



## Plant Growth Regulator

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Isopropyl Ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid\* ..... 45.0%

**INERT INGREDIENTS:** ..... 55.0%

**TOTAL:** ..... 100.0%

\*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent 38% (3.36 lbs. 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon)  
 Contains petroleum distillates

**The State of California Department of Agriculture classifies this ester of 2,4-D as "Highly Volatile" and therefore does not permit its use as a herbicide in California.**

### KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

FIRST AID	
<b>If swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Do not give any liquid to the person.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If inhaled:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
EMERGENCY INFORMATION	
<p><b>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.</b>            FOR THE FOLLOWING EMERGENCIES, PHONE 24 HOURS A DAY:</p> <p><b>For Medical Emergencies Phone:</b> .....1-888-681-4261            For Transportation Emergencies, including spill, leak or fire, phone: CHEMTREC® .....1-800-424-9300            For Product Use Information phone: AMVAC® .....1-888-462-6822</p>	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
<p>Contains aromatic solvents. May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillates. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.</p>	

SEE SIDE/BACK PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

EPA REG. NO. 5481-145

EPA EST NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Net Contents: (1 gallon or 1 quart)



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## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

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### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**CAUTION:** Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of barrier laminate or Viton®.

All mixers, loaders, applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Shoes and socks,
- Chemical-resistant gloves,
- Chemical-resistant apron when applying postharvest dips or sprays to citrus, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE.

If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

### User Safety Recommendations

User 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.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

### PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. Do not use, pour, spill or store near heat or open flame.

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### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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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 agency responsible for pesticide regulation. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

## 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 restricted-entry intervals. 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 12 hours. 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 made of any waterproof material.
- Shoes plus socks

## NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

### USE PRECAUTIONS

- Use on citrus trees younger than 6 years old is not recommended. Use caution when applying on trees that have not reached full maturity to avoid any negative effects on tree growth. Test in a small area prior to wide-scale adoption.
- Equipment that has been used to spray CITRUS FIX has to be thoroughly cleaned before using it to spray 2,4-D sensitive plants. Always use caution in disposing of spray solutions as they can cause extreme injury or kill sensitive plants. (See Storage and Disposal section.)
- Before using spray equipment for any other purpose, thoroughly clean same with hot soap suds followed by soaking and washing with ammonia or baking soda.

### RESTRICTIONS

- CITRUS FIX is a plant growth regulator for use on citrus only. Do not use as a herbicide!
- Do not apply during a flush of leaf growth.
- Do not apply within 7 days of harvest (PHI).
- Do not apply by air.
- Do not allow drift to susceptible plants, which include but are not limited to: cotton, grapes, roses, beans, peas, alfalfa, lettuce, ornamentals and broadleaf plants. This product may injure cotton, beans, peas, grapes, ornamentals, etc. (coarse sprays are less likely to drift).

### Spray Drift Management

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind directions, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, airblast, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

### Droplet Size

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a minimum droplet size corresponding to a coarse spray category, apply with coarse or larger droplets. When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a medium or more fine spray, apply only as a spray with medium or larger droplets to minimize spray drift potential.

### Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

## Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

## Susceptible Plants

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

## Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D products. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

## Equipment

All ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates. Aerial application if prohibited.

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## APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

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The following "Use Directions" as well as the above "Use Precautions" are taken from data developed and published by the University of California Experiment Station, Riverside, California. For additional Uses and Precautions of CITRUS FIX in California, consult the University of California IPM Pest Management Guidelines - CITRUS "Plant Growth Regulator" Section.

## MIXING DIRECTIONS

Carefully measure and accurately add the required quantity of CITRUS FIX to the spray mixture. Add only during the agitation of the spray material.

## WEATHER PRECAUTION

2,4-D esters may volatilize during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures. Do not apply during conditions of low humidity and high temperatures.

## INCREASING FRUIT SIZE OF NAVEL AND VALENCIA ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, MANDARINS AND MANDARIN HYBRIDS:

Fruit sizing sprays require excellent coverage. minimum of 100 gallons per acre is recommended for mature citrus trees. Apply water spray as an outside coverage using the specified rates of CITRUS FIX at treatment times based on fruitlet size or growth stage as shown in Tables 1(a) and 1(b).

### Limited to one fruit sizing application per crop cycle.

Maximum of 3.8 fl. oz of CITRUS FIX (45 grams or 0.1 lbs. acid equivalent) per acre.

TABLE 1(a)

<b>FRUIT SIZING APPLICATIONS:</b>				
Good coverage is required for best efficacy				
Variety / Species	Fruit Size at Time of Spraying (inches)	CITRUS FIX Milliliters	CITRUS FIX Fluid Ounces	Gram Acid Equivalent/a(GAE/a)
Navel & Valencia Oranges	3/16 to 1/4	56	1.9	23
	1/4 to 1/2	75	2.5	30
	1/2 to 5/8	94	3.2	38
	5/8 to 3/4	112.5	3.8	45
Grapefruit	1/4 to 3/8	56	1.9	23
	3/8 to 5/8	75	2.5	30
	5/8 to 3/4	94	3.2	38
	3/4 to 1	112.5	3.8	45

TABLE 1(b)

Mandarins & Mandarin hybrids	Growth Stage	CITRUS FIX Adjust spray volume based on tree size	
	21 to 35 days after 75% petal fall	ppm	fl. oz. per 100 gal (not to exceed 3.8 fl. oz./a)
		21-24	0.67 - 0.76

**PRE-HARVEST FRUIT DROP CONTROL – GROWING NAVEL AND VALENCIA ORANGES AND GRAPEFRUIT:**

Add the required quantity of CITRUS FIX to spray tank with a water volume to give adequate coverage. See Tables 2 and 3 below for spray solution concentrations and rates per acre depending on spray volume. Use a minimum of 100 gallons of water per acre for mature trees.

**Limited to one application for pre-harvest fruit drop control at this growth stage.**

**PRE-HARVEST FRUIT DROP CONTROL –Navel oranges, Valencia oranges, Grapefruit, Lemons and Tangelos - To prevent pre-harvest drop of mature fruit and leaves the following spring:**

See Tables 2 and 3 below for spray solution concentrations and rates per acre depending on spray volume. Use a minimum of 100 gallons of water per acre for mature trees.

**Limited to one application for pre-harvest drop control on mature fruit.**

Use on citrus trees younger than 6 years old is not recommended. Use caution when applying on trees that have not reached full maturity to avoid any negative effects on tree growth. Test in a small area prior to wide-scale adoption.

**DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 7 DAYS OF HARVEST (PHI).**

TABLE 2.

PRE-HARVEST FRUIT DROP CONTROL OF GROWING and MATURE FRUIT: Spray solutions of 100 to 500 gallons of water per acre for mature trees.				
Variety/Species	Time	Gram Acid Equivalent/a (GAE/a)	Application Rates of CITRUS FIX	
			ml/acre	fl. oz./acre
Navel Orange	Sept.-Nov.*	30	75	2.5
	Sept.-Nov. (in hydrated lime)	45	112	3.75
	Dec.-Jan.**	15	37.5	1.25
Valencia Orange	When Young fruit is at least ½" dia.	15	37.5	1.25
Grapefruit (Summer Drop)	When Young fruit is at least ¾" dia.	30	75	2.5
Grapefruit (Winter Drop)	Sept. - Jan.**	30	75	2.5
	Sept. - Jan.** (in hydrated lime)	45	112.5	3.8
Lemon and Limes***	Oct.-Dec.	15	56.25	1.9
Tangelo, Minneola and other Citrus Hybrids, Tangerines (mandarins, mandarin oranges and Satsuma mandarins)	Sept.-Nov.	30	75	2.5

- \* Sept./Oct. May be too early to provide good control when conditions favor fruit drop (i.e. warm winter, protracted harvest). Consult your local CITRUS FIX dealer, local farm advisor, extension specialist, or AMVAC representative.
- \*\* January sprays may lack control, especially when environmental factors favor an earlier-than-usual Spring flush of growth. Consult your local CITRUS FIX dealer, local farm advisor, extension specialist, or AMVAC representative.
- \*\*\*Applications to coastal lemons may lack control due to their everbearing nature. Before use, consult with your local CITRUS FIX dealer, local farm advisor, extension specialist, or AMVAC representative.

TABLE 3.

PRE-HARVEST FRUIT DROP CONTROL of GROWING and MATURE FRUIT: Spray solutions above 500 gallons per acre.						
					Amount of CITRUS FIX (per 100 gallons)	Maximum rate per acre
Variety/Species	Time	ppm	ml	fl. oz.	GAE (g)	CITRUS FIX (fl. oz.)
Navel Orange	Sept.-Nov.*	16	15.2	0.51	49.2	4.1
	Sept.-Nov. (in hydrated lime)	24	22.8	0.77	74.4	6.2
	Dec.-Jan.**	8	7.6	0.26	25.2	2.1
Valencia Orange	When young fruit is at least ½" dia.	8	7.6	0.26	25.2	2.1
Grapefruit (Summer Drop)	When young fruit is at least ¾" dia.	16	15.2	0.51	49.2	4.1
Grapefruit (Winter Drop)	Sept.- Jan.**	16	15.2	0.51	49.2	4.1
	Sept. - Jan.** (in hydrated lime)	24	22.8	0.77	74.4	6.2
Lemon and Limes***	Oct.-Dec.	8	7.6	0.26	25.2	2.1
Tangelo, Minneola and other Citrus Hybrids, Tangerines (mandarins, mandarin oranges and Satsuma mandarins)	Sept.-Nov.	16	15.2	0.51	49.2	4.1

- \* Sept./Oct. May be too early to provide good control when conditions favor fruit drop (i.e. warm winter, protracted harvest). Consult your local CITRUS FIX dealer, local farm advisor, extension specialist, or AMVAC representative.
- \*\* January sprays may lack control, especially when environmental factors favor an earlier-than-usual Spring flush of growth. Consult your local CITRUS FIX dealer, local farm advisor, extension specialist, or AMVAC representative.
- \*\*\*Applications to coastal lemons may lack control due to their everbearing nature. Before use, consult with your local CITRUS FIX dealer, local farm advisor, extension specialist, or AMVAC representative.

Example calculations for the amount (fl. oz. and mL) of CITRUS FIX to be added to the spray tank to reach a specific concentration (ppm) in the spray solution:

Example 1. To get 4 ppm of 2,4-D (acid equivalents) in 200 gallons of spray solution, multiply 4 ppm x 2 (gallons in hundreds) x 0.032 = you will need to add 0.26 fl. oz. (7.6 mL) of CITRUS FIX in 200 gallons of water.

Example 2. To get 24 ppm of 2,4-D (acid equivalents) in 400 gallons of spray mix, multiply 24 ppm x 4 (gallons in hundreds) x 0.032 = you will need to add 3.07 fl. oz. (90.8 mL) of CITRUS FIX in 400 gallons of water.

**PREVENTION OF LEAF AND FRUIT DROP WITH A PESTICIDE OIL SPRAY:**

For use in pesticide oil sprays to counteract leaf drop and fruit drop caused by the oil. Add 2.2 ml (0.07 fl. oz.) to 3.8 ml (0.12 fl. oz.) per gallon of oil. Apply thorough coverage.

The addition of CITRUS FIX to the pesticide oil spray provides some degree of preharvest fruit drop control. But, because of the long time span between most pesticide oil sprays and the onset of mature fruit drop, the CITRUS FIX + oil spray mixture may not give adequate mature fruit drop control, especially if the per acre CITRUS FIX dosage in the oil spray is less than 24 grams acid equivalent (gae/acre) or 60 ml/acre (2.02 fl. oz./acre) CITRUS FIX.

Under these conditions, an aqueous CITRUS FIX preharvest spray may be needed. If needed, follow the guidelines in the chart below:

ADDITIONAL PRE-HARVEST CITRUS FIX SPRAY REQUIREMENTS (in addition to CITRUS FIX + oil spray)	
Time from CITRUS FIX + oil spray application to mature fruit drop period	Additional pre-harvest CITRUS FIX application*
more than 6 months	Apply the full rate for pre-harvest fruit drop control.
4 to 6 months	Apply the 50% rate for pre-harvest fruit drop control.
3 to 4 months	If per acre dosage (in oil spray) was less than 60 ml/acre (2.02 fl. oz./acre), apply the 25% rate for pre-harvest fruit drop control.
3 to 4 months	If per acre dosage (in oil spray) was at least 60 ml/acre (2.02 fl. oz./acre), NO additional product should be applied.

\* Recommended to trees 6 years and older. DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest (PHI).

**DIRECTIONS FOR PACKING HOUSE USE ON LEMONS**

- To keep buttons alive and healthy, and therefore prevent *Alternaria* rot.
- In lemon packing houses where a water-wax emulsion is applied to the fruit prior to storage, the growth regulator should be added to this wax emulsion.
- If a water-wax emulsion is not used, then a separate treatment must be arranged to follow the final freshwater rinse of the fruit. Such a treatment could be designed so as to flush a growth regulator solution over the fruit and re-circulate the surplus or apply a very fine spray of growth regulator to the fruit and not re-circulate the small surplus. The amount of growth regulator adhering to the fruit would be about the same in either case, so no change in concentration would be necessary.
- A 500 ppm concentration of 2,4-D is required. This is obtained by adding 1.6 fluid ounces (48 ml) of CITRUS FIX to each 10 gallons of water.

**ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS**

- Under certain circumstances which seem to be related to the use of chromates in the airwasher, 2,4-D is not compatible with nitrogen trichloride, used for control of decay. Packing houses using nitrogen trichloride should avoid using a growth regulator in the wax emulsion or use it with extreme caution. Rind injury appearing as reddish or brownish discoloration has been greatly intensified by these growth regulators in some packing houses using nitrogen trichloride.
- When a minimum storage period is desired it would be a disadvantage to use 2,4-D because of the delay in changing to a yellow color. Also, the percentages of juice may not increase as rapidly.
- Late summer use of 2,4-D in the packing house may necessitate more careful culling for weak fruit (blossom-end decline) because of the retention of green buttons in such fruit.

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition, et. al. v. EP, C01-01320, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to <http://www.epa.gov/espp/wtc>

**IMPORTANT: Any equipment used in spraying any product containing 2,4-D should not be used to spray 2,4-D sensitive plants. In disposing of solutions of 2,4-D, it should be borne in mind that they can cause extreme injury or death to sensitive plants.**

## **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** This product may crystallize if stored at cold temperatures. If crystallization occurs, call AMVAC for instructions before using. Store product in original container in a secure, dry and temperate area. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food, feed, fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides. Do not store 30 gallon drums over two high. Do not use or store around the home. Avoid contact with water. In case of spill or leak, soak up with sand, earth, or synthetic absorbent (do not use alkaline absorbents) and dispose of wastes in compliance with local State and Federal regulations.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance. Do not contaminate water, food or feed.

**CONTAINER HANDLING:** 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 ¼ 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 or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke. Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

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## **LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER**

The manufacturer warrants (a) that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label; and (b) that the directions, warnings, and other statements on this label are based upon responsible experts' evaluations of reasonable tests of effectiveness, of toxicity to laboratory animals and to plants and residues on food crops, and upon reports of field experience. Tests have not been made on all varieties of food crops and plants, or in all states or under all conditions. THIS WARRANTY DOES NOT EXTEND TO THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT CONTRARY TO LABEL INSTRUCTIONS, OR UNDER CONDITIONS NOT REASONABLY FORESEEABLE.

**THERE ARE NO EXPRESS WARRANTIES OTHER THAN THOSE SET FORTH HEREIN. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW THE MANUFACTURER NEITHER MAKES NOR INTENDS, NOR DOES IT AUTHORIZE ANY AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE, TO MAKE ANY OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AND IT EXPRESSLY EXCLUDES AND DISCLAIMS ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY WARRANTY OF QUALITY OR PERFORMANCE. THIS WARRANTY DOES NOT EXTEND TO, AND THE BUYER SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR, ANY AND ALL LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH RESULTS FROM THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN ANY MANNER WHICH IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LABEL DIRECTIONS, WARNINGS OR CAUTIONS.**

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