

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.

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CONVERSION TABLE

GRAMS OF ACTUAL GIBBERELIC ACID PER ACRE	TO	AMOUNT OF PROGIBB FORMULATION PER ACRE
Desired Actual Gibberellic Acid Concentration (Grams A.I.*) In Finished Spray (per Acre)		ProGibb Plus 2X0 Soluble Powder Contains 2.0 Grams A.I./10 Grams Formulated Product
0.5		2.5 Grams
1.0		5 Grams
2.0		10 Grams
4.0		20 Grams
5.0		25 Grams
8.0		40 Grams
10.0		50 Grams
12.0		60 Grams
16.0		80 Grams
20.0		100 Grams
25.0		125 Grams
32.0		160 Grams
40.0		200 Grams
48.0		240 Grams
50.0		250 Grams



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

FEB 28 1994

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Susan L. Kendzior
ABBOTT LABORATORIES
CHEMICAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DIV
1401 SHERIDAN RD
NORTH CHICAGO, IL 60064

Subject: Label Amendment Submission of 08/30/93 in Response to PR Notice 93-7
EPA Reg. No. 275-62
PRO-GIBB PLUS 20% SOLUBLE POWDER

Dear Registrant:

The labeling cited above and submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is accepted. A copy of your proposed labeling stamped "ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS" is enclosed.

WHAT THIS ACCEPTANCE MEANS:

Based on your certification, the Agency has accepted the labeling changes that are necessary to comply with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) labeling requirements of 40 CFR part 156, subpart K, described in PR Notices 93-7 and 93-11. Any other labeling changes submitted in connection with this amendment application but not directly related to compliance with the WPS have not been reviewed or accepted by the Agency. If you wish to make such changes, you must submit a separate amendment application proposing them. If your product is currently suspended, the acceptance of this labeling amendment does not affect the suspension in any way.

WHAT YOU NEED TO DO NEXT:

Send to EPA one (1) copy of the final printed labeling:

- BEFORE selling or distributing any product bearing the final printed labeling
- AND
- WITHIN one year from date of this acceptance.



Recycled/Recyclable
Printed with Soy/Canada ink on paper that
contains at least 50% recycled fiber

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division

Susan L Kendzior
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1401 SHERIDAN RD
NORTH CHICAGO IL 60064

Comment for: EPA Reg Nr.275-62
PRO-GIBB PLUS 20% SOLUBLE POWDER

The following specific comments pertain to your WPS
labeling submission concerning the product
cited above:

No comment.

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PROGIBB PLUS 2X0
PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR

SOLUBLE POWDER

Active Ingredient	
Gibberellin A ₃	20% w/w
Inert Ingredients.....	80% w/w
Total.....	100% w/w

Contains a total of 32 g of Gibberellic Acid

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Chemical and Agricultural Products Division
Abbott laboratories
North Chicago, Illinois 60064

EPA Reg. No. 275-62
EPA Est. No. 33762-IA-1

Net Contents:

ProGibb Plus 2X0.epa
Page 1 of 21
rev. 10-22-93

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated

FEB 28 1994

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

275-62

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

In case of contact with eyes, flush thoroughly with water.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS) CAUTION

Powder causes eye irritation.

Personal Protective Equipment

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Waterproof gloves.
- Shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water or wetlands. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the

agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

~~Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.~~

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls.
- Waterproof gloves.
- Shoes plus socks.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE

Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Do not reuse empty containers. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

~~RE-ENTRY 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 area 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 ProGibb 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.~~

NOTE:

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.

GENERAL 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. Use only as directed. 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.

Data concerning the compatibility of ProGibb with other agricultural compounds except DiPel 2X is not available.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

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 80 gallons as a concentrate spray, unless specified otherwise. Do not exceed maximum rates. It is important to wet all berries thoroughly.

Thompson Seedless Grapes

- For cluster elongation ("Stretch"), looser cluster forms, and reducing cost of thinning when used in conjunction with established gridling and thinning practices.
 Guide: Apply 8 to 16 grams a.i. 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 8 to 16 grams a.i. per application during bloom as one application or as two applications of equal amounts when the bloom period is extended with the second made 3 to 7 days after the first application.

- For larger berries ("Sizing") and larger clusters when used in conjunction with established girdling and thinning practices.
 Guide: Apply 32 to 80 grams a.i. per application in 1 to 3 applications beginning when average berry size is 4 to 5mm in diameter. Applications should be applied within a 14 day period. Timing of the second and third spray will be dictated by experience in the vineyard to be sprayed and temperatures occurring during the interim between sprays. Potential effect will be reduced if the second and/or third spray occurs more than two weeks after the first application.

NOTE: Do not apply more than 208 grams a.i. per growing season for all uses.

Thompson Seedless Grapes for Raisins

- For cluster elongation ("Stretch") and looser cluster forms, allowing better air circulation to aid in the control of bunch rot and increase light penetration aiding in sugar development.
 Guide: Apply 8 to 16 grams a.i. before bloom when flower clusters are 3 to 5 inches long,
- For decreasing berry set, ("Thinning") with increased raisin quality, and hastened maturity.
 Guide: Apply 0.75 to 6 grams a.i. when most bunches are in 60% to 80% bloom.

Flame Seedless Grapes

- For decreased berry set ("Thinning") and reducing hand-thinning costs.
 Guide: Apply 3 to 7.5 grams a.i. during bloom. Higher amounts may cause an excess of shot berries or overthinning.
- For larger berries ("Sizing") and larger clusters when used in conjunction with established girdling and thinning practices.
 Guide: Apply 20 to 48 grams a.i. per application in 1 to 3 applications beginning when average berry size is 6 to 8mm in diameter. Applications should be applied within a 14 day period. Timing of the second and third spray will be dictated by experience in the vineyard to be sprayed and temperatures occurring during the interim between sprays. Potential effect will be reduced if the second and/or third spray occurs more than two weeks after the first application.

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NOTE: Do not apply more than 103.5 grams a.i. per growing season for all uses.

Perlette Grapes

- For larger berries ("Sizing") and larger clusters when used in conjunction with established girdling and thinning practices.
Guide: Apply 32 to 80 grams a.i. per application in 1 to 3 applications beginning when average berry size is 4 to 5mm in diameter. Applications should be applied within a 14 day period. Timing of the second and third spray will be dictated by experience in the vineyard to be sprayed and temperatures occurring during the interim between sprays. Potential effect will be reduced if the second and/or third spray occurs more than two weeks after the first application.

NOTE: Do not apply more than 160 grams a.i. per growing season for all uses.

Other Seedless Grape Varieties such as Seedless Tokay, Interlaken, Lakemont Einset, Suffolk Red, Glenora, Himrod, Reliance and Vanessa

- For larger berries and larger clusters when used in conjunction with established girdling and thinning practices.
Guide: Apply 8 to 48 grams a.i. as one application at or just after shatter (usually 2 to 3 days later) or as two applications of equal amounts not to exceed a total of 48 grams a.i., with the first made at or just after shatter, followed during the next two weeks by the second application. Timing of the second spray with split application will be dictated by experience in the vineyard to be sprayed and temperatures occurring during the interim between sprays. Potential effect will be reduced if the second spray occurs more than two weeks after the first application.

Emperor Grapes

- For reducing berry shrivel. This use can also increase berry size.
Guide: Apply 20 grams a.i. as one application in 200 to 250 gallons/A approximately two weeks after completion of shatter following bloom. This timing should correspond to a period when the predominant berry diameter ranges from 10 to 15mm.

Black Corinth (Zante Currant) Grapes

- For improving berry size.
Guide: Apply spray containing 1 to 8 grams a.i. 3 to 5 days after full bloom, but before shatter begins.

*Refers to actual Gibberellic Acid. See Conversion Table to convert to amount of formulated ProGibb needed.

SPRAY GUIDELINES FOR CITRUS Naval Oranges (California)

- To delay aging of the rind and reduce rind disorders (e.g. rind staining, water spotting, sticky or tacky surface, puffy rind and rupture under pressure) and to produce a more orderly harvesting pattern.
EARLY SPRAY (Before color change)
- The delay in rind aging is greatest when the early spray is applied before a color change. This spray timing produces the firmest rind possible.
Guide: Apply one spray approximately two weeks prior to color break, which normally occurs August through November. Apply 10 to 40 grams a.i. as a concentrate or dilute spray in sufficient gallonage to insure thorough wetting.

NOTE: Do not apply to groves that may be harvested early 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 (After color break)

Guide: Apply one spray after marketable color has developed which is normally from October through December. Apply 16 to 48 grams a.i. as a concentrate or dilute spray in sufficient gallonage to insure thorough wetting.

NOTE: Do not spray Naval orange trees from January through July. Sprays applied in January/February may cause reduced production the following year. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest.

NOTE: A slight increase in mature leaf drop may occur in trees under stress.

Valencia Oranges (California)

- To reduce rind creasing and to delay aging and softening of the rind.
 Guide: Apply a single spray in August or September to trees with a target crop of young fruit. Apply 40 to 80 grams a.i. as a concentrate or dilute spray in sufficient gallonage to insure thorough wetting.

NOTE: Slower color development should be expected in the target crop. Increased regreening of mature fruit, if present, may occur. After marketable color is achieved, treatment effects may be reduced the longer treated fruit remains on the tree.

Lemons

- To decrease the amount of small tree ripe fruit and to produce a more desirable production pattern in relation to market demand (Except desert valleys in California).
 Guide: Apply one spray when target crop is 1/2 to 3/4 full size, but still green. Use 10-20 grams*/acre as a concentrate or dilute spray in sufficient gallonage to insure thorough wetting.
 When applied two years in a row, an even larger difference in harvest pattern and maturity occurs.

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

Tangerine Hybrid (Florida)

- To increase fruit set and yields on tangerine hybrids with pollination problems such as the Orlando, Robinson, Minneola and Sunburst.
 Guide: Apply spray during full bloom. Be sure to wet the leaves sufficiently. Fruits are generally seedless. Use 8 to 30 grams* in 400 to 500 gallons/A on large mature trees.

NOTE: 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 tangelo; e.g., puffiness and softening, and to increase peel strength.
 Guide: Apply 20 to 40 grams a.i. as a dilute spray in sufficient gallonage to insure thorough wetting.

NOTE: Do not apply if early harvest is planned. Do not apply after coloring as pre-harvest rind staining may occur. Application during coloring may cause variation in rind color development.

**Grapefruit
(Florida and Texas)**

- To delay disorders associated with rind aging; e.g., puffiness, softening, and orange coloration, to prevent preharvest 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 56 grams* in 500 to 700 gallons/A containing a suitable non-ionic surfactant at the manufacturer's recommended rate. It is advisable to spot pick heavy crops to aid early marketing and to avoid reduction of yields which generally follow late held crops.

NOTE: Application made after January or when trees begin to break dormancy may adversely affect new crop. Do not use concentrate sprays. Results may vary season to season depending on environmental condition.

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 16 to 48 grams* in 400 to 600 gallons/A on large mature trees.

NOTE: 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 reduce the occurrence of "blind" nodes by stimulating lateral vegetative buds to develop a more productive balance of lateral shoots and spurs. ProGibb must be applied annually to insure vegetative development and subsequent yield improvement year after year.

Timing: Apply a **single** foliar spray between 14 to 28 days after bloom. Research and commercial experience has determined 21 days after full bloom to be optimum. Best timing is further defined as that stage when 3-5 terminal leaves have fully expanded, or, at least 1-3 inches of terminal shoot extension has occurred.

Concentration: 10 to 25 ppm. The most commonly use rate is 15 ppm. However, higher or lower rates may be used, depending upon the response you desire.

Method of Application: Best results have been achieved with high volume sprays of 100 gallons or more of finished spray per acre. However, lower volume sprays can be equally effective, but extreme care must be exercised to avoid an overdose as spray volume is decreased.

HIGH VOLUME SPRAY GUIDE (100 or more gallons per acre)

Tree Age	6-10 Yrs.	10-15 Yrs.	16-20 Yrs.	20 + Yrs.
Concentration (PPM)	10 PPM	15 PPM	20 PPM	25 PPM
Grams Active ingredient Per 100 Gal.	4 Grams	6 Grams	8 Grams	10 Grams
Recommended Water Volume (Gallons/Acre)	150	150	150	150
Grams Active Ingredient Per Acre	6 Grams	9 Grams	12 Grams	15 Grams

**LOW VOLUME SPRAY GUIDE (50-100 gallons per acre)
GRAMS OF ACTIVE INGREDIENT PER ACRE**

Approximate Tree Age	Normal Vigor	Low Vigor
6-10 Yrs.	4	6
10-15 Yrs.	8	10
15-20 Yrs.	10	14
20 + Yrs.	14	18

NOTE: Use a minimum of 50 gallons/acre for a low volume spray application and obtain uniform coverage of the whole tree. Rates of ProGibb in the above chart are based on expected tree vigor at various ages in a normal orchard. Each orchard presents a different situation. Adjust ProGibb rate to complement vigor of trees. If trees are vigorous, use lowest recommended rates. Use higher rate for trees low in vigor and weak in shoot and spur production. Excessive application rates on any tree will increase vegetative growth at the expense of fruit production the following year.

NOTE: Lowest rates of ProGibb should be used on trees that have been heavily pruned or hedged. The use of additional wetting or spreading agents is **not recommended**. ProGibb will not improve growth of trees under stress (nutritional, moisture, winter injury) or other factors inhibiting normal growth and development, resulting from physical damage or unsound orchard practices. Best results from ProGibb will be obtained when combined with good cultural practices.

*Refer to actual Gibberellic Acid. See Conversion Table to convert to amount of formulated ProGibb needed.

**SPRAY GUIDELINES FOR NON-BEARING FRUIT TREES
Young Tart and Sweet Cherry Trees
(All states except California)**

- To reduce flowering and fruiting in young tart and sweet cherry trees to minimize the competitive effect of early fruiting on tree development.
Guide: Apply ProGibb Plus 2X0 two to four weeks after bloom. Mix 20 to 40 Grams A.I. of ProGibb Plus 2X0 in 100 gallons of water. Apply a foliar spray of 25 to 50 gallons per acre, assuming a tree density

of 100 trees per acre equivalent, or apply about one quart of spray volume per tree. Under conditions of low vigor, two applications are recommended. If two spray applications are made, allow at least a seven-day interval between sprays.

NOTE: 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.

**Non-bearing Peaches
(North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida
Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi)**

- To reduce flowering and fruiting in young non-bearing peaches to minimize the competitive effect of early fruiting on tree development.

Guide: Apply a single spray in the fall after flower buds have been initiated. This corresponds to the period immediately before and at the onset of early leaf drop, typically late September to early October. Apply ProGibb at the rate of 200-400 PPM in 10-50 gallons of water per acre. Best results are obtained when applied with a handgun and tree canopy is wetted thoroughly to the point of run-off. The addition of a non-ionic surfactant will improve efficacy. Refer to the table for mixing instructions.

200 PPM	8 oz of ProGibb in 10 gal. of water	40 oz of ProGibb in 50 gal. of water
400 PPM	16 oz of ProGibb in 10 gal. of water	80 oz of ProGibb in 50 gal. of water

NOTE: Treat only trees that are in good physiological condition. Trees should have completed their first leaf before commencing treatments. Discontinue treatment the year before desired harvest.

**SPRAY GUIDELINES FOR OTHER FRUIT
Olympus Strawberries
(N.W. U.S. 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 20 grams a.i..

NOTE: Not for use on fruiting plants. Treatment 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 cleaned 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.

NOTE: 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 at bud initiation time, normally six weeks prior to anticipated harvest. Be sure the entire plant (leaves, stems and buds) are covered to point of run-off. Use 10 grams in 100-125 gallons/A.

NOTE: 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 grams* in 25 to 50 gallons/A.

NOTE: 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	Gal/Acre
4 leaf stage	10	0.4	10
8 leaf stage	10	1.6	40
12 leaf stage	10	4	100

NOTE: Do not feed crop wastes to livestock.

**Melons and Cucumbers
(For all states except California)**

- To stimulate fruit set on melons and cucumbers.
Guide: Use 2 grams AI per acre to stimulate fruit set during periods of extended cool temperatures. Make one application prior to periods of extended cool temperatures. Make one application prior to bloom followed by two additional applications at intervals of 10-14 days following fruit set on cantaloupes and watermelons. On cucumbers, up to three or four applications following fruit set may be required.
Use adequate spray volume for thorough coverage of exposed foliage. Vines must be in good condition, except for reduced rate of growth due to cool temperatures, for maximum benefit of ProGibb to be obtained.

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.

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

Seed potatoes treated with gibberellic acid may not be used for food or feed purposes.

Spinach
(All states except California)

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

Guide: Apply a single spray 10 to 14 days before each anticipated harvest on fall or over-winter spinach ideally when daytime temperatures are 40° to 70°F and during early morning hours when dew is present on crop. Mix 6 to 8 grams A.I. in 10 to 50 gallons/A by ground sprayer or in a minimum of 5 to 10 gallons/A by air. Maximum benefit from ProGibb is obtained when below normal temperatures predominate following application and growth would be otherwise slowed in untreated spinach.

NOTE: 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.

Peppers
(For all states except California)

- For use on peppers to stimulate fruit set and increase yield.
- To Promote Plant Growth

Guide: Apply one to two sprays of 1 to 3 grams* in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre at two week intervals. Start sprays at least 2 weeks after transplanting. This spray is recommended for areas with short growing seasons, or when low temperatures slow plant growth. Do not apply to plants under soil moisture or nutrient stress.

- To increase Fruit Set and Promote Fruit Growth.

Guide: Apply one to two sprays of 1 to 3 grams* in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre at weekly intervals during the flowering period. The high rate is recommended for areas and/or varieties with pollination and/or fruit set problems. Do not apply to plants under soil moisture or nutrient stress.

- To Increase Fruit Size.

Guide: Apply 1 to 3 grams* in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre at the beginning of the picking period. The high rate is recommended for plants with heavy fruit loads. Do not apply to plants under soil moisture or nutrient stress.

*Refers to actual Gibberellic Acid. See Conversion Table to convert to amount of formulated ProGibb needed.

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.

NOTE: 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 cold requirement and/or the long photoperiod.

Hops

- For seeded and seedless Fuggle 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.

NOTE: Do not apply within three weeks of harvest.