Tobacco sucker control okayed

GREENSBORO, N.C. - The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has approved use of Ciba-Geigy's Prime+, a new sucker control material for flue-cured, burley, dark-fired, Maryland and cigar tobaccos.

"Prime+ offers tobacco growers a number of advantages over other commonly used suckercontrol products," says Les in world markets. Unlike MH Manges, Prime+ product materials Prime+ provides full manager for Ciba-Geigy. "Because Prime+ is based on a

completely new chemistry, it leaves no MH residues in the leaf, making tobacco more acceptable season control, allowing the leaf to ripen naturally without yellowing,

bleaching or bronzing. This translates into higher quality and that means higher prices at the warehouse."

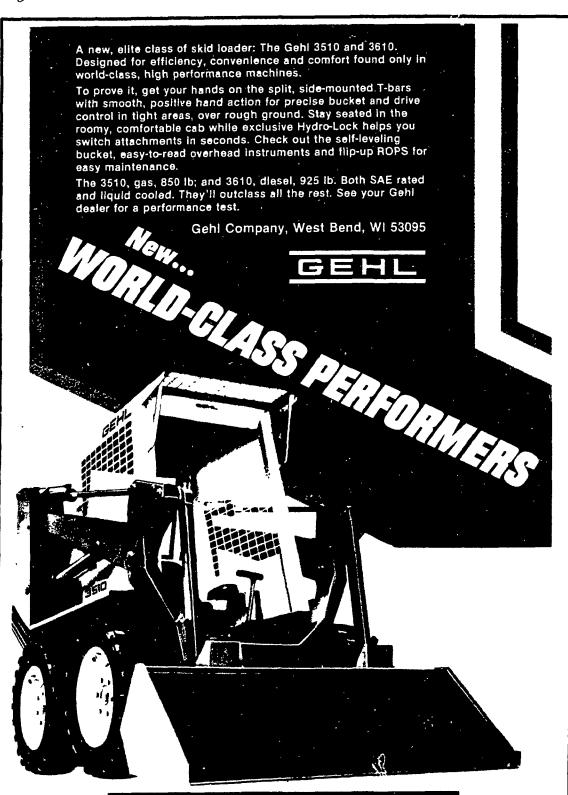
A topical treatment, Prime+ is applied as a spray solution at rates of 3 - 4 quarts per acre in 30 - 50 gallons of water. Three quarts are recommended when the crop is uniform and there is low sucker pressure; four quarts where high sucker pressure is expected. The same equipment used to apply contact fatty alcohols (CFAs) can be used to apply Prime+

For best results, apply Prime+ as a coarse spray directed downward at the top of the tobacco stalk, using three full cone nozzles per row. One nozzle should be directed downward over the row center, the other two 7-9 inches each side of center. Nozzles should be 12-16 inches above the top of the stalk and boom pressure should be maintained at 20-25 psi.

Prime+ should be applied when tobacco plants are in the elongated button to early flower stage of development. Sprays must run down the stalk and wet the young sucker bud in each leaf axil. Avoid treatments if plants are leaning or wet, or wind is too strong. Final topping may be completed before or after Prime+ is applied. If plants are topped before, Prime+ should be applied within 24 hours. During final topping, all suckers an inch or longer should be removed from plants.

Where CFAs are used to control early suckers and provide a more uniform crop, the contact material should be applied first, followed by Prime+ about five days later. Because it is longer lasting, growers can use one application of CFA and one of Prime+ to replace two applications of CFA and one of

According to Manges, Experimental Use Permit trials in 1982 demonstrated outstanding sucker control for Prime+ compared to standard treatments, reducing the number of suckers by more than half. "Generally, any suckers remaining after Prime+ treatments were not due to poor chemicals performance, but because of spraying skips," Manges says. "Proper application techniques will give growers excellent sucker control, with the added bonus of no MH residues."



Forage Harvesters, Round Balers and Mower Conditioners have interest free waiver until April 1, 1984 Forage Wagons have interest free waiver until Dec. 1, 1983 Skid Steer Loaders and Mix-Alls have interest free waiver until

October 1, 1983

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MARLIN W. SCHREFFLER Main Rd., Pitman, PA 717-648-1120

BENNETT MACHINE CO. 1601 S. Dupont Blvd. Milford, DE 302-422-4837

STOUFFER MISS. IKZ. Chambersburg, PA 717-263-8424

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516 Main Street Honesdale, PA 717-253-3440

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ARMETT'S GARAGE Rt. 9 Box 125 Hagerstown, MD 301-733-0515

CLAIR J. MYERS Lake Road R1 Thomasville, PA 717-259-0453

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INCH EQUIPMENT CO. Dalmatia, PA 717-758-3021

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BEAT THE SUMMER HEAT... SPRINKLER COOLING SYSTEM

FOR HOGS

THE PROBLEM

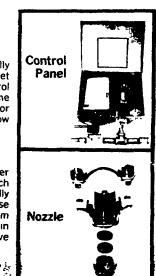
When the temperature goes up, one of the first ways your body reacts is by even ventilation can't cure the stress that When the temperature goes up, one of breaking out in perspiration That's nature's way of cooling off

It's different with hogs High tem peratures cause them a great deal of stress because they can't sweat. When under this stress due to heat, hogs will lose their appetite weight gains drop there is poor feed conversion, conception rate is reduced and pens become a mess All of this adds up to lost profits

THE SYSTEM:

The sprinkle cycle is turned on automatically whenever the barn temperature rises above a preset level 72° F Throughout this "on" period the control functions to permit sprinkling to occur for a preset time period each hour (2 minutes/hour is recommended for best results) When the barn temperature drops below 72° F the cycle is automatically interrupted

The nozzles are clamped to a plastic pipe strung over the gutter of slatted area at the rear of the pen Each nozzel covers a 5-6 foot diameter area which usually means one nozzle per pen. The nozzle assures a coarse droplet spray pattern which is important for maximum. cooling A fine mist of fog is not desirable in geographical areas of generally high summer relative



THE SOLUTION:

results. But a sprinkler cooling system can help your hogs where nature fell short,

giving them a chance to cool off. It sprays

them with coarse water droplets to reduce

their body temperature. The idea is

simple, but extremely effective

THE PROST MAKE

	Control Hogs not sprayed	prove 85°F	Hogs Sprayed 1 min per 15 ftr above 70°F	Hogs Sprayed 1 min per hr above 70°F
Average daily gain per hog	1 37	162	1 62	1 72
Average daily feed consumption per hog	5 84	6 77	6 72	6 67
Lbs feed per Ib grain per day	4 38	4 15	4 16	3 89
Lbs feed save/hog	0	22	22	49
Days earlier to market	0	1	11	15

Research done at Ridgetown College of Agricultural Technology in Ontario and at the University of California have shown these results These figures are calculated on hogs from 100 lbs up to 200 lbs



BEST IN DESIGN, PRICE AND EXPERIENCE