

GRAPES WINE - BARBERA, PETITE SIRAH, ZINFANDEL

General Information

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Use only as directed. Read and thoroughly understand the label before making applications.
- The term 'grams of active ingredient per acre' is represented by 'g ai/acre' throughout this product label. See conversion table at the end of Directions for Use.
- Thoroughly spray all parts of the plant or crop to obtain the desired result.
- Prepare solution concentrations by mixing the required amount of product with water only in a clean empty spray tank.
- Dispose of any unused spray material at the end of the day. Refer to the Storage and Disposal section of the label for pesticide disposal instruction.
- When a range of rates is indicated, consult your local experimental station, distributor, or agricultural extension agent for the best program suited to your local conditions.
- Falgro 20SP works best when using water of neutral or slightly acidic pH. Ensure water pH is less than 8.5.
- Absorption of Falgro 20SP into the plant is greatest under slow drying conditions. Nighttime applications will be more effective when daytime conditions cause rapid drying. Re-apply Falgro 20SP if significant rain occurs within 2 hours of application.
- Falgro 20SP has a 0-day pre harvest interval (PHI).
- 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).
- Consult your local experimental station, distributor, or agricultural extension agent regarding the compatibility of gibberellic acid with other compounds.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

SPRAYING GUIDES FOR GRAPES

Application to grapes is best made by ground sprayer. Choose spray volume, quality and direction to ensure thorough wetting of all flower clusters and berries.

WINE GRAPES

Application of falgro 20SP increases cluster length and improves air circulation and light penetration within the cluster. Under certain conditions this application may help reduce the incidence of bunch rot and sour rot.

Make a single spray application. For each cultivar follow the rate directions given. The application of gibberellic acid on seeded wine grape cultivars will likely cause some reduction in yield.

Yield reduction may result from an increase in shot berries in the year of application, and/or a reduction in fruitfulness in the first and second year following the application.

Timing

1 spray when average flower cluster length is 3-4 inches. Do not make application less than three weeks before full bloom. Use is based on 100 gallons of water per acre.

Method

[Spray](#)

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

-

Restricted Entry Interval

4 hours

Timings

[When average flower cluster length is 3-4 inches.](#)