PM. 90 62097-2 10-29-97 1 of 15

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (H7505C)
401 "M" St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
x Registration
___ Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance:
62097-2	OCT 29, 1997

Term of Issuance: Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product: FALGRO-4L

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code)

Fine Agrochemicals Ltd.
c/o Mr. Frederick T. Smith
1850 M Street N.W. Suite 290
Washington D. 20036

Note: Changes in labeling 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 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.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the 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 unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(5). Once a pesticide is registered, however, it is not regarded as permanently acceptable. Registration does not eliminate the need for continual reassessment of pesticides. If the Agency determines that, at any time, additional data are required to maintain in effect an existing registration, the Agency will require submission of such data under FIFRA section (3) (c) (2) (B).

1. Make the following label changes:

a. Add the phrase "EPA Registration Number 62097-2". to your label before you release the product for shipment.

b. Under "Vegetable Crops" <u>delete:</u> rhubarb, artichoke, carrots, and celery. Exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance for gibberellic acid has not yet been established for these crops.

Please note that the Agency is currently looking at all possibilities for exemptions from the requirement of tolerance for a group of plant regulator active ingredients including gibberellic acid on all raw agricultural products. When a final rule for such a blanket exemption is established, then only will you be able to reinstate the deleted crops on your label.

Signature of Approving Official: Kathleen D. Knox

Date: 10/29/97

EPA Form 8571-6

2. Submit two copies of the revised final printed label for the record.

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. If you have any questions please contact Dr. Sheila Moats, Regulatory Leader at (703) 308-1259.

3915

FALGRO [R] 4L

Plant Growth Regulator Solution

Active Ingredient	
Gibberellic Acid (A_3)	4.0%
Inert Ingredients	96.0%
Total	100.0%

ACCEPTED with CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS under FIFRA
OCT 29 1997

EPA Reg. No.
EPA Est. No.

Net Contents:

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 62097-2.

WARNING - AVISIO

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If in eyes: Flush with plenty of water. Call a physician.

If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear goggles or safety glasses. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category C on an EPA chemical-resistance selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt
- Long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride or viton
- Protective eyewear
- Dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH) approval number prefix TC-21(C)

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.

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 requirement specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

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 the label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow entry into treated areas during the restricted entry level (REI) of 4 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
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride or viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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 appropriate 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 sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Use only as directed. The label should be read thoroughly and understood before making applications.
- Effectiveness requires that all parts of the plant or crop must receive spray or the desired result will not occur.
- Prepare solution concentrations by mixing the required amount of product with water only in a clean empty spray tank.
- Discard any unused spray material at the end of the day following local, state or federal law.
- When a range of rates is indicated use the concentration and spray volume recommended locally. Gibberellic Acid is an extremely potent plant growth regulator.. Consult your local experimental station or distributor in your area for the spray schedule best suited to your conditions.
- For best results the water should be neutral and always with a pH of less than 8.5.
- Gibberellic acid absorption by the plant is improved under slow drying conditions. Night time applications are recommended when the daytime conditions are not conducive to slow drying. FALGRO should be reapplied if significant rain occurs within 2 hours of application.
- Do not apply using ULV application methods. For aerial applications spray volumes must be greater than 2 gallons per acre (10 gallons per acre for tree crops).
- FALGRO can be applied 7 days before harvest.
- Data concerning the compatibility of FALGRO 4L is not available.

SPRAY GUIDELINES FOR GRAPES

For all grapes, application is recommended by ground sprayer. Use as a concentrate or dilute spray in sufficient water to ensure thorough wetting. It is important to wet all flower clusters or berries thoroughly. For specific spray rates see the table below. Do not exceed maximum rates.

SEEDLESS GRAPES

For cluster elongation ('Stretch'), reduced cost of thinning, 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 one or two sprays of 8 to 16 oz. ai per acre before bloom when flower clusters are 2 to 5 inches long.

For decreased berry set ('Thinning'), reduced hand thinning costs, and hastened maturity. Guide: Apply 1 to 3 sprays of 3 to 16 oz. ai per acre per spray during bloom. When the bloom period is extended with the second made 1 to 7 days after the first application.

NOTE: High dosage rates may cause an excess of shot berries or over thinning, especially in young or vigorous vines.

For larger berries ('Sizing') and larger clusters when used in conjunction with established girdling and thinning practices. Guide: Apply up to 3 sprays of 32 to 80 oz. ai per acre per spray beginning when average berry size is as in table 1 below. All applications should be applied within a 14 day period. Timing of the second and third spray will be dictated by the experience in the vineyard to be sprayed and by temperatures occurring during the period between sprays. The response will be reduced if the second and/or third spray takes place more than 14 days after the first application.

TABLE 1
Application rate (Oz. AI/Acre) for Seedless Grapes

Variety	Stretch g ai/A	Thinning g ai/A	Sizing Ideal	Sizing g ai/A
Flame	8-16	3-16	6-9mm	20-80
Thompson	8-16	8-16	3-5mm	32-80
Perlette	8-16	*	4-5mm	32-80
Raisin	8-16	3-12	4-5mm	4-12
Others	*	*	12-14 mm	8-48

* No recommendations for this variety.

NOTE: Do not apply more than 208 oz. ai per acre per growing season for all uses.

SEEDED GRAPES

EMPEROR GRAPES

For reducing berry shrivel. This can also increase berry size. Guide: Apply 20 oz. ai as one application in 200 to 250 gallons per acre approximately 14 days 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 improved berry size. Guide: Apply 1 to 8 oz. ai per acre 3 to 5 days after full bloom, but before shatter begins.

WINE VARIETIES

For loose cluster to reduce incidence of bunch rot. Guide: Apply one spray when shoots are 15 to 20 inches long. Use 100 gallons of water per acre. Clusters should average 3 to 4 inches in length and may range from 2 to 5 inches in length. Concentrations for registered varieties are shown in Table 2 below. Do not make applications less than four weeks before bloom. It is important that the proper rate is used on each variety. If late applications are made or if the indicated rates are exceeded, reduction in yield may occur during the year of application and subsequent years.

TABLE 2
Application rates (Oz. AI/Acre) and recommended water volume on Seeded Wine Varieties

Variety	PPM	g ai/A	Gallons/A
Palomino Sauvignon Blanc Tinta Madeira	1 to 2.5	0.4 to 1	100
Aleatico Carignane Chardonney Chenin Blanc French Colombard Pinot Noir Valdepenas	2.5 to 5	1 to 2	100
Barbera Petite Sirah Zinfandel	5 to 10	2 to 4	100
Green Hungarian	10 to 20	4 to 8	100
Grenache Alicante	20	8	100
Salvadore	20 to 40	8 to 16	100

SPRAY GUIDELINES FOR CITRUS

For all citrus apply in sprays of sufficient water volumes to ensure thorough fruit wetting. Application to trees of low vigor or under stress (pest, nutritional, drought, etc.) may cause severe leaf and/or fruit drop. In most cases some drop of older leaves will occur after application. Do not apply in white wash sprays in which lime or other caustic material has produced a high pH in the spray tank.

NAVEL ORANGES

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 harvest pattern. Apply 16 to 48 oz. ai per acre as a concentrate or dilute spray in sufficient water to ensure thorough wetting.

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 14 days prior to color break, which normally occurs August through November.

LATE SPRAY (After color break)
Guide: Apply one spray after marketable color has developed, which normally occurs October through December. This late application may cause fruit re-greening.
NOTE: Do not spray Navel orange trees from January through July. Applications in January/February may cause reduced production in the following year. Do not apply the early spray to groves that may be harvested early as fruit coloring will be delayed.

8/15

VALENCIA ORANGES

To delay aging and softening of the rind and reduce rind creasing. Guide: Apply one spray in August or October to trees with a target crop of young fruit. Apply 40 to 80 oz. ai per acre as a concentrate or dilute spray in sufficient water to ensure thorough wetting.

NOTE: Slower color development should be expected in the target crop. Increased re-greening of mature fruit, if present, may occur. After marketable color has been achieved, the benefits of treatment may be reduced the longer the treated fruit remains on the tree.

OTHER ROUND ORANGES
(All states except California)

To delay aging and softening of the rind and reduce rind creasing. Guide: Apply one spray in August or October to trees with a target crop of young fruit. Apply 40 to 80 oz. ai per acre as a concentrate or dilute spray in sufficient water to ensure thorough wetting.

NOTE: Slower color development should be expected in the target crop. Increased re-greening of mature fruit, if present, may occur. After marketable color has been achieved, the benefits of treatment may be reduced the longer the treated fruit remains on the tree.

LEMONS & LIMES

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 ½ to ¾ full size and still green. Apply 10 to 32 oz. ai per acre as a concentrate or dilute spray in sufficient water to ensure thorough wetting. When applied two years in a row, a larger difference in harvest pattern and maturity occurs.

TANGERINE HYBRIDS

To increase fruit set and yields on tangerine hybrids with pollination problems such as Orlando, Robinson, Minneola and Sunburst. Guide: Apply one spray during full bloom. Be sure to wet the leaves thoroughly. Fruits are generally seedless. Apply 8 to 30 oz. ai per acre in 400 to 500 gallons per acre on large mature trees.

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

To delay disorders associated with rind-aging, puffiness and softening and to increase peel strength of tangerine hybrids such as Orlando, Robinson, Minneola and Sunburst. Guide: Apply 20 to 40 oz. ai per acre approximately 14 days before color break. Apply as a dilute spray in sufficient water to ensure 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
(All states except California)

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, to reduce water loss during storage and to produce a more orderly harvest pattern. The delay in rind aging is greatest when an early spray is applied before color change. Guide: Apply an early single spray approximately 2 weeks before color break, which normally occurs August through September. Or apply one late spray after marketable color has developed which is normally from October through December. This late application may cause fruit re-greening. Apply 16 to 48 oz. ai per acre in 250 gallons of water per acre.

NOTE: Do not apply the early spray to groves that may be harvested early as fruit coloring will be delayed. It is advisable to spot pick heavy crops to aid early marketing and to avoid reduction of yields which generally follow late held crops. Fully colored fruit which has been sprayed will begin to re-green if allowed to remain on the trees for extended periods. Applications made after December or when trees begin to break dormancy may adversely affect the new crop. Do not use concentrate sprays. Results may vary from season to season depending on environmental conditions.

STAR RUBY VARIETY
(All states except California)

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 25 oz. ai/acre in a minimum of 250 gallons of water per acre. NOTE: Results may vary from season to season depending on environmental conditions. Maintain a well balanced fertilization and watering program.

SPRAY GUIDELINES FOR FRUIT CROPS

BLUEBERRIES
(All states except California)

To improve fruit set. For natural fruit set problems owing to insufficient honeybee pollination, adverse weather conditions or physiological factors.

Highbush blueberry (for varieties such as Coville, Jersey, Stanley, Earliblue, Weymouth, Walcott, Berkeley, Blueray, Bluecrop, 1316A, Concord and others). Guide: Make 1 or 2 applications of 40 oz. ai/acre in 100 gallons of water. The single application should be made at full bloom (when 75% of the flowers are fully open). When 2 applications are made, spray the first one at full bloom, and the second one within 10 to 14 days after the first application. For Weymouth, application can be delayed up to two weeks after bloom to increase size of 'shot' berries.

Rabbiteye blueberry (for varieties such as Aliceblue, Beckyblue, Bonita, Brightwell, Climax, Delite, Tiftblue, Woodward and others). Guide: EITHER make a single application of 40 oz. ai/acre in 100 to 300 gallons of water when most of the flowers are elongated but not yet open (bloom stage 5). OR make two to four applications of 40 oz. ai/acre in 50 to 300 gallons of water every 10 to 14 days starting at bloom stage 5.

SWEET CHERRIES

To produce a larger, brighter colored and firmer fruit. Guide: Apply spray when the fruit is light green to straw colored. Apply 16 to 48 oz. ai per acre as a dilute spray in 400 to 600 gallons per acre on large mature trees. Apply spray to thoroughly wet the entire tree.
NOTE: Color development and harvest may be delayed.

RED TART CHERRIES
(All states except California)

To maintain and extend high fruit 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. FALGRO must be applied annually to ensure vegetative development and subsequent yield improvement year after year. Guide: Apply a single spray between 14 to 28 days after bloom, ideally when 3 to 5 terminal leaves have fully expanded, or at least 1 to 3 inches of terminal shoot extension has occurred. Apply a concentration of 4 to 10 oz. ai/acre in high volume sprays of 100 gallons per acre or more (See Table 3). Lower volume sprays can be used but extreme care must be taken to avoid overdosing as spray volume is reduced.

10 of 15

TABLE 3

HIGH VOLUME SPRAY GUIDE (100 or more gallons per acre)				
TREE AGE (years)	**6-10**	**11-15**	**16-20**	**21+**
Concentration (ppm)	**10**	**15**	**20**	**25**
Oz. ai/A per 100 gallons	**4**	**6**	**8**	**10**
Recommended Volume of water (gallons per acre)	**150**	**150**	**150**	**150**
Oz. ai/A	**4-6**	**8-10**	**10-14**	**14-18**

Note: Rates of FALGRO in Table 3 are based on expected tree vigor at various stages in a normal fruit orchard. Each orchard is different. Adjust the rate of FALGRO to complement trees. If trees are vigorous use lowest recommended rate. 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.

FALGRO will not improve growth of trees under stress (nutritional, moisture, winter injury) . Best results from FALGRO will be obtained when combined with good cultural practices.

ITALIAN PRUNES

(All states except California)

To improve internal browning, improve quality and increase size. Guide: Apply 4 to 5 weeks before expected harvest. Apply a single spray of 16 to 48 oz. ai/acre in sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough wetting.

Note: Color development and harvest may be slightly delayed. May reduce bloom the following season.

NON-BEARING FRUIT TREES

To reduce flowering and fruiting in young tart and sweet cherry and peach trees in order to minimize the competitive effect of early fruiting on tree development.

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. Treat only trees that are in good physiological condition. Discontinue treatment the year before harvest.

YOUNG TART AND SWEET CHERRY TREES

(All states except California)

Guide: Apply 50 to 100 ppm (20 to 40 oz. ai per 100 gallons of water) at a rate of 25 to 50 gallons per acre. This assumes a tree density of 100 trees per acre. Under conditions of low vigor, two applications are recommended with a minimum 7 day interval between sprays.

NON-BEARING PEACH TREES
(All states except California)

Guide: Apply a single spray in the fall after flower buds have been initiated. This corresponds to the period immediately before and at the period of early leaf drop, typically late September to early October. Apply 200 to 400 ppm (40 to 80 oz. ai per 50 gallons of water) at a rate of 50 gallons of water per acre. Best results are obtained when applied with a handgun and tree canopy is sprayed thoroughly to the point of run-off.

SPRAY GUIDELINES FOR OTHER FRUIT

OLYMPUS STRAWBERRIES
(All states except California)

To increase runner production of mother plants of Olympus cultivar. Guide: Apply 20 oz. ai per acre in 100 gallons of water per acre sprayed to the point of run-off. Spray 10 to 30 days after planting. At the time of spraying plants should have 1 to 6 leaves.
NOTE: Not for use on fruiting plants. Treatments may not be effective on plantings set out after mid-May.

SPRAY GUIDELINES FOR VEGETABLE CROPS

FORCING RHUBARB

To increase yield of marketable rhubarb and to break dormancy on plants receiving insufficient chilling. Guide: Apply 2 fluid ounces (60 ml) of a solution containing 20 oz. ai in 10 gallons of water to each cleaned crown if 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 oz. ai in 10 gallons.
NOTE: Keep forcing houses at 40° to 50°F for 24 hours after application. If the 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 yield and poor stalk color.

ARTICHOKES

To accelerate maturity of artichokes and to shift the harvest to an earlier date. Guide: For perennials apply 1 to 3 sprays at bud initiation stage. For annuals apply 1 to 4 sprays at 14 day intervals beginning at the 4 true leaf stage, normally six weeks prior to anticipated harvest. Apply 10-20 oz. ai in sufficient water to ensure thorough wetting of the entire plant.

CARROTS

To aid the mechanical harvesting of carrots by increasing top growth damaged by disease or environmental stress. Guide: Apply spray of 1 to 2 oz. ai per acre in a minimum of 5 gallons per acre by air or 10 gallons per acre by ground sprayer. A second application 10 to 20 days later may be required to obtain the desired amount of top growth. A spreader sticker, used as per the manufacturer's recommendations is desired for thorough wetting of the leaf foliage.
NOTE: Applications should be made soon after carrot tops have been damaged by disease or environmental stress. Do not exceed the recommended rate or apply more than two applications per season since an undesirable amount of top growth may be obtained at the expense of root development. 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 early maturity. Guide: Apply a single spray 7 to 28 days before harvest at a rate of 2.5 to 10 oz. ai per acre in 25 to 50 gallons per acre for ground application or 5 to 10 gallons per acre for aerial application*. Use lower concentrations three to four weeks before harvest and higher concentrations within one to two weeks before harvest.

*Do not apply by air in California.
NOTE: Do not apply earlier than 28 days before harvest as bolting (seed stalk formation) may occur.

LETTUCE FOR SEED

To obtain uniform bolting and increased seed production. Guide: Apply 1 to 4 applications at 2 week intervals beginning at the fourth true leaf stage. Use 1 to 4 oz. ai /acre in sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough wetting.

MELONS AND CUCUMBERS

(All states except California)

To stimulate fruit set during extended periods of cool temperatures. Guide: Apply 2 oz. ai per acre in sufficient water for thorough coverage of exposed foliage. Apply prior to bloom with two additional applications at 10 to 14 day intervals following fruit set on cantaloupes and watermelons. On cucumbers up to three to four applications following fruit set may be required.

NOTE: Vines must be in good condition for maximum benefits to be obtained.

PEPPERS

(All states except California)

To promote plant growth. Guide: Apply 1 to 2 sprays of 1 to 3 oz. ai/acre in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre at two week intervals. Start spraying 2 weeks after transplanting.

NOTE: This use is recommended for areas with short growing seasons or when low temperatures slow plant growth.

To increase fruit set and promote fruit growth. Guide: Apply 1 to 2 sprays of 1 to 3 oz. ai/acre in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre during the flowering period. The high rate is recommended for areas and/or varieties with pollination and/or fruit set problems.

To increase fruit size. Guide: Apply 1 to 3 oz. ai/acre 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.

SEED POTATOES

To stimulate uniform sprouting and to break the dormancy. Guide: Dip freshly dug seed pieces in a solution containing 0.2 to 0.4 gram ai in 100 gallons of water prior to planting.

NOTE: Seed potatoes treated with FALGRO may not be used for food or feed purposes. If soil temperature is very high, avoid treating rested seed and use the minimum concentration for dormant seed.

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 18 days before each anticipated harvest on fall and over-winter spinach, ideally when daytime temperatures are 40° to 70°F and during early morning hours when dew is present on crop. Apply 6 to 8 oz. ai per acre in 10 to 50 gallons per acre by ground sprayer or in a minimum of 5 to 10 gallons per acre by air. Maximum benefits are obtained when below normal temperatures predominate following application and growth would be otherwise slowed in untreated spinach.

NOTE: Since FALGRO 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
(All states except California)

For elongating peduncles on pompom chrysanthemums. Guide: Apply a single spray 28 to 35 days after initiation of short day conditions. Use 0.5 to 1 gram ai in 12 gallons for application to 1000 sq. ft. of bed (equivalent to 20 to 40 oz. ai in 500 gallons per acre). Apply with overhead nozzles directing the spray to the flower buds.
NOTE: Overuse or incorrect timing may cause long, spindly and weak stems.

STATICE
(All states except California)

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. ai in 25 gallons to provide 10 ml (5mg ai) solution per plant.
NOTE: Do not exceed recommended rates. Do not apply repeat sprays. Accelerated flowering is influenced by extended photo-period, adequate nutrition, and reduced night temperature. Treatment with FALGRO lessens the need for reduced night temperature and/or the long photo-period.

SPRAY GUIDELINE FOR ADDITIONAL CROPS

BERMUDAGRASS GOLF TURF
(All states except California)

To initiate or maintain growth and prevent color change during periods of cold stress and light frost on golf course Bermudagrass (e.g., Tifdwarf, Tifgreen, etc.). Guide: Apply 10 oz. ai weekly or 25 oz. ai every 2 weeks in 25 to 100 gallons per acre.
NOTE: Do not exceed recommended rates. Do not apply during extended warm periods when night temperatures exceed 65°F. Maintain adequate moisture and proper fertilization. Discontinue treatment if thinning is observed. Do not apply the high rates more frequently than every two weeks. More frequent mowing may be necessary. Do not use on dormant turf.

OTHER CROPS

HOPS
(Northwestern U.S. only)

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

To increase yield and ease of picking. Guide: Apply 4 to 6 oz. ai in 100 to 150 gallons per acre when the vine growth is 5 to 8 feet in length.

COTTON
(All states except California)

To promote early plant growth, increase early seedling vigor and to overcome stress caused by cool weather. Guide: Apply 1 to 6 oz. ai/acre via in furrow application to seed or as a foliar application from the cotyledon stage through the 5 leaf stage. Repeat applications as needed every 5 to 7 days. Do not exceed 4 applications. Apply in 5 to 40 gallons of water per acre by ground application or 3 to 10 gallons per acre by air.
NOTE: Use higher rates when temperatures are likely to average 75°F or less during the 14 days following the applications. Do not apply more than necessary to achieve the desired height as overdosing may result in excessive growth.

RICE SEED TREATMENT

For use as a seed treatment on both semi-dwarf and tall rice varieties to promote germination, emergence and final stand densities when planted at greater depth where soil moisture levels are more adequate for germination. FALGRO 4L is particularly effective on semi-dwarf varieties such as Lemont, Gulimont and Texmont. FALGRO 4L will also result in a more uniform emergence thus allowing more accurate and efficient herbicide, fertilizer, fungicide and insecticide applications and may maximize yield and improve grain quality.

Apply only to rice seed intended for drill seeded or dry broadcast systems. Do not apply to rice used in a 24 hour presoak prior to broadcast. Do not use more than 2 oz. ai per 100 pounds of seed. DO NOT USE TREATED SEED FOR FOOD, FEED OR OIL PURPOSES.

Use 1 to 2 oz. ai in 8 to 20 oz water per 100 pounds of rice seed. FALGRO 4L can be applied to dry seed with standard mist-treating equipment.

Better results are obtained using a higher treatment volume (12 to 20 oz per cwt of seed) to ensure that the seed is completely and uniformly covered with FALGRO 4L. Fill the seed treatment tank with water to one half the final tank mix volume, add the required amount of FALGRO 4L, mixing thoroughly while adding any other seed treatment products to the desired final volume.

An approved dye must be added to distinguish FALGRO 4L treated seed and prevent inadvertent use for food, feed or oil purposes. FALGRO 4L is compatible with most commonly used seed treatments such as VITAVAX^{R} and DITHANE^{R}, standard dyes and sticker-binding agents. When preparing tank mixes the user should ensure adequate physical compatibility and mixing characteristics.

RICE POST-EMERGENCE SEEDLING TREATMENT

For use as a post-emergence seedling application on semi-dwarf varieties to promote more uniform and vigorous growth prior to permanent flooding. This will allow earlier flooding of drill or dry broadcast seeded varieties and may reduce additional flushing costs associated with a delay in permanent flooding, weed infestations, and the number of herbicide applications as well as promote earlier and more uniform grain maturity. FALGRO 4L applications may result in a temporary lighter green foliage color owing to faster growth.

Apply FALGRO 4L only to fields which have been drained of flood water, taking precautions to avoid drift or accidental application to other crops. Do not add surfactants, crop oils or other adjuvants to the spray tank. Only a single application is recommended prior to permanent flood. FALGRO 4L should not be applied when the crop is subject to stress conditions. FALGRO 4L can be tank mixed with propanil.

FALGRO 4L may be applied at a rate of 5 to 15 oz./A (1 to 3 oz. ai/A) to semi-dwarf rice between the 1 and 4 leaf growth stage. Timing and dosage are based on environmental conditions and preferred permanent flood practice in relation to tiller development.

For best results apply FALGRO 4L at a rate of 10 to 15 oz./A (2 to 3 oz. ai/A) in 1 to 2 leaf stage when permanent flood is desired before tiller development. Apply 5 to 15 oz./A (1 to 3 oz. ai/A) in 3 to 4 leaf (4th leaf showing) stage when flooding will be made following initial tillering. Use higher rates when temperatures are likely to average 75°F or less during the 14 days after application. Either application will allow the establishment of a permanent flood 7 to 10 days earlier.

Apply FALGRO 4L by fixed wing aircraft equipped with spray systems capable of producing a uniform medium to fine spray droplet pattern. Do not apply less than 10 gallons total spray volume per acre. Low pressure ground sprayers equipped with boom and flat fan nozzles and applying 10 to 15 gallons spray volume per acre may be used

CONVERSION TABLE

FALGRO 4L is a 4% active ingredient solution. For each gram of ai use 1 oz. of FALGRO 4L.

Oz. AI PER ACRE	to	FALGRO 4L PER ACRE
0.5		0.5 oz.
1.0		1 oz.
5.0		5 oz.
10.0		10 oz.
16.0		16 oz.
20.0		20 oz.
32.0		32 oz.
40.0		40 oz.
48.0		48 oz.

FINE AGROCHEMICALS LIMITED warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions subject to the inherent risks set forth below. FINE AGROCHEMICALS LIMITED makes no other expressed or implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or any other expressed or implied warranty.

INHERENT RISK OF USE: It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label) abnormal conditions, presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of FINE AGROCHEMICALS LIMITED or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the buyer.

Fine Agrochemicals Limited
Hill End House
Whittington
Worcester, WR5 2RL
United Kingdom