used as the carrier, a solution is formed and separated as described. Do not mix with water to get into the herbicide atomizer. Do not use the water in the system.

**WEED CONTROL IN SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME**  
**NOTE:** Water is recommended to make up the spray. If oil is used, there is greater risk of crop injury and of spray drift. Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished to graze treated areas or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.

**Spring Wheat and Barley:** Apply 1 to 2 pints per acre. Spray when grain is in tiller stage (less than 4 to 6 inches tall) but before the boot stage and when weeds are small. Do not apply before the tiller stage or in the early boot to the dough stage. Higher rates may be required for control of certain weeds during grain maturity.

**Winter Wheat and Rye:** Apply 1 to 2 pints per acre. Spray when grain is

tiller stage but before the early boot stage. Do not apply after the boot stage.

**Spring Seeded Oats:** Apply 1 pint per acre at the tiller stage but before the early boot stage. Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and grain loss is a possible hazard.

**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.

**WEED CONTROL IN CORN:** Use 1 to 2 pints per acre in the following three programs. **Pre-emergence:** 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 when corn plants are just breaking ground. **Postemergence:** After emergence, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. Application of 1 to 1 pint per acre may be needed for maximum control of some weeds but such rates may cause injury to 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 atrazine, oil, 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 8 to 10 days after treatment. **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 and Extension Service Weed Specialists for this information.

**WEED CONTROL IN 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 the spring when grass is in 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 should be treated in the fall.

**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 bent grass, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not use on pastures in milk stage where grass seed production is desired.

**Bitterweed, Broomweed, Croton, Docks, Kochia, Marshelder, Muskthistle, and Other Broadleaf Weeds:** Use 2 quarts 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. Deep rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years.

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

**WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS SUCH AS FENCE ROWS, LAWNS, PARKS, AIRFIELDS, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCH BANKS:** Apply 1 to 2 quarts per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform coverage. Use 2 quarts per acre provides good weed control under average conditions. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Do not use on quiet greens on an dieldrala or other broadleaf herbicides ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent and St. Augustine except for spot treatment 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. Deep rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years.

**WOODY PLANT CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS:** To control species such as but not 2,4-D resistant ways, fences, roads, ditches, and along drainage structures, spray to 5 to 6 feet tall after spring foliage is well developed. Apply 1 to 4 quarts in 10 to 15 gallons of water and wetting all parts of the plant, including stems and bark. This may require up to 400

gallons of spray. Make application being treated frost as long as possible. Control will be soil moisture. Adjuvant may be used. **SPOT TREATMENT:** Apply with a hand sprayer to wet all weeds.

Do not apply to contact with desirable crop. Do not permit small quantities of spray to contact injury during minimize drift.

With ground boom as low as possible using no mixing flat fan no ping all spray with hollow droplet spray no less than 5 spray pressure spray pattern 5 miles per hour.

**Applications by air only when of cotton, grass, ornamental or susceptible crops.** Vapors from the soil may contaminate purposes.

This product may contaminate.

To avoid injury chemicals on this label. Do not reuse holes in their supplies of Butyl 400 herbicide at least 40 feet from the cultural Expert in selecting that use of the product only.

**NOTICE:** See reasonably fit. Director's unit warranty of the or implied abnormal conditions. Buyer assumes the

**THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY**  
AND SUBSIDIARIES  
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN 48640, USA | Horgen, SWITZERLAND | HONG KONG  
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA 33134, USA | SARNIA, ONTARIO, CANADA  
\*Trademark of THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

# BUTYL 400 A 2,4-D HERBICIDE

later stage but before the early boot stage. Do not use the herbicide on **Spring Wheat and Barley**.

**Spring Seeded Oats** Apply 1 pint per acre at the time of planting or shortly thereafter, before the early boot stage. Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and are more susceptible to injury.

**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 insure seed and weed growth. **Note:** Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

**WEED CONTROL IN CORN** Use one of the following three programs. **Pre-emergence** Apply 1 to 2 quarts per acre to soil shortly after planting, but before corn emerges. Do not use on light sandy soil. **Emergence** Apply 1 pint per acre when corn plants are just breaking ground. **Postemergence** After emergence of corn use 1 pint per acre. Application of 1 to 1.5 pint per acre may be needed for maximum control of some weeds but such rates may cause injury to the corn. Use 1/2 inch over 8 inches tall seedling 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 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 10 to 15 days after treatment. **Note:** Hybrids vary in response to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Contact seed company and Extension Service Weed Specialists for this information.

**WEED CONTROL IN GRASS SEED CROPS** Use 1 to 1.5 pints per acre in the amount of water required for uniform application by air or ground equipment. Apply to established stands in the spring when grass is in the later 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 should be treated in the fall.

**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 bent grass, tall fescue, 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 per acre in the amount of water required for uniform application. If the weeds are young and growing, 1 to 1.5 quarts per acre will provide control of some species. Deep rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years.

**Wild Garlic and Wild Onion** Apply 1 to 3 quarts per acre, making three applications: fall, spring fall, or spring fall, starting in late fall or early spring.

**WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS SUCH AS FENCE ROWS, LAWNS, PARKS, AIRFIELDS, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCH BANKS** Apply 1 to 3 quarts per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform coverage. Use 1 to 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 ditches or other broadleaf herbaceous crops and covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent and St. Augustine except for spot treating in newly seeded turf. If 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, especially damaged or killed soil, do not treat areas where the legumes are desired. Deep rooted perennial weeds may require repeated treatments in the same year or in subsequent years.

**WOODY PLANT CONTROL IN NON-CROP AREAS** To control species susceptible to 2,4-D, apply 1 to 5 quarts per acre to fence rows, roadsides, and drainage ditch banks, spray brush up to 5 to 6 feet tall after spring foliage is well developed. Use 1 to 4 quarts per acre in the amount of water and wetting agents of the herbicide. 2,4-D foliage herbicide is not to be sprayed on up to 40

quarts of spray per acre for adequate coverage of solid stands 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.

**SPOT TREATMENT** To control broadleaf weeds in small noncropland areas with a hand sprayer, use 1 pint in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all weed foliage. Keep spray mixture agitated to prevent separation.

## USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply Butyl 400 herbicide directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into contact with cotton, grapes, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers, or other desirable crop or ornamental plants which are sensitive to 2,4-D herbicide. Do not permit spray mist containing it to drift onto them, since even very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible, can cause severe injury during both growing and dormant periods. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift.

With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible, by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre by using no more than 20 pounds spraying pressure with flat fan or flood fan nozzle tips, by spraying when wind velocity is low, and by stopping all spraying when wind exceeds 6 to 7 miles per hour. Do not apply with hollow cone type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray. With aircraft application, drift can be lessened by applying no less than 5 gallons of spray per acre, by using no more than 20 pounds spray pressure at the nozzles, by using nozzles which produce a coarse spray pattern, and by spraying only when the wind velocity is less than 7 miles per hour.

Applications by aircraft, ground rig and hand dispenser should be carried out only when there is no hazard from spray drift. Do not apply in the vicinity of cotton, grapes, tomatoes, or other desirable 2,4-D susceptible crop or ornamental vegetation. Do not spray when the wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants.

Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants growing nearby. Do not use in or near a greenhouse. Excessive amounts of this herbicide in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

This product is toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, streams or ponds. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not handle or apply other agricultural chemicals with the same equipment used for Butyl 400 except as specified on this label. Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides. Do not reuse empty containers. Dispose of empty containers by punching holes in them and burying with waste in noncropland away from water supplies or follow official local recommendations for container disposal. **Note:** This product can be stored in an unheated building. However, Butyl 400 herbicide exposed to subfreezing temperatures should be warmed to at least 40 F. and mixed thoroughly before using.

Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for advice in selecting treatments from this label to best fit local conditions. **Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations. Apply this product only as specified on this label.**

**NOTICE:** We warrant 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 thereon. We do not warrant, either expressly or otherwise, any other warranty. **EXEMPT FROM LIABILITY FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE** express or implied extends to the use of this product for any herbicide, insecticide, or fungicide, and the use of this product is not warranted for any use not specifically mentioned on the label.

weed control in  
dandelion  
kochia  
marshelder  
peppergoat  
shepherdspurse  
wild onion

sumac and willow

other when weeds are  
often will give poor  
drift. On cropland and  
enough spray volume  
3 gallons per acre by  
air. Higher gallonage  
and reduce spray drift.

will be satisfactory  
es. For less sensitive  
difficult, the higher  
oil or other adjuvants  
repeated, perennial  
and many woody plants  
control. Do not apply  
to susceptible crops or other  
for domestic use  
or ornamental plants  
such crops or plants  
and follow all Use

local use situations or  
Agricultural Experi

half full with water  
ation, and finally the  
emulsion which tends  
If oil is added, first  
ure to the water with  
can be added after  
used as the carrier  
of an off-water  
of an off-water.

**USE WITH A LEGUME**  
If oil is used, there is  
of not dairy animals  
or graze treated grass.

Spray when grasses  
are the boot stage and  
stage not to be treated  
red to control certain

the spring at the fall

## THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

AND SUBSIDIARIES

MIDLAND, MICHIGAN 48640, USA Horgen, SWITZERLAND HONG KONG  
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA 33134, USA SARNIA, ONTARIO, CANADA

\* Trademark of THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY