

WITH NEW CHEMISTRY,
NEW ACTIVES AND A LOT
OF MISINFORMATION IN
THE MARKET, SORTING THE
FACTS FROM THE FICTION IS
NOT ALWAYS EASY.



Spray Quality Matters

Accurate placement and uniform coverage from the spray application are the most critical objectives when applying any pesticide. It is important to have your spray equipment accurately setup and calibrated. In the case of herbicides, significant losses can occur from poor application, ranging from reduced weed control through to off-target drift or in-crop injury, MRL exceedance and extended plant-back impacting future crop choice. There is also the very serious risk of drift impacting adjacent crops, pasture and the environment. These risks can all be avoided by spending time ensuring the boom spray is set up correctly for each situation before proceeding to fill up the spray tank.

Before starting always ensure the sprayer has been thoroughly cleaned, using a suitable tank cleaner as directed. Defer to the most rigorous cleanout procedure if tank mixing with a partner, or if uncertain of what may have been in the sprayer prior to the next application.

In the case of Overwatch® Herbicide the most preferred application set-up is:



Nozzles that produce at least COARSE spray quality (e.g. TeeJet AIXR02 nozzles at 3 bar) operated within their optimum pressure range and angled backwards to the direction of travel to reduce horizontal movement.



Image courtesy of Teejet

Filters

Both in-line and nozzle filters should not be finer than 80 μ m (80 mesh) and ideally both should be of the same size (either both 50 mesh or both 80 mesh).

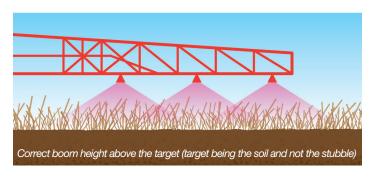


Images courtesy of Teejet



Boom Height

Set the boom at the minimum height above the target, preferably 0.5m, to achieve a double overlap of the spray on the target and to minimise the loss of herbicide through drift. Nozzle spacings should be between 25cm to 50cm.



Water Volume

Apply with a minimum spray application volume of 60 L/ha on bare soil; 80 L/ha in light standing stubble and 100 L/ha in heavy stubble situations. Include a drift reducing adjuvant in the tank mix (at label rates) to further minimise fine droplet production and enhance soil deposition in standing stubble. Coarser droplets are more likely to reach the soil in standing stubble.

Spraying Speed

Excessive travel speed affects the turbulence behind the sprayer, increasing opportunity for drift of fine droplets. For this reason, a maximum travel speed of 20 km/hr, but more preferably 16 km/hr is advised.



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