

that your tobacco is ripe. Therefore, do not harvest SUCKER-STUFF treated tobacco by using time and color of the leaves as your only guide to ripeness. Use other characteristics indicative of ripeness such as:

- a. Fading of color from midrib.
 - b. Change in apparent leaf texture.
8. If tobacco plants have been grown under drought conditions absorption of SUCKER-STUFF will be slow and results may not be as good as plants treated under normal conditions.
 9. Too little SUCKER-STUFF will result in less than desired control. Too much is wasteful and may cause burning of leaves and may reduce quality of tips.
 10. SUCKER-STUFF is not corrosive to spray equipment. It does not offer drift problems on nearby crops.
 11. Rinse spray equipment with water after application. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

SUCKER-STUFF is sold by The Ansul Company, Marinette, Wisconsin 54143.

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THE ANSUL COMPANY, MARINETTE, WISCONSIN

Sucker-Stuff.®

Liquid Growth Retardant for
Preventing Growth of Tobacco Suckers

CAUTION:

Keep out of the reach of children

Shake well before using

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

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

INERT INGREDIENTS: 42%

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



CAUTION: Keep out of the reach of children

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

READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT
WARRANTY—CONDITION OF SALE: DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product are based on field use and tests believed reliable and should be followed carefully. It is however impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Because such factors as weather conditions, foreign material and manner of use for application are all beyond the control of The Ansul Company or the Seller of this product, such things as crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result. ALL SUCH RISKS ARE ASSUMED BY THE BUYER.

Ansul warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the directions for use as modified by the above. Ansul makes no other warranties, express or implied, including FITNESS or MERCHANTABILITY. In no case shall Ansul or the Seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. The foregoing is a condition of sale by The Ansul Company and is accepted as such by the Buyer.

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

To Prevent Sucker Development on Flue-Cured and Burley Tobacco: SUCKER-STUFF, a plant inhibitor, offers a new method of controlling sucker growth by keeping suckers from growing rather than by killing them. Since SUCKER-STUFF 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-STUFF to each plant at time of topping.

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

a. 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-STUFF uniformly onto the entire field within 24 hours after topping. (See notes 1-9.)

b. If there is a wide range in the time of flowering, the following procedure should be used:

1. Go through the field and top the few early-flowering plants.
2. Wait until the remaining plants are in FULL FLOWER, top them, remove all suckers from the entire field, and apply SUCKER-STUFF 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: SUCKER-STUFF may be applied with either tractor or mule-drawn insecticide sprayer, or with a compressed air shoulder sprayer.

- a. 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.
- b. 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 SUCKER-STUFF per 1,000 plants.

Example: Use 3 quarts SUCKER-STUFF for 6,000 plants per acre, or 1 gallon SUCKER-STUFF 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).

NOTES

TOBACCO:

1. To control tobacco suckers apply SUCKER-STUFF 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. SUCKER-STUFF has been used successfully with tobacco insecticides but separate application is recommended until further studies are completed.
5. Do not use on tobacco 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 SUCKER-STUFF treated tobacco will not ripen as rapidly as poorly suckered tobacco. Also, under some conditions SUCKER-STUFF treated tips have a tendency to turn yellow prematurely. This is not harmful and does not mean

Net Contents 1 Gallon

EPA Reg. No. 6308-51

Label No. 21379-01



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