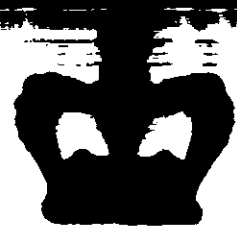


ROYAL BRAND



The Sign of Quality

POST OFFICE DRAWER 527

Kingstree, S. C. 29556

ACCEPTED

Sep. 12 - 1972

3743-297

To prevent sucker development on suckered and bushy tobacco: MH-30, a plant inhibitor, offers a new method of controlling sucker growth by keeping suckers from growing rather than by killing them. Since MH-30 is absorbed and moves inside the tobacco plant, spraying the whole plant is not necessary. Best results are obtained by spraying the upper 1-3 to 1-2 of the plant. It is very important to apply equal amounts of MH-30 to each plant at time of topping.

When to spray: Satisfactory sucker control depends on correct timing of the spray.

- If all plants flower at about the same time, proceed as follows: As soon as the plants are in FULL FLOWER, top, pull all suckers from early-maturing plants and spray MH-30 uniformly onto the entire field within 24 hours after topping. (See notes 1-9.)
- If there is a wide range in the time of flowering, the following procedure should be used:

- Go through the field and top the few early flowering plants.
- Wait until the remaining plants are in FULL FLOWER, top them, remove all suckers from the entire field, and apply MH-30 within 24 hours after topping. (See notes 1-9.) Tip leaves to be harvested should be at least 6 inches long at time of spraying.

How to spray: MH-30 may be applied with either tractor or mule-drawn insecticide sprayer, or with a compressed air shoulder sprayer.

- Tractor or mule-drawn insecticide sprayers. Any number of nozzles may be used. Can be applied in the same manner as insecticide, spraying one or more rows at a time, wetting upper 1-2 to 1-3 plant.
- Compressed air shoulder sprayer with single nozzle spraying a wide cone. Spray one side of each tobacco row while walking at a constant rate. Use up and down motion of spray nozzle to moisten upper 6 to 8 leaves of each plant. Apply equal amounts of spray to each plant.

Amount to use: 1 pint MH-30 per 1,000 plants. Example: Use 3 quarts MH-30 for 6,000 plants per acre, or 1 gallon MH-30 for 8,000 plants per acre. Use not less than 20 gallons of water per acre (from 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre can be used — (see note 9).

Fish and Wildlife

DO NOT contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of waste.

Container Disposal

Chop holes top and bottom. Bury 18" below soil surface at safe disposal site. Never reuse for food or water.

3743-297 ROYAL BRAND

Maleic Hydrazide 30%

Prevents Growth Of Tobacco Suckers

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS (% by weight)

Diethanolamine salt of 6-hydroxy-3-(2H)-pyridazinone*	58%
INERT INGREDIENTS	42%

TOTAL.....100%

*Hereinafter called diethanolemine salt of maleic hydrazide. Equivalent to 30% maleic hydrazide. One gallon contains 3 pounds as maleic hydrazide.

CAUTION: Avoid inhalation of mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. May be harmful if swallowed.

Keep Out Of Reach Of Children

Shake Well Before Using

Southern
Agricultural Chemicals, Inc.

Kingstree, S. C.

Newland, N. C.

TOBACCO

1. To control tobacco suckers apply 30 at the proper time. Too early spray may prevent normal development leaves. Too late spraying will allow sucker growth. FULL FLOWER stage when 90% of your plants have to shed their first flowers.

2. Rains occurring within 12 after spraying may reduce effect. 3. Follow dosage recommendation fully, spray field uniformly and do less than the minimum amount of recommended on tobacco.

4. MH-30 has been used successfully with tobacco insecticides but separate application is recommended until studies are completed.

5. Do not use on tobacco or plants grown for seed production.

6. Do not spray tobacco in the of hot, dry days when leaves are severely wilted. For best results spray during morning, all day on cloudy days, or the late afternoon or night application. (Use a nozzle delivering a fine mist. Do not use a broad jet type of spray.)

7. Closely hand-suckered or MH-30 tobacco will not ripen as rapidly as suckered tobacco. Also, under some conditions MH-30 treated tips have a tendency to turn yellow prematurely. This is harmful and does not mean that tobacco is ripe. Therefore, do not harvest MH-treated tobacco by using and color of the leaves as your only indication of ripeness. Use other characteristic of ripeness such as:

- Fading of color from midrib.
- Change in apparent leaf texture.

Manufacturers name, address and net contents printed on container.

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RECEIVED
P. 12-1972

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TOBACCO

1. To control tobacco suckers apply MH-30 at the proper time. Too early spraying may prevent normal development of top leaves. Too late spraying will allow some sucker growth. FULL FLOWER is the stage when 90% of your plants have begun to shed their first flowers.

2. Rains occurring within 12 hours after spraying may reduce effectiveness.

3. Follow dosage recommendations carefully, spray field uniformly and do not use less than the minimum amount of water recommended on tobacco.

4. MH-30 has been used successfully with tobacco insecticides but separate application is recommended until further studies are completed.

5. Do not use on tobacco or potato plants grown for seed production.

6. Do not spray tobacco in the middle of hot, dry days when leaves are severely wilted. For best results spray during early morning, all day on cloudy days, avoiding the late afternoon or night applications. (Use a nozzle delivering a fine mist spray. Do not use a broad jet type of spray.)

7. Closely hand-suckered or MH-treated tobacco will not ripen as rapidly as poorly suckered tobacco. Also, under some conditions MH-30 treated tips have a tendency to turn yellow prematurely. This is not harmful and does not mean that your tobacco is ripe. Therefore, do not harvest MH-treated tobacco by using time and color of the leaves as your only guide to ripeness. Use other characteristics indicative of ripeness such as:

- Fading of color from midrib.
- Change in apparent leaf texture.

8. If tobacco plants have been grown under drought conditions absorption of MH-30 will be slow and results may not be as good as plants treated under normal conditions.

9. Too little MH-30 will result in less than desired control. Too much is wasteful and may cause burning of leaves and may reduce quality of tips.

10. MH-30 is not corrosive to spray equipment. Following applications, all spray equipment should be thoroughly rinsed with water.

11. Even though MH-30 is not volatile, no drift should be permitted onto nearby crops. Particular care should be taken to prevent drift when aerial applications are being made.

12. MH-30 will not freeze even at zero degrees F. Separation of wetting agent occurs at 40 degrees F. Warming to 60 degrees - 70 degrees F. with mild agitation restores MH-30 to original condition.

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.

E.P.A. Reg. No. 829-199




micro-
biological
treatment

DEARCIDE® 713

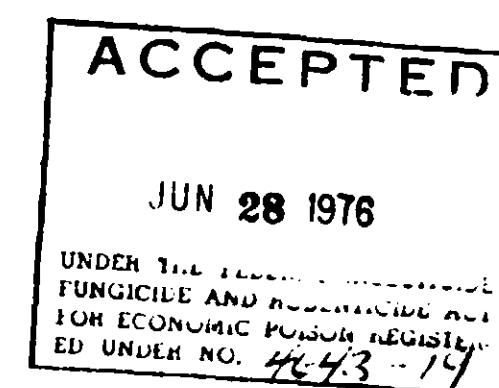
CONTROLS BACTERIA AND ALGAE IN INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL RECIRCULATING COOLING TOWERS; CONTROLS BACTERIA AND FUNGAL SLIMES IN PULP AND PAPER MILLS.

APPLICATION:

DEARCIDE® 713 is a broad spectrum bacteriostat and algacide for the control of bacteria and algae in cooling water; and for the control of bacteria and fungal slimes in pulp and paper mills.

ADVANTAGES:

- . Broad spectrum microorganism control
- . Convenient and economical to use
- . Non-corrosive to metals
- . Will not damage tower wood



DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Note: Add DEARCIDE 713 separately to the system. Do not mix it with other additives, in order to avoid any possible incompatibilities.

RECIRCULATING WATER COOLING TOWERS Initial Dose When microbiological slimes are evident, apply 12.4 to 18.6 fluid ounces of DEARCIDE 713 per 1,000 gallons (100 ppm to 150 ppm) of water in the system. Repeat until control is achieved. Badly fouled systems should be cleaned before treatment is begun. Subsequent Dose When microbiological control is evident, apply 6.2 to 12.4 fluid ounces of DEARCIDE 713 per 1,000 gallons (50 ppm to 100 ppm) of water in the system once per week, or as needed to maintain control. Feeding: DEARCIDE 713 should be fed at full strength in the cooling tower basin at a point of maximum water circulation. Tower bleedoff valves should be closed to permit a retention time of 4 hours.

PAPER MILLS Dosage will vary from 3.2 to 4.8 fluid ounces of DEARCIDE 713 per ton of finished paper depending on the type of stock, complexity of the system, quality of raw water, and type and degree of contamination. Feeding: DEARCIDE 713 may be drip fed continuously from the drum or fed by suitable chemical pumps such as adjustable proportioning types; variable speed, positive displacement type; or by the reciprocating type. This product should be fed as early as possible in the system at such points including the hydropulper, machine chest or broke system.

continued...

PRODUCT DATA:

- . Form: Liquid
- . Color: Brown
- . Odor: Slightly phenolic
- . Density: 8.4 lbs./gal. at 60° F.
- . Flash Point: 92 F. T.C.C.
- . Freezing Point: 16 F.

LIMITATIONS AND HANDLING: DANGER - Keep Out Of Reach Of Children. For Industrial Use Only. Corrosive. Causes eye damage and skin irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Wear goggles or face shield and rubber gloves when handling. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Avoid contamination of food.

FIRST AID: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. For eyes, call a physician. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If swallowed, drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatine solution or if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol. Call a physician immediately.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Measures against circulatory shock, respiratory depression and convulsion may be needed.

This product is toxic to fish. Treated effluent should not be discharged where it will drain into lakes, streams, ponds, or public water. Water treated with DEARCIDE 713 should not be used for food processing, irrigation or in the manufacture of paper used for food packaging. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes. Apply this product only as specified on the label. Do not reuse empty drum. Rinse thoroughly with water and return to drum reconditioner, or destroy by perforating or crushing. Keep this product away from heat or open flames.

AVAILABLE PACKAGING:

55 Gallon Drums - Approximately 462 lbs. net.

30 Gallon Drums - Approximately 252 lbs. net.

