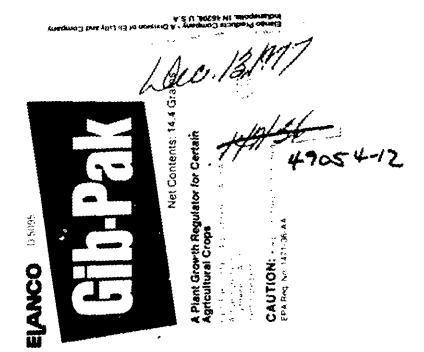
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### A Plant Growth Regulator for

- Grapes (seedless)
- Sour Cherries
- Celery
- Sweet Cherries
- Strawberries (Olympus) • Rhub...b
- Orlando Tangelo
- Navel Oranges

# 500 Julia

- Artichokes
- Italian Prunes

# CONDITION OF SALE

The manufacturer makes no warranties, express or implied, concerning this product or its use, which extend beyond the label. All statements made concerning this product apply only when used as directed.

The buyer assumes all risk of the use of this product if not used in accordance with label directions

Gib-Pak is not to be used on seeded wine grapes.

#### **General Directions For Use**

Add quick-dissolving, effervescing Gib-Pak to the spray tank any time during the filling operation. One pak per 100 gallons of water gives a 10 ppm, solution Add 2 to 4 orinces of a non-ionic wetting agent per 100 gallons of water. Note: To apply in grams per acre, one pak contains 4 grams gibberellic acid.

# Specific Recommended Uses

Grapes (seedless)

All seedless grapes to elongate clusters, thin and increase berry size.

Note: Apply in a sufficient volume of water to insure uniform and thorough coverage

furape Variety	Time to Spray	Rights paint 1966 Cassillini - Fatasalein	Rerulting Ciricontratiir	Masin in G. Frer Allie
Savedana Parapini (Cath)	To elongate cluster, apply tiefere bloom when flower courters are 3° to 5° 50°b, wereact cluster than uptly	1.6 (19)	10% 15 pp.m	ā
	For therousing apply at brooms	by the 2	5% 20;; "	12
G Steel Grapes abit j Gan Foaqui Valley	To increase berry size apply 1 or 2 applications from sharter to 2 weeks eater or from 1 to 3 weeks after full bloom. Wet each cluster thoroughly	21.4	20+ 40 part	48
Seedens Grapes Habro Californa and Arwona Dosert Areas	To elonigate clusters apply before bloom when flower clusters are 3" to 5" long. Wet each cluster thoroughly.	1 to 11 <sub>2</sub>	10 to 15 ppr	9
	To increase berry size make 2 applications 1. Apply at 95% bloom 2. Apply 7 days later	2 to 5 each application	20 to 50 ppm each application	48 ear* application
s, ondinss, Grapes, traisins)	For thirming, apply at a bloom	ha to 1	2.5 to 10 ppm	6

\*CAUTION: Amounts greater than 12 grams per acre may cause an excess in shot berries or over-thinning.

### Lemons

To control fruit maturity by delaying development of yellowing and reduce percentage of small tree-ripe fruit, permitting more flexibility in harvesting and marketing (Development of Gib-Pak or lensons is based on research conducted in the California area.)

Apply one spray in November or December, prior to appreciable loss of green rind color. Do not apply within one month before harvest Do not apply in spring and summer. Timing

- Mixing: Add one (1) Gib-Pak to each 100 gallons of water for the recommended 10 ppm concentration.
- Spraying Apply as an outside coverage spray at a rate of 500 gallons of water per acre. This will result in the recommended concentration of 20 grams (5 paks) per acre.
- Note When applications are made two years in succession, an even larger difference will occur in harvest pattern and maturity.

# **Navel Oranges**

Depending upon the desired results, one of the two programs listed below may be followed:

Program I—To detay the following late-season physiological disorders find charried, water spot, sticky surface and find rupture associated with aging of find. Intended for use only in groves where late-season harvest is anticipated.

- Timing: Apply one spray in October or November while ring is firm and green. This application provides a greater delay in aging than when a minimum effect on rind color is desired.
  - In situations where color development is late, early sprays may reduce the grade of fruit harvested prior to mid-March due to a persistence of green color.
  - Applications in January and February may cause reduced production the following year. Do not apply just before, during, or just after flowering. Do not harvest within 10 days of application.
- Mixing Add one-half (1/2) to two (2) Gib-Paks to each 100 gallons of water for the recommended 5 to 20 ppm concentration. Do not add to whitewash spray mixtures.
- Spraying Apply as an outside coverage spray (minimum gationage application to outside or peripheral parts of tree) at a rate up to 500 gallons per acre for a concentration of 10 to 40 grams per acre.
  - **Program II**—To reduce susceptibility to certain late-season physiological disorders such as rind staining, water spot, tacky rind and rind rupt relassociated with aging of the rind
- Timing Apply one spray in December or January just after marketable color appliers. Do not apply just before, during, or just after flowering. Do not harvest within 10 days of application.
- Mixing: Add one-half (1/2) to two (2) Gib-Paks to each 100 gallons of water for the recommended 5 to 20 ppm, concentration
- Spraying Apply as an outside coverage spray (median gallonage application to outside or peripheral parts of tree) at a rate up to 500 gallons per acre for a concentration of 10 to 40 grams per acre.
- Note 2.4-D(2.4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid), to produce a final concentration of 8 ppm, may be added to the spray tank along with the Gib-Paks

## Sour Cherries

To counteract the effect of cherry yellow virus by stimulating the development of lateral vegetative buds which will produce leaves, cours and lateral shoots, thus increasing the yield of infected orchards.

- Timing: Apply one thorough spray from 10 to 14 days after bloom, at about the shuck-split stage. Do not spray within one month before harvest
- Mixing Add one (1) to two arid one-half (2,1/2) Gib-Paks to each 100 gallons of water for the recommended 10 to 25 ppm, concentration
- Spraying. Apply as an outside coverage spray on mature orchards using from 200 to 300 gallons of water per acre for a concentration of 8 to 30 grams per acre. Be sure lower limbs are well covered.
- Note See your local farm advisor for current recommendations issued each year.
  - Annual treatment is necessary to maintain satisfactory fruit spur production and yields from each successive season's growth
  - The use of too high a concentration will increase leafy growth at the expense of fruit production the following year and excessive fruit production the year after that

# **Sweet Cherries**

To produce brighter color, firmer fruit and increased fruit size.

- Timing Apply one spray when the fruit is a light green to straw color. This normally occurs from 14 to 21 days prior to harvest.
- Mixing Add three-quarters (3/4) to one (1) Gib-Pak for each 100 gallons in 500 to 600 gallons of water for the recommended 7.5 to 10 ppm concentral imperiacre.

Spraying: Apply as an outside coverage spray to ensure gipbereliic acid core centration of 15 to 24 grams per acre-

This treatment will delay harvest time from 3 to 5 days to allow a loriger period for harvest

#### Artichokes

To accelerate maturity

Apply one spray in the Fall prior to November 1. Do not apply Timing: within 7 days before harvest

Add one and one-fourth (1 1/4) Gib-Paks to 50 gallons of water Mixing: per acre. Recommended concentration is 25 ppm, gibbereilic acid Spraying: Apply thoroughly to the point of run-off. Be sure the entire plant

(leaves, stem and buds) is covered

### Celery

To increase plant height and yields. To overcome stress conditions of weather and atkaline soils. To obtain earlier maturity

Apply one spray during the period between one to four weeks prior to harvest. Do not apply earlier than four weeks or later than one week before harvest.

Add one-quarter (1/4) Gib-Pak in 50 gallons of water per acre for a 5 ppm solution or add 1 1/4 Gib-Paks in 100 gailons of water Mixing: par acre for a 12.5 ppm solution. Recommended concentration is

Spraying: Apply spray at a rate of 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre with a gibbérellic ácid concentration of 5 to 10 grams per acre

Gibberellic acid applied earlier than tour weeks preharvest may induce bolting. Applications made later than seven days preharvest may result in residues

Celery plants must be harvested at maturity to ensure quality

# Rhubarb

Note:

To increase yields of marketable forced rhubarb

Apply spray to crowns within 24 hours after they are brought into Timing: the forcing house

Determine volume of water required and prepare either a 250 ppm Mixing or 500 ppm, solution per directions spec fied beinw under 'Spraying'

5 Gib-Paks in 10 gallons of water equals 500 ppm Note: 2 1/2 Gib-Paks in 10 gallons of water equals 250 ppm

Spraying: When the rest period has not been completely broken by cold weather, apply 60 ml of a 500 ppm solution of gibberelied acid to each crown or 30 liters per 1,000 square feet (2 sq. ft. per crown) When the rest period has been broken by cold weather, apply 60 ml of a 250 ppm solution of gibberellic acid to each crown or 30 liters per 1,000 sq ft (2 sq ft per crown)

Soil and/or dead plant material that is covering the crown buds should be removed by washing prior to spraying

Consult your local Agricultural Extension Specialist for forcing house Note: temperature recommendations and additional information. This information should be obtained prior to treatment

## Strawberries (Olympus)

o increase runner production of mother plants

During the period between 10 to 30 days after planting. Mother Timing: plants should have 1 to 6 leaves at the time of spraying

Add 2 1/2 tablets of Gib-Paks per 50 gallons of water for the Mixing: recommended concentration of 50 ppm, soil tion

Spraying: Apply one spray Apply spray at a rate of 100 gallons of solution per acre. The recommended concentration of gibberellic acid. 5 18.9 grams per acre

Apply only to Olympus strawberry cultivar. Apply only to mother Note plants from which no fruit are harvested and which are grown solely to produce runner plants.

# Italian Frunes

To reduce internal browning

Apply spray three to four weeks prior to harvest. This is normally Timing: about 10 days post pit hardening

Add 10 Gib-Paks for each 200 gallons of water for a 50 ppm Mixing: solution

Spraying: Apply at a rate of 200 gallons per acre making sure each tree is

wet thoroughly. Recommended concentration of gibberellic acid is

40 grams per acre-

The addition of 6.5 lbs of urea per 100 gallions of spray solution

will further improve the quality of the fruit

### Oriando Tangelo

Note:

To increase fruit set and yields

Timing: Apply spray during full bloom.

Mixing: Add one-half (1/2) to one and one-half (1/1/2) Gib-Paks per 100 gallons of water for the recommended concentration of 5 to

15 ppm\_solution

Spraying. Apply at a rate of 500 gallons per acre to ensure sufficient wetting

of the leaves (30 grams per acre on mature trees)

Note: A slight increase in the dropping of mature leaves may occur at 10 to

15 ppm, concentrations. Severe leaf drop occurs at concentrations

above 25 ppm

Fruit sizes may be reduced and the color development slightly

retarded

Fruits are generally seedless

# Seeded and Seedless

# "Fuggle" Hops and Similar Varieties

To increase yields and pickability

Timing. Apply spray solution when the vine growth is five to eight feet in

length, at least three weeks mor to flowering stage.

Mixing: Add one-half (1/2) to one (1) Gib-Pak per 100 gallons of water Solution concentration range should be 5 to 10 ppm gibberellic acid

Spraying. Apply at a rate of 100 to 150 gallions of solution per acre applying

2 th 6 grams per acre

Consult your local farm advisor for best practices in your area Destroy Container When Empty Do Not Reuse

Elanco Products Company - A Division of Eli Lilly and Company Indianapolis, IN 46206, U.S.A.

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