

PM 25 10163-149 1/9

US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY OFFICE OF PESTICIDES PROGRAMS REGISTRATION DIVISION (75-767) WASHINGTON, DC 20460	EPA REGISTRATION NO. 10163-149	DATE OF ISSUANCE APR 25 1990
	TERM OF ISSUANCE	
NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: <input type="checkbox"/> REGISTRATION <input type="checkbox"/> REREGISTRATION <i>(Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended)</i>		
NAME OF PESTICIDE PRODUCT Gibberellic Acid 49		

NAME AND ADDRESS OF REGISTRANT (Include ZIP code)

[Redacted]
 [Redacted]
 [Redacted]

NOTE: Changes in labeling formula differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above U.S. EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby Registered/Reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

A copy of the labeling accepted in connection with this Registration/Reregistration is returned herewith.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an indorsement or approval of this product by this Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 2(c)(7)(C) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or file all data required for registration/reregistration of your product under FIFRA sec. 2(c)(7) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Add the phrase, "EPA Registration No. 10163-149", to your label before you release the product for shipment.
3. The Precautionary Statement should read as follows:
 "Causes moderate eye injury. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling".
4. Revise the Environmental Hazards Statement to include:
 "Do not apply directly to water or wetlands".

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ATTACHMENT IS APPLICABLE

SIGNATURE OF APPROVING OFFICIAL: *Robert J. Taylor*

DATE: 4/24/90

5. Comply with PR Notice 83-2. As instructed in item II. A. 7., "Include directions for oral warnings which inform workers of areas or fields that may not be entered without specific protective clothing, period of time field must be vacated and appropriate actions to take in case of accidental exposure".

6. Submit five (5) copies of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. Refer to the A-79 Enclosure for a further description of final printed labeling.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Taylor
Product Manager (25)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (H7505C)

Enclosure

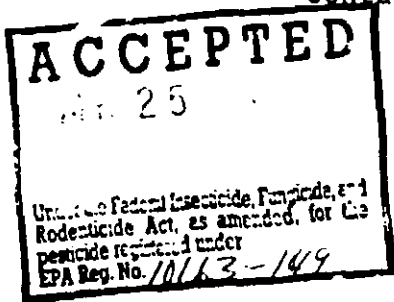
H7505C:FHB:PD:ABarnes:adb:Rm245:557-1800:4/20/90

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GIBBERELIC ACID 4%

Active Ingredient:	% by weight
Gibberellic Acid	4%
Inert Ingredients	96%
Total	100%

Contains 0.95 grams of gibberellic acid per fluid ounce



Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Statement of Practical Treatment

If swallowed, and victim is conscious, induce vomiting by giving 2 glasses of water and 2 tablespoons of Syrup of Ipecac. If Ipecac is not available, give 2 glasses of water and touch back of victim's throat with finger. Keep victim's head below hips when vomiting. Contact a physician or Poison Control Center. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air.

If on skin, wash with soap and water.

If in eyes, flush with plenty of water. If irritation persists after washing, get medical attention.

See side panel for precautionary measures.

Net contents _____ ounces

Gowan Company

EPA Reg. No.
EPA Est. No.

Box 5696
Yuma, Arizona 85364

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
-CAUTION-**

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Do not store near feed or foodstuffs.

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.

See front panel for Statement of Practical treatment.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from area treated. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Apply only as specified on this label.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

FLAMMABLE! Keep away from heat and open flame.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

REENTRY STATEMENTS

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

Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

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. 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 and oral warnings must include the following information: CAUTION: Area treated with gibberellic acid on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. In case of accidental exposure, follow instructions under Statement of Practical Treatment section.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Storage: Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Keep away from heat and open flame.

Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from 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). 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.

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

See attached booklet. Gibberellic Acid is an extremely potent plant growth regulator. For best results, read all directions for use thoroughly. Consult your local experiment station specialist or distributor for the spray schedule best suited to your conditions.

CHEMIGATION STATEMENT

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

Notice on Conditions of Sale

Our recommendations for use of this product are based upon tests believed to be reliable. The use of this product being beyond the control of the packager, no guarantee, expressed or implied, is made as to the effects of such or the results to be obtained if not used in accordance with directions or established safe practice. The buyer must assume all responsibility, including injury or damage, resulting from its misuse as such, or in combination with other materials.

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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 range of rates is indicated, use the concentration and spray volume recommended locally.

GRAPES

For all grapes, application is recommended by ground sprayer. Use 100 to 500 gallons as a dilute spray according to foliage density or 50 to 100 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") looser cluster forms and reduce cost of thinning, when used in conjunction with established pruning and thinning practices. ● Guide: Apply 3 to 8.5 oz. 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 oz. 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 20 oz. A when average berry size is 1/2" in diameter or as two applications of equal amounts with the first made at or 2 to 3 days after starter, followed during the next two weeks by the second application. Thinning of the second 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 spray occurs more than two weeks after the first application.

THOMAS' N SEEDLESS FOR RAISINS

For decreasing berry set with increased raisin quality, and hastened maturity. ● Guide: Apply 0.75 to 6 oz. A during bloom.

THAM SEEDLESS

For decreased berry set ("Thinning") and reducing hand thinning costs. ● Guide: Apply 3 to 7.5 oz. A during bloom.

For larger berries ("Sizing") and larger clusters when used in conjunction with established pruning and thinning practices. ● Guide: Apply 8 to 4x oz. A as one application when berry diameter reaches 6 to 8 millimeters, or as two applications of equal amounts with the first made when berry diameter reaches 6 to 8 millimeters, followed during the next 5 to 10 days by the second application. Thinning of the second spray will be dictated by experience in the vineyard to be sprayed and rate of berry growth during the interim between sprays.

OTHER SEEDLESS VARIETIES (AS PER TABLE SEEDLESS FOR VINTICONS, SEIBERS AND RELATED HYBRIDS)

For larger berries and larger clusters when used in conjunction with established pruning and thinning practices. ● Guide: Apply 8 to 4x oz. A as one application or as two applications of equal amounts with the first made at or just after starter, followed during the next two weeks by the second application. Thinning of the second 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 spray occurs more than two weeks after the first application.

EXPIRES

For reducing berry size. This use can also increase berry size.

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- **Guide:** Apply 20 OZ. /A 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 15 millimeters.

BLACK CORINTH (ZANTE CURRANT)

For improving berry size

- **Guide:** Apply spray containing 1 to 8 OZ. /A 3 to 5 days after full bloom, but before shatter begins.

CONCORD

(Arkansas, Michigan, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania)

For cluster elongation (stretch), looser cluster forms, increased berry size, reduced number of green berries, increased soluble solids content, and increased yields, when used in conjunction with established pruning and thinning practices and a first-bloom application of daminozide (Alar®-85) to increase berry set.

- **Guide:** Apply 40-80 OZ. /A in a postbloom spray at the berry shatter stage. Grape vines should have received a first-bloom application of daminozide (Alar®-85) at the recommended rate of 1 lb /A Alar®-85. See current Alar®-85 label for precautionary statements and other specific recommendations.

Applications should not be made to vines considered to be in low vigor.

Apply in sufficient water to give uniform and complete coverage.

CITRUS

NAVEL 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 (October/November—before any color change)

Apply to groves where harvest is not anticipated before March 1. 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 in October or November before any color change. On large mature trees, apply 10 to 40 OZ. /A in 400 to 500 gallons/A dilute, or 50 to 100 gallons/A concentrate.

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 known).

- **Guide:** Apply one spray in December or January just after marketable color has developed. On large mature trees, apply 10 to 40 OZ. /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.

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. On large mature trees, apply

40 to 80 OZ. /A in approximately 500 gallons/A dilute or 100 gallons/A concentrate.

CAUTION: Some increased greening, or slower color development, should be expected in the target crop. Some increased greening of mature fruit, if present, may occur.

LEMONS

(California)

To decrease the amount of small tree-ripe 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 OZ. 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 or summer.

TANGERINE HYBRIDS

(Florida)

To increase fruit set and yields on tangerine hybrids with pollination problems such as the Orlando, Robinson, and Minneola.

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

Fruits are generally seedless. Use 8 to 30 OZ. 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 tangelo, e.g., puffiness and softening, and to increase peel strength.

- **Guide:** Apply 20 to 40 OZ. /A in 400-500 gallons (10 to 20 ppm) dilute 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 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 50 OZ. 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 thereby reduce reduction of yields which generally follow late-held crops.

CAUTION: Applications 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 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.

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Use 25 fluid ounces
in 250 gallons water final spray
mixture per acre. A suitable surfactant may be used to enhance
efficacy.

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.

FRUIT CROPS

BLUEBERRIES

For improving fruit set. For set problems due to insufficient natural
honeybee pollination on varieties such as Coville, Jersey, Stanley,
Earlieblue, Weymouth and others.

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

Mix 80 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 varie-
ties bloom closer to harvest than others — in no case should applica-
tion 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 col-
ored. Apply spray to thoroughly wet the entire tree. Use 16 to
48 oz. in 400 to 600 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 reduce occurrence of "blind" nodes by stimulating lateral
vegetative buds to develop a more productive balance of lateral
shoots and spurs.

• **Guide:** Apply a foliar spray containing 4 to 8 fluid ounces
in 100 gallons finished spray from 14 to 28 days
after bloom (or up to 14 days after shuck split). Use full cover-
age sprays of 100 to 250 gal/A on medium to large bearing
trees. Be sure entire trees receive good coverage. Use of a good
horticultural wetting agent at the manufacturer's recommended
rate will aid foliar wetting. This product must be applied annual-
ly to insure vegetative development and subsequent yield im-
provement year after year.

*Note: Gibberellic Acid works by affecting lateral bud differentiation
which is apparent the year after application. Therefore, changes 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
rate to complement vigor of trees. If trees are vigorous,
use lowest recommended rates. Use higher rate for 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.

*Gibberellic Acid will not improve growth of trees under stress (nutri-
tional, moisture, winter injury) or other factors inhibiting normal
growth and development resulting from physical damage or un-
sound orchard practices. Best results from this product will be
obtained when combined with good cultural practices.*

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 develop-
ment.

• **Guide:** Apply two to four weeks
after bloom. Mix 20 to 40 ounces
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.

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

(N.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 4 to 6
leaves. Apply 100 gallons/A to thoroughly wet new foliage to
the point of run-off. Use 20 oz. /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 dor-
mancy on plants receiving insufficient chilling.

• **Guide:** Apply 2 fluid ounces (60 ml) of a solution containing
20 cc. 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 cc. 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. Be sure the
entire plant (leaves, stems and buds) are covered to point of
run-off. Use 3.5 to 5 cc. 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 cc. 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*	oz. /A	Gallon/Acre
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 oz. 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

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 fluid ounces/A in 10 to 50 gallons. A by ground sprayer or in a minimum of 5 to 10 gallons/A by air. Maximum benefit is obtained when below normal temperatures predominate following application and growth would be otherwise slowed in untreated spinach

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

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 1/2 to 1 fluid ounce in 12 gallons for application to 1,000 sq ft of bed (20 to 40 fluid ounces 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 oz. 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 cold 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 oz. weekly or 25 oz. biweekly in 25 to 100 gallons/A

Mix 1/4 to 3/4 fluid ounce 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 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

Discontinue treatments if thinning is observed

Do not apply the high rate more frequently than every two weeks. More frequent mowing may be necessary

Do not use on dormant turf

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 oz. in 100 to 150 gallons/A

CAUTION: Do not apply within three weeks of harvest

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* Refers to actual Gibberellic Acid