

TIBA

PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR FOR SOYBEANS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine salt of 2,3,5-triiodobenzoic acid* 14.2%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 85.8%

TOTAL 100.0%

*EQUIVALENT TO 2,3,5-triiodobenzoic acid. 13.1%

EPA REG. NO.: 2749-252

NET CONTENTS: 1 GAL.

CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. ACTIVE INGREDIENT MAY BE ABSORBED FOLLOWING REPEATED SKIN CONTACT AND IRRITATION MAY RESULT. WASH EXPOSED AREAS THOROUGHLY WITH SOAP AND WATER. WEAR SAFETY GOGGLES WHEN HANDLING CONCENTRATE. IN THE EVENT OF EXPOSURE, WASH EYES IMMEDIATELY WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER. IF IRRITATION PERSISTS, CONTACT A PHYSICIAN.

DO NOT REUSE CONTAINER. DESTROY IT BY BURYING WITH WASTE OR DISCARDING IN A SAFE PLACE.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

TIBA must be applied at the proper rate and time to vigorously growing soybeans for successful results. Deviations from the following management recommendations may result in failure to increase yields.

Fertile fields, where high yields are possible, should be selected for application of TIBA. Soybeans limited in growth or yield by low fertility, low pH, poor tilth, improper drainage, or other cause, cannot be expected to respond favorably to TIBA.

Weed competition will decrease bean yields and reduce the possibility of a yield increase from TIBA. An effective herbicide program should be used to insure adequate weed control. However, do not use TIBA on soybeans under stress from post-emergence herbicide applications.

NORTHERN (INDETERMINATE) SOYBEANS

Narrow rows, generally 32 inches or less, with high plant populations are essential to obtain a favorable response from use of TIBA. Populations should average 9 plants per foot of row in 30-inch rows, 7 plants per foot of row in 20-inch rows, and 2-3 plants per foot in 7-inch drilled rows, or 175,000 to 200,000 plants per acre full season. Locally adapted varieties should be selected. Planting certified, inoculated seed is recommended. TIBA has been applied on the following northern varieties with good results. Amsoy, Clark, Kent, SRF-300, Harsoy, Wayne, Hawkeye and Corsoy. Chippewa is not recommended.

For maximum yield response from northern soybeans, TIBA must be applied within 10 days after the first plants in a field begin to bloom. This stage is often reached when plants are about 12" tall, and 5-6 trifoliate leaves are fully developed. Flower development is the most precise indication of an optimum spray date. TIBA may decrease yields if applied before flowering, and may be ineffective if applied later than 10 days after flowering begins. When one plant in ten shows its first flower, the field is in its most ideal stage for treatment.

SOUTHERN (DETERMINATE) SOYBEANS

TIBA must be applied to southern soybeans any time after the third trifoliate leaf is developed, but before the sixth trifoliate is fully expanded. Row spacing is not as important to the success of TIBA on southern as on northern soybeans. Excellent yields and yield increases have frequently been obtained with rows 24" to 36" wide. Normal populations (125,000 to 175,000 plants per acre) should be present in fields where TIBA is to be used.

The following varieties have responded well to TIBA: Bragg, Hampton 266, Lee, Hardee, Hill, and Stuart.

1. TIBA should be applied at the rate of 3-4 fluid ounces per acres in 10-20 gallons of spray solution (ground applied) or not less than 3 gallons (aerially applied) according to the following table:

VARIETY	Expected Yield of field (bushels/acre)	Application Rate TIBA (fl. oz./acre)
NO. SOYBEANS:		
Bushy types (such as Clark, SRF-300, Hawkeye, or Wayne) in 32" rows or less.	above 45	4
Slender types (such as Amsoy or Harsoy) in 20" rows or less.	35-45	3
SO. SOYBEANS:		
Bragg, Hampton 266, Lee, Hardee, Hill, Stuart	above 30	3-4

2. Apply the recommended amount of TIBA in a broadcast or non-broadcast spray.

3. Do not use TIBA on soybeans for forage.

4. Under no circumstances should TIBA be applied more than once to the same crop.

RESULTS: TIBA may reduce plant height up to 15%. TIBA is absorbed rapidly by leaves and translocated to other parts of the plant. Some of the effects of TIBA on young leaves include a green leaf fall, a darkening and reddening of the pucker between the veins, and long leaves becoming oriented vertically. The modified leaf orientation creates a cone-shaped canopy that permits increased penetration of sunlight and results in increased production by the lower leaves.

SPRAYER CLEANUP: Small amounts of 2,4-D or other herbicides will injure soybeans and offset beneficial effects from TIBA. The following procedure is recommended for removal of residues from sprayer tank, pump, hoses, and boom prior to using TIBA.

- Remove and clean all screens, strainers and nozzles.
- Add 12 oz. household detergent and one gallon household ammonia to 100 gallons tank capacity. Fill tank completely, agitate and circulate through boom and by-pass. Wait one hour.
- Discharge at least a portion of the tank contents through boom and nozzle.
- Flush tank and lines thoroughly with clean water.
- A water flush is sufficient to clean the tank, pump, booms, and nozzle after using TIBA.



Manufactured for:
ACETO CHEMICAL CO., INC.
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIV.

126-02 NORTHERN BOULEVARD, FLUSHING, N.Y. 11368