

WINE GRAPE - BARBERA, PETITE SIRAH, ZINFANDEL

General Information

GENERAL USE INSTRUCTIONS

Use only as directed. Read the label thoroughly and understand it before making applications. Keep out of reach of children.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system, unless otherwise permitted on the label.

Application Instructions

ProGibb LV Plus Plant Growth Regulator (hereafter referred to as ProGibb LV Plus) 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 directed 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. Dispose of any unused spray material at the end of each day following local, state or federal law.
- For most efficacious results, use water with a pH of 4.0 to 8.5. Use a buffer for water with pH above or below this range.
- ProGibb LV Plus 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.
- Rain fastness: Re-apply ProGibb LV Plus if significant rain occurs within 2 hours of application.
- Compatibility: When considering tank mixing with other products, use the

following compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank.

- 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.

Compatibility With Other Agricultural Products

Compatibility and performance data for ProGibb LV Plus with other agricultural products are not necessarily available.

Do not tank mix ProGibb LV Plus with other products unless compatibility has been verified. If considering tankmixing ProGibb LV Plus with other products use the following compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank:

Add water from the same water source to a clear glass or plastic jar. Add the pesticides in correct proportions. Mix thoroughly and let stand for a minimum 15 minutes. Separation, gelling, or generation of heat are all signs of incompatibility.

Even if a mix passes the jar test for compatibility, it is imperative to test it on a designated area to evaluate for phytotoxicity or ineffectiveness.

Always read and follow all label directions and precautions of each product. When using combinations of products the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions must be followed. Do not mix with any pesticide that has a prohibition against tank mixing. For further information consult your Valent agricultural specialist.

Directions For Chemigation

Fill the supply tank with the desired amount of water. Then add the amount of ProGibb LV Plus required in order to achieve the final solution rate recommended for the specific crop to be treated. Agitate the mixture of ProGibb LV Plus frequently during the chemigation period to assure a uniform distribution throughout the system. Apply ProGibb LV Plus continuously for the duration of the water application but do not exceed recommended rates and volumes as outlined on the product label.

Chemigation Precautions

Apply this product only through the following systems: Overhead sprinklers such as impact, micro-sprinklers, or booms.

Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury or lack of effectiveness can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have any questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system(including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Prior to application ensure that the chemigation system meets the following requirements: The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

In addition to the above use rates and recommendations, the following precautions must be observed when using this product in any type of irrigation system:

Chemigation Systems Connected To Public Water Systems

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days of the year. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water systems should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where the pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

SPRAY INSTRUCTIONS FOR CROP CATEGORIES

GRAPE

For all grapes, application by ground sprayer provides the best coverage. Apply as a

concentrate or dilute spray in sufficient water volume to ensure thorough wetting. It is important to wet all flower clusters or berries thoroughly. For cultivar specific spray rates and timings, see accompanying tables.

WINE GRAPE

OBJECTIVE/BENEFIT

- To increase cluster length and improve air circulation and light penetration within the cluster. Under certain conditions this application is known to help reduce the incidence of bunch rot and sour rot.
- ALWAYS consult the Valent representative or the local agricultural specialist before making this application if there is no prior experience with this application.

APPLICATION TIMING

- Make a single spray. Apply when the clusters found in the dominant shoots arising from buds on count spurs are starting to elongate and show separation of the uppermost flower groups. This timing usually coincides with average cluster length of 3-4 inches (1-5 inch overall cluster length range). For each cultivar, follow the rate directions given on the table below. Use 100 gallons of water per acre.

NOTE:

- DO NOT make this application less than 3 weeks before anticipated full bloom.
- This application will most likely cause some reduction in yield of seeded wine grape cultivars. This reduction in yield may result from: a) increase in shot berries in the year of application; b) reduction in fruitfulness (cluster counts) in the first and second year following the application.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Restricted Entry Interval

4 hours

EXCEPTION: If the product is soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

Timings

[When the clusters found in the dominant shoots arising from buds on count spurs are starting to elongate and show separation of the uppermost flower groups.](#)