

ALBAUGH  
CHEMICAL  
CORPORATION

42750 4

# Butyl 16D

Herbicide

Active Ingredient: Butyl Ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid*	73.5%
Inert Ingredients	26.5%
Total	100.0%

\*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent: 58.6% 5.6 lb./gal.  
\*Isomer specific by AOAC Method

Keep Out Of Reach Of Children  
**CAUTION**  
See side panel for additional precautionary statements

ALBAUGH CHEMICAL CORPORATION  
728 S.E. CREEKVIEW DRIVE  
ANNEX, IOWA 50021

## Directions For Use

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

**Preparation of the Spray:** Fill the spray tank with half the required amount of water, then add the recommended amount of Butyl 6D and continue filling spray tank with balance of water. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations. Use enough spray volume for uniform coverage. In any case, use the same amount of 2,4-D recommended per acre. For crop uses, do not mix with oil, atrazine, surfactant or other adjuvants unless specifically recommended on this label as this may reduce selectivity to crops resulting in crop damage.

**Time of Application:** Best results are obtained when Butyl 6D is used on young weeds that are actively growing. Applications of lower recommended rates to susceptible annual weeds usually will be satisfactory, but for perennial weeds and other conditions, such as in very dry areas where control is difficult, use higher recommended rates and increase the volume of water per acre. When used as a selective spray on crops, the stage of growth of the crop must be considered. Some woody plants and weeds are hard to control and repeat applications may be necessary.

**Small Grains (Wheat, Barley, Rye):** Apply Butyl 6D on small grains when fully tillered or stockied (4 to 8 inches tall), but before the "boot" stage. Crop injury may result if applied earlier than "tiller" or from early "boot" through the "milk" stage. Do not use on grain undersown with legumes such as alfalfa or clovers. Do not graze or feed forage from treated fields within 2 weeks after treatment. See chart for recommended rates.

For late season use to control large succulent weeds, apply  $\frac{2}{3}$  to  $1\frac{1}{3}$  pints per acre on small grain from dough stage to harvest - use only when weeds threaten to interfere with harvest operations. Do not use treated straw for livestock feed.

**Corn: Preemergence—**Best results are obtained with Butyl 6D when applied 3 to 5 days after planting, but before corn emerges. Do not apply to light, sandy soils. **Postemergence—**Apply Butyl 6D from emergence to tasseling. When spraying corn taller than 10 inches, use nozzle extensions ("corn drops"), directing the spray at base of the corn plant to keep the spray off the leaves as much as possible. Do not apply from tassel emergence to dough stage. Crop injury is more likely to occur if corn is growing rapidly under high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. Under such conditions, use the lowest recommended rate. Delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days after application to reduce stalk breakage resulting from temporary brittleness caused by 2,4-D. Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Consult local agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialists regarding the use of 2,4-D on your specific hybrid. See chart for recommended rates.

**Sorghum:** Apply Butyl 6D when sorghum plants are 6 to 12 inches tall and secondary roots are well established. Use drop nozzles when crop is over 10 inches tall. Do not apply from flowering to dough stage. See chart for recommended rates.

**PREHARVEST USE ON CORN:** After the hard dough or denting stage, apply  $2\frac{2}{3}$  to  $1\frac{1}{3}$  pints per acre of Butyl 6D air or ground equipment to suppress perennial weeds, decrease weed seed production and control tall weeds such as; bindweed, dog bane, jimsonweed, ragweed, sunflower, velvet leaf, and vines that interfere with harvesting. Do not forage or feed corn fodder to livestock for seven days following application.

Amount of Butyl 6D per Acre

Crop (See Detailed Directions Above)	For Average Conditions	For Dry Conditions as in Western States*
Wheat, Barley, Rye		
Annual Weeds	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ pint	$\frac{2}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{3}$ pints
Perennial Weeds	$\frac{2}{3}$ pint	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints
Corn**		
Preemergence	$1\frac{1}{3}$ to $2\frac{2}{3}$ pints	
Postemergence	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint	$\frac{2}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint
Sorghum**		
Postemergence	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint	$\frac{2}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint

\*These higher rates in a minimum of 5 gallons of spray may be needed to control difficult weed problems in certain areas such as under dry conditions especially in western areas. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialists for recommendations or suggestions for local conditions.

\*\*If only rows or bands are treated leaving middles unsprayed, reduce the rate per crop acre proportionate to the ground area actually sprayed.

**Pastures:** To control many broadleaved weeds in pastures, meadows and rangelands, use  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints per acre of Butyl 6D. Treat pastures when weeds are growing actively. Do not apply to newly seeded pastures until grass is well established or after heading begins. Do not apply when grass is in "boot" to "milk" stage if grass seed production is desired. For control of wild garlic and wild onion in pastures, apply  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 quarts per acre in very early spring and repeat annually until weeds are eradicated. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after treatment.

**Woody Plant Control:** To control 2,4-D susceptible woody plants such as alder, buckbrush, elderberry, sumac and willow on non-cropland and waste areas, use  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 quarts Butyl 6D in 100 gallons of water. Wet thoroughly all parts of the plants, including foliage and stems, to the point of run-off. Higher volumes are necessary where the brush is very dense and over 6 to 8 feet high. Applications are more effective when applied to actively growing plants. Do not treat during periods of severe drought or in early fall when leaves have lost their healthy green color. Hard-to-control species may need retreatment the following season.

**General Weed Control:** Along fence rows, ditchbanks, around farm buildings and similar areas, use  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{2}{3}$  pints of Butyl 6D in 100 gallons of water per acre. Thoroughly wet all foliage to run-off.

## Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to Federal, State or local procedures under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

**Container Disposal:** Do not reuse empty container. Triple rinse (or equivalent) and offer for recycling or reconditioning or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other approved State and local procedures.

### Precautionary Statement

#### Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

##### Caution

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

If swallowed do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep airway clear. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical attention.

In case of contact, flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

Wash exposed skin gently with plenty of soap and water.

##### Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes. This product is toxic to fish. Use care to avoid spray contact or drift to 2,4-D susceptible plants such as cotton, tomatoes, flowers, grapes, fruit trees and ornamentals. Do not permit spray mist containing Butyl 6D 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. Do not spray when the wind is blowing towards susceptible crops or ornamental plants. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift. 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 flooding flat 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. Flush sprayer out on suitable non-crop area after use. Do not use the same spray equipment for applying other materials to 2,4-D susceptible crops as injury may result.

This is a high-volatile 2,4-D ester formulation. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants growing nearby. Do not use in or near a greenhouse.

##### 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 warranty, including any other express or implied warranty of 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.

### Butyl 6D

Read entire label before using this product

#### General Information

Butyl 6D 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 Butyl 6D:

Beggartick	Knotweed	Ragweed
Bindweed	Kochia	Russian thistle
Bitterweed	Lambsquarters	Shepherdspurse
Bull thistle	Mallow	Sicklepod
Burdock	Marshelder	Smartweed
Canada thistle	Morningglory	Sowthistle, annual
Carpetweed	Musk thistle	Sunflower
Chicory	Mustards	Tumbleweed
Cocklebur	Nettle, stinging	Velvetleaf
Collinsweed	Pennycress	Vetch
Dandelion	Pennywort	Wild carrot
Dock	Peppergrass	Wild garlic
Galinsoga	Pigweed	Wild hemp
Goldenrod	Plantain	Wild onion
Herbit	Puncturevine	Wild radish
Jimsonweed	Pusley, Florida	Witchweed
		Yellow rocket

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.

Treating Small Areas: One tablespoonful of Butyl 6D in 1 1/2 gallons of water is about equal to 1 quart in 100 gallons.

Note: When stored at temperatures below freezing, it may be necessary to warm contents to 45°F and mix thoroughly before using.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE