

ProGibb® 4%

PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR

SOLUTION



For Agricultural Use

For Organic Production

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Gibberellic Acid	4.0% w/w
OTHER INGREDIENTS	96.0% w/w
TOTAL	100.0% w/w

ProGibb 4% liquid contains approximately 1.0 gram active ingredient per fluid ounce of formulated product.

EPA Reg. No. 73049-15

EPA Est. No. 33762-IA-001

List No. 05016

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KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING—AVISO

For **MEDICAL** and **TRANSPORT** Emergencies **ONLY**
Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-892-0099. For All
Other Information Call 1-800-6-VALENT (682-5368).

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).

1.0

FIRST AID

If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For medical emergencies, you may also call toll-free 1-800-892-0099 for treatment information.

2.0

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1

HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist, and avoid contact with skin. Wash thoroughly with water and soap after handling. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

2.2

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 category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt
- Long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride, and viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

Follow the 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.

2.3

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

2.4 Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, or 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 washwaters or rinsate.

2.5 Physical or Chemical Hazards

FLAMMABLE! Keep away from heat and open flame.

3.0 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 State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

4.0 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 the restricted-entry interval. 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 4 hours.

EXCEPTION: If the product is soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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, and viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

5.0 GENERAL USE INSTRUCTIONS

Use only as directed. Read the label thoroughly and understand it before making applications. Keep out of reach of children.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system, unless otherwise permitted on the label.

5.1 Application Instructions

ProGibb® 4% contains gibberellic acid, which is an extremely potent plant growth regulator; when applying plant growth regulators, deviations from the label directions in the rates, timings, water volumes, or the adoption of untested spray mixes, results in undesirable effects. Always consult the Valent Agricultural Specialist in your area for the spray regimen best suited to your conditions.

- Do not apply to plants under pest, nutritional, or water stress.
- When a range of rates is indicated, use the concentration and spray volume directed locally by the Valent Agricultural Specialist.
- For optimum effectiveness, thorough spray coverage must be achieved; all parts of the plant or crop must receive the spray or desired results will not occur. Prepare solution concentrations by mixing the required amount of product with water in a clean, empty spray tank. Dispose of any unused spray material at the end of each day following local, state or federal law.

- For most efficacious results, use water with a pH of 4.0 - 8.5. Use a buffer for water with pH above or below this range.
- ProGibb 4% applications made under slow drying conditions (cool to warm temperatures, medium to high relative humidity, and no wind) will increase absorption by the plant, thus optimizing effectiveness. Night time applications are encouraged when daytime conditions are not conducive to slow drying conditions.
- Rain fastness: Re-apply ProGibb 4% if significant rain occurs within 2 hours of application.
- Compatibility: When considering tank mixing with other products, use the following compatibility jar test before mixing a whole tank.
- 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).
- No preharvest interval is required for this product.

6.0 SPRAY INSTRUCTIONS FOR CROP CATEGORIES

6.1 GRAPE

For all grapes, application by ground sprayer provides the best coverage. Apply as a concentrate or dilute spray in sufficient water volume to ensure thorough wetting. It is important to wet all flower clusters or berries thoroughly. For cultivar specific spray rates and timings, see accompanying tables.

6.2 SEEDLESS TABLE GRAPE CLUSTER STRETCH SPRAYS

OBJECTIVE/BENEFIT	APPLICATION TIMING
For cluster elongation and looser cluster forms. To reduce costs of thinning, allow better air circulation to aid in the control of bunch rot, and increase light penetration to aid in sugar development.	Make 1-3 applications before bloom when flower clusters are 2-7 inches long.
CROP/CULTIVAR	RATE (g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre)
Perlette Seedless Flame Seedless Thompson Seedless Raisin	8-24
Other Seedless Grapes	No data is available at this time.

BERRY THINNING SPRAYS

OBJECTIVE/BENEFIT	APPLICATION TIMING
For decreased berry set, reduced hand-thinning costs, and hastened maturity.	Make 1-4 applications during bloom. Only 1-2 applications for "Other Seedless Grapes." When the bloom period is extended, make subsequent sprays 1-7 days after the first application.
CROP/CULTIVAR	RATE (g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre)
Perlette Seedless	No data is available for this variety/timing at this time.
Flame Seedless	3-16
Thompson Seedless	8-20
Raisin	3-12
Other Seedless Grapes	0.5-12
NOTE: • Higher amounts or multiple applications has sometimes resulted in an excess of shot berries or over-thinning, especially in young vines or vines with high vigor. • For "Other Seedless Grapes" use caution as some of the new cultivars are very responsive and are known to over-thin easily. Consult a Valent representative or local specialist before thinning unfamiliar cultivars.	

6.2 SEEDLESS TABLE GRAPE (CONT'D)

BUMP SPRAY — For Thompson Seedless

OBJECTIVE/BENEFIT	APPLICATION TIMING/RATE
To help initiate the beginning of the berry growth period.	Make 1 application of 16-24 grams g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre during the period between the last thinning spray and the first sizing spray.

BERRY SIZING SPRAYS

OBJECTIVE/BENEFIT	APPLICATION TIMING
For larger berries and larger clusters when used in conjunction with established girdling and thinning practices.	Make 1-4 applications beginning when the average berry size reaches "target" diameter (See below). Timing of the subsequent sprays will be dictated by experience in the vineyard and temperatures occurring between sprays. Sprays made after 15-20 days from the first sizing spray are less effective.

CROP/CULTIVAR	TARGET BERRY DIAMETER*	RATE (g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre)
Perlette Seedless	4-5 mm	32-128
Flame Seedless	6-9 mm	20-128
Thompson Seedless	3-5 mm	32-128
Raisin	3-5 mm	4-20
Other Seedless Grapes	3-14 mm	8-60

*Target average berry diameter for the first application.

NOTE:

- In some growing regions and for some cultivars, high amounts of gibberellic acid have occasionally been observed to:
 - reduce fruitfulness (cluster counts) the following year.
 - delay berry skin color development, sugars accumulation and overall maturation.
- Consult a Valent representative or local specialist before sizing unfamiliar cultivars.

BERRY SIZING CLUSTER DIP

OBJECTIVE/BENEFIT	APPLICATION TIMING
To increase berry size.	Apply 20 - 50 ppm GA3 solution as a dip or direct spray to the cluster when berries reach 12-15 mm.
CROP/CULTIVAR	Rate Per 5 Gallons Treatment Solution
	PPM AI Ounces Product
Seedless Grapes	20 - 50 1.0 – 2.5
NOTE:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prepare dip solution, add 1.0 – 2.5 ounces <i>ProGibb</i> 4% for every 5 gallons of solution needed. Consult the Valent representative or local specialist before sizing cultivars with which there is no familiarity. 	

6.3 SEEDED GRAPE

BERRY SIZING SPRAYS

OBJECTIVE/BENEFIT		APPLICATION TIMING	
To increase berry size in listed cultivars; and also to reduce berry shrivel in Emperor.		Make 1 application during the indicated berry diameter range. Make the application as a whole vine spray, or as a spray or dip directly to the cluster.	
CROP/CULTIVAR	Berry Diameter (mm)*	Whole vine spray. Rate (g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre)	Direct spray to the cluster only or dip the clusters. Rate in ppm's of a.i.
Emperor	12-16	20	40-50
Red Globe	12-18		
Calmeria	12-16		
Christmas Rose	12-16		
Rogue	12-16		
Queens	12-15		
Other Varieties	12-15	—	40-50

*Predominant average berry diameter for this application.

NOTE:

- The whole vine application has sometimes reduced fruitfulness (cluster counts) the following year.
- High amounts of gibberellic acid has occasionally delayed berry skin color development, sugars accumulation and overall maturation.
- Consult a Valent representative or local specialist before sizing unfamiliar cultivars.

OBJECTIVE/BENEFIT	APPLICATION TIMING
To increase berry size.	Make 1 application 3-5 days after full bloom, but before shatter begins.
CROP/CULTIVAR	RATE (g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre)
Black Corinth (Zante Currant)	1-12

WINE GRAPE

OBJECTIVE/BENEFIT	APPLICATION TIMING
To increase cluster length and improve air circulation and light penetration within the cluster. Under certain conditions this application is known to help reduce the incidence of bunch rot and sour rot. ALWAYS consult the Valent representative or the local agricultural specialist before making this application if there is no prior experience with this application.	Make a single spray. Apply when the clusters found in the dominant shoots arising from buds on count spurs are starting to elongate and show separation of the uppermost flower groups. This timing usually coincides with average cluster length of 3-4 inches (1-5 inch overall cluster length range). For each cultivar, follow the rate directions given on the table below. Use 100 gallons of water per acre.
CROP/CULTIVAR	RATE (g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre)
Palomino	0.4-1
Sauvignon Blanc	
Tinta Madeira	1-2
Aleatico	
Carignane	
Chardonnay	
Chenin Blanc	
French Colombard	
Pinot Noir	
Valdepenas	2-4
Barbera	
Petite Sirah	
Zinfandel	4-8
Green Hungarian	
Grenache Alicante	
Salvadore	8-16

NOTE:

- DO NOT make this application less than 3 weeks before anticipated full bloom.
- This application will most likely cause some reduction in yield of seeded wine grape cultivars. This reduction in yield may result from: a) increase in shot berries in the year of application; b) reduction in fruitfulness (cluster counts) in the first and second year following the application.

7.0 CITRUS

For citrus, apply in sprays of sufficient water volumes to ensure thorough fruit wetting. In most cases, this application will cause some drop of older mature leaves; this drop of older leaves is inconsequential. However, application to trees of low vigor or under stress (pest, nutritional, or water, etc.) has sometimes caused severe leaf and/or fruit drop. Do not apply in white wash sprays in which lime or other caustic material has produced a high pH in the spray tank. Applications of copper fungicides and/or oils within 3 weeks (before or after) the *ProGibb* 4% application has been known to result in significant leaf drop and fruit drop.

7.1 CITRUS: FIELD APPLICATIONS

CROP/ VARIETY	OBJECTIVE/ BENEFIT	RATE (g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre)	APPLICATION TIMING
Navel Orange	To delay rind aging, reduce physiological disorders (e.g., rind staining, water spotting, sticky or tacky surface, puffy rind and rupture under pressure), and produce a more orderly harvesting pattern.	16-48	Make 1 or 2 applications as a concentrate or dilute spray. 1) Early application: spray approximately 2 weeks prior to color break (typically August-November). This timing causes the greatest delay in rind aging and produces the firmest rind possible. AND/OR 2) Late spray: 1 application after marketable color (typically October-December). This late spray has been known to cause re-greening.
Valencia Orange (For Cali- fornia and Arizona use only)	To reduce rind creasing and to delay rind aging and softening.	40-80	Make a single application as a concentrate or dilute spray in August - October to target crop of young fruit.
<p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In groves that will be harvested early do not apply the early spray as fruit coloring will be delayed. Do not apply from January through July, as production has occasionally been observed to be reduced the following year. Slower color development is to be expected in the target crop. Increased re-greening of mature fruit has been observed to occur. After marketable color is achieved, treatment effects are possibly dissipated the longer treated fruit remain on the tree. 			
All Round Oranges (For Florida use only)	To delay aging and softening of the rind, and to reduce creasing and puffiness.	20-60	Make a single application in August - October to trees with a target crop of young fruit. The addition of pure organo-silicone type surfactant at 0.05% (6 fl. oz. in 100 gallons) has been shown to be beneficial.
Lemon/ Lime	To decrease the amount of small ripe fruit and produce a more desirable production pattern relative to market demand.	10-32	Make a single application when target crop is 1/2 to full size, but still green.
<p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When applied 2 years in a row, an even larger difference in harvest pattern and maturity has been reported. 			

7.1 CITRUS: FIELD APPLICATIONS (CONT'D.)

CROP/ VARIETY	OBJECTIVE/ BENEFIT	RATE (g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre)	APPLICATION TIMING
Tangerine Hybrids (Orlando, Robinson, Minneola, Sunburst, and others)	To delay disorders associated with rind aging, puffiness, and softening, and to increase peel strength of tangerine hybrids.	20-40	Make 1 spray application 2 weeks prior to color break. Apply as a dilute spray.
<p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply if early harvest is planned. Do not apply after coloring as pre-harvest rind staining is possible. Application during coloring has been observed to result in variation in rind color development. 			
Grapefruit (Not for use in California)	To delay disorders associated with rind aging (e.g., puffiness, softening, and orange coloration) prevent preharvest drop of mature fruit, increase peel strength, reduce water loss during storage, and produce a more orderly harvesting pattern.	16-48	Make 1 or 2 dilute spray applications in sufficient volume to ensure coverage. Do not exceed 20 ppm a.i. in spray solution. EARLY: Make application 2 weeks prior to color break. Apply as a dilute spray (AUG-SEP). AND/OR LATE: Make application after marketable color has developed (OCT-DEC).
<p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not spray groves that are to be harvested early since fruit coloring will be delayed. Treated fruit has been known to re-green if allowed to remain on the tree for extended periods. Application made after December, or when trees begin to break dormancy, have been observed to adversely affect the new crop. Do not use concentrate sprays. Results have been known to vary from season to season depending on environmental conditions. The delay in rind aging is greatest when spray is applied before color change. This spray timing produces the firmest rind possible. 			
Star Ruby Grapefruit (Not for use in California)	To reduce early-season small fruit drop of Star Ruby Variety thereby increasing yields.	25-35	Make a single dilute application during the bloom period.
<p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results vary from season to season depending on environmental conditions. Maintain a well-balanced fertilization and watering program. 			
Tangerine Hybrids (Orlando, Robinson, Minneola, Sunburst, and oth- ers). (Not for use in California)	To increase fruit set and yield. The number of applications depends on desired fruit set.	8-30	Make 1-2 applications during the bloom period. Apply as a dilute spray.
<p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fruit size has been known to be reduced and color development slightly retarded. A slight increase in mature leaf drop occurs sometimes in trees under stress. 			

7.1 CITRUS: FIELD APPLICATIONS (CONT'D.)

CROP/VARIETY	OBJECTIVE/BENEFIT	RATE (g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre)	APPLICATION TIMING
Navel, Valencia and Ambersweet Orange (For Florida use only)	To enhance fruit set and yield.	15-25	Make a single dilute spray between mid December and late January using sufficient spray volume for adequate coverage of tree canopy.
Grapefruit (Not for use in California)	To enhance fruit set, size and yield.	15-25	Make a single application in December-January. Apply in 125-175 gallons of water per acre with a pure organo-silicone type surfactant at 0.05% (6 fl. oz./100 gallons).

Clementine Mandarin (Limit of 1-2 full applications in California)	To increase fruit set and yield.	1-8 g a.i. (or fl oz) per 100 gallons of spray volume.	Make 1-4 applications from early bloom up to 4 weeks after petal fall. Allow a minimum of 3 days between sprays. Use a dilute spray with sufficient spray volume for adequate coverage of tree canopy.
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NOTE:

• The number of applications depends upon amount of desired fruit set. Generally, more fruit will be set by 2 applications, earlier applications, higher rates, and climatic conditions more favorable to set. Differences in the crop strain have been observed to interact with the above factors to affect the degree of fruit set achieved. Reductions in final fruit size have on occasion occurred as a result of excessive fruit set.

7.2 CITRUS – INCREASE JUICE YIELD

CROP/VARIETY	OBJECTIVE/BENEFIT	RATE (g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre)	APPLICATION TIMING
Processing oranges (Not for use in California)	To increase juice extraction yield in late-harvested processing oranges.	20 g a.i. (or fl oz)	Make a single application at fruit color break in sufficient volume to ensure complete coverage of the fruits.

8.0 FRUIT CROPS

CROP/VARIETY	OBJECTIVE/BENEFIT	RATE (g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre)	APPLICATION TIMING
Pineapple	To improve fruit size.	Apply 125-250 g a.i. (or fl oz) per acre per application.	Apply after flowering. Make 2 applications at 3-5 weeks intervals. Direct sprays to the fruit. Use sufficient water to achieve adequate coverage.
	To improve uniformity of fruit maturity and enhance harvest efficiency.	Apply 12-24 g a.i. (or fl oz) per acre per application.	Make the first application a few days after planting when plants are established. Repeat applications at 3-4 weeks intervals.

FRUIT CROPS (CONT'D.)

CROP/CULTIVAR	OBJECTIVE/BENEFIT	RATE (g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre)	APPLICATION TIMING
Blueberry (Not for use in California) <u>Highbush:</u> Coville, Jersey, Stanley, Earliblue, Weymouth, Walcott, Berkeley, Blueray, Bluecrop, 1316A, Concord, and others.	To improve fruit set.	40-80	Make a single application of 80 g a.i. (or fl oz) in 40-100 gallons of water/acre. Apply at full bloom (when 75% of the flowers are fully open). OR Make 2 applications at 40 g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre in 40-100 gallons of water. Make the first application at full bloom, and the second one within 10-14 days of the first one. To increase size of "shot" berries in Weymouth, delay the application up to 2 weeks after bloom.
Blueberry: (Not for use in California) <u>Rabbiteye:</u> Aliceblue, Beckyblue, Bonita, Brightwell, Climax, Delite, Tiftblue, Woodward, and others.	To improve fruit set.	40-80	Make a single application of 40-80 g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre in 40-100 gallons of water per acre when most of the flowers are elongated but not yet open (bloom Stage 5). OR Make 2-4 applications 10-14 days apart starting at bloom Stage 5. Spray 20-40 g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre in 40-100 gallons of water per application.

NOTE:

• Color development and harvest date have occasionally been slightly delayed.
• Use higher rates with heavier crop loads.

Sweet Cherry (Not for use in California)	To produce larger, brighter colored, firmer fruit.	16-48	Make 1-2 applications when fruit is translucent green to straw colored. If making 2 applications, apply 1/3-1/2 of the total desired amount when the majority of the fruit is translucent green. Apply the remaining material 3-7 days later, when the majority of the fruit is straw colored.
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NOTE:

• Do not exceed 48 g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre per season.
• 2 applications should be used when crop maturity is uneven and a single spray will not be effective.
• Color development and harvest date have occasionally been slightly delayed.
• Use higher rates with heavier crop loads.

Sour Cherry (Not for use in California)	To maintain and extend high fruiting capacity of sour cherry trees by promoting spur formation and reducing the occurrence of "blind" nodes. Spur formation 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. Applications must be applied annually to ensure spur development and subsequent yield improvement year after year.	4-18	Apply 1 spray 14-28 days after bloom. Optimum timing is defined as that stage when 3-5 terminal leaves have fully expanded, or, at least 1-3 inches of terminal shoot extension has occurred. Use 4-18 g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre, depending on tree age and vigor (See Table below). Apply as a dilute spray in sufficient water to ensure thorough wetting, or as a concentrate spray ensuring uniform coverage.
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8.0 FRUIT CROPS (CONT'D.)

NOTE:

- Rates are based on expected normal tree vigor at various ages. Adjust rate according to tree vigor. If trees are vigorous, use lowest indicated rates. Use lowest rates on trees that have been heavily pruned or hedged. Use higher rates for trees low in vigor and weak in shoot and spur production. Excessive application rates will increase vegetative growth at the expense of fruit production the following year. Applications will not improve growth of trees under stress conditions, such as nutritional, moisture, or pest. Best results will be obtained when combined with good cultural practices.

APPLICATION RATES (G A.I. (OR FL OZ)/ACRE) FOR TART CHERRY TREES BY AGE

Tree Age (years)	Rate (g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre)
6-10	4-6
11-15	8-10
16-20	10-14
20 + years	14-18

CROP/ VARIETY	OBJECTIVE/ BENEFIT	RATE (g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre)	APPLICATION TIMING
Stone Fruit Group	To increase fruit firmness and improve fruit quality in the season of application.	16-32	Apply as a single spray 1-4 weeks prior to the beginning of the harvest period. Use sufficient water to achieve complete coverage of fruits and foliage.

NOTE:

- This application has occasionally caused reduction in flower counts the year following the application, particularly if it is made during the months of May through July.

CROP/ VARIETY	OBJECTIVE/ BENEFIT	RATE (g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre)	APPLICATION TIMING
Italian Prune (Not for use in California)	To reduce internal browning, improve quality, and increase size.	16-48	Make a single application 4-5 weeks before expected harvest. Apply in sufficient water volume to ensure thorough wetting.

NOTE:

- Color development and harvest have occasionally been slightly delayed. Observations of reduced bloom the following season is occasionally seen.

TEMPERATE FRUIT CROPS

CROP/ VARIETY	OBJECTIVE/ BENEFIT	RATE (g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre)	APPLICATION TIMING
Pecan (Not for use in Arizona and California)	To extend leaf retention and maintain green foliage.	10 g a.i. (or fl oz)	Make 1-4 applications of 10 g a.i. (or fl oz) beginning in July and continuously through October as needed.

NOTE:

- Use sufficient water to achieve complete coverage. In most cases 100 gallons per acre has been shown to be effective.
- Do not make more than 1 application of *ProGibb* 4% in July. Using more than 1 application in July may result in reduced return bloom.
- ProGibb* 4% may be tank mixed with Belay[®] Insecticide.

CROP/ VARIETY	OBJECTIVE/ BENEFIT	RATE (g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre)	APPLICATION TIMING
Non-Bearing Stone Fruit (Not for use in California)	To reduce flowering and fruiting in young stone fruit trees in order to minimize the competitive effect of early fruiting on tree development.	20-80	Make a single application during the period of flower bud initiation for the following year. Consult with the Valent representative or local horticulturist for timings and rates for specific cultivars in your area. Use sufficient water to achieve good coverage of the canopy.

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 flower reduction and fruiting is desired in the fourth season. Treat only trees that are in good physiological condition. Discontinue treatment the year before desired harvest.

CROP/ VARIETY	OBJECTIVE/ BENEFIT	RATE (g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre)	APPLICATION TIMING
Strawberry (Not for use in California)	To increase runner production of mother plants.	15-25	Make a single application to mother plants 10-30 days after planting. Efficacy is best when plants have 1-6 leaves at spraying. Apply 100 gallons spray/acre to point of run-off.

NOTE:

- Not for use on fruiting plants. Treatments have not been as effective on plantings set out after mid-May.
- Response varies with cultivar and location. Consult your Valent representative or local horticulturist for specific indications.

CROP/ VARIETY	OBJECTIVE/ BENEFIT	RATE (g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre)	APPLICATION TIMING
Cranberry (Not for use in California)	To reduce or completely eliminate the crop in the year of application.	10-50	Make a single application at early bloom (2-5% scatter bloom). Use sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage.

NOTE:

- Applications made later than indicated have been known to result in no effect or actually result in increased fruit set (opposite effect).
- Responses will vary with cultivar, age of the bog and location. Consult the Valent representative or local specialist for specific information.

9.0 VEGETABLE CROPS

CROP/ VARIETY	OBJECTIVE/ BENEFIT	RATE (g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre)	APPLICATION TIMING
Artichoke	To accelerate maturity and shift harvest to an earlier date.	10-20	For perennials: apply 1-3 applications at bud initiation stage. For annuals: apply 1-4 applications at 2-week intervals, beginning at the fourth true leaf. Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough wetting of the entire plant (leaves, stems and buds).
Carrots, Fresh and Processing	To delay leaf senescence. Maintaining vigorous foliage has been shown to help reduce the incidence of infection by <i>Alternaria dauci</i> .	1-6	Make the first application 4-6 weeks after emergence using commercial ground or aerial equipment with spray concentrations of 20-30 ppm. In severe disease situations or cool weather a second spray 14 days later is sometimes required to achieve the desired amount of foliar recovery. Do not apply more than twice per crop.
NOTE: • Dilutions of greater concentration can increase the risk of excessive top growth, particularly with a second application.			
Celery	To increase plant height and yield and to overcome stress due to cold weather conditions or saline soils, and obtain earlier maturity.	2.5-10	Make a single application 1-4 weeks prior to harvest. Use 25-50 gallons of water per acre by ground application or 5-10 gallons of water per acre for aerial application (except in California). Use lower concentrations if applying 3-4 weeks before harvest and higher concentrations within 1-2 weeks before harvest.
NOTE: • Do not apply by air in California. Do not apply earlier than 4 weeks before harvest as bolting has been known to occur.			
Cucumber (Not for use in California)	To stimulate fruit set during periods of cool temperatures.	1-4	Make 1 application prior to bloom followed by 2 additional applications at intervals of 10-14 days. It is acceptable to use up to 4 applications. Use sufficient water volume for thorough coverage of exposed foliage.
NOTE: • For maximum benefits, vines must be in good condition, except for reduced rate of growth due to cool temperatures.			

VEGETABLE CROPS (CONT'D.)

CROP/ VARIETY	OBJECTIVE/ BENEFIT	RATE (g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre)	APPLICATION TIMING
Lettuce for Seed	To obtain uniform bolting and increase seed production.	1-4	Apply 1-4 applications at 2-week intervals, beginning at the fourth true leaf. Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough wetting.
Melon (Not for use in California)	To stimulate fruit set during periods of cool temperatures.	1-4	Make 1 application prior to bloom followed by 2 additional applications at intervals of 10-14 days on cantaloupes and watermelons.
NOTE: • For maximum benefits, vines must be in good condition, except for reduced rate of growth due to cool temperatures.			
Pepper (Not for use in California)	To promote plant growth.	1-3	Apply 1-2 sprays in 25-50 gallons of water per acre at 2-week intervals. Begin sprays 2 weeks after transplanting.
NOTE: • This use is best for areas with short growing seasons, or when low temperatures slow plant growth.			
Pepper (Not for use in California)	To increase fruit set and promote fruit growth.	1-3	Apply 1-2 sprays in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre at weekly intervals during the flowering period.
NOTE: • The high rate is most efficacious for areas and/or varieties with pollination and/or fruit set problems.			
Pepper (Not for use in California)	To increase fruit size.	1-3	Apply in 25 to 50 gallons of water per acre at the beginning of the picking period.
NOTE: • The high rate is best for plants with heavy fruit loads.			
Potato seed	To stimulate uniform sprouting to aid in 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.	0.2-0.4 (g a.i. (or fl oz) in 100 gallons)	Dip whole or cut seed pieces in a solution containing 0.2-0.4 g a.i. (or fl oz) in 100 gallons of water prior to planting.
NOTE: • Under high soil temperatures use the minimum concentration for dormant seed. Do not treat rested seed pieces.			

9.0 VEGETABLE CROPS (CONT'D.)

CROP/ VARIETY	OBJECTIVE/ BENEFIT	RATE (g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre)	APPLICATION TIMING
Rhubarb	To break dormancy on plants receiving insufficient chilling and to increase marketable yield of forced rhubarb.	10-20 (g a.i. (or fl oz) in 10 gallons)	1) When the rest period is not completely broken, make a single application of 2 fl oz (60 ml) of a solution containing 20 g a.i. (or fl oz) in 10 gallons of water to each cleaned crown. 2) When the rest period is broken by cold weather, apply 2 fl oz (60 ml) of a solution containing 10 g a.i. (or fl oz) in 10 gallons of water to each cleaned crown.

NOTE:

- Keep forcing house temperatures at 40°F-50°F for 24 hours after application. If house is warmer than 50°F, cover crowns with plastic. Temperatures above 50°F lower yields and cause poor stalk color.

Spinach Mustard greens, Collard greens and Turnip greens. (Not for use in California)	To facilitate harvest, increase yield and improve quality of fall and over-winter crops.	4-10	Apply a single spray 10-18 days before each anticipated harvest on fall or over-winter crops, ideally when daytime temperatures are 40°F-70°F and during early morning hours when dew is present on crop. Make applications in 10-50 gallons of water per acre by ground sprayer or in a minimum of 5-10 gallons of water per acre by air. When applied to promote growth of second cutting, wait until some regrowth has started before spraying. Maximum benefit is obtained when below normal temperatures prevail following application and growth would be otherwise slowed in untreated crops.
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NOTE:

- Since the promotion of bolting has been known to occur, do not apply after the mid-winter period or if temperatures are expected to exceed 75°F within several days of application. Do not apply on spring plantings.

DIRECTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION

Fill the supply tank with the desired amount of water. Then add the amount of *ProGibb 4%* required in order to achieve the final solution rate recommended for the specific crop to be treated. Agitate the mixture of *ProGibb 4%* frequently during the chemigation period to assure a uniform distribution throughout the system. Apply *ProGibb 4%* continuously for the duration of the water application but do not exceed recommended rates and volumes as outlined on the product label.

CHEMIGATION PRECAUTIONS

Apply this product only through the following systems:

Overhead sprinklers such as impact, micro-sprinklers, or booms.

Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury or lack of effectiveness can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have any questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Prior to application ensure that the chemigation system meets the following requirements:

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

In addition to the above use rates and recommendations, the following precautions must be observed when using this product in any type of irrigation system:

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days of the year. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water systems should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where the pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

VEGETABLE CROPS (CONT'D.)

CROP/ VARIETY	OBJECTIVE/ BENEFIT	RATE (g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre)	APPLICATION TIMING
Watercress	1) To enhance growth in adverse weather conditions; 2) To help plants resume growth after insect and disease attacks; 3) To increase root free stem length during low light/short day conditions.	15-25	Make 1 or 2 applications per acre per crop 3-7 days before harvest. Use 50-100 gallons of water per acre.

Hops: Seeded and seedless Fuggle hops and similar varieties adapted to the North-western states.	To increase fruit set and yield.	4-6	Make a single application in 100-150 gallons of water per acre when vine growth is 5-8 feet in length.
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CROP/ VARIETY	OBJECTIVE/ BENEFIT	RATE (g a.i. (or fl oz)/acre)	APPLICATION TIMING
Rice	To promote early season plant vigor and more uniform seedling growth prior to permanent flood establishment.	1-3	Make 1-2 applications at the 1-2 and/or 4-5 leaf stages of growth.
Rice (Not for use in California)	To promote main culm and tiller panicle extension resulting in improved grain yield.	3-8	Make a single application between split-boot and 100% panicle heading. Heading applications to the first crop also has been observed to accelerate regrowth of second crop rice.
Rice (Hybrid Seed Production) (Not for use in California)	To promote main culm and tiller panicle extension resulting in improved pollination and seed yield.	20-100	Make 1-5 applications at regular intervals during the heading period to promote main culm and tiller panicle extension.
<p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timing and dosage are to be based upon environmental conditions, tank mix combinations with herbicides, and preferred permanent flood practice in relation to rice leaf stage. Do not apply when rice is subjected to drought stress conditions. • Foliage occasionally and temporarily appears lighter green in color due to accelerated growth rates following <i>ProGibb</i> 4% application. 			
Rice (Not for use in California)	Promote yield enhancement of ratoon crop rice by increasing ratoon tiller growth and aiding ratoon stand establishment	4-7	Apply single application at post flowering through soft dough stage to primary rice crop to initiate enhanced growth of following ratoon crop.

COTTON

USE	OBJECTIVE/ BENEFIT	RATE (fl oz/ acre)	APPLICATION TIMING
On young cotton plants	Promote growth and increase seedling vigor	1-6 fl oz (30-180 ml).	In-furrow application to seed, or as a foliar application from the cotyledon leaf stage through the 7 leaf/node stage. Repeat applications as needed to a maximum of 3 applications. Applying more often than necessary to achieve the desired height results in excessive vegetative growth.

- NOTE:
- Use higher rates (within the indicated range) when temperatures will likely average 75°F or less during the 14 days following application(s).
 - Do not apply *ProGibb* 4% to cotton plants that are under drought stress. If the cotton plants are under continuous stress, delay the application of *ProGibb* 4% until the stress is alleviated and the plants are beginning to recover.
 - Avoid drift or accidental application to other crops.

Compatibility with Other Chemicals

Data regarding the compatibility of *ProGibb* 4% with herbicides used in cotton are not available.

10.0 CONVERSION TABLE

ProGibb 4% contains approximately 1 gram of active ingredient per fluid ounce of product

Grams of active ingredient	Fluid ounces of <i>ProGibb</i> 4%
0.5	0.5 oz.
1.0	1 oz.
2.0	2 oz.
4.0	4 oz.
5.0	5 oz.
8.0	8 oz.
10.0	10 oz.
12.0	12 oz.
16.0	16 oz.
20.0	20 oz.
25.0	25 oz.
32.0	32 oz.
40.0	40 oz.
48.0	48 oz.
50.0	50 oz.

11.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Keep away from heat and open flame.

Pesticide Disposal: To avoid wastes, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes can not be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

Container Disposal: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

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