

# MAINTAIN<sup>®</sup> CF125

## A PLANT GROWTH RETARDANT

For Turf and associated  
broadleaf weeds;  
trees, shrubs, vines



ACCEPTED

Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act  
as amended for the pesticide  
registered under  
EPA Reg. No. 400-395

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

**CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed. May cause irritation of eyes, nose, throat and skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash hands, face and clothing after use. In case of skin contact wash thoroughly with soap and water. For eye contact, wash with plenty of water. If irritation persists, consult physician.

Avoid contamination of food and feed.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This Product is Toxic To Fish. Keep out of lakes, ponds or streams. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

**PHYSICAL or CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

**STORAGE:** Do not reuse empty container. Store above 4°C.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved wastes disposal facility.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

### COMPOSITION

|                                                           |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Active Ingredients: (% by weight)                         |        |
| Methyl 2 chloro-9-hydroxyfluorene-9-carboxylate .....     | 8.8%   |
| Methyl 9-hydroxyfluorene-9-carboxylate .....              | 2.1%   |
| Methyl 2,7 dichloro-9-hydroxyfluorene-9-carboxylate ..... | 1.6%   |
| INERT INGREDIENTS: .....                                  | 87.5%  |
| Total: .....                                              | 100.0% |

Contains 1.0 pound per gallon of active ingredients.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
CAUTION**

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

UNIROYAL CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.  
Middlebury, CT 06749  
EPA REG. NO. 400-395  
EPA EST. NO. 7874-CA-1  
MAINTAIN is a Registered Trademark of UNIROYAL CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

5-1-88

Lot. No.

NET WEIGHT:

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

**IMPORTANT:** This material is not selective in action and may affect all types of vegetation. Care should be taken to confine the use or application to the particular area intended to be treated, and to avoid its contact with crops and other desirable plants. Not to be used on food or feed crops. Keep livestock off treated areas. Do not feed treated vegetation to livestock. Do not treat woody plants used for food production. Use only on non-cropland. Mechanical equipment should be thoroughly cleaned after use. **APPLY THIS PRODUCT ONLY AS SPECIFIED ON THIS LABEL.**

**GRASS SPECIES EFFECTIVELY RETARDED WITH MAINTAIN CF125:** Annual bluegrass, Bahia grass, creeping red fescue, crested wheatgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, Kentucky 31 fescue, quackgrass, ryegrass, smooth brome, tall wheatgrass, timothy.

**BROADLEAF WEED SPECIES EFFECTIVELY CONTROLLED WITH MAINTAIN CF125:** Black medic, bladder campion, chickweed, chicory, cinquefoil, clovers, cudweed, dandelion, docks, fleabane, hawksbeard, kudzu, oxalis, plantain, ragweed, yarrow, and similar miscellaneous species.

**GRASSES, BROADLEAF WEEDS**

**WHERE TO USE:** MAINTAIN CF125 is recommended for use on areas where regular mowing and trimming maintenance are difficult; such as, under security fences and guard rails, around sign posts, delineator posts, culverts, rights of way, median strips, and ditch or steep banks.

**WHEN TO USE:** On established turf and associated broadleaf weeds, best results are obtained when treatments are applied in the spring when grasses are just beginning to green up and are 2 to 3 inches high, or 3 to 5 days after first spring mowing in situations where ample rainfall promotes rapid and sustained summer regrowth. Applications generally maintain the turf by inhibiting the development of seed and retarding vegetative growth. The general appearance of the turf is enhanced by an extended period of dark green color of grass and by excellent control of broadleaf weeds. Applications may be made throughout the growing season for effective broadleaf weed control.

**RATES:** On established turf and associated broadleaf weed species, 2 to 3 gallons of MAINTAIN CF125 (2 to 3 pounds of active material) per acre in 50 gallons of water are recommended. Even application to insure uniform wetting of grass and herbaceous weed foliage is essential for most effective results. Continue agitation during spray operation. Do not mow turf and weeds until all evidence of growth retardant has disappeared. Early mowing will greatly reduce the effectiveness of growth retardant treatment.

**TREES, SHRUBS, VINES**

**USES:** MAINTAIN CF125, applied to the foliage, effectively retards the growth of most trees, shrubs and vines.

**WHERE TO USE:** On trees, shrubs and vines growing under utility lines, as screens or ground cover and adjacent to highways, in hedgerows, parks, and in the general landscape.

**WHEN TO USE:** Species other than Gymnosperms - A foliage spray should be made after a flush of growth or after pruning and the new leaves have fully developed so that the plant is in the desired density, size and shape. Tender new growth may curl or twist. Flowering species treated before bud expansion may have a blossom reduction.

Applications generally maintain woody plants by inhibiting terminal growth. MAINTAIN CF125 will effectively retard woody plant growth for two months (on rapidly growing and frequently trimmed hedges) to six months on vines such as Algerian ivy and up to a year or more on deciduous hardwoods.

Gymnosperms (conifers, junipers, etc.) must be treated before buds expand in order to prevent distortion of new growth. Treatment when candles are tender often causes developing branches to droop.

RATES: 1 pint/100 gal. of water = 1 tsp./gal. = 150 ppm

| Deciduous Hardwood | pts/100 gal. | Gymnosperms    | pts/100 gal. | Vines & Ground Cover | pts/100 gal. |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Alder Red          | 2-6          | Fir            | 1/3          | Ice Plant            | 4            |
| Ash                | 1            | Juniper        | 1/3-1        | Ivy Algerian         | 8            |
| Cottonwood Black   | 6-8          | *Liquidambar   | 2            | Ivy English (Hahns)  | 1-2          |
| Elm Siberian       | 1            | (sweet gum)    |              | Kudza                | 6-8          |
| Maple Big Leaf     | 8            | Pine Austrian  | 1/3-1        | Periwinkle           | 1            |
| Maple Vine         | 8            | Pine Lodgepole | 1/3-1        |                      |              |
| Maple Silver       | 4-8          | Spruce Silka   | 1/3-1        |                      |              |
| Willow Golden      | 2-6          | Redwood        | 1/3-1        |                      |              |

| Other Trees and Shrubs | pts/100 gallons | Other Trees and Shrubs | pts/100 gallons |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Abelia                 | 1-2             | Hibiscus               | 1/2-1           |
| Acacia                 | 1-3             | Honeysuckle            | 1/2-1           |
| Bamboo Heavenly        | 1               | Indian Hawthorne       | 2               |
| Bottlebrush spp.       | 2               | Jasmine                | 1-2             |
| Calliandra             | 1/2-3/4         | Melaleuca              | 1               |
| Carolina Laure Cherry  | 2               | Oleander               | 8               |
| Chilian Guava, Ugni    | 1               | Ornamental Citrus**    | .2              |
| Cotoneaster spp.       | 1               | Ornamental Olives      | 2               |
| Crape Myrtle           | 2               | Photinia spp.***       | 1               |
| Elaeagnus              | 1-2             | Plumbago               | 1               |
| Escallonia spp.        | 1               | Privet                 | 1/2-1 1/2       |
| Euonymus               | 1-2             | Pyracantha             | 2               |
|                        |                 | Xylosma                | 1               |

Rates: 1 pint/100 gal. of water = 150 ppm.

\* Liquidambar (sweet gum): To eliminate seed balls, spray in the late dormant period before the buds swell. Entire coverage is needed.

\*\* Ornamental Citrus: To prevent fruit set, spray 1 to 2 months before bloom.

\*\*\* Photinia spp.: Spray at time of pruning only.

**CHEMIGATION** — Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

**FOR BARK BANDING TO INHIBIT TREE GROWTH**

**PREPARING A SPRAY MIX:** Add 1 gallon MAINTAIN CF125 to 11 gallons of a mixture containing 70% oil carrier (such as No. 2 diesel) plus 30% toluene. The resulting spray mix will contain approximately 1% active ingredient. Frequent agitation of the mix is necessary. An emulsifier mixture containing 9 parts of Span 80\* and 1 part of Tween 80\* has been effective in stabilizing the spray mix (use 1 gallon of emulsifier mixture to each gallon of MAINTAIN CF125 and 10 gallons of oil).

**APPLICATION OF SPRAY MIX**

1. Apply to trunk or scaffold branch, a band width determined by multiplying the diameter of the trunk or branch and the species factor.
2. Three-gallon hand carried sprayers are adequate.
3. DO NOT apply to trees which have been heavily pruned (50% or more of foliage removed).
4. DO NOT treat small or diseased trees or trees under stress.
5. Pine trees must have developed a set of full new leaves and also must not be in candle stage.
6. Deciduous trees must have minimum of four or five full leaves on terminals before treatment.

| <u>SPECIES</u>                             | <u>SPECIES FACTOR</u> |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Abies concolor, White fir                  | 1                     |
| Acer saccharinum, Silver maple             | 1-2                   |
| Ailanthus altissima, Tree of heaven        | 2                     |
| Arbutus menziesii, Madrone                 | 2-3                   |
| Eucalyptus globulus, Blue gum              | 8                     |
| Eucalyptus sideroxylon, Ironbark           | 6                     |
| Ficus nitida, Laurel fig                   | 4                     |
| Fraxinus spp., Ash species                 | 2                     |
| Grevillea robusta, Silk oak                | 1/4                   |
| Laurus nobilis, Sweet bay                  | 1                     |
| Liquidambar styraciflua, Sweet gum         | 1                     |
| Nerium oleander, Oleander                  | 6                     |
| Pinus canariensis, Canary Island pine      | 1                     |
| Pinus halapensis, Aleppo pine              | 1/2                   |
| Pinus radiata, Monterey pine               | 1                     |
| Pistacia chinensis, Chinese pistache       | 3                     |
| Pseudotsuga menziesii, Douglas fir         | 1                     |
| Quercus spp., Oak species                  | 2-3                   |
| Salix babylonica, Weeping willow           | 2                     |
| Schinus molle, California pepper           | 1/4                   |
| Schinus terebinthifolius, Brazilian pepper | 1/4                   |
| Sequoia sempervirens, Coast redwood        | 2                     |
| Sorbus aucuparia, Mountain ash             | 2                     |
| Tamarix aphylla, Athel tree                | 2                     |
| Ulmus parvifolia, Paperbark elm            | 2                     |
| Ulmus pumila, Siberian elm                 | 1                     |
| Umbellularia californica, California bay   | 2                     |

\*Span 80 and Tween 80 - Trademark of ICI United States, Inc.

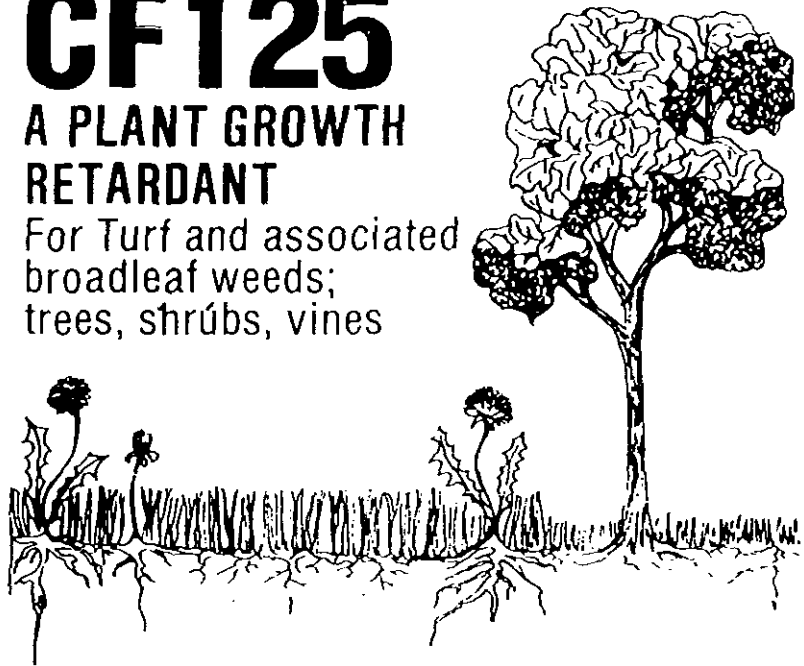
**IMPORTANT NOTICE** — Seller warrants that this product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with the directions and instructions specified on the label under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any 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 reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

CURRENTLY APPROVED  
 LABEL WITH SECTIONS  
 BEING CHANGED MARKED

# MAINTAIN<sup>®</sup> CF125

## A PLANT GROWTH RETARDANT

For Turf and associated  
 broadleaf weeds;  
 trees, shrubs, vines



NO CHANGES THIS PANEL

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

**CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed. May cause irritation of eyes, nose, throat and skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash hands, face and clothing after use. In case of skin contact wash thoroughly with soap and water. For eye contact, wash with plenty of water. If irritation persists, consult physician.

Avoid contamination of food and feed.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This Product Is Toxic To Fish. Keep out of lakes, ponds or streams. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

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Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

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**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

**STORAGE:** Do not reuse empty container. Store above 4°C.

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**COMPOSITION**

|                                                     |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Active Ingredients: (% by weight)                   |        |
| Methyl 2 chloro-9-hydroxyfluorene-9-carboxylate     | 8.8%   |
| Methyl 9-hydroxyfluorene-9-carboxylate              | 2.1%   |
| Methyl 2,7 dichloro-9-hydroxyfluorene-9-carboxylate | 1.6%   |
| INERT INGREDIENTS:                                  | 87.5%  |
| Total:                                              | 100.0% |

Contains 1.0 pound per gallon of active ingredients.

ACCEPTED

OCT 18 1938

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 400-375

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**CAUTION**

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

UNIROYAL CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

Middlebury, CT 06749

EPA REG. NO. 400-395

EPA EST. NO. 7874-CA-1

MAINTAIN is a Registered Trademark of UNIROYAL CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

Lot. No.

8-16-87

NET WEIGHT:

NO CHANGES 100-29-100 OHS MAIN + L

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**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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**WHERE TO USE:** MAINTAIN CF125 is recommended for use on areas where regular mowing and trimming maintenance are difficult; such as, under security fences and guard rails, around sign posts, delineator posts, culverts, rights of way, median strips, and ditch or steep banks.

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**RATES:** On established turf and associated broadleaf weed species, 2 to 3 gallons of MAINTAIN CF125 (2 to 3 pounds of active material) per acre in 50 gallons of water are recommended. Even application to insure uniform wetting of grass and herbaceous weed foliage is essential for most effective results. Continue agitation during spray operation. Do not mow turf and weeds until all evidence of growth retardant has disappeared. Early mowing will greatly reduce the effectiveness of growth retardant treatment.

**TREES, SHRUBS, VINES**

**USES:** MAINTAIN CF125, applied to the foliage, effectively retards the growth of most trees, shrubs and vines.

**WHERE TO USE:** On trees, shrubs and vines growing under utility lines, as screens or ground cover and adjacent to highways, in hedge rows and parks.

**WHEN TO USE:** A foliage spray should be made after a flush of growth or after pruning and the new leaves have fully developed so that the plant is in the desired density, size and shape. Tender new growth may curl or twist. Flowering species treated before bud expansion may have a blossom reduction.

Applications generally maintain woody plants by inhibiting terminal growth. MAINTAIN CF125 will effectively retard woody plant growth for two months (on rapidly growing and frequently trim med hedges) to six months on vines such as Algerian ivy and up to a year or more on deciduous hardwoods.

Gymnosperms (conifers, junipers, etc.) must be treated before buds expand in order to prevent distortion of new growth. Treatment when candles are tender often causes developing branches to droop.

**RATES: 1 pint/100 gal. of water = 1 tsp./gal. = 150 ppm**

| Deciduous Hardwood | pts/100 gal. | Gymnosperms    | pts/100 gal. | Vines & Ground Cover | pts/100 gal. | Shrubs       | pts/100 gal. |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Alder Red          | 2-6          | Fir            | 1/3          | Ivy Plant            | 4            | Abelia       | 1-2          |
| Ash                | 1            | Juniper        | 1/3-1        | Ivy Algerian         | 8            | Acacia       | 1-3          |
| Cedronwood Black   | 6-8          | Pine Austrian  | 1/3-1        | Ivy English (Hahns)  | 1-2          | Calliandra   | 1-3/4        |
| Elm Siberian       | 1            | Pine Lodgepole | 1/3-1        | Kudza                | 6-8          | Crape Myrtle | 2            |
| Maple Big Leaf     | 8            | Spruce Silka   | 1/3-1        |                      |              | Elaeagnus    | 1-2          |
| Maple Vine         | 8            | Redwood        | 1/3-1        |                      |              | Euonymus     | 1-2          |
| Maple Silver       | 4-8          |                |              |                      |              | Hibiscus     | 1/2-1        |
| Willow Golden      | 2-6          |                |              |                      |              | Jasmine      | 1-2          |
|                    |              |                |              |                      |              | Melaleuca    | 1            |
|                    |              |                |              |                      |              | Oleander     | 8            |
|                    |              |                |              |                      |              | Plumbago     | 1            |
|                    |              |                |              |                      |              | Privet       | 1/2-1 1/2    |
|                    |              |                |              |                      |              | Xylosma      | 1            |

CHEMIGATION — Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

FOR BARK BANDING TO INHIBIT TREE GROWTH

PREPARING A SPRAY MIX: Add 1 gallon MAINTAIN CF125 to 11 gallons of a mixture containing 70% oil carrier (such as No. 2 diesel) plus 30% toluene. The resulting spray mix will contain approximately 1% active ingredient. Frequent agitation of the mix is necessary. An emulsifier mixture containing 9 parts of Span 80\* and 1 part of Tween 80\* has been effective in stabilizing the spray mix (use 1 gallon of emulsifier mixture to each gallon of MAINTAIN CF125 and 10 gallons of oil).

APPLICATION OF SPRAY MIX

1. Apply to trunk or scaffold branch, a band width determined by multiplying the diameter of the trunk or branch and the species factor.

| SPECIES                            | SPECIES FACTOR | SPECIES                                   | SPECIES FACTOR |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Abies concolor, White fir          | 1              | Pinus canariensis, Canary island Pine     | 1              |
| Eucalyptus globulus, Blue gum      | 8              | Pinus radiata, Monterey pine              | 1              |
| Eucalyptus sideroxylong, Ironbark  | 6              | Pinus halapensis, Aleppo pine             | 1/2            |
| Ficus nitida, Laurel fig           | 4              | Schinus molle, California pepper          | 1/4            |
| Fraxinus uhdel, Shamel ash         | 2              | Schinus terebinthifolia, Brazilian pepper | 1/4            |
| Fraxinus velutina, Arizona Ash     | 2              | Tamarix aphylla Athel                     | 1              |
| Grevillea robusta, Silk oak        | 1/4            | Ulmus parvifolia, Paperbark elm           | 2              |
| Liquidambar styraciflua, Sweet gum | 1              | Ulmus pumila, Siberian elm                | 1              |

2. Three-gallon hand carried sprayers are adequate.
3. DO NOT apply to trees which have been heavily pruned (50% or more of foliage removed).
4. DO NOT treat small or diseased trees or trees under stress.
5. Pine trees must have developed a set of full new leaves and also must not be in candle stage
6. Deciduous trees must have minimum of four or five full leaves on terminals before treatment.

\*Span 80 and Tween 80 — Trademark of ICI United States, Inc.

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CHEMIGATION — Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

FOR BARK BANDING TO INHIBIT TREE GROWTH

SUBSTITUTION OF CARRIER 2

PREPARING A SPRAY MIX:

Add 1 gallon of Maintain CF-125 to 11 gallons of Leffingwell Bark Banding Carrier #9. The resulting spray mix will contain approximately 1% active ingredient. Initial agitation is necessary.

APPLICATION OF SPRAY MIX

- 1. Apply to trunk or scaffold branch, a band width determined by multiplying the diameter of the trunk or branch and the species factor.

| SPECIES                            | SPECIES FACTOR | SPECIES                                   | SPECIES FACTOR |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Abies concolor, White fir          | 1              | Pinus canariensis, Canary Island Pine     | 1              |
| Eucalyptus globulus, Blue gum      | 8              | Pinus radiata, Monterey pine              | 1              |
| Eucalyptus sideroxylong, Ironbark  | 6              | Pinus halapensis, Aleppo pine             | 1/2            |
| Ficus nitida, Laurel fig           | 4              | Schinus molle, California pepper          | 1/4            |
| Fraxinus uhdel, Shamel ash         | 2              | Schinus terebinthifolia, Brazilian pepper | 1/4            |
| Fraxinus velutina, Arizona Ash     | 2              | Tamarix aphylla, Athel                    | 1              |
| Grevillea robusta, Silk oak        | 1/4            | Ulmus parvifolia, Paperbark elm           | 2              |
| Liquidambar styraciflua, Sweet gum | 1              | Ulmus pumila, Siberian elm                | 1              |

- 2. Three-gallon hand carried sprayers are adequate.
- 3. DO NOT apply to trees which have been heavily pruned (50% or more of foliage removed).
- 4. DO NOT treat small or diseased trees or trees under stress.
- 5. Pine trees must have developed a set of full new leaves and also must not be in candle stage.
- 6. Deciduous trees must have minimum of four or five full leaves on terminals before treatment.

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4/11/88