

DM 45113-74
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IDA, INC.

MH 2.2.5

growth retardant for preventing growth of weeds
of the prevention of potatoes and onions sprouting
control of wild garlic and wild onion in lawns. Inhibits
growth and for reducing dormancy in non bearing citrus

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Potassium salt of 6-hydroxy-3
(2H-pyridazinone)*..... 30.2%

INERT INGREDIENTS:..... 69.8%

TOTAL:..... 100.0%

*Hereafter called potassium salt of maximum active ingredient
content of 25% 2-methyl-6-hydroxy-3-pyridazinone

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

ACCEPTED
JUL 20 1986
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under
EPA Reg. No. 45113-74

EPA REGISTRATION NUMBER: 45113-
EPA ESTABLISHMENT NUMBER:
NET CONTENTS: 2.5 Gallons / 9.46 Liter
MANUFACTURED FOR: IDA, INC.
2215 West Street, Suite 2
Germantown, TN 38138

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

To prevent sucker growth in your field, you should use the Cigar (Pennsylvania) and Wisconsin Cigar tobacco strains. The inhibitor, offers a new method of controlling suckers. Suckers are prevented from growing rather than being removed. The inhibitor is absorbed and travels inside the tobacco plant, so the whole plant is protected. For more information, contact your local extension agent or MH 2125. For more information, contact your local extension agent for the correct time to make satisfactory control.

When to Spray for Field Cigar, Burley, Dark-Fire and Maryland Cigar

1. If all plants flower at about the same time, proceed as follows:
 - a. Top the plants in full flower. Remove partial suckers from early flowering plants and spray MH 2125 over the entire field within 24 hours after topping.
 - b. If the field is not uniform in flowering, top the plants in the more advanced stages of flowering.
 - c. If the field is not uniform in flowering, top the plants in the more advanced stages of flowering.
 - d. If the field is not uniform in flowering, top the plants in the more advanced stages of flowering.
 - e. If the field is not uniform in flowering, top the plants in the more advanced stages of flowering.
2. If the field is not uniform in flowering, top the plants in the more advanced stages of flowering.

When to Spray For Pennsylvania and Wisconsin Tobacco

1. If your field flowers uniformly:
 - a. Top when about 1/2 to 2/3 of your plants show one or more open flowers on each head.
 - b. Wait three days after topping.
 - c. Spray MH 2125. For best results, MH 2125 should be sprayed on dry or nearly dry leaves. Avoid spraying on leaves covered with dew.
2. If your field does not flower uniformly:
 - a. When flowering in your field is particularly uneven, you should top when about 50 to 60 percent of the plants show one or more open flowers per head.
 - b. Wait three days after topping and remove by hand any suckers more than two inches long.
 - c. Spray MH 2125 over your entire field.

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When To Spray For Wisconsin Cigar Tobacco

1. Top the field when most of the plants in your field are in full flower.
2. Remove, by hand, any suckers larger than one or two inches.
3. Spray within 24 hours after topping and removal of suckers.

How To Spray: MH 2125 may be applied with either tractor-drawn insecticide sprayer or with a compressed air shoulder sprayer.

1. Tractor-drawn insecticide sprayers: Any pump sprayer (see note 6) can be applied in the same manner as a tractor-drawn sprayer or more rows at a time, wetting upper and lower surfaces.
2. Compressed air shoulder sprayer: Spray one side of each tobacco row, moving up and down motion of spray nozzle to insure coverage of every plant. Apply equal amounts of spray to each plant.

Amount of Spray: Apply the recommended amounts of MH 2125 to 50 gallons of water per acre, do not use less than 20 gallons of water per acre.

1. For control of sprouting of tobacco when used in the Maturity stage of tobacco production, apply 1 pint of **MH 2.25** per 1,000 plants.
2. For control of sprouting of tobacco when used in the 300 plants per acre stage of production, apply **MH 2.25** for 1,000 plants per acre.
3. For control of sprouting of tobacco when used in the 8,000 plants per acre stage of production, apply **MH 2.25** for 8,000 plants per acre.

4. Do not apply **MH 2.25** at the preplant stage. To do so may prevent normal development of top leaves, cause excessive sucker growth, and flower in the stage when suckers are most difficult to control. In the first flowering stage occurring within 60 days after spraying tobacco may reduce effectiveness.
5. At 40° F and below, the formulation will precipitate. It readily redissolves, but must be warmed to 50° F or above. The larger the container the more time is needed to completely redissolve the precipitate.
6. Follow dosage recommendations carefully, spray field uniformly and do not use less than the minimum amount of water recommended on label.
7. Do not use **MH 2.25** for tobacco grown for seed production.
8. Do not spray tobacco on hot, dry days when leaves are severely wilted. Avoid spraying tobacco during early morning, all day on cloudy days, or during the late afternoon or night applications. Use a backpack or hand sprayer or a tractor or airplane broadcast type spray.
9. Use of hand sprayer with **MH 2.25** treated tobacco will not ripen as rapidly as other types of tobacco. Also, under some conditions **MH 2.25** treated tobacco have a tendency to turn yellow prematurely. This is not necessarily a ripening sign that your tobacco is ripe. Therefore, do not harvest **MH 2.25** 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.
10. If tobacco plants have been grown under drought conditions absorption of **MH 2.25** will be slow and results may not be as good as plants grown under more favorable moisture conditions.
11. On tobacco too little **MH 2.25** will result in less than desired control. Too much is wasteful and may cause burning of leaves and may reduce quality of tips.
12. **MH 2.25** is not corrosive to spray equipment.
13. Rinse spray equipment with water after applications. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes.
14. Use only one application of **MH 2.25** to tobacco per season.
15. Allow at least 7 days after application before harvest of tobacco.
16. Should washoff occur within 6 hours of application to tobacco, a single repeat application may be made.

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To Control Sprouting of Onions in Storage: Apply 5½-7 pints

MH 2.25 per acre in 100 gallons of water per acre with a ground sprayer. A broadcast sprayer may also be used. The spray should be applied when the onion plants are in the green leaf stage and necks soft. Do not spray onion plants after the green leaves have been done so. The spray is often applied when the onion plants are in the green leaf stage. This condition usually occurs about 15 weeks after planting. Green tops are essential for the production of onion bulbs.

CAUTION: Avoid spraying onion plants in the green leaf stage. Spongy bulbs might result if spraying is done more than two weeks before maturity.

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... of wild onions and garlic...
... in season old. Do not pasture...

2-25 is not...
2-25 is not...
... near crops. Particular care should be taken...
... after application. Do not contaminate...
... by cleaning of equipment or disposal of water.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

Storage should be under lock and key in a ventilated room and secure from access by unauthorized persons and children. Storage should be in a cool, dry area away from heat or ignition source. Do not stack plastic containers (2 1/2 gal. or 2X2.5 gal) over 2 pallets high. Do not stack metal containers over 4 pallets high. Move containers by hand or by case. Do not move containers from one area to another unless they are securely sealed. Keep containers tightly sealed when not in use. Keep away from any puncture hazard. Avoid storage near water supplies, food, feed and fertilizer to avoid contamination. Store in original containers only. If the contents are leaking or material is spilled follow these steps:

1. Contain spill, absorb with a material such as saw dust, clay granules or dirt.
2. Collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.
3. Wash area with water and soap to remove remaining pesticide.
4. Follow washing with clean water rinse.
5. Place a leaking container in a plastic tub and transfer contents as soon as possible to an empty original container.
6. Do not allow run off to enter sewer or contaminate water supplies.
7. Dispose of waste as indicated below:

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal:
Plastic Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.
Metal Container: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if approved by state and local authorities.

