

MIXING: Determine the rate of spray needed for the crop. Prepare a concentrate solution in 1 to 5 L of water with sufficient product for the required vat volume and strength of spray, add solution to water in the spray vat and agitate. Citrus only: Ensure the spray mix is in the pH range of 4.0-6.0, however optimum results occur when the spray mix is in the pH range of 4.0-4.5. Use a portable pH meter or calibrated pH strips to determine the spray mix pH. Sample 2 or 3 times and average the reading. Adjust high pH's with a suitable acidifying solution and recheck the pH after 5 minutes agitation.

Wetting agent: Add a maximum of 100 ppm of a non-ionic spreader.

Citrus only: If using an adjuvant which includes a spreader, DO NOT add additional spreader.

PRECAUTIONS: Use all solutions on the day of preparation. Flammable. Avoid concentrations higher than those recommended.

CROP MANAGEMENT: (Fresh Sultanas): Prune according to the vigour of the vine. Avoid exceeding 8 canes except in special circumstances. Commence thinning in late October. Thin bunches to leave one bunch per shoot (the largest). DO NOT exceed 30 bunches per vine. Bunch trimming should be carried out after fruit set to reduce the incidence of tight bunches.

(Citrus): To maximize product effectiveness and fruit quality, ensure good penetration of spray by skirting and pruning the inside of trees. Hand thinning of fruit may also be of benefit. Even trees with a history of little creasing may require treatment in "heavy crop" years or with age. Use of GBR ACID, particularly at higher rates (20 ppm) can delay colouring by 1-2 weeks, early in the season.

WA ONLY: This product may be applied in some uses with PCPA. The PCPA is recommended for the setting of currants (dried fruit) but should not be applied to Early Madeleine or sultana grapes. PCPA has been shown to reduce bud fruitfulness with these varieties.

APPLICATION (Fresh Sultanas): Make sure vines are watered prior to application of this product. Apply in cool conditions or at night. Where this product is used for dried fruit production drive-past overall spraying is adequate. For fresh fruit production good results depend on the thorough wetting of bunches and spraying at the correct stage.

If the bunches are missed they will not react to GBR ACID.

FOR OTHER GRAPE VARIETIES CONSULT YOUR LOCAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(Citrus): Spray in the cool of the morning or after an irrigation in the afternoon. Avoid product application within 4 weeks of any oil spray as the oil restricts GBR ACID uptake. Typical water volumes are 5,000 L for small trees, 7,500 L for medium trees and 10,000 L for large trees. For creasing-reduction sprays to be effective, trees must be sprayed to point of runoff.

COMPATIBILITY: GBR ACID can be combined in the spray vat with 2,4-D as a cling spray, as well as with products containing Cyocel, certain insecticide, fungicide or nutritional sprays. Always carry out a small test mix to check compatibility before spraying larger areas. Always check the label instructions for all products used.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK, WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: Store in the closed original container in a cool (below 32°C), dry well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight and away from foodstuffs and drink containers. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycle or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS: Wash hands after use.

FIRST AID: If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

Phone Australia 131126.

MSDS: Additional information is listed in the material safety data sheet (MSDS). A material safety data sheet for FARMALINX GBR Growth Regulant is available from FARMALINX Pty Ltd on request. Call Customer Service on 02 9389 2455.

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

FARMALINX

GBR ACID

GROWTH REGULANT

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 100 g/L GIBBERELIC ACID

For foliar spray application to certain varieties of grapes, citrus and prunes to promote desirable harvest effects as per Directions for Use.



IMPORTANT: THIS LEAFLET IS PART OF THE LABEL ATTACHED TO THE CONTAINER. READ THOROUGHLY BEFORE OPENING OR USING THIS PRODUCT.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

RESTRAINTS: Use with a non-ionic wetter. Note: 10 mL product per 100 L = 10 ppm.
DO NOT apply to plants under pest, nutritional or water stress.

CROP	RATE PER 100 L WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Citrus		Apply in a minimum volume of 5,000 L/ha to ensure thorough coverage of fruit. DO NOT use where blemish is a problem. For optimum results adjust the spray tank solution to pH 4.0-4.5 (see mixing instructions).
Navel and Valencia oranges	10-20 mL	For reduction in Creasing: Prior to applying GBR ACID, remove all previous season Valencia oranges. Apply GBR ACID when Navel/Valencia oranges are between 30-50 mm fruit size or golf-ball stage (generally January-February). Rates lower than 20 mL: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • should be used when it is anticipated that fruit will be harvested for early markets • may be used on applications to late navel selections.
Navel oranges	10 mL	To delay rind ageing for late marketing (or those which will be stored for more than 2 weeks prior to sale) and reduce rind blemish and for longer storage life, apply when oranges turn from green to silver (colourbreak). If fruit drop is a problem then apply a stop-drop spray. GBR ACID is compatible with stop-drop sprays containing 2,4-D sodium salt. Use the 2,4-D at 10 ppm.
Mandarins	10 mL	To delay rind ageing for late marketing and reducing rind blemish apply at 3/4 to full colour.
Grapefruit		To delay rind ageing, apply the spray when grapefruit turn from green to silver (colour-break) for grapefruit to be harvested up to mid-November; or apply the spray in mid-June for grapefruit to be harvested in December or January.
Lemons		To delay rind ageing apply the spray 4 to 6 weeks ahead of maturity of fruit.
Grapes		
Currants (dried fruit)	1 mL + 100 ppm Cycocel	To achieve berry thinning: Apply a single combined application (commonly used in NSW and SA) at 100% capfall. Ensure thorough coverage of bunches.
	100 ppm Cycocel followed by 1 mL GBR ACID	To achieve berry thinning: Split Application: (a) Apply Cycocel 7 days after bunch drop. (b) Apply GBR ACID at 80-100% capfall.
	200 ppm Cycocel followed by 1 mL GBR ACID	For excessively vigorous vines.
	300 ppm Cycocel followed by 1 mL GBR ACID	Use on excessively vigorous Carina vines only. Ensure thorough coverage of bunches.
Sultanas (dried fruit)	10 mL	To achieve berry thinning: Apply when bloom or blossom is at 100% capfall stage (full flowering).

CROP	RATE PER 100 L WATER	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sultanas (fresh)		Prune according to vigour of the vine – avoid exceeding 8 canes (except in special circumstances) commence thinning late October. Thin branches to leave one bunch per shoot (the largest). DO NOT exceed 30 bunches per vine. Bunch trimming should be carried out before fruit set to reduce the incidence of tight bunches. For adequate coverage of table grapes apply product in a minimum volume of 2250 L/ha directed at the bunch area.
	10 mL	To achieve bunch elongation (stretch): Apply when bunches are half to two-thirds of their final length (when bunches are between 4-6 inches in length). This application is usually applied 10-14 days before the first sign of bloom.
	10 mL	To achieve thinning, two separate applications of 10 mL within the same season are required: Apply first application of 10 mL at 40% capfall.
	10 mL	Apply second application of 10 mL at 80% cap fall (usually 2-3 days later).
	30 mL	To achieve increase in berry size, two separate applications of 30 mL within the same season are required: Apply first application of 30 mL when smallest berry size is 4 mm and larger berries up to 6 mm (berry shatter may be incomplete at this size).
	30 mL	Apply second application of 30 mL 5 to 7 days later. Trim bunches within two weeks of shatter to leave 3 to 4 shoulder sprigs. All spray timing stages should be judged on the top part of the bunch as the bottom is removed at trimming.
Early Madeleine	20 mL	To achieve increase in berry size: Apply when berries reach 4 mm in diameter. Excessively vigorous vines should be cinctured 3-5 days before treatment with this product.
Perlette	12 mL	To achieve thinning: Apply at 70% cap fall.
	20 mL	To achieve increase in berry size: Apply when berries reach 4-5 mm in diameter. Trim bunches as required.
Flame Seedless	10 mL	To achieve thinning: Apply at 70% cap fall.
	30 mL	To achieve increase in berry size, two separate applications of 30 mL within the same season are required: Apply first application of 30 mL when berries have reached 7-9 mm in diameter.
	30 mL	Apply second application of 30 mL when berries have reached 9-10 mm in diameter.
Prunes	10 mL	Apply 3 to 4 weeks before normal harvest date (when fruit shows approximately 14% soluble solids) to delay harvest 14 to 17 days. This delayed maturity will result in increased sugar content and hence a higher dryout ratio.

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THE LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.

WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**FRUIT QUALITY**

Bunch Elongation (Stretch): This product sprayed onto bunch stems when bunches are half to two-thirds of their final length (usually 4-6 inches) causes them to grow longer than normal and may prevent over-tightness of bunches. This application is usually applied 10-14 days before the first sign of bloom.

Thinning: If sprayed on flowers as they are beginning to open this product reduces the number of berries on the bunch, i.e. it has a thinning effect.

Berry size: This product increases berry size when applied after the commencement of flowering. The effect is greatest when applied at shatter.