

TABLE GRAPES (SEEDLESS) - BLACK CORINTH [ZANTE CURRANT] (THINNING)

General Information

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Use only as directed. Read thoroughly and 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 end of Directions for Use section.
- 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 this 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.
- Ensure that the pH of the water is less than 8.5.
- Absorption of FALGRO 4L into the plant is greatest under slow drying conditions. Night-time applications will be more effective when day-time conditions cause rapid drying. Re-apply FALGRO 4L if significant rain occurs within 2 hours of application.
- FALGRO 4L 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 GUIDE FOR GRAPES

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

TABLE GRAPES

Application of FALGRO 4L for 'Thinning' (decreased berry set) reduces hand thinning costs and hastens maturity.

Timing: 1-4 sprays during bloom. If bloom is extended apply 2nd application 1-7 days after the 1st application.

Rate

- High doses can cause over-thinning or an excess of 'shot' berries, especially on young or vigorous vines.
- Conduct trials with small numbers of plants using recommended rates to determine the optimum rates for the situation before applying to the crop.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Restricted Entry Interval

4 hours

Timings

[1-4 sprays during bloom.](#)