



provides the dormancy when nature cannot

- More even bud break
- Condensed flowering period
- Increased flower numbers leading to higher yields

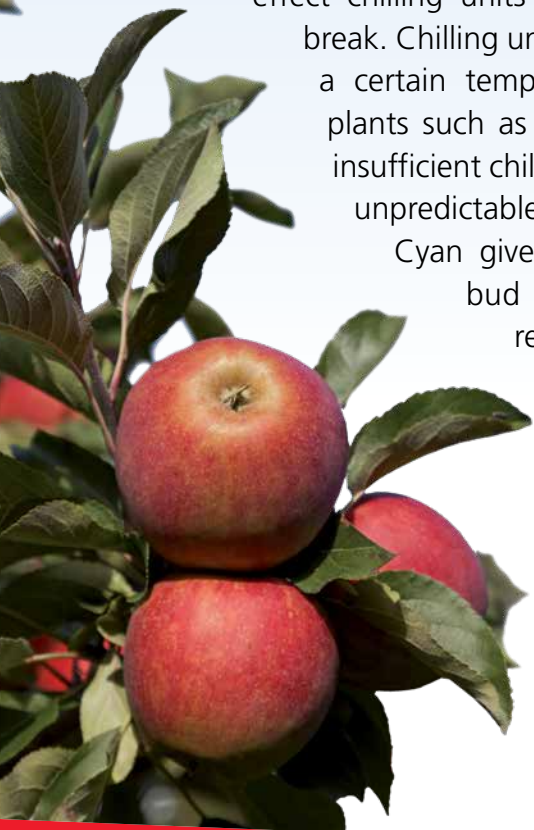
In areas where grape vines and apple trees do not always achieve enough rest, an uneven bud break and harvest can result.

What does Cyan™ do?

Cyan is a plant growth regulator, which promotes a uniform and increased normal bud break, and increases fruit set in grapes, kiwifruit and apples. Cyan contains a soluble concentrated Hydrogen Cyanamide that works by mimicking the effect chilling units have on flowering and bud break. Chilling units are number of hours under a certain temperature during dormancy. In plants such as Grapes, Kiwifruit and Apples insufficient chilling units can result in uneven, unpredictable bud break and flowering.

Cyan gives growers more control over bud break and flowering. The result being a more consistent uniform crop.

This uniformity means that operations such as thinning may give better results. Cyan can also deliver higher fruit loads and this may need to be taken into account during thinning to achieve a level that the crop can carry satisfactorily.



Pollination

Cyan promotes uniform bud burst over a short period. In kiwi fruit to ensure adequate pollination of a greater number of blossoms and flowering over a shorter period, an increased number of bees and/or artificial pollinators may be required.

Mixing

Half fill spray tank with water, add Cyan and wetting agent, then remainder of water. Agitate to mix thoroughly. The addition of a non-ionic wetting agent to the spray solution is recommended to ensure thorough wetting of the vines or trees.

Compatibility

Do not mix with other pesticides.



Directions for use

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply after natural bud break has commenced.

DO NOT use winter oil before or after application of Cyan.

Crop	Mode of Action	State	Rate	Critical Comments
Apples	Regulation of bud dormancy	All states	2-3 litres/ 100 litres water	Apply at 30 to 45 days before expected bud burst (50% green tip on spurs) of apples (see General Instructions), to advance budburst and flowering. Apply as a fine spray to the point of runoff, so that complete coverage of buds is achieved. Use the higher rate of application where more difficult budbreak conditions occur such as on varieties requiring higher chilling on warm northern slopes and/ or where there has been a warmer winter. Do not apply to apples later than 25 days before expected budburst, as this will not result in advanced budburst and flowering and damage to buds may occur. Higher temperatures immediately before and in the 3-5 days following application will improve the response. Conversely, cold weather following application will reduce the response.
Kiwifruit		Qld, NSW, Vic and WA only	4-6 litres/ 100 litres water	Apply to dormant canes, cordons or trees, using sufficient spray volume to ensure thorough coverage of all buds. Do not apply the chemical within 2 weeks of anticipated natural bud break of kiwifruit. Bud break will usually occur 30-35 days later, although if warm conditions occur after application, bud break could occur 14-21 days later. Note: New shoots may be damaged by frost.
Table grapes		All states	3-5 litres/ 100 litres water	If applied earlier than 35 days before natural bud break, low temperatures at flowering may reduce fruit set. Lower dose rates should be used when there has been a cold winter to naturally chill the crop.
Wine grapes		All states	2-3 litres/ 100 litres water	

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

Always read the Cyan label before using.



**Scan here to see
more information
about Cyan**

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