CITRUS: FIELD APPLICATIONS - GRAPEFRUIT (NOT FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA)

General Information

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Use only as directed. Read the label thoroughly and make sure it is understood before making applications. Keep out of reach of children.

5.1 Application Instructions:

- ProGibb 40% water-soluble granule contains gibberellic acid which is an extremely potent plant growth regulator; when applying plant growth regulators, deviations from the label directions in the rates, timings, water volumes, or the adoption of untested spray mixes, results in undesirable effects. Always consult the Valent Agricultural Specialist in your area for the spray regimen best suited to your conditions.

- Do not apply to plants under pest, nutritional, or water stress.

- When a range of rates is indicated, use the concentration and spray volume indicated locally by the Valent

Agricultural Specialist.

- For optimum effectiveness, thorough spray coverage must be achieved; all parts of the plant or crop must receive the spray or desired results will not occur. Prepare solution concentrations by mixing the required amount of product with water in a clean, empty spray tank. Discard any unused spray material at the end of each day following local, state or federal law.

- For most efficacious results, the water pH is best at 7.0, and always below 8.5.

- ProGibb 40% applications made under slow drying conditions (cool to warm temperatures, medium to high relative humidity, and no wind) will increase absorption by the plant, thus optimizing effectiveness. Night-time applications are encouraged when day-time conditions are not conducive to slow drying conditions.

- Product persistence: Re-apply ProGibb 40% if significant rain occurs within 2 hours of application.

- Compatibility: When considering the tank mixing of ProGibb 40% with other products, use the following compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank.

Start with a clear glass or plastic quart jar. Add water from the same water source that will be used for the larger tank mix. Add the pesticides in correct proportions. Mix thoroughly and let stand for a minimum 15 minutes. Heat, separation, gelling, are all signs of incompatibility.

Before using any mixes that pass the jar tests for compatibility, it is imperative to test it on a designated area as it may result either in phytotoxicity or ineffectiveness. For further information, consult your Valent agricultural specialist.

- DO NOT apply using ULV application methods. For aerial applications spray volumes must be greater than 2 gallons per acre (10 gallons per acre for tree crops).

- No preharvest interval is required for this product.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

SPRAY GUIDELINES FOR CITRUS

For citrus, apply in sprays of sufficient water volumes to ensure thorough fruit wetting. In most cases, this application will cause some drop of older mature leaves; this drop of older leaves is inconsequential. However, application to trees of low vigor or under stress (pest, nutritional, or water, etc.) causes severe leaf and/or fruit drop. Do not apply in white wash sprays in which lime or other caustic material has produced a high pH in the spray tank. Applications of copper fungicides and/or oils within three weeks (before or after) the ProGibb 40% application often results in significant leaf drop and fruit drop.

on during coloring sometimes causes variation in rind color development.

To delay disorders associated with rind aging (e.g., puffiness, softening, and orange coloration), prevent preharvest drop of mature fruit, increase peel strength, reduce water loss during storage, and produce a more orderly harvesting pattern.

Make one or two dilute spray applications in sufficient volume to ensure coverage. Do not exceed 20 ppm a.i. in spray solution.

EARLY: Make application two weeks prior to color break. Apply as a dilute spray (Aug. – Sept).

LATE: Make application after marketable color has developed (Oct – Dec).

NOTE: Do not spray groves that will be harvested early, as fruit coloring will be delayed. Treated fruit will re-green if allowed to remain on the tree for extended periods. Do not use concentrate sprays. Results vary from season to season depending on environmental conditions. The delay in rind aging is greatest when spray is applied before color change. This spray timing produces the firmest rind possible.

Method
Dilute Spray
Rates
field_rates 0

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Restricted Entry Interval

4 hours

Timings
EARLY: prior to color break
LATE: after marketable color has developed