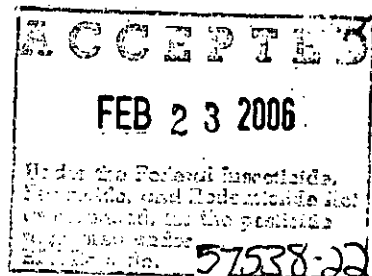


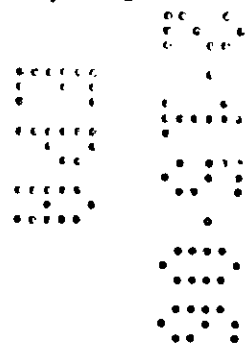
57538-22

2/23/2006

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**STOLLER**  
**N-LARGE 40 SP**  
**Plant Growth Regulator**  
**(For Organic Production)**



Active Ingredient:

Gibberellin A<sub>3</sub>..... 40.0% w/w

Other Ingredients..... 60.0% w/w

Total..... 100.0% w/w

Contains a total of 128 g of Gibberellic Acid in 320 g of product.

EPA Reg. No. 57538 -22

EPA Est. No. \_\_\_\_\_

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN****CAUTION****FIRST AID**

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| If inhaled:             | <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 treatment advice.</li> </ul>     |
| If on skin or clothing: | <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>   |
| If in eyes:             | <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> |

**HOT LINE NUMBER**

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also call 1-800-539-5283 for emergency medical treatment information.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS****Hazards to Humans & Domestic Animals**

**CAUTION:** Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wear the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

### **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

Applicators, mixers, loaders, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves.
- Shoes plus socks.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

### **User Safety Recommendations**

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing 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**

For terrestrial uses: Do not apply to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Do not use treated seed for food, feed, or oil purposes. Exposed treated seed may be hazardous to birds and other wildlife. Treat only those seeds needed for immediate use and planting. Do not store excess treated seed beyond planting time. Dispose of all excess treated seed and seed packaging by burial away from bodies of water.

### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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 State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

### **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 interval. 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 4 hours unless wearing appropriate PPE.

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.
- Waterproof gloves.
- Shoes plus socks.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

#### **Pesticide Storage**

Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

#### **Pesticide Disposal**

Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or an approved waste disposal facility.

#### **Container Disposal**

Plastic Containers: Do not reuse empty containers. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Plastic Bags: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

### WARRANTY

To the fullest extent permitted by law, neither the manufacturers nor the seller make any warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risk of use of this material when such use is contrary to label instructions. Read and follow the label directions carefully.

**NET CONTENTS**

160 g

**Manufactured For**

**STOLLER ENTERPRISES, INC.**

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# STOLLER N-LARGE 40 SP

Plant Growth Regulator  
SPRAY GUIDE

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

## CAUTION

| FIRST AID  |   |
|--|---|
| If in eyes:  | <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> |
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| HOT LINE NUMBER  |   |
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### Hazards to Humans & Domestic Animals

**CAUTION:** Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wear the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

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- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves.
- Shoes plus socks.

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Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
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- Coveralls.
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## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

### Pesticide Storage

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### Pesticide Disposal

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Plastic Containers: Do not reuse empty containers. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Plastic Bags: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

## GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Use only as directed. The label should be read thoroughly and understood before making applications. Keep out of reach of children.

### Application Instructions:

- N-LARGE 40 SP soluble powder contains gibberellic acid which is an extremely potent plant growth regulator; when applying plant growth regulators, deviations from the label directions in the rates, timings, water volumes, or the adoption of untested spray mixes, can result in undesirable effects.
- Do not apply to plants under pest, nutritional, or water stress.
- When a range of rates is indicated, use the concentration and spray volume provided locally by the Stoller Specialist.
- For optimum effectiveness, thorough spray coverage must be achieved; all parts of the plant or crop must receive the spray or desired results will not occur. Prepare solution concentrations by mixing the required amount of product with water in a clean, empty spray tank. Discard any unused spray material at the end of each day following local, state or federal law.
- For best results, the water pH should be around neutral, or slightly acidic.
- N-LARGE 40 SP applications made under slow drying conditions (cool to warm temperatures, medium to high relative humidity, and no wind) will increase absorption by the plant, thus optimizing effectiveness. Night-time applications are encouraged when day-time conditions are not conducive to slow drying.
- Product persistence: N-LARGE 40 SP should be re-applied if significant rain occurs within 2 hours of application.
- **Compatibility:** Refer to the spray guidelines for ingredients known to be compatible with this product. If the tank mix combination has not been used previously, contact a Stoller representative or conduct a jar test to test for compatibility. Use a small jar and mix a small amount of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any

7 8 16

indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually will appear within 5 to 15 minutes after mixing. To ensure maximum crop safety and product performance, follow all precautions and limitations on this label and labels of products used in the tank mixture with N-LARGE 40 SP.

- DO NOT apply using ULV application methods. For aerial applications spray volumes must be greater than 2 gallons per acre (10 gallons per acre for tree crops).
- No preharvest interval is required for this product.

### SPRAY GUIDELINES FOR GRAPES

For all grapes, apply by ground sprayer. Apply as a concentrate or dilute spray in sufficient water volume to ensure throughout wetting. It is important to wet all flower clusters or berries thoroughly. For cultivar specific spray rates and timings, see accompanying tables.

| SEEDLESS TABLE GRAPE   |  |
|--|--|
| CLUSTER STRETCH SPRAYS   |  |
| OBJECTIVE/BENEFIT  | APPLICATION TIMING/<br>INSTRUCTIONS  |
| For cluster elongation and looser cluster forms. To reduce costs of thinning, allow better air circulation to aid in the control of bunch rot, and increase light penetration to aid in sugar development. | Make one to three applications before bloom when flower clusters are 2 to 7 inches long.   |
| CROP/CULTIVAR  | RATE (grams a.i./acre)   |
| Perlette Seedless  | 8-24   |
| Flame Seedless   | 8-24   |
| Thompson Seedless  | 8-24   |
| Raisin   | 8-24   |
| Other Seedless Grapes  | Not applicable.  |
| BERRY THINNING SPRAYS  |  |
| OBJECTIVE/BENEFIT  | APPLICATION TIMING/<br>INSTRUCTIONS  |
| For decreased berry set, reduced hand thinning costs, and hastened maturity  | Make one to four applications during bloom. Only 1-2 applications for "Other Seedless Grape." When the bloom period is extended, subsequent sprays should be made 1 to 7 days after the first application. |
| CROP/CULTIVAR  | RATE (grams a.i./acre)   |
| Perlette Seedless  | Not applicable.  |
| Flame Seedless   | 3-16   |
| Thompson Seedless  | 8-20   |
| Raisin   | 3-12   |
| Other Seedless Grapes  | 0.5-12   |

**NOTE:** Higher amounts or multiple applications can cause an excess of shot berries or over thinning, especially in young vines or vines with high vigor.

For "Other Seedless Grapes" use caution as some of the new cultivars are very responsive and can over-thin easily. A grower should consult the Stoller representative or local specialist before thinning cultivars with which he has no familiarity.

### BUMP SPRAYS

Thompson Seedless

| OBJECTIVE/BENEFIT  | APPLICATION TIMING/<br>INSTRUCTIONS   |
|--|---|
| To help initiate the beginning of the berry growth period. | Make one application of 16-24 grams a.i./acre during the period between the last thinning spray and the first sizing spray. |

### BERRY SIZING SPRAYS

| OBJECTIVE/BENEFIT  | APPLICATION TIMING/<br>INSTRUCTIONS   |
|--|---|
| For large berries and larger clusters when used in conjunction with established girdling and thinning practices. | Make one to four applications beginning when the average berry size reaches "target" diameter (See below). Timing of the subsequent sprays will be dictated by experience in the vineyard and temperatures occurring between sprays. Sprays made after 15-20 days from the first sizing spray are less effective. |

| CROP/CULTIVAR         | TARGET BERRY<br>DIAMETER* | RATE<br>(grams a.i./acre) |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Perlette Seedless     | 4-5 mm                    | 32-128                    |
| Flame Seedless        | 6-9 mm                    | 20-120                    |
| Thompson Seedless     | 3-5 mm                    | 32-128                    |
| Raisin                | 3-5 mm                    | 4-20                      |
| Other Seedless Grapes | 3-14 mm                   | 8-60                      |

\* Target average berry diameter for the first application.

**NOTE:** In some growing regions and for some cultivars, high amounts of gibberellic acid can reduce fruitfulness (cluster counts) the following year.

High amounts of gibberellic acid can also delay berry skin color development, sugars accumulation and overall maturation.

A grower should consult a local specialist before sizing cultivars with which he has no familiarity.



**SEEDED GRAPE****BERRY SIZING SPRAYS**

| <b>OBJECTIVE/BENEFIT</b>   |                                     | <b>APPLICATION TIMING/<br/>INSTRUCTIONS</b>  |  |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| To increase berry size in listed cultivars; and also to reduce berry shrivel in Emperor. |                                     | Make one application during the indicated berry diameter range. Application can be made as a whole vine spray, or as a spray or dip directly to the cluster. |  |
| <b>CROP/CULTIVAR</b>   | <b>BERRY<br/>DIAMETER<br/>(mm)*</b> | <b>Whole<br/>vine spray<br/>Rate in grams<br/>a.i./acre</b>  | <b>Direct spray to the cluster<br/>only or dip the clusters.<br/>Rate in ppm's of a.i.</b> |
| Emperor  | 12-16                               | 20   | 40-50  |
| Red Globe  | 12-18                               | 20   | 40-50  |
| Calmeria   | 12-16                               | 20   | 40-50  |
| Christmas Rose   | 12-16                               | 20   | 40-50  |
| Rogue  | 12-16                               | 20   | 40-50  |
| Queens   | 12-15                               | 20   | 40-50  |

\* Predominant average berry diameter for this application.

**NOTE:** The whole vine application can reduce fruitfulness (cluster counts) the following year. High amounts of gibberellic acid can also delay berry skin color development, sugars accumulation and overall maturation.

A grower should consult a local specialist before sizing cultivars with which he has no familiarity.

| <b>OBJECTIVE/BENEFIT</b>      | <b>APPLICATION TIMING/<br/>INSTRUCTIONS</b>                                |
|-------------------------------|--|
| To increase berry size        | Make one application 3-5 days after full bloom, but before shatter begins. |
| <b>CROP</b>                   | <b>RATE (grams a.i./acre)</b>  |
| Black Corinth (Zante Currant) | 1-12   |

**SPRAY GUIDELINES FOR CITRUS**

For citrus, apply in sprays of sufficient water volumes to ensure thorough fruit wetting. In most cases, this application will cause some drop of older mature leaves; this drop of older leaves is inconsequential. However, application to trees of low vigor or under stress (pest, nutritional, or water, etc.) can cause severe leaf and/or fruit drop. Do not apply in white wash sprays in which lime or other caustic material has produced high pH in the spray tank. Applications of copper fungicides and/or other oils within three weeks (before or after) the N-LARGE 40 SP application can result in significant leaf drop and fruit drop.

## CITRUS: FIELD APPLICATIONS

| CROP/<br>VARIETY  | OBJECTIVE/<br>BENEFIT  | RATE<br>(grams<br>a.i./acre) | APPLICATION TIMING/<br>INSTRUCTIONS  |
|---|--|------------------------------|--|
| Navel<br>Orange   | To delay rind aging, reduce physiological disorders (e.g. rind staining, water spotting, sticky or tacky surface, puffy rind and rapture under pressure), and produce a more orderly harvesting pattern. | 16-48                        | Make one or two applications as a concentrate or dilute spray.<br>1) Early application: spray approximately 2 weeks prior to color break (typically August-November). This timing causes the greatest delay in rind aging and produces the firmest rind possible.<br>AND/OR<br>2) Late spray: make one application after marketable color (typically October - December). This late spray can cause re-greening. |
| Valencia<br>Orange<br>(For<br>California<br>and Arizona<br>use only)  | To reduce rind creasing and to delay rind aging and softening.   | 40-80                        | Make a single application as a concentrate or dilute spray in August to October to target crop of young fruit.   |
| <p><b>NOTE:</b> Do not apply the early spray to groves that can be harvested early, as fruit coloring will be delayed. Do not apply from January through July, as production can be reduced the following year.</p> <p>Slower color development should be expected in the target crop. Increased re-greening of mature fruit can occur. After marketable color is achieved, treatment effects can be reduced the longer treated fruit remain on the tree.</p> |  |                              |  |
| Lemon/<br>Lime  | To decrease the amount of small ripe fruit and produce a more desirable production pattern relative to market demand.  | 10-32                        | Make a single application when target crop is 1/2 -3/4 full size, but still green.   |

**NOTE:** When applied two years in a row, an even larger difference in harvest pattern and maturity can occur.

## CITRUS: FIELD APPLICATIONS (CONT'D)

| CROP/<br>VARIETY  | OBJECTIVE/<br>BENEFIT   | RATE<br>(grams<br>a.i./acre) | APPLICATION TIMING/<br>INSTRUCTIONS   |
|---|---|------------------------------|---|
| Tangerine<br>Hybrids<br>(Orlando,<br>Robinson,<br>Minneola,<br>Sunburst, and<br>others) | To delay disorders associated with rind aging, puffiness, and softening, and to increase the strength of tangerine hybrids. | 20-40                        | Make one spray application two weeks prior to color break. Apply as a dilute spray. |

**NOTE:** Do not apply if early harvest is planned. Do not apply after coloring as pre-harvest rind staining can occur. Application during coloring can cause variation in rind color development.

|            |  |       |   |
|------------|--|-------|---|
| Grapefruit | To delay disorders associated with rind aging (e.g. - puffiness, softening, and orange colorations), prevent preharvest drop of mature fruit, increase peel strength, reduce water loss during storage, and produce a more orderly harvesting pattern. | 16-48 | Make one or two dilute spray applications in sufficient volume to ensure coverage. Do not exceed 20 ppm a.i. in spray solution.<br><br>EARLY: Make application two weeks prior to color break. Apply as a dilute spray (August - Sept).<br>AND/OR<br>LATE: Make application after marketable color has developed (Oct - Dec). |
|------------|--|-------|---|

**NOTE:** Do not spray groves that can be harvested early since fruit coloring will be delayed. Treated fruit can re-green if allowed to remain on the tree for extended periods. Application made after December, or when trees begin to break dormancy, can adversely affect new crop. Do not use concentrate sprays. Results can vary from season to season depending on environmental conditions. The delay in rind aging is greatest when spray is applied before color change. This spray timing produces the firmest rind possible.

**CITRUS: FIELD APPLICATIONS (CONT'D)**

| <b>CROP/<br/>VARIETY</b>   | <b>OBJECTIVE/<br/>BENEFIT</b>  | <b>RATE<br/>(grams<br/>a.i./acre)</b> | <b>APPLICATION TIMING/<br/>INSTRUCTIONS</b>   |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| Star Ruby<br>Grapefruit<br>(Not for use<br>in California)  | To reduce early-season small<br>fruit drop of Star Ruby<br>Variety thereby increasing<br>yields.   | 25-35                                 | Make a single dilute application<br>during the bloom period.  |
| <b>NOTE:</b> Results can vary from season to season depending on environmental conditions. Maintain a well-balanced fertilization and watering program.  |  |                                       |   |
| Clementine<br>Mandarin<br>(Not for use<br>in California)   | To increase fruit set and<br>yield.  | 1-8                                   | Make one to two applications<br>from 50% petal fall up to 3 weeks<br>after petal fall. Use a dilute<br>spray with sufficient spray<br>volume for adequate coverage of<br>tree canopy. |
| <b>NOTE:</b> The number of applications depends upon amount of desired fruit set. Generally, more fruit will be set by 2 applications, earlier applications, higher rates, and climatic conditions more favorable to set. Differences in the crop strain can also interact with the above factors to affect the degree of fruit set achieved. Reductions in final fruit size can occur as a result of excessive fruit set. |  |                                       |   |
| Tangerine<br>Hybrids<br>(Orlando,<br>Robinson,<br>Minneola,<br>Sunburst, and<br>others) (Not<br>for use in<br>California)  | To increase fruit set and<br>yield. The number of<br>applications depends on<br>desired fruit set. | 8-30                                  | Make one to two applications<br>during the bloom period. Apply<br>as a dilute spray.  |
| <b>NOTE:</b> With a large fruit set, fruit sizes have been known to be reduced and color development slightly retarded. A slight increase in mature leaf drop occurs in trees under stress.  |  |                                       |   |

## SPRAY GUIDELINES FOR FRUIT CROPS

## FRUIT CROPS

| CROP/<br>VARIETY | OBJECTIVE/<br>BENEFIT  | RATE<br>(grams<br>a.i./acre)  | APPLICATION TIMING/<br>INSTRUCTIONS  |
|------------------|--|---|--|
| Banana           | To stimulate plant growth and to overcome the effects of stress caused by insect, disease or adverse weather. These applications also help improve fruit size and quality and overall yield. | Aerial spray:<br>Apply 6 to 20 grams a.i. per acre per spray. Use sufficient water volume to achieve adequate coverage of the canopy. | Make applications every 3-4 weeks throughout the year. Use higher rates prior to and during the periods of intense stress. Tank-mixing with the standard pesticide treatments applied by air is permissible.   |
|                  |  | Ground spray:<br>Apply 6 to 20 grams a.i. per acre per spray. Use sufficient water volume to achieve adequate coverage of the canopy. | Direct applications to the daughter plants. Make first application when the daughter plant is selected. Make applications every 3-4 weeks throughout the year as needed. Use higher rates prior to and during the periods of intense stress. Tank-mixing with pesticides is permissible. |
|                  | To stimulate early growth in new plantations, increase plant vigor and accelerate the time to flowering  | Apply 2-16 grams a.i. per acre per spray. Use sufficient water volume to achieve adequate coverage of the canopy.                     | Make the first application a few days after transplanting, when plants are established. Repeat applications at 3-4 weeks intervals.  |
|                  | Application by injection into the pseudostem   |   | Note: Make sure that the needle tip does not touch the growing tissue at the center of the pseudostem.   |
|                  | 1. To promote plant growth   | Apply 5 ml per plant of a 640-1280 ppm  | Apply to plants over 5 feet tall on a monthly basis until flowering occurs. Make one application   |

|  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
|  | 2. To promote healthy root system  | solution.<br>Apply 50-400 ml per plant of a 250-1000 ppm solution.  | per generation.  |
|  | To stimulate bunch fruit development, improving fruit size and quality, and overall yield.                     | Apply a solution of 200-500 ppm to bunch fruit. Use sufficient water volume to achieve adequate coverage. | Make application prior to bunch bagging program or approximately 14 days after floral bunch emergence. Tank-mixing with the standard pesticide treatments is permissible.  |
|  | Post-harvest treatment<br>To extend fruit green life   | Apply a solution of 750 to 1500 ppm. Brush or spray the solution to the crown.                            | Apply after washing the fruit and before packing. Mixing with other protectants is permissible.  |
| Pineapple  | To shape fruit   | 120   | Make 1-2 applications per crop cycle of 14 to 18 months  |
| Sweet Cherry   | To produce larger, brighter colored, firmer fruit.   | 16-48   | Apply a single spray when the fruit is translucent green to straw colored. Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough wetting.   |
| <b>NOTE:</b> Color development and harvest date can be slightly delayed. Use higher rates with heavier crop loads. |  |   |  |
| Sweet Cherry<br>(Not for use in California)  | To produce larger, brighter colored, firmer fruit in cultivars with uneven maturity                            | 16-48   | Make 2 applications. Apply 1/3 to 1/2 of the total desired amount when the majority of the fruit is translucent green. Apply the remaining material 3-7 days later, when the majority of the fruit is straw-colored. |
| <b>NOTE:</b> Color development and harvest date can be slightly delayed. Use higher rates with heavier crop loads. |  |   |  |
| Red Tart Cherry<br>(Not for use in California)   | To maintain and extend high fruit capacity of bearing tart cherry trees and reduce occurrence of "blind" nodes | 4-18 depending on tree age and vigor.*  | Apply a single foliar spray between 14 to 28 days after bloom. Research and commercial experience has  |

|  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
|  | by stimulating lateral vegetative buds to develop a more productive balance of lateral shoots and spurs. |  | determined 21 days after full bloom to be optimum. Best timing is further defined as that stage when 3 to 5 terminal leaves have fully expanded, or, at least 1 to 3 inches of terminal shoot extension has occurred. Apply as a concentrate or dilute spray in sufficient water volume to ensure thorough wetting. |
|--|--|--|---|

**\*Spray rates for tart cherry trees by age:**

| Tree Age (Years) | Grams a.i./Acre | Rates of N-LARGE 40 SP in the chart are based on expected tree vigor at various ages in a normal orchard. Each orchard presents a different situation. Adjust N-LARGE 40 SP rate to complement vigor of trees. If trees are vigorous, use lowest rates. Use lower rates on trees that have been heavily pruned or hedged. Do not use additional wetting or spreading agents. Use higher rate for trees low in vigor and weak in shoot and spur production. Excessive application rates on any tree will increase vegetative growth at the expense of fruit production the following year. |
|------------------|-----------------|---|
| 6-10             | 4-6             |   |
| 11-15            | 8-10            |   |
| 16-20            | 11-14           |   |
| 20+              | 14-18           |   |

**NOTE:** N-LARGE 40 SP must be applied annually to ensure vegetative development and subsequent yield improvement year after year. N-LARGE 40 SP will not improve growth of trees under stress (nutritional, moisture, winter injury) or other factors inhibiting normal growth and development resulting from physical damage or unsound orchard practices. Best results will be obtained when combined with good cultural practices.

|  |  |       |  |
|--|--|-------|--|
| Stone Fruit Group<br>(Not for use in California) | To increase fruit firmness and improve fruit quality in the season of application. | 16-32 | Apply as a single spray one to four weeks prior to the beginning of the harvest period. Use sufficient water to achieve complete coverage of fruits and foliage. |
|--|--|-------|--|

**NOTE:** This application can cause reduction in flower counts the year following the application, particularly if it is made during the months of May through July.

# CONVERSION TABLE

N-LARGE 40 SP contains approximately 10 grams of active ingredient per 25 grams of product.

| GRAMS OF ACTIVE<br>INGREDIENT | GRAMS OF<br>N-LARGE 40 SP | GRAMS OF ACTIVE<br>INGREDIENT | GRAMS OF<br>N-LARGE 40 SP |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2                             | 5                         | 30                            | 75                        |
| 4                             | 10                        | 40                            | 100                       |
| 5                             | 12.5                      | 50                            | 125                       |
| 6                             | 15                        | 60                            | 150                       |
| 8                             | 20                        | 80                            | 200                       |
| 10                            | 25                        | 100                           | 250                       |
| 15                            | 37.5                      | 128                           | 320                       |
| 20                            | 50                        |                               |                           |

| GRAMS OF N-LARGE 40 SP FOR GIVEN PPM'S OF GIBBERELIC ACID AT DIFFERENT<br>WATER VOLUMES |  |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Gallons<br>of<br>Water  | Parts per million (ppm) gibberellic acid |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|   | 4  | 5    | 6    | 8    | 10   | 15    | 20    | 30    | 40    | 60    | 90    |
| 75  | 3.0                                      | 3.8  | 4.5  | 6.0  | 7.5  | 11.3  | 15.0  | 22.5  | 30.0  | 45.0  | 60.0  |
| 100   | 4.0                                      | 5.0  | 6.0  | 8.0  | 10.0 | 15.0  | 20.0  | 30.0  | 40.0  | 60.0  | 80.0  |
| 125   | 5.0                                      | 6.3  | 7.5  | 10.0 | 12.5 | 18.8  | 25.0  | 37.5  | 50.0  | 75.0  | 100.0 |
| 150   | 6.0                                      | 7.5  | 9.0  | 12.0 | 15.0 | 22.5  | 30.0  | 45.0  | 60.0  | 90.0  | 120.0 |
| 200   | 8.0                                      | 10.0 | 12.0 | 16.0 | 20.0 | 30.0  | 40.0  | 60.0  | 80.0  | 120.0 | 160.0 |
| 250   | 10.0                                     | 12.5 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 25.0 | 37.5  | 50.0  | 75.0  | 100.0 | 150.0 | 200.0 |
| 300   | 12.0                                     | 15.0 | 18.0 | 24.0 | 30.0 | 45.0  | 60.0  | 90.0  | 120.0 | 180.0 | 240.0 |
| 400   | 16.0                                     | 20.0 | 24.0 | 32.0 | 40.0 | 60.0  | 80.0  | 120.0 | 160.0 | 240.0 | 320.0 |
| 500   | 20.0                                     | 25.0 | 30.0 | 40.0 | 50.0 | 75.0  | 100.0 | 150.0 | 200.0 | 300.0 | 400.0 |
| 600   | 24.0                                     | 30.0 | 36.0 | 48.0 | 60.0 | 90.0  | 120.0 | 180.0 | 240.0 | 360.0 | 480.0 |
| 750   | 30.0                                     | 37.5 | 45.0 | 60.0 | 75.0 | 112.5 | 150.0 | 225.0 | 300.0 | 450.0 | 600.0 |

**Note:** The numbers inside the table are the grams of N-LARGE 40 SP needed to obtain the desired ppm's for each gallonage.

**Example:** To make 250 gallons of a 40 ppm gibberellic acid solution, dissolve 100 grams of N-LARGE 40 SP in 250 gallons of water (see shaded area).