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RUTGERS
THE STATE UNIVERSITY
OF NEW JERSEY

OFFICE OF IR-4 • COOK COLLEGE • NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
P.O. BOX 231 • NEW BRUNSWICK • NEW JERSEY 08903 • 201/932-9575

January 10, 1983

Mr. Hoyt Jamerson
Minor Uses Officer
Emergency Response Section
Process Coordination Branch
Registration Div. (TS-767c)
OPP, EPA
Washington, DC 20460

Subject: NAA/Cherries/PR 1330
Pesticide Petition 2E2760

Dear Hoyt:

With reference to your recent telephone conversation with our office on the above subject, enclosed, please find four copies of Section B revised to include a livestock grazing restriction.

Sincerely,

Mark E. Burt, Ph.D.
Assistant Coordinator
IR-4 Project

MEB:yc
Enclosure
cc: Dr. R.H. Kupelian, National Director (w/o encl)
Dr. J.J. Lauber (w/encl)
Dr. L.W. Siegner (w/encl)

B. Proposed Use

1. Problem: Mature cherries will often exhibit cracking of skin and flesh of the fruit at harvest time. Such cherries are spoiled and not marketable.

2. Crop: Sweet Cherries

3. Maximum Rate of Application: 2.0 grams (a.i.) of NAA per acre.

   Caution: Excessive rates may increase the incidence of cracking.

4. Timing and Frequency: Apply one spray 30 to 35 days before harvest. This is usually in late May to early June in the Willamette Valley of Oregon.

5. Directions for Use: Use up to 2.0 grams of NAA per acre. The chemical can be applied in 50 to 500 gallons of water carrier. Apply a thorough coverage to all parts of the tree, covering both leaves and fruit. Do not add spray adjuvants such as wetting agents or spreader-stickers.

6. Based upon available residue data, the use of NAA on cherries is restricted to the Pacific Northwest.

7. Research has indicated the use of NAA will reduce rain-caused cracking by 48 to 67%.

8. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards.

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