

Before using read the enclosed label in its entirety

Voor produk gebruik word lees die ingeslote etiket volledig

CYAN

Registration No. L 9488 Act No. 36 of 1947

A soluble concentrate growth regulator for delayed foliation in crops as indicated and advancement of budding in sultana grapes

Registrasie Nr. 9488 Wet Nr. 36 van 1947

'n Oplosbare konsentraat groei-reguleerder vir vertraagde bot by gewasse soos aangedui en vervoeging van bot in sultana druiwe

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Cyanamide

520 g / l

AKTIEWE BESTANDEDEEL:

Sianamied

Content

1 l

Inhoud

Registered by: Chempac (Pty) Ltd
Co.Reg.No. 2002/007885/07
P O Box 516, Suider Paarl, 7624
Tel.No. (021) 874 1055

chempac
progressive agri-care

Geregistreer deur: Chempac (Edms) Bpk
Mpy.Reg.Nr 2002/007885/07
Posbus 516, Suider Paarl, 7624
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Batch Number

Lotnommer

Manufacturing date

Vervaardigingsdatum

UN Nummer: 2922



**HARMFUL
SKADELIK**



WAARSKUMINGS

- **Gebruik slegs voor bot.**
- Hanteer versigtig. Giftig indien ingesluk, ingeasem of deur vel opgeneem.
- **CYAN is uiters irriterend vir die vel en oë.**
- **In geval van vergiftiging ontbied 'n geneesheer en wys hom hierdie etiket.**
- Stoor agter slot en grendel weg van voedsel, voer, saad en ander landbouchemikalieë.
- Stoor in 'n koel plek (onder 20 °C).
- Giftig vir bye, visse en diere.

Alhoewel hierdie middel omvattend onder 'n groot verskeidenheid toestande getoets is, waarborg die registrasiehouer nie dat dit onder alle toestande doeltreffend sal wees nie aangesien die werking en effek daarvan beïnvloed kan word deur faktore soos abnormale klimaats- en bergingstoestande, kwaliteit van verdunningswater, verenigbaarheid met ander stowwe wat nie op die etiket aangedui is nie sowel as die metode, tyd en akkuraatheid van toediening. Verder aanvaar die registrasiehouer nie verantwoordelikheid vir skade aan gewasse, plantegroei, die omgewing of vir nadelige effek op mens of dier of vir 'n gebrek aan prestasie as gevolg van die ontstaan van toestande wat nie kragtens die registrasie voorsien kon word nie. Raadpleeg die verskaffer of registrasiehouer in die geval van enige onsekerheid.

VOORSORGMAATREËLS

- Vermyn inaseming van of velkontak met spuitnewel en dampe.
- Dra 'n gesigsmasker en beskermende klere - oorpak, rubberstewels en rubberhandskoene tydens hantering.
- Was besoedelde klere daaglik.
- **Was onmiddellik met voldoende water na vel- en oogkontak.**
- Moet nie eet, drink of rook terwyl produk gemeng of toegedien word en voordat hande en gesig gewas is en klere verwissel is nie.
- **Geen alkoholiese drank moet binne 24 uur voor, tydens, asook 24 uur na die toediening van hierdie produk gebruik word nie, aangesien dit die irriterende effek van CYAN kan verhoog.**
- Verhoed spuitstofwegdrywing na ander gewasse, weiding, riviere, damme en enige gebied wat nie behandel word nie. Spuitstofwegdrywing kan ernstige skade aan ander gewenste plante veroorsaak.

- Was en spoel spuittoerusting na gebruik deeglik uit en stort was- en spoelwater waar dit nie gewasse, weiding, riviere en damme sal besoedel nie. Voorkom besoedeling van voedselware, voer, drinkwater en eetgerei.

BELANGRIK : Keer die leë houër om oor die spuittenk of mengbak en dreineer vir minstens 30 sekondes nadat die vloei tot 'n gedrup verminder het. Spoel die houër daarna drie keer uit met 'n volume water gelykstaande aan 'n minimum van 10% van die houër. Gooi die spoelwater by die inhoud van die spuittenk voordat die houër op die voorgeskrewe wyse vernietig word. Vernietig leë houër deur gate daarin te maak en plat te druk. Dit moet vir geen ander doel hergebruik word nie.

SIMPOTOME VAN VERGIFTIGING

Inasering of inname, veral waar dit gepaard gaan met alkohol gebruik, veroorsaak dat die bloedvate in die vel van die gesig en borskas erg verwyd wat lei tot intensiewe blosing en blou-rooi verkleuring van die vel. In ernstige gevalle veroorsaak dit lighoofdigheid, hoofpyn, asemhalingsnood, versnelde polsslag, beklemming in die bors en 'n gevoel van koue in die arms en bene kan ook voorkom. Heesheid en hoës is waarskynlik die gevolg van lokale irritasie van die slymvliese. Hierdie simptome verdwyn gewoonlik binne 'n kort tydjie, maar mag in uiterste gevalle tot 24 uur duur. **Afhangende van die bloedstellingstyd kan velkontak lei tot verrooiing en die vorming van blase of blaaspuisies op die vel of selfs velontsteking (dermatitis).**

EERSTEHULP

In geval van toevallige inname, gee een of twee glase water of melk om te drink - moet nie braking veroorsaak nie. **Doen eerder mond-tot-neus as mond-tot-mond.** Verkry mediese hulp. In die geval van vel of haar kontak, verwyder gekontameneerde klere en spoel vel en hare met lopende water. Indien in oog gespat, was onmiddellik met water. Indien ingeasem, neem pasiënt na oop are met vars lug.

NOTA AAN GENEESHEER

Geen teenmiddel is bekend nie. Behandel simptome. Plaas die pasiënt in 'n horisontale posisie en dien suurstof toe (6 l/min). Wisselwerking met alkohol! Ingeval van inname moet die maag leeggepomp word onder toesig van bevoegde mediese personeel. Monitor bloedsomloop status.

GEBRUIKSAANWYSINGS: Gebruik slegs soos aangedui.

MENGBAARHEID:

Moenie met ander landbouchemiese middels meng nie.

ALGEMENE AANWYSINGS:

- 1 Aangesien die bot en volblomdatums van bladwisselende vrugtebome van jaar tot jaar kan verskil, is dit nie altyd moontlik om volblomdatums vir 'n betrokke jaar korrek te voorspel nie. Om goeie aanduidings te verkry, neem historiese data, toestande van die betrokke jaar (geakumuleerde koue eenhede, botdatums van vroeër gewasse / cultivars ens) en die fisiologiese ontwikkeling van die betrokke gewas, in ag. **Raadpleeg altyd kundiges ten opsigte van konsentrasie en tyd van toediening, voordat 'n finale besluit oor 'n toedieningsdatum gemaak word.**
- 2 Moenie aangemaakte mengsel oornag laat staan nie.
- 3 Moenie CYAN met 'n borsel, kwas of spons aanwend nie
- 4 **Wingerd, kivi- en jong nie-draende vrugtebome:** Dien toe as 'n gerigte bespuiting. Volledige bedekking van die ogies is essensieel waar rusbreking verlang word. Gebruik 'n spuitstang of rugsakspuit toegerus met D4 spuitpunte met 'n 45 warrelplaatjie (of ekwivalent). Spuit onder lae druk (<100 kPa).
- 5 **Appels, pere, appelkose en pruime (draende bome):**
Die volume water benodig moet volgens die formule vir Boom-Ry-Volume bepaal word.
($HVB = \frac{\text{Boomhoogte} \times \text{Boomwydte} \times 937}{Rywydte}$). By appels en pere moet die volume nie minder as 70% van die Hoë Volume Behoeftes (HVB) wees nie, maar ook nie minder as 1000 l/ha nie. By steenvrugte moet die volume nie minder as 60% van die HVB wees nie, maar ook nie minder as 750 l/ha nie. Waar die berekende volume minder as 1000 l/ha vir appels en pere en minder as 750 l/ha vir steenvrugte is, moet liefies met handstange gespuit word. Minstens 66% van die toegediende volume moet aan die boonste helfte van die bome toegedien word.
- 6 **Pruime:** CYAN of CYAN + Minerale-olies, kan die blomperiode vervoeg en inkort. Hierdie aspek kan 'n invloed op kruisbestuiving hê, veral wanneer die blomperiode saamval met ongunstige weerstoestande.
Appels: CYAN of CYAN plus mineraal-olie kan die blomperiode vervoeg en inkort. Hierdie aspek kan 'n invloed op kruisbestuiving en op opvolgende chemiese uitdun uitoeven. Raadpleeg kundiges en pas die uitdunprogram daarby aan.
Vervoegde bot by Sultanas: Die konsentrasie CYAN benodig, mag van area tot area en jaar tot jaar verskil en word beïnvloed deur faktore soos kumulatiewe koue-eenhede van Mei tot Julie, groei-kragtigheid, stremmingsfaktore, snoeityd ens. Onder optimale toestande kan suksesvolle vervoeging met 'n konsentrasie so laag as 3% verkry word, maar onder meeste gevalle sal 'n hoër konsentrasie tot en met 5%, meer egalige resultate tot gevolg hê. Deeglike bedekking van die ogies met spuitstof is van uiterste belang.

Hoe vroeër voor normale bot gespuit word, hoe hoër die vereistes en meer onegalige resultate kan dan verwag word. Die 5% konsentrasie sal in meeste gevalle meer konstante en egalige resultate tot gevolg hê. Die hoër konsentrasies word ook by jong groeikragtige stokke vereis.

Egalige bot by Tafel- en Wyndruiwe: Die konsentrasie CYAN benodig om egalige bot te bevorder verskil van kultivar tot kultivar. Die omstandighede soos kumulatiewe koue-eenhede gedurende Mei tot Julie vir 'n betrokke area, die fisiologiese toestand van die stokke, tyd van snoei ens. sal ook bepalende faktore wees. Raadpleeg kundiges in hierdie verband. Die hoër konsentrasies word ook by jong groeikragtige stokke vereis.

Spuitstof Bedekking: Hoe laer die konsentrasie van CYAN wat aangewend word, hoe belangriker word deeglike bedekking van die ogies met die spuitstof. Die byvoeging van 'n nie-ioniese benattingsmiddel teen die konsentrasie soos vir wasagtige plantoppervlakke aanbeveel word, is noodsaaklik. Die volume spuitstof benodig word deur die tipe opleistelsel en raamwerk bepaal. Gerigte aanwendig met handstange kan doeltreffendheid verhoog en besparend wees.

7 Moenie CYAN binne vier ure voor verwagte reën, of kort na reën, wanneer die plante nog nat is, toedien nie.

8 Waar enigsins moontlik, moet CYAN OF CYAN plus minerale die nie kort (binne 5 dae) voor 'n verwagte koue periode toegedien word nie, aangesien dit die doeltreffendheid kan beïnvloed.

TOEDIENINGSHOEVEELHEDE

GEWAS	DOSIS/ 100ℓ WATER	OPMERKINGS
TAFEL-EN WYNDRUIWE:	3.0 - 5.0ℓ	Dien 3 tot 4 weke voor normale bot toe. Sien ook punt 6 onder "Algemene aanwysings" hierbo.
SULTANAS: Vervroeging van bot:	3.0 – 5.0	Dien ongeveer 7 – 6 weke voor normale bot toe. CYAN moet slegs vir vervroegde bot in gebiede oorweeg word, waar ryp of skielike koue nie die jong botsels of blomtrasse sal beskadig nie. LW: <i>Wisselvallige resultate mag verkry word wanneer te vroeg toegedien word, die konsentrasie te laag is vir bepaalde toestande of bedekking onvoldoende is. Sien ook punt 6 onder "Algemene aanwysings" hierbo</i> Nota: Die byvoeging van 'n nie-ioniese benattingsmiddel teen geregistreerde dosisse soos vir gebruik op wasagtige plantoppervlakke, word vir alle behandelings op druiwe aanbeveel.
KIWIWRUGTE	5,0ℓ	Dien toe, na snoei, of 4 tot 5 weke voor normale bot.
APPELS: Nie-draende bome van 1-3 jaar oud: (Sien lys van kultivars wat behandel mag word)	4,0ℓ	Dien gedurende die periode van ongeveer 1 tot 10 September, of 4-5 weke voor verwagte bot toe. Moenie toedien as boompies reeds begin bot het nie - maak dan lief gebruik van die CYAN + Mineraal-olie mengsel soos vir draende bome. Sommige kultivars mag gevoelig wees vir hierdie konsentrasie van CYAN. Waar twyfel bestaan, maak lief gebruik van die CYAN + Mineraal-olie mengsel.
Draende bome: (Sien lys van kultivars wat behandel mag word)	0,5 - 1,0ℓ Plus Mineraal-olie 2,0 - 4,0ℓ	Dien 4 tot 6 weke voor verwagte volblom toe, maar neem ook die omstandighede van die betrokke jaar en fisiologiese ontwikkeling van blomknoppe in ag. In seisoene of areas waar buitengewone lae koue-eenhede ondervind word, wag met toediening totdat die eerste tekens van knoppieswel op die spore of blomogies waargeneem word. Gebruik die hoër dosis van CYAN en/of Mineraal-olie waar moeilike rusbreek toestande verwag word, bv. Golden Delicious teen noordelike hellings of wanneer die kumulatiewe koue-eenhede vir die betrokke jaar onvoldoende is.

GEWAS	DOSIS/ 100ℓ WATER	OPMERKINGS
PERE: <i>Nie-draende bome:</i> <i>Draende bome:</i> <i>(Sien lys van kultivars wat behandel mag word)</i>	1,0ℓ <i>Plus Mineraal-die</i> 2,0 - 4,0ℓ 0,5ℓ <i>Plus Mineraal-die</i> 2,0 - 4,0ℓ	Dien toe 2 tot 4 weke voor verwagte bot, of gedurende die periode van ongeveer 20 - 30 Augustus Dien 4 tot 6 weke voor verwagte volblom toe, maar neem ook die omstandighede van die betrokke jaar en fisiologiese ontwikkeling van blomknoppe in ag. In seisoene of areas waar buitengewone lae koue-eenhede ondervind word, wag met toediening totdat die eerste tekens van knoppieswel op die spore of blomogies waargeneem word. Gebruik die hoër dosis van CYAN en / of Mineraal-die waar moeilike rusbreek toestande verwag word, bv. Kultivars met medium tot hoë kouevereistes in warm gebiede of wanneer kumulatiewe koue-eenhede vir die betrokke jaar onvoldoende is.
APPELKOSE: <i>Draende bome.</i> <i>(Sien lys van kultivars wat behandel mag word)</i>	0,5 ℓ <i>Plus Mineraal-die</i> 2,0 - 3,0ℓ	Dien ongeveer 4 tot 6 weke voor verwagte volblom toe, maar neem ook die omstandighede van die betrokke jaar en die fisiologiese ontwikkeling van die blomknoppe in ag. In seisoene of areas waar buitengewone lae koue-eenhede ondervind word, wag eerder met toediening totdat die eerste tekens van bot by spore opgemerk word. Gebruik die hoër dosis van Mineraal-die by kultivars met hoë koue behoefte of in areas waar vertraagde bot gereeld voorkom of waar die kumulatiewe koue-eenhede vir die betrokke jaar onvoldoende is.
PRUIE: <i>Nie-draende bome:</i> <i>Draende bome:</i> <i>(Sien lys van kultivars wat behandel mag word)</i>	0,5ℓ <i>Plus Mineraal-die</i> 2,0 - 4,0ℓ	NIE AANBEVEEL NIE Dien ongeveer 4 tot 6 weke voor verwagte volblom toe, maar neem ook die omstandighede van die betrokke jaar en fisiologiese ontwikkeling van die blomknoppe in ag. In seisoene of areas waar buitengewone lae koue-eenhede ondervind word, wag eerder met toediening totdat die eerste tekens van knoppieswel op die spore of blomogies waargeneem kan word. Waar gelyktydige blom van kultivars vir kruisbestuiving verlang word, spuit eerder op 5-6 weke voor verwagte volblom, maar nie later as die eerste tekens van knoppieswel op die spore of blomogies van die later kultivar of 10% ballonstadium by die vroeër kultivar nie. Gebruik die hoër dosis van die Mineraal-die vir kultivars met 'n medium tot hoë koue behoefte of waar die kumulatiewe koue-eenhede vir die betrokke jaar onvoldoende is.
KERSIES: Draende bome Bing en Heidelfinger	4,0ℓ	Dien toe 4 – 6 weke voor verwagte blom. Indien moontlik verkry kundige advies

NB! wisselvallige resultate mag verkry word op alle teikengewasse wat onder abnormale stremmingstoestande (soos tydelike versuip-toestande) verkeer tydens bespuiting.

LYS VAN KULTIVARS

Appels: *Pink Lady**, *Granny Smith*, *Braeburn*, *Royal Gala*, *Golden Delicious*, *Topred*, *Smoother*, *Starking*.

Pere: *Packham's Triumph*, *Bon Chretien*, *Doyenne du Comice*, *Beurre Bosc*, *Flamingo* en *Rosemary*.

Appelkose: *Bulida*, *Imperial (Palsteyn)*, *Peeka*, *Royal*

Kersies: Bing en Heidelfinger.

Pruie: *Simka*, *Songold*, *Casselman*, *Redgold*, *Eldorado*, *Santa Rosa*, *Reubenel*, *Gaviota*, *Leatitia*

Druive: **Tafeldruive:** *Waltham Cross*, *Barlinka*, *Dan-Ben-Hannah*, *Alphonse Lavalle*, *Sultanina*.

Wyndruive: *Muscat d'Alexandrie*, *Chenin Blanc*, *Colombar*, *Riesling(Cape)*, *Ginsaut*, *Cabernet Sauvignon*, *Chardonnay*, *Shiraz*, *Sauvignon Blanc*, *Zinfandel*, *Weisser Riesling*.

WARNINGS

-
- Use only prior to budding.
- CYAN is severely irritating to the skin and eyes.
- In case of poisoning call a medical doctor and show him this label.
- Handle with care. Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.
- Store behind lock and key away from food, feedstuff, seed and other agricultural chemicals.
- Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals.
- Store in a cool place. (Below 20 0C).
- Toxic to bees and dangerous to fish and wildlife.

ALTHOUGH THIS REMEDY HAS BEEN EXTENSIVELY TESTED UNDER A LARGE VARIETY OF CONDITIONS, THE REGISTRATION HOLDER DOES NOT WARRANT THAT IT WILL BE EFFICACIOUS UNDER ALL CONDITIONS BECAUSE THE ACTION AND EFFECT THEREOF MAY BE AFFECTED BY FACTORS SUCH AS ABNORMAL CLIMATIC AND STORAGE CONDITIONS, QUALITY OF DILUTION WATER, COMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER SUBSTANCES NOT INDICATED ON THE LABEL AS WELL AS BY THE METHOD, TIME AND ACCURACY OF APPLICATION. THE REGISTRATION HOLDER FURTHERMORE DOES NOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGE TO CROPS, VEGETATION, THE ENVIRONMENT, OR HARM TO MAN OR ANIMAL OR FOR LACK OF PERFORMANCE OF THE REMEDY CONCERNED DUE TO FAILURE OF THE USER TO FOLLOW THE LABEL INSTRUCTIONS OR TO THE OCCURRENCE OF CONDITIONS THAT COULD NOT HAVE BEEN FORESEEN IN TERMS OF THE REGISTRATION. CONSULT THE SUPPLIER IN THE EVENT OF ANY UNCERTAINTY.

PRECAUTIONS :

- Avoid inhalation of spray mist and fumes or skin contact
- Wear a face shield and protective clothing- overall, rubber booths and rubber gloves when handling
- Wash contaminated clothing daily.
- Wash immediately with sufficient water after accidental skin and eye contact.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke whilst mixing, applying or before washing hands and face and change of clothing.
- Do not drink any form of alcohol 24 hours before, during and up to 24 hours after the spraying of this product, since alcohol interacts with CYAN thus increasing potential harmful effects.
- Avoid spray drift onto other crops, grazing, rivers, dams and any other area not under treatment. Spray drift can cause serious damage to other desirable plants
- Thoroughly was and rinse spray equipment after use and dispose of contaminated water where it will not contaminate crops, grazing, rivers and dams. Prevent contamination of food, feeds, drinking water and eating utensils.

IMPORTANT: Invert the empty container over the spray or mixing tank and allow to drain for at least 30 seconds after the flow has slowed down to a drip. Thereafter rinse the container three times with a volume of water equal to a minimum of 10% of that of the container. Add the rinsing's to the contents of the spray tank before destroying the container in the prescribed manner. Destroy empty container by perforation and flattening and never use for any other purpose.

SYMPTOMS OF HUMAN POISONING

Ingestion or inhalation, especially in combination with alcohol consumption, causes pronounced dilation of the cutaneous vessels to the face and upper thorax, resulting in intense flushing and blue-red discolouration. In severe cases giddiness, headache, respiratory distress, elevated pulse rate, tightness in the chest and a sensation of coldness in the extremities can also occur. Hoarseness and cough are probably the result of a local irritant effect on the mucous membranes. These symptoms usually disappear within a short time but may last up to 24 hours in exceptional cases. Depending on the exposure time, skin contact may result in reddening and blistering of the skin or in distinct effects, with papulovesicular reaction or severe dermatitis.

FIRST AID

If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. Begin artificial respiration if the victim is not breathing. Use mouth-to-nose rather than mouth-to-mouth. Obtain medical attention. If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. If splashed in eyes, wash out immediately with water. If inhaled, move the victim to fresh air immediately.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

No specific antidote known. Apply symptomatic therapy. Put the patient in a horizontal position while administering oxygen (6 litres per minute). Interaction with alcohol! In case of ingestion, the stomach should be emptied under qualified medical supervision. Monitor circulatory status.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: Use only as indicated

Compatibility

Do not mix with other agrichemicals.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS:

1. Bud and full bloom dates for deciduous fruit trees may differ from year to year. It is therefore not possible to predict full bloom dates for a particular year correctly. To get a better indication before a final decision is made on time of application take also into consideration the historical data, conditions of the year (accumulation of cold units, flowering dates of early crops/cultivars etc.) and physiological development of the crop and trees involved. Always consult an expert for concentration and time of application.
2. Do not leave spray mixture to stand overnight
3. Do not apply CYAN with brushes or sponges.
4. **Vines, Kiwi Fruit:**
Apply as a directed spray. Complete coverage of the buds is essential where rest breaking is sought. Use a handgun or knapsack sprayer equipped with D4 nozzles and 45 whirl plates (or equivalent). Spray at low pressure (< 100 kPa)
5. **Apples, Pears, Apricots and Plums (bearing trees):**
The volume of water required must be calculated according to the Tree-Row-Volume formula:
 $HVR = \frac{\text{Tree height} \times \text{Tree Width} \times 937}{\text{Row Width}}$. In the case of apples and pears the volume to be used should not be less than 70% of the *High Volume Requirement* (HVR), but also not less than 1000 / ha. In the case of stone fruit, the volume to be used should not be less than 60% of the HVR, but also not less than 750 / ha. Where the calculated volume is less than 1000 /ha in the case of apples and pears and less than 750 /ha in the case of stone fruit, hand lances should rather be used. At least 66% of the applied volume must be applied to the top half of the trees.
6. **Plums:** CYAN or CYAN + Mineral oil may advance and shorten the flowering period. This may affect cross-pollination especially where the flowering period coincides with adverse weather conditions.
Apples: CYAN or CYAN plus Mineral oil may advance and shorten the flowering period. This may affect cross-pollination and following chemical thinning. Consult experts in this regard and adjust thinning programme accordingly.
Advanced budbreak of Sultanas: The concentration of CYAN needed may differ from area to area and year to year. It may also be influenced by factors such as cumulative cold units during the period May to July for a particular area, growth vigour, stress factors, pruning time etc. Under optimum conditions, successful enhancement could be obtained with 3% concentration. Most of the time higher concentrations of up to 5% will result in more even bud burst. Thorough covering of the buds with spray material is essential. The earlier the spraying the higher the requirements. More uneven results can also be expected from earlier applications. Most of the time the 5% concentration will result in more constant and even results. Young and vigorous vines will also require the higher concentrations of CYAN.
Even budbreak of Table- and Wine Grapes: Concentrations required to improve even budbreak would differ from cultivar to cultivar. Circumstances such as cumulative cold units during May to July for a particular area, the physiological conditions of the vines, time of pruning, etc. will also be determining factors. Consult experts in this regard. Young and vigorous vines will also require the higher concentrations of CYAN.
Application Covering: The lower the concentration of CYAN applied, the more important thorough covering of the dormant buds becomes. The addition of a non-ionic wetter at the concentration recommended for waxy plant surfaces is essential. The type of trellis and the frame of the vines determine the volume of spray mixture required. Directed application with hand lances may improve efficacy and cost effectiveness.
7. Do not apply CYAN within 4 hours prior to rain or shortly after rain, when plants are still wet.
8. If possible, do not apply CYAN or CYAN + Mineral oil, close to or prior to an expected cold spell (within 5 days), it may lead to poor results

CROP	Dosage/ 100 water	REMARKS
<p>TABLE- AND WINE GRAPES: Even budbreak: <i>(See list of cultivars that may be treated – enquire about cultivars not on the list)</i></p> <p>SULTANAS: Advancement of budbreak</p>	<p>3.0 - 5,0</p> <p>3.0 - 5,0</p>	<p>Apply 3 to 4 weeks prior to normal budbreak. Also see point 6 under "General Directions"</p> <p>Apply approximately 7 – 6 weeks before normal budbreak. CYAN should only be considered for advancement of budbreak in areas where frost or sudden cold snaps should not damage the new growth or flower bunches. NB! <i>Inconsistent results may be obtained when CYAN is applied too early or if the concentration is too low for specific conditions or covering of the buds is insufficient. Also see point 6 under "General Directions"</i> Note: The addition of a non-ionic wetting agent at the registered rate for waxy plant surfaces is recommended for all treatments of grapevines.</p>
<p>KIWI FRUIT:</p>	<p>5,0</p>	<p>Apply after pruning 4 to 5 weeks prior to normal budbreak</p>
<p>APPLES: Non-bearing trees(1 – 3yrs old) <i>(See list of cultivars that may be treated – enquire about cultivars not on the list)</i></p> <p>Bearing trees: <i>(See list of cultivars which may be treated – enquire about cultivars not on the list)</i></p>	<p>4,0</p> <p>0,5 – 1,0 Plus Mineral oil** 2,0 – 4,0</p>	<p>Apply during the period 1 to 10 September or 4 – 5 weeks prior to expected bud break. Do not apply to trees which already show signs of bud break – rather use the CYAN + Mineral oil concentration as for bearing trees (Some cultivars may be sensitive to the higher rates of CYAN. When in doubt, rather use the CYAN + Mineral oil as for bearing trees)</p> <p>Apply about 4 – 6 weeks prior to expected full bloom, but also take the conditions of the present year and physiological development of the flower buds into consideration. For seasons or areas that have registered abnormally low chilling units, rather wait with application until first signs of bud swell on spurs or flower buds are noticed. Use the higher rate of CYAN and/or Mineral oil where difficult bud break conditions are expected, eg. Golden Delicious growing against northern slopes or when insufficient cumulative cold units were registered for the specific year.</p>
<p>PEARS: Non-bearing trees:</p> <p>Bearing trees: <i>(See list of cultivars which may be treated – enquire about cultivars not on the list)</i></p>	<p>1,0 Plus Mineral oil** 2,0 – 4,0</p> <p>0,5 Plus Mineral oil** 2,0 – 4,0</p>	<p>Apply about 2 – 4 weeks prior to expected bud break or during the period 20 – 30 August</p> <p>Apply about 4 – 6 weeks prior to expected full bloom, but also take the conditions of the present year and physiological development of the flower buds into consideration. For seasons or areas that have registered abnormally low chilling units, rather wait with application until the first signs of bud swell on spurs or flower buds are noticed. Use the higher rates of Mineral oil for cultivars with medium to high chilling requirements, growing in warm areas or when insufficient cumulative cold units were registered for the specific year.</p>

GEWAS	DOSIS/ 100% WATER	OPMERKINGS
APRICOTS: Bearing trees: <i>(See list of cultivars which may be treated – Enquire about cultivars not on the list)</i>	0,5 Plus Mineral oil** 2,0 – 3,0	Apply about 4 – 6 weeks prior to expected full bloom, but also take the conditions of the present year and physiological development of the flower buds, into consideration. For seasons or areas which have registered abnormally low chilling units, rather wait with application until first signs of bud swell are noticed on spurs or flower buds. Use the higher rates of Mineral oil on cultivars with medium to high chilling requirements, growing in warm areas or when insufficient cumulative cold units were registered for the specific year.
PLUMS: Non-bearing trees: Bearing trees: <i>(See list of cultivars which may be treated – Enquire about cultivars not on the list)</i>	0,5 Plus Mineral oil** 2,0 – 4,0	<p>NOT RECOMMENDED</p> <p>Apply about 4 – 6 weeks prior to expected full bloom, but also take the conditions of the present year and physiological development of the flower buds, into consideration. For seasons or areas, which have registered abnormally low chilling units, rather wait with application until first signs of bud swell on spurs or flower buds are noticed.</p> <p>Where simultaneous flowering of cultivars for cross-pollination is required, rather spray 5 – 6 weeks prior to expected full bloom, but not later than first signs of bud swell on spurs or flower buds of the later cultivars or 10% balloon stage of early cultivars.</p> <p>Use the higher rate of Mineral oil on cultivars with medium to high chilling requirements or when insufficient cumulative cold units were registered for the specific year.</p>
CHERRIES: Bearing trees. Bing and Heidelfinger	4,0	Apply 4-6 weeks prior to expected blossom If possible obtain expert advice.

LIST OF CULTIVARS

APPLES:	Pink Lady*, Granny Smith, Braeburn, Royal Gala, Golden Delicious, Topred, Smoothee, Starking.
PEARS:	Packham's Triumph, Bon Chretien, Doyenne du Comice, Beure Bosc, Flamingo, Rosemary.
APRICOTS:	Bulida, Imperial (Pal Steyn) Peeka, Royal.
PLUMS:	Simka, Songold, Casselman, Redgold, Eldorado, Santa Rosa, Reubenel, Gaviota, Leatitia
CHERRIES:	Bing and Heidelfinger
GRAPES:	
Table grapes:	Waltham Cross, Barlinka, Dan-Ben-Hannah, Alphonse Lavalle, Sultanina
Wine Grapes:	Muscat d' Alexandrie, Chenin Blanc, Colombar, Riesling(Cape), Cinsaut, Cabernet Sauvignon, Chardonnay, Shiraz, Sauvignon Blanc, Zinfandel. Weiser Riesling