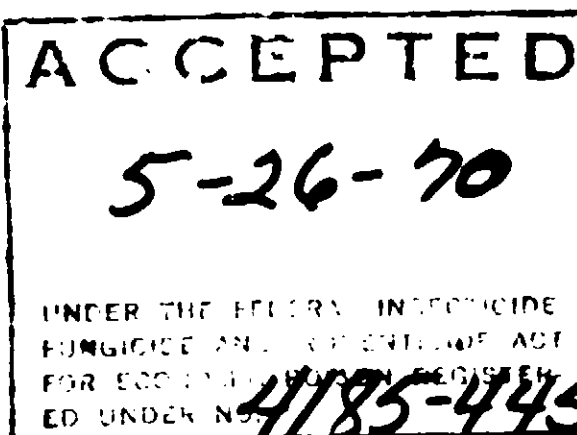




Liquid Growth Retardant for
Preventing Growth of Tobacco
Suckers and the Sprouting of
Potatoes and Onions

SUCKER STYMIE



ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
Diethanolamine salt of 6-hydroxy-3(2H)-pyridazinone	58%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	42%
TOTAL	100%

Hereafter called diethanolamine salt of maleic hydrazide. Equivalent to 30% maleic hydrazide.
Product contains 3 pounds maleic hydrazide equivalent per gallon.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN

DISTRIBUTED BY SMITH-DOUGLASS

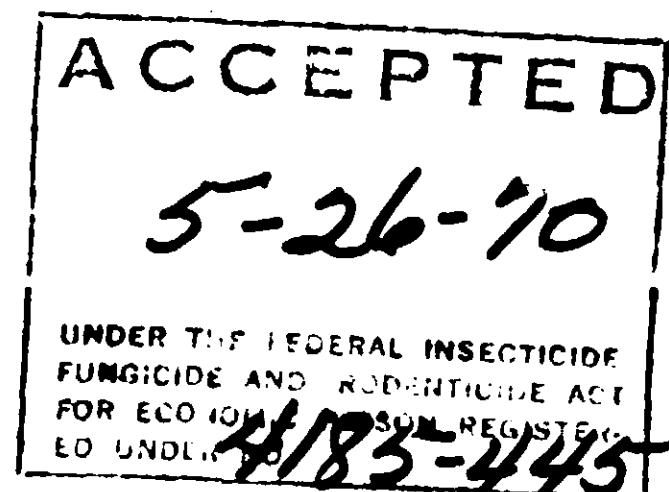
DIVISION OF BORDEN CHEMICAL, BORDEN INC
NORFOLK, VA. 23501

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

● To prevent Sucker Development on Flue-Cured and Burley Tobacco:

Sucker Stymie, a plant inhibitor, offers a new method of controlling sucker growth by keeping suckers from growing rather than by killing them. Since Sucker Stymie is absorbed and moves inside the tobacco plant, spraying the whole plant is not necessary. Best results are obtained by spraying the upper $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the plant. It is very important to apply equal amounts of Sucker Stymie 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 Sucker Stymie uniformly onto the entire field within 24 hours after topping.
- 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 Sucker Stymie within 24 hours after topping. Top leaves to be harvested should be at least 6 inches long at time of spraying.

How to Spray: Sucker Stymie 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 $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of plant.

Amount to Use. 1 pint Sucker Stymie per 1,000 plants.

Example: Use 3 quarts Sucker Stymie for 6,000 plants per acre, or 1 gallon Sucker Stymie 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).

● To Control Sprouting of Onions in Storage: Apply $5\frac{1}{3}$ pints Sucker Stymie in 100-150 gallons of water per acre with a ground sprayer. Airplane application can also be made. The spray should be applied when the bulbs are fully mature, have five to eight green leaves, and necks soft enough for the tops to fall if they have not already done so. The spray is often applied when 50 percent of the tops have fallen, but all tops are still green. This condition usually occurs about two weeks to 10 days before harvest time. Green tops are essential for the absorption of Sucker Stymie. Avoid too early spraying of edible onions. Spongy bulbs might result if spraying is done earlier than two weeks before maturity.

● To Control Sprouting of Potatoes in Storage: Apply 1 gallon Sucker Stymie in 30-150 gallons of water per acre by ground equipment. Airplane application can be made in irrigated sections of the country.

Check your field to see if you have a good set of potatoes. Sucker Stymie is applied when most of the tubers set are approximately one inch in diameter. This occurs when the few lower leaves show a yellow color. In areas where potatoes flower uniformly this is one week after blossoms fall off the vine, usually in August about 4 to 6 weeks before harvest.

● To Control Wild Onions and Wild Garlic in Lawns and Grass Areas along Highways (not pasture or crop land): Apply 1 to 2 gallons Sucker Stymie in 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre in spring or fall when about 90-95 percent of the bulbs have started regrowth. Use on lawns only when grass is brown and dormant.

● For Inducing Dormancy in Young Non Bearing Citrus Trees in Florida:

Sucker Stymie by inducing dormancy offers protection against frost damage down to 21°F in recent experiments. Add two quarts Sucker Stymie to 100 gallons water and spray with coarse cone nozzle between November 1-15. The spray should thoroughly wet upper and lower leaf surfaces, branches and trunks of trees. A second treatment may be necessary in 6 to 8 weeks if unusually warm weather persists during November and December. Periodically check for bud swell which indicates that regrowth is occurring and respray if swelling of buds occurs. Do not spray trees within the year in which fruit to be harvested is set. Spray citrus trees at least 24 hours before rain.

Rain occurring within 24 hours after application will reduce effectiveness. Sucker Stymie sprayed citrus trees may show a delay of regrowth in spring for several weeks if the winter remains cold. The first new growth of foliage may be slightly "Frenched", or narrow leafed, but subsequent growth will be normal.

NOTES

Tobacco:

- To control tobacco suckers apply Sucker Stymie 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.
- Rains occurring within 12 hours after spraying may reduce effectiveness.
- Follow dosage recommendations carefully, spray field uniformly and do not use less than the minimum amount of water recommended on tobacco.
- Sucker Stymie has been used successfully with tobacco insecticides, but separate application is recommended until further studies are completed.
- Do not use on tobacco or potato plants grown for seed production.
- 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.)
- Closely hand-suckered or Sucker Stymie treated tobacco will not ripen as rapidly as poorly suckered tobacco. Also, under some conditions Sucker Stymie treated tobacco has a tendency to turn yellow prematurely. This is not harmful and does not mean that your tobacco is ripe. Do not harvest Sucker Stymie treated tobacco by using time and color of the leaves as your only guide for ripeness. Use other characteristics indicative of ripeness such as:
 - Fading of color from green to yellow.
 - Change in apparent leaf texture.
- If tobacco plants have been grown under drought conditions absorption of Sucker Stymie will be slow and results may not be as good as plants treated under normal conditions.
- Too little Sucker Stymie will result in less than desired control. Too much is wasteful and may cause burning of leaves and may reduce quality of tips.

Other Crops:

- For control of wild onions and garlic do not apply to young seedlings less than one season old.
- Spray potatoes and grass at least 24 hours before rain. Rain occurring within 24 hours after application will reduce effectiveness.
- It is not corrosive to spray equipment. It does not offer drift problems on nearby crops.
- Rinse spray equipment with water after application.

CAUTION

This product is toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, streams or ponds. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes.

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

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 directions under normal conditions of use, but seller makes NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE or any other warranty, express or implied except as herein stated. Seller's liability is limited to the purchase price of the product and this shall be the buyer's only remedy. Buyer assumes the risk of use of this product contrary to label instructions, carelessly, or under conditions not intended by or not reasonably foreseeable to seller.