PoMaxa®
PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
1-Naphthaleneacetic Acid, Sodium Salt* .................................. 3.5%
OTHER INGREDIENTS ............................................................... 96.5%
TOTAL ................................................................. 100.0%
*Equivalent to 3.1% of 1-Naphthaleneacetic Acid (NAA).

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

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).
See booklet for First Aid, additional Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use and Storage/Disposal Statements.

Valent BioSciences LLC
870 Technology Way
Libertyville, IL 60048 U.S.A.
1-800-6-VALENT (682-5368)

Net Contents: 1 Gallon
Plant Growth Regulator (hereafter referred to as PoMaxa) contains 1-Naphthaleneacetic Acid, Sodium Salt, an auxin that mimics the natural plant growth regulator, 1-indoleacetic acid. PoMaxa is used in commercial fruit production for thinning to increase fruit size and quality, prevention of pre-harvest fruit drop and promoting return bloom on cultivars that are prone to alternate bearing. Fruit tree response to PoMaxa can vary in different years. Review previous year’s product performance and consider factors such as cultivar, pre-vailing and anticipated climatic conditions, location, tree vigor, fruit set potential, pollination before choosing the rate and timing of application.

Importance of Spray Volume: Use sufficient water to ensure uniform spray coverage.

Make ground applications in up to 500 gallons of water per acre. Make aerial applications in 5-20 gallons of water per acre. Consider the spray equipment, density of the foliage, tree spacing, coverage desired and spray pattern prior to choosing your spray volume.

Consider variables in rate and application timing for each cultivar and orchard location prior to establishing the spray program. Consult your Valen Agricutural Specialist for specific recommendations for your particular orchard(s).

Product Compatibility: When diluted with the recom- mended amount of water, PoMaxa is physically com- patible with a wide range of commonly used spray products. However, the full range of compatibility under local conditions must be established by the user. To do so, premix a small quantity of the desired tank mix and look for possible adverse changes (e.g., settling out, flocculation, etc.). Do not spray if any adverse changes are observed. Avoid mixtures of several materials and very concentrated spray mixtures.

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Follow label precautions and limitations for all products used in any tank mix. Ensure that there is always proper agitation in the tank. To ensure crop safety, spray a small area to test adverse effects prior to the general use of a tank mix combination that you have not previously used. Consult your local Valent Agricultural Specialist for local recommendations or when tank mixing any product you have not previously used with PoMaxa.

Drift Advisory: Do not apply PoMaxa when weather conditions are likely to cause spray drift onto non-target crops.

Maximum Use Rate Per Application: Do not exceed 54 fluid ounces (fl oz) of PoMaxa per acre as applied. Maximum Seasonal Application Rate: Do not exceed 161 fl oz of PoMaxa per acre as season. In California: Do not exceed 54 fl oz of PoMaxa per acre as season.

CHEMICAL THINNING OF APPLES

Rates: Tree response to PoMaxa application varies greatly by cultivar, weather before and after application, tree vigor, pollination, fruit set and fruitlet size at time of application. Return bloom, cultural history and thinner performance can help a grower determine the best spray program for that orchard. A typical rate for a moderate-to-thin apple cultivar in an orchard which requires 100 gallons of water per acre to achieve drip is 2 fl oz of PoMaxa per acre. For an acre requiring 200 gallons to achieve drip, use at least 4 fl oz per acre. Higher rates will be needed for more difficult-to-thin cultivars, large vigorous trees with high fruit set potential or when applications are made towards the end of the thinning window. Lower rates will be best for weaker trees with poor pollination and lower fruit set potential. See Table 1 for recommendations by cultivar. Use Table 2 for help in preparing spray solutions based on Tree Row Volume (TRV).

Timing and Application Conditions: PoMaxa is applied from full bloom to 30 days after full bloom. PoMaxa applications are effective when temperatures are from 60°F to 80°F and when the king fruitlets are 5 to 10 mm in diameter. Applications will be most effective when made at temperatures from 70°F to 75°F and when the king fruitlets are 5 to 10 mm in diameter. Applications at temperatures below 60°F can result in under-thinning.

Applications made at temperatures above 85°F can result in over-thinning. Slow drying conditions enhance efficacy. One application of PoMaxa is usually adequate for thinning. A second application can be made for additional thinning, but do not apply earlier than 7 days after the first application. Direct sprays to the top two-thirds of the tree canopy for optimal performance.

Note on Tank Mix Combinations: Tank mixtures of reduced-rate combinations of PoMaxa and products such as MaxCel® Plant Growth Regulator Saluter or carbaryl can enhance overall thinning response. Do not mix PoMaxa with any product having label restrictions against such mixing. Always apply in accordance with the limitations and precautions of the most restrictive label. Always test any tank-mix for efficacy, compatibility and phytotoxicity on a small-scale prior to applying on large-scale.

Cultivar Sensitivity and Potential for Phytotoxicity: Some cultivars are sensitive to PoMaxa. Exercise caution prior to large scale use. Exercise caution when considering applications of PoMaxa to trees younger than five years of age, as damage to the trees can occur. Misshapen fruit formation (e.g. pygmy fruit) or phytotoxicity can occur on some cultivars when applied at higher rates, when temperatures exceed 85°F or when applications are made when fruit size exceeds 15 mm. Exercise caution when using PoMaxa on Delicous and Fuji apples which are particularly susceptible to such effects. The incidence of pygmy fruit development may be increased in susceptible cultivars by combinations of PoMaxa with MaxCel or other 6-BA products. Consult your local Valent Agricultural Specialist for specific recommendations regarding tank mixes or combination thinning programs.

TABLE 1. PoMaxa rates¹ for thinning apples (fl oz/100 gal of Tree Row Volume (TRV))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultivars</th>
<th>PoMaxa fl oz/100 gal (TRV)</th>
<th>Typical Application Timing²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Easy-to-thin</td>
<td>0.5 - 3.0</td>
<td>Petal fall (3 - 7 mm fruit size) and/or early fruit set (8 - 10 mm fruit size).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granny Smith, Braeburn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink Lady, Cortland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delicious, Baldwin, Idared</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan, Northern Spy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McIntosh, Red Delicious, Rome Beauty, Stayman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island Greening and others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderately difficult-to-thin:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gala, Golden Supreme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honeycrisp, Cameo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gingergold, Jerseymac</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome, Jonagold, Empire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oldenberg (Duchess)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Astrapachan, Spartan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutsu (Crispin), Yellow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparent, Williams Early and others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficult-to-thin:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuji, Golden Delicious, Jonamac, Lod, Maccoun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York, York Imperial, Yellow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newton, Paula Red, Early McIntosh and others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
¹ Rate ranges are intended as a general guide. Desired results may require higher or lower rates than listed in the table. When PoMaxa is used in combination with a non-ionic surfactant such as Regulaid® or in tank mix with another apple thinning product, reduce the application rate as appropriate.
² TRV is the volume of water required per acre to achieve drip at the time of application. Consult your Valent Agricultural Specialist for assistance in calculating TRV.
³ Thinning becomes increasingly difficult as fruit size increases. Adjust the rate of PoMaxa to obtain desired results. Application to fruit >15 mm may result in misshapen or pygmy fruit in sensitive cultivar.

PROMOTION OF NEXT SEASON RETURN BLOOM ON APPLE

PoMaxa promotes return bloom of:

- Biennial bearing cultivars during an “off year.”
- Young trees that are slow to bear fruit.
- Mature trees that are likely to produce only a limited number of blossoms in the following year.

PoMaxa enhances return bloom of certain apple cultivars such as Fuji, Jonagold, Mutsu, Braeburn and Golden Delicious.

Rate and Timing: Apply PoMaxa at 2 to 8 fl oz per acre six to eight weeks after petal fall. Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage based on tree row volume. Additional applications made at 7 to 14 day intervals at 2 to 8 fl oz per acre can improve results.

Caution: PoMaxa can result in early ripening, increased water core, or leaf drop in some sensitive early summer cultivars such as Early McIntosh even when applied at low rates. PoMaxa can affect fruit quality and tree vigor when applied at rates higher than 8 fl oz per acre.
CONTROL OF PRE-HARVEST DROP OF APPLES

Rate and Timing: PoMaxa reduces pre-harvest drop and losses from wind and mechanical knockdown when applied at 8 to 32 fl oz per acre. Apply PoMaxa within one to four weeks of anticipated harvest. Use cultivar type, climatic conditions and other factors in determining the rate and timing. For maximum effectiveness, apply PoMaxa only when orchard temperatures are 70°F or higher. Treatments are effective within 1 to 3 days after application and can prevent fruit drop for up to two weeks depending upon use rates and environmental conditions. PoMaxa has been known to sometimes advance fruit maturity when used alone for pre-harvest drop control. Do not delay harvest beyond optimum fruit maturity. Improvement in fruit size and color can be expected in certain cultivars. Apply PoMaxa at weekly intervals as necessary. Consult your Valent Agricultural Specialist for specific recommendations regarding rate and timing for your particular orchard(s). PoMaxa pre-harvest interval (PHI) is 2 days.

Application: Apply PoMaxa by ground or by air in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage. Ground applications must be made in sufficient water to ensure adequate coverage to fully wet the canopy. Aerial applications must be made using at least 5 gallons of water per acre. Do not apply when weather conditions are likely to cause spray drift.

CHEMICAL THINING OF PEARS

Rate and Timing: PoMaxa can be applied from full bloom to 30 days after full bloom, but efficacy is optimal when applied 2 to 3 weeks after full bloom. One application for thinning is usually adequate. However, if additional thinning is desired, apply no earlier than 7 days after the first application. Applications are most effective when made between 70°F and 75°F. Applications are not recommended below 60°F or above 80°F.

Spray Advisor: Some cultivars of pears such as D’Anjou are prone to over-thinning and under certain conditions are susceptible to the formation of pygmy fruit. Consult your Valent Agricultural Specialist for specific regional recommendations.

CONTROL OF PRE-HARVEST DROP ON PEARS

Rate and Timing: PoMaxa reduces pre-harvest drop of many pear cultivars when applied at 8 to 32 fl oz per acre. Response to PoMaxa varies by cultivar. Evaluate efficacy and post-harvest fruit quality on a small scale prior to applying on a large scale. Apply higher rates for cultivars such as D’Anjou and to large vigorous trees with high fruit-set potential. Apply lower rates on smaller, less vigorous trees with low fruit-set potential. Apply within one to four weeks prior to harvest. Treatments are effective within 1 to 3 days after application and can prevent fruit drop for up to two weeks depending upon use rates and environmental conditions. Fruit size is generally improved. Apply no more than twice per season for pre-harvest drop control. Do not delay harvest beyond optimum maturity. Pre-harvest interval (PHI) is 2 days.

Application: Apply by ground or by air in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage. Apply aerially in at least 5 gallons of water per acre. Apply only when weather conditions are not likely to cause spray drift.

TABLE 2. PoMaxa Spray Preparation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PPM</th>
<th>NAA</th>
<th>fl oz of PoMaxa</th>
<th>fl oz of PoMaxa</th>
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<th>fl oz of PoMaxa</th>
<th>TRV expressed as gallons per acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>300 gpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>300 gpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>18000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>400 gpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>24000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>400 gpa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- Based on NAA acid equivalent.
- TRV is the volume of water required per acre to achieve drip at the time of application. Consult your state Cooperative Extension Service or a Valent Agricultural Specialist for assistance in calculating TRV.
PoMaxa and MaxCel are registered trademarks of Valent BioSciences LLC.
AMVAC is a registered trademark, in the US and some other countries, of AMVAC Chemical Corporation.
Regulaid is a registered trademark of KALO, Inc.
Net Contents: 1 Gallon

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