

YB

PM 25
285-88
CG-552

Pro-Gibb[®]

(Gibberellic Acid)
Spraying Guide

01 3077 85

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

LIQUID FORMULATIONS

WARNING FLAMMABLE: Avoid sparks from heat and open flame. Avoid contact with clothing when not in use.

CAUTION Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with eyes.

SOLUBLE POWDER

CAUTION Powder causes irritation. If powder gets in eyes, flush thoroughly with water.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
Avoid direct applications to any body of water. Do not contaminate water by disposal of a waste or cleaning of equipment.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
See container label.

REENTRY STATEMENT

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. Oral warnings must include the following information:

Inform workers of areas or fields that must not be entered without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. In case of accidental exposure wash with plenty of water. If there is any irritation in eyes after washing, get medical attention.

When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information:

Area treated with Pro-Gibb on date of application. Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. In case of accidental exposure wash with plenty of water. If there is any irritation in eyes after washing, get medical attention.

WARNING Gibberellic Acid is an extremely potent plant growth regulator. For best results, read all directions for use thoroughly. Consult your local experiment station specialist, distributor, or the Abbott Agricultural Specialist in your area for the spray schedule best suited to your conditions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Discard any unused spray material at the end of each day. Prepare solution concentrations by mixing the required amount of product with water only in a clean, empty spray tank. For best results, applications should be made during cooler parts of the day.

Use only as directed. Good spray practices should be followed. The label should be read thoroughly and understood before making applications. Effectiveness requires that all parts of plant or crop must receive spray or desired result will not occur, so spray thoroughly. When a range of rates is indicated, use the concentration and spray volume recommended locally.

Gibberellic Acid is a naturally occurring compound, produced by Abbott Laboratories in a biological process.

Data concerning the compatibility of Pro-Gibb with other agricultural compounds is not available.

SPRAY GUIDELINES FOR GRAPES

For all grapes, application is recommended by ground sprayer. Use 100 to 500 gallons as a dilute spray according to foliage density, or 30 to 40 gallons as a concentrate spray unless specified otherwise. Do not exceed maximum rates. It is important to wet all berries thoroughly.

Thompson Seedless

For cluster elongation ("Stretch"), lower cluster forms and reducing cost of thinning, when used in conjunction with established pruning and thinning practices.
• Guide: Apply 3 to 5 grams* A before bloom when flower clusters are 3 to 5 inches long.

For decreased berry set ("Thinning"), reducing hand-thinning costs and hastened maturity.
• Guide: Apply 3 to 12 grams* A during bloom. Higher amounts may cause an excess of shot berries or overthinning, except in high density plantings.

For larger berries ("Sizing") and larger clusters when used in conjunction with established pruning and thinning practices.
• Guide: Apply 12 to 24 grams* A during bloom.

For increased berry set, followed during the next two weeks by the second application. Timing of the second spray will be dictated by experience in the vines and to be sprayed and temperatures occurring during the interval between sprays. Potential effect will be reduced if the second spray occurs more than two weeks after the first application.

• Thompson Seedless for Raisins
• For decreasing berry set, with increased raisin quality, and hastened maturity.

ACCEPTED
FEB - 7 1985
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 275-70

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Apply 32 to 64 grams /A when average berry size is 13/64" in diameter or as two applications of equal amount with the first made 2 to 3 days

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● Guide: Apply 0.75 to 6 grams* A during bloom.

Flare Seedless
For decreased berry set ("Thinning") and reducing band thickness.

● Guide: Apply 3 to 7.5 grams* A during bloom.

Higher amounts may cause an excess of foot berries or overthinning.

For larger berries ("Sizing") and larger clusters when used in conjunction with established pruning and thinning practices.

● Guide: Apply 3 to 45 grams* A as one application when berry diameter reaches 4 to 5 millimeters, or as two applications of equal amounts when the first made when berry diameter reaches 4 to 5 millimeters followed during the next 5 to 10 days by the second application. Timing of the spray program will be dictated by experience in the variety to be sprayed and rate of berry growth during the bloom period.

Other Seedless Varieties such as Parkette, Seedless Tokay, Interlochen Series and Reardon hybrids.

For large berries and larger clusters applied in conjunction with established pruning and thinning practices.

● Guide: Apply 3 to 45 grams* A as one application at or just after smaller maturity (3 to 5 days after) or as two applications of equal amounts not to exceed a total of 45 grams* A with the first made at or just after that time, followed during the next two weeks of the second application. Timing of the second spray will be dictated by experience and temperature. The interval between sprays will be reduced if the second spray occurs more than two weeks after the first application.

Empire

For reducing berry shape. This use may also increase berry size.

● Guide: Apply 20 grams* A as one application in 100 to 250 gallons A spray water. The spray should be applied 2 to 4 weeks before harvest. This timing should correspond to a period of rapid berry diameter increase from 10 to 15 millimeters.

Black Corinth (Zante Currant)

For increasing berry size.
● Guide: Apply spray containing 1 to 3 grams* A 3 to 5 days after full bloom. Do not spray during rains.

Concord

Michigan, Michigan, New York, Ontario, Pennsylvania.
For cluster elongation. Sprays above water forms increased berry size, reduced number of open berries, increased soluble solids content, and increased yields when used in conjunction with established pruning and thinning practices and a high concentration of dammitol (Alar) 55 to increase berry size.

● Guide: Apply 40-50 grams* A in 250-500 gal spray at the berry shatter stage. Sprays should have received a first bloom application of dammitol (Alar) 55 at the recommended rate of 1 lb A Alar 55 per acre. See current Alar 55 label for precautions, statements and other spray recommendations.

Any sprays should not be made if there is considered to be no rain.

Apply sufficient water to give uniform and complete coverage.

SPRAY GUIDELINES FOR CITRUS

NAVEL ORANGES

(California)

To delay onset of the red and yellow red disorders (e.g., red staining, yellow-green) and to reduce surface pitting and to reduce fruit set, timing and to produce a more orderly ripening pattern.

EARLY SPRAY (California) - November to February color change.

Apply to groves where harvest is anticipated before March 1. The delay in color change is greatest when the early spray is applied in the color change. This spray timing procedure is not applicable to all varieties.

● Guide: Apply one spray in late November or December before any color change. Use 1-1.4 2-ounce bottles (25 grams* A in 250 gallons) water final spray mixture per acre. A surfactant may be used to enhance efficiency.

CAUTION: Do not apply to groves that may be harvested before March 1, as a reduction in grade may result due to the delayed coloring. Do not apply in white wash sprays in which lime or other caustic material has produced a high pH in the spray tank.

LATE SPRAY (December/January - after marketable color is reached).

Apply to groves where harvest may be before March 1 (or not grown).

● Guide: Apply one spray in December or January just after marketable color has developed. On large mature trees apply 10 to 40 grams* A in 400 to 500 gallons. A dilute or 50 to 100 gallons A concentrate.

CAUTION: Sprays applied in late January/February may cause reduced production the following year. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest. Do not spray navel orange trees between February 15 and August 1.

LEMONS

(California)

To decrease the amount of small tree size fruit and to produce a more desirable production pattern in relation to market demand.

● Guide: Apply in a single spray in November or December to control fruit maturity by delaying development of yellow colored fruit. Use 20 grams* A in 500 gallons A on large mature trees.

When applied two years in a row, an even larger difference in harvest pattern and maturity occurs.

CAUTION: Do not apply within one month of harvest. Do not apply in spring of summer.

TANGERINE HYBRIDS

(Florida)

To increase fruit set and yields on tangerine hybrids with pitting problems such as the Orlando, Red Baron, and Minneola.

● Guide: Apply spray during full bloom. Be sure to wet the leaves sufficiently.

Fruits are generally seedless. Use 3 to 30 grams* A in 400 to 500 gallons A on large mature trees.

CAUTION: A slight increase in mature leaf drop occurs at concentrations above 25 ppm. Fruit sizes may be reduced and color development slightly retarded.

(California)

To delay disorders associated with rind aging of the Minneola tangerine, e.g., puffiness and softening, and to increase peel strength.

● GUIDE: Apply 20 to 40 grams* A in 400-500 gal. (10 to 20 ppm) water spray two weeks prior to color break. For the San Joaquin Valley, apply in October for San Diego County, apply in November.

CAUTION: Do not apply if early harvest is planned. Do not apply after coloring as the harvest and staining may occur. Application during coloring may cause a reduction in rind color development.

GRAPEFRUIT

(Florida and Texas)

To delay disorders associated with rind aging, e.g., softening, softening, and orange coloration, to prevent the harvest drop of mature fruit, and to increase peel strength and reduce water loss during storage.

● Guide: Apply a single spray to fully colored fruit during the November through January period. Use 20 to 36 grams* A in 500 to 700 gallons A containing a suitable non-ionic surfactant at the manufacturer's recommended rate. It is advisable to spot pick ready crops to aid early marketing and to avoid reduction of yields, which generally follow late harvest.

CAUTION: Applications made after January, or when trees begin to break dormancy, may adversely affect next crop. Do not use concentrate sprays. Results may vary season to season depending on environmental conditions.

GRAPEFRUIT, STAR RUBY VARIETY

(Texas)

To reduce early season drop of small fruit of Star Ruby. Variety thereby increasing yields.

● Guide: Apply a single spray during the bloom period.

Use Pro-Gibb 391 Liquid Concentrate. Use 25 fluid ounces (1-1.4 2-ounce bottles) (25 grams* A in 250 gallons) water final spray mixture per acre. A surfactant may be used to enhance efficiency.

CAUTION: Do not tank-mix with other chemicals. Do not apply concentrated solution.

Results may vary season to season depending on environmental conditions.

Maintain a well balanced fertilization and watering program.

SPRAY GUIDELINES FOR FRUIT CROPS

BLUEBERRIES

For improved fruit set. Fix set problems due to insufficient natural honeybee population on varieties such as Coville, Jersey, Stanley, Earliebue, Weymouth and others.

● Guide: Make a single foliage spray application at full bloom when over 75 percent of all flowers are fully open. For Weymouth, application can be delayed up to two weeks after full bloom to affect sizing of shot berries.

Use Pro-Gibb 391 Liquid Concentrate. Mix 40 fluid ounces in 100 gallons of water. Use of a spreader-sticker is recommended. Apply to the point of run-off, thoroughly wetting all parts of the plant. Total gallonage will depend on size and density of the plants.

CAUTION: Do not exceed 300 gallons A. Although some varieties bloom closer to harvest than others - in no case should application be made closer than 40 days before harvest. Do not apply to plants in a low state of vigor.

SWEET CHERRIES

To delay harvesting to produce a brighter colored, firmer fruit and to increase size.

● Guide: Apply spray when the fruit is light green to straw colored. Apply spray to thoroughly wet the entire tree. Use 15 to 45 grams* A in 400 to 500 gallons A on large mature trees.

CAUTION: Do not apply within one week of harvest.

RED TART CHERRIES

(All states except California)

To maintain and extend high fruiting capacity of bearing tart cherry trees and to reduce occurrence of "blind" nodes by stimulating lateral vegetative buds to develop a more productive balance of lateral shoots and sprouts.

● Guide: Apply a foliar spray containing 4 to 8 fluid ounces of Pro-Gibb 391 or 2 to 16 fluid ounces of Pro-Gibb 27 in 100 gallons finished spray from 14 to 28 days after bloom or up to 14 days after "snuck sprout". Use full coverage sprays of 100 to 250 gal A on medium to large bearing trees. Be sure entire trees receive even coverage. Use of a good horticultural wetting agent at the manufacturer's recommended rate will aid foliar wetting. Pro-Gibb must be applied annually to insure vegetative development and subsequent improvement year after year.

Note: Pro-Gibb works by affecting lateral bud differentiation which is accentuated the year after application. Therefore, cherries in shoot, spur and flower production will not be evident until 2 or 3 years after program initiation. Once this period is satisfied, response will be yearly provided annual applications have been made.

CAUTION: Do not spray within one month of harvest. Adjust Pro-Gibb rate to complement vigor of trees. If trees are vigorous, use lowest recommended rates. Use higher rate if trees low in vigor and showing weak shoot and spur production. Excessive application rates on any tree will increase vegetative growth at the expense of fruit production the following year.

Pro-Gibb will not improve growth of trees under stress, nutritional deficiency, water injury, or other factors inhibiting normal growth and development resulting from physical damage or unsound orchard practices. Best results from Pro-Gibb will be obtained when combined with good cultural practices.

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Under conditions of low vigor, two applications are recommended. If two spray applications are made, allow at least a seven day interval between sprays.

CAUTION: DO NOT SPRAY TREES IN THE FIRST YEAR. Treat in the second season for reduction of flowering in the third season, and again in the third season if reduction of flowering and fruiting is desired in the fourth season.

OLYMPUS STRAWBERRIES

(1% W US Only, propagation stock)

To increase runner production of mother plants of the Olympus cultivar.

● Guide: Apply a single spray to mother plants 10 to 30 days after planting. At the time of spraying, plants should have 1 to 6 leaves. Apply 100 gallons/A to thoroughly wet new foliage to the point of run-off. Use 25 grams* A.

CAUTION: Not for use on fruiting plants. Treatments may not be effective on plantings set out after mid May.

FORCING RHUBARB

To increase yield of marketable forced rhubarb and to break dormancy on plants receiving insufficient chilling.

● Guide: Apply 2 fluid ounces (60 ml) of a solution containing 20 grams* in 10 gallons to each creased crown, when the rest period is not completely broken. When the rest period is broken by cold weather, apply 2 fluid ounces (60 ml) of a solution containing 10 grams* in 10 gallons.

CAUTION: Keep forcing house temperatures at 40° to 50°F for 24 hours after application. If house is warmer than 50°F, the crowns should be covered with plastic. Temperatures in the forcing house above 50°F will result in lower yields and poor stalk color.

SPRAY GUIDELINES FOR VEGETABLE CROPS

ARTICHOKES

(California)

To accelerate maturity of artichokes and to shift the harvest to an earlier date.

● Guide: Apply spray in the fall up to November 1. Ensure the entire plant (leaves, stems and buds) are covered to point of run-off. Use 3.5 to 3 grams* in 35 to 50 gallons A.

CAUTION: Do not apply within seven days of harvest.

CELERY

To increase plant height and yield and overcome stress due to cold weather conditions, or saline soils and to obtain earlier maturity.

● Guide: Apply spray one to four weeks prior to harvest. Lower concentrations are applied at the three to four-week interval. Higher concentrations at the one to two-week interval. Use 2.5 to 10 grams* in 25 to 50 gallons/A.

CAUTION: Do not apply earlier than four weeks before harvest as Gibberellic Acid may induce bolting (seed stalk formation).

Applications made less than one week preharvest may result in residues.

Celery plants must be harvested when mature to ensure quality.

LETTUCE FOR SEED

To obtain uniform bolting and increase seed production.

● Guide: Apply the following spray schedule.

Growth Stage	ppm*	g/A	Gallons/A
4 leaf stage	10	0.4	10
8 leaf stage	10	1.6	40
12 leaf stage	10	4	100

CAUTION: Do not feed crop wastes to livestock.

SEED POTATOES

To stimulate uniform sprouting -- for maximum production, more uniform development, fewer late maturing plants, and to break dormancy of newly harvested potatoes that have not had a full rest period.

● Guide: Dip freshly dug seed pieces in a solution containing 0.2 to 0.4 gram* in 100 gallons prior to planting.

CAUTION: If soil temperature is very high, avoid treating rested seed and use the minimum concentration for dormant seed.

SPINACH

(Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas)

To facilitate harvest, increase yield and improve quality of fall and over winter spinach.

● Guide: Apply a single spray 10 to 14 days before harvest on fall or over winter spinach. Leafy when daytime temperatures are 40° to 70°F and during early morning hours when dew is present on crop.

Use Pro-Gibb 391% Liquid Concentrate.

In Arkansas and Oklahoma, mix 6 to 8 fluid ounces/A (6 to 8 grams* A) in 25 to 50 gallons A by ground sprayer or in a minimum of 10 gallons A by air.

In Texas mix 4 to 8 fluid ounces/A (4 to 8 grams* A) in 25 to 50 gallons/A by ground sprayer or in a minimum of 5 gallons A by air. Maximum benefit from Pro-Gibb is obtained when below normal temperatures predominate following application and growth would be otherwise slowed in untreated spinach. Applications of Pro-Gibb may be made as recommended above on successive crops following regrowth from preceding harvest.

CAUTION: Since Gibberellic Acid can promote bolting, do not apply to spinach after the mid winter period or if temperatures may be expected to exceed 75°F within several days of application. Do not apply on spring planted spinach.

SPRAY GUIDELINES FOR FLORICULTURE

CROPS

POMPOM CHRYSANTHEMUMS

(Florida)

For elongating peduncles on pompom chrysanthemums.

● Guide: Apply a single spray 4 to 5 weeks after initiation of short day conditions.

Use Pro-Gibb 391% Liquid Concentrate. Use 1/2 to 1 fluid ounce (1/2 to 1 gram*) in 12 gallons for application to 1,000 sq. ft. of bed (20 to 40 fluid ounces equivalent to 20 to 40 grams* in 500 gallons A).

Apply with overhead nozzles directing the spray to the flower buds.

CAUTION: Overuse or incorrect timing may cause long, spindly, and weak stems.

STATICE

(Florida)

To promote earlier flowering and to increase flower yield.

● Guide: Apply a single drench spray when plants are more than 10 inches in diameter (approximately 90 to 110 days after normal seeding time). Use 40 to 50 grams* in 25 gallons to provide 10 ml (5 mg*) solution per plant.

CAUTION: Do not exceed specified rates. Do not apply repeated sprays. Accelerated flowering is influenced by extended photoperiod, adequate nutrition, and reduced night temperature. Treatment with gibberellins lessens the requirement for the cool requirement and/or the long photoperiod.

SPRAY GUIDELINES FOR ADDITIONAL CROPS

BERMUDAGRASS GOLF TURF

(Florida)

To initiate or maintain growth and prevent color change during periods of cold stress and light frosts on golf course Bermudagrass (e.g., Tifdwarf, Tifgreen, etc.).

● Guide: Apply 10 grams* weekly or 25 grams* biweekly in 25 to 100 gallons/A.

Use Pro-Gibb 391% Liquid Concentrate. Mix 1/4 to 2/3 fluid ounce (1/4 to 2/3 gram*) in approximately 6 gallons appropriate for the spray equipment for application to 1,000 sq. ft. (10-1/2 to 26-1/2 fluid ounces/A equivalent to 10 to 25 grams* A in 25 to 100 gallons/A).

CAUTION: Do not exceed specified rates. Do not apply during extended warm periods where night temperatures exceed 65°F.

Maintain adequate moisture and proper fertilization programs recommended in local area.

Discard the treatments if thinning is observed. Do not apply the high rate more frequent than every two weeks. More frequent mowing may be necessary.

Do not use on dormant turf.

HOPS

For seeded and seedless Puggle hops and similar varieties adapted to Oregon and the Northwest.

To increase yield and pickability.

● Guide: Apply spray when vine growth is five to eight feet in length. Use 4 to 6 grams* in 100 to 150 gallons A.

CAUTION: Do not apply within three weeks of harvest.

SUGAR CANE

(New York)

Use Pro-Gibb Plus G- Soluble Powder.

For increase in sucrose yield.

● Guide: Apply 25 to 84 grams* in 7 to 10 gallons A of spray by airplane. Uniform coverage is essential for maximum response. Use 56 grams as a single treatment, or 29 grams two or three times in separate applications with 30 to 45-day intervals. Application may be made to cane during the first and/or second year of culture. Young cane should be at least three months old to avoid possible tiller reduction. Application should not be made less than 4 months prior to harvest.

Application should be made when growth rate is depressed by temperature. Cane grown below 1,500 feet elevation will benefit from applications made during November through March.

Cane should be treated when there is sufficient soil moisture from rain or irrigation to sustain a high growth rate for at least 30 days following each treatment. Lack of water will negate treatment effect.

Three forms of Pro-Gibb brand Gibberellic Acid are now available to better serve the needs of individual growers.

Pro-Gibb Plus 10% Soluble Powder (160 grams/bottle)

Active Ingredient: Gibberellic Acid... 10% W/W

Equivalent to 16 grams* of Gibberellic Acid per bottle.

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Pro-Gibb 3.91% Liquid Concentrate (20 fl. oz./bottle)

Active Ingredient: Gibberellic Acid... 3.91% W/W

Equivalent to approximately 1.0 gram* of Gibberellic Acid per fluid ounce of product.

EPA Reg. No.: 275-15

Pro-Gibb 2% Liquid Concentrate (1 gallon/bottle)

Active Ingredient: Gibberellic Acid... 2% W/W

Equivalent to approximately 0.5 gram* of Gibberellic Acid per fluid ounce of product.

EPA Reg. No.: 275-12

NOTICE TO USER

Seller makes no warranty, express or implied of merchantability, fitness or otherwise concerning use of this product other than as indicated on the label. User assumes all risks of use, storage or handling not in strict accordance with accompanying directions.

*Refers to actual Gibberellic Acid. See Conversion Table to convert to amount of formulated Pro-Gibb needed.

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CONVERSION TABLE
GRAMS OF ACTUAL GIBBERELIC ACID PER ACRE TO AMOUNT OF PRO-GIBB FORMULATION PER ACRE

Desired Actual Gibberellic Acid Concentration (Grams*) In Finished Spray (Per Acre)	PRO GIBB Plus 10% Soluble Powder Contains 160 Gram* 10 Grams Formulated Product	PRO GIBB 3.91% Liquid Concentrate Contains 10 Gram* Fluid Ounce of Formulated Product	PRO GIBB 2% Liquid Concentrate Contains 10.5 Gram* Fluid Ounce of Formulated Product
0.5	5 grams	0.5 oz	1 oz
1.0	10 grams	1 oz	2 oz
2.0	20 grams	2 oz	4 oz
4.0	40 grams	4 oz	8 oz
5.0	50 grams	5 oz	10 oz
8.0	80 grams	8 oz	16 oz
10.0	100 grams	10 oz	20 oz
12.0	120 grams	12 oz	24 oz
16.0	160 grams	16 oz	32 oz
20.0	200 grams	20 oz	40 oz
25.0	250 grams	25 oz	50 oz
32.0	320 grams	32 oz	64 oz
40.0	400 grams	40 oz	80 oz

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