ProGibb® – YOUR BEST INVESTMENT IN TABLE GRAPES

ProGibb®

THE WORLD'S LEADING G.A.

SUMITOMO CHEMICAL

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The Preferred Option…

The use of ProGibb in table grape production has become a standard practice. ProGibb is used in all major table grape growing regions of the world: South Africa, the United States, Mexico, South America, Australia and the Mediterranean countries.

The Best Field, R&D Backup World Wide

With ProGibb, you enjoy another benefit. Sumitomo Chemical Australia is able to offer unparalleled service and field support, so you can call on professional help and advice when and where you need it.

Top Quality Table Grapes

ProGibb plays a significant role in table grape production worldwide. ProGibb is the route to success in producing larger berries, and bunches, looser clusters and a uniform harvest with added firmness for shelf life. These results play a major role in market acceptance and higher profits. (Grape growers know that it is vital to target the overseas or the domestic markets and quality has been demonstrated to be a key factor to securing markets and profits.)

A Choice of Formulation

ProGibb is available in two formulations, a 40% Soluble Granule and a 10% Liquid. Many growers find ProGibb 40% Soluble Granule more pleasant and easier to use. It is the most stable formulation of Gibberellic Acid used in the production of seedless table grapes throughout the world.

Why ProGibb is The World's Leading G.A.

- ProGibb trademark is used in 50 countries.
- ProGibb is exempt from MRLs.
- ProGibb is a naturally occurring compound with superior shelf life.
- Formulation choice: 40% Soluble Granule 10% Liquid.
- Granule form has organic status in the USA.
- ProGibb helps produce larger and more uniform fruit for specific markets.
- Reduces thinning and labour costs.
- ProGibb is produced to pharmaceutical standards and this gives peace of mind.

Successful Steps to a Thompson Seedless Harvest

Bunch Elongation (Stretching):

(a) ProGibb, applied to clusters will elongate and create looser bunches.
(b) ProGibb will aid in allowing extra space for berries to grow larger in diameter.
(c) ProGibb allows better air circulation to aid in the control of bunch rot.
(d) ProGibb increases light penetration to aid in sugar development and reduce thinning costs.

Photo 1: Elongation timing (Stretch)

Bunch Elongation Application

Apply when bunches are half to two-thirds of their final length (when bunches are between 10-15 cm in length). This application is usually applied 10-14 days before the first sign of bloom. Apply 2.5 g of ProGibb 40% Soluble Granule per 100 L of water and apply 1920 L of water/ha. Refer to Photo 1. Apply after an irrigation and spray when the temperature is between 15-25 degrees.

Thinning

ProGibb, when applied to flower clusters at the correct stage and concentration, is a means of bunch thinning. ProGibb enhances normal berry shatter, ensuring a relatively loose bunch. This treatment also directly affects the eventual size and shape of the berry. However, if applied too early, the Gibberellic Acid causes elongation of the bunches. To maximise the benefits of a thinning, it is critical to time the thinning application carefully.

First Thinning Application

For decreased berry set, use the rate of 2.5 g ProGibb 40% Soluble Granule per 100 L of water and apply 2400 L of water/ha when bunches average 40% capfall.

50% capfall

80% capfall

Capfall is an indication of flowering. In cool, moist seasons, caps may stick while flowering is in progress. In such conditions check under the cap for flowering and second thinning is at 80% flowering.

Second Thinning Application
Apply the second thinning spray at the same rate as the first, and spray when bunches average 80% capfall.

Bloom/Thinning Critical Factors
A couple of factors to remember for bloom sprays.
- For best results avoid temperatures above 30°C.
- Bloom period is weather dependant.
  - Cool & wet 10-14 days
  - Hot & dry 1-5 days
  - Normal 5-10 days

Other indicators of bloom being in progress are cracked caps, many caps on the ground and the smell of bloom in the air and bunches turning colour. All spray timing should be judged on the top part of the bunch, as the bottom part will be removed at the end of the thinning.

Result of a good thinning job

Berry Sizing

ProGibb, applied after the berry set, is mainly responsible for the ultimate berry size and market appearance. Correct application rates, slow drying conditions at night, correct irrigation and nutritional practices, and attention to timing are important. Directions should be strictly followed to enable optimum results.

First Sizing Application
Use the rate of 7.5 g ProGibb 40% Soluble Granule per 100 L of water and apply 2400 L water/ha. Spray when 100% of the berries average 4 to 6 mm in berry size. Normal size is the same as a match head. Check size with ProGibb berry size rulers.

Second Sizing Application
Use the same rates as the first spray, applying this spray 5-7 days after the first spray. Timing of the second spray will be dictated by experience and temperatures occurring during the interim between sprays. To gain optimum results it is best to spray early morning or during the evening. The longer ProGibb stays on the berries, the maximum uptake will be achieved to increase berry size.

4 mm to 5 mm berry size

Ready for second size application

Critical Performance Factors

Coverage: It is extremely important to achieve thorough coverage for a successful application of ProGibb. The vines, berries and bunches must be fully covered with spray, because ProGibb does not translocate. Use proper nozzle configuration to ensure complete coverage.

Timing: Correct timing is critical in achieving a successful application. Exact timing of ProGibb can vary from region to region, farm to farm and with different rootstocks and strains of Thompson seedless; so growers should check with their field adviser or Sumitomo Chemical field representative.

pH: It is important to check water pH when applying ProGibb. Water pH should be between 6.5-7 (neutral).

Nozzles: Check nozzles regularly for blockages, wear and tear. Nozzles play a vital part in berry and bunch coverage.

Cultural Practices:
It is important to maintain good nutrition and irrigation practices.

Mixing:
Fill spray vat with required water volume. Then correct pH.
Granule and Liquid – Add to spray vat and agitate.
Add a non-ionic spreader-sticker at label rates.
Do not allow solution to stand for more than 12 hours.

Compatibility:
ProGibb SG is compatible with DiPel® DF Biological Insecticide and Sumisclex® 500 Fungicide.

Complete coverage is vital

Direction for Use

Restraints:
DO NOT apply if rain is likely with 6 hours. DO NOT apply in combination with other growth regulators or pesticides. DO NOT exceed 4 L/ha per season.

Grape	Rate / 100 L	Critical Comments
Currants – dried fruit	0.25 g + 100 ppm Cycocel	**To achieve berry thinning:** Apply single, combined application **(commonly used in NSW and SA)** at 100% capfall. Ensure thorough coverage of bunches.
	100 ppm Cycocel followed by 0.25 g ProGibb SG	**To achieve berry thinning – Split Application (commonly used in Vic):** (a) Apply Cycocel 7 days after bunch droop. (b) Apply ProGibb SG at 80-100% capfall. Use the 200 ppm rate of Cycocel on vigorous vines. Use the 300 ppm rate of Cycocel on excessively vigorous Carina vines only. Ensure thorough coverage of bunches.
	200 ppm Cycocel followed by 0.25 g ProGibb SG	
	300 ppm Cycocel followed by 0.25 g ProGibb SG	
Sultanas – dried fruit	2.5 g	**To achieve berry thinning:** Apply when bloom or blossom is at 100% capfall stage (full flowering).
Sultanas – fresh fruit		Prune according to vigour of the vine – avoid exceeding 8 canes (except in special circumstances). Commence thinning 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 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.
	2.5 g	**To achieve bunch elongation (stretch):** Apply when bunches are half to two-thirds of their final length (when bunches are between 10-15 cm in length). This application is usually applied 10-14 days before the first sign of bloom.
	2.5 g	**To achieve thinning, two separate applications of 2.5 g within the same season are required:** Apply first application of 2.5 g at 40% capfall.
	2.5 g	Apply second application of 2.5 g at 80% capfall (usually 2-3 days later).
	7.5 g	**To achieve increase in berry size, two separate applications of 7.5 g within the same season are required:** Apply first application of 7.5 g when smallest berry size is 4mm and larger berries up to 6 mm (berry shatter may be incomplete at this size).
	7.5 g	Apply second application of 7.5 g 5-7 days later. Trim bunches within two weeks of shatter to leave 3-4 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	5 g	**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	3 g	**To achieve thinning:** Apply at 70% capfall
	5 g	**To achieve increase in berry size:** Following the 3 g application for thinning, apply the 5 g application, when berries reach 4-5 mm in diameter. Trim bunches as required.
Flame Seedless	2.5 g	**To achieve thinning:** Apply at 70% capfall.
	7.5 g	**To achieve increase in berry size, two separate applications of 7.5 g within the same season are required:** Apply first application of 7.5 g when berries have reached 7-9 mm in diameter.
	7.5 g	Apply second application of 7.5 g when berries have reached 9-10 mm in diameter.

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION. WITHHOLDING PERIOD (WHP): NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

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