



# CROP...Line

Creative Research Original Products

A Growing Newsletter

## “PROCRASTINATE PRODUCTIVELY”

OR

NL #12

### ‘HOW TO MAKE YOUR WIFE THINK YOUR BUSY WHILE SITTING THERE DAYDREAMING!’

(About ‘HOOK’?)

Now we won’t even attempt a guess about what you are really thinking, but in following up from last months CropLine we have 2 final checklists or tiplists for your consideration. Hopefully, one of the items will spark a thought to prevent a reoccurrence of a problem you have had. So with that said....

#### Spring Mixing Start-up Check List

1. See that equipment is clean and in good running condition, free of oil, grease or residue. We recommend using ‘Work Horse’ to clean your tanks.
2. *Always* follow label instruction about mixtures.
3. Add chemicals in W-A-L-E sequence. That is Wettable powders or water dispersible granules, agitation, liquids (flowable liquids), emulsifiable concentrates.
4. Start with ¼ full of carrier, and add all Wettable or Water Disperable Granule chemicals first. Get good, strong agitation with a rolling effect on the surface of the carrier. Allow time for good dispersal.
5. Have a shut-off valve installed in the bottom of each tank.
6. Use a 16-mesh suction screen to allow chemicals to circulate through the pump.
7. Empty the tank as much as possible before mixing a new batch.
8. After all other chemicals have been poured into tank mix remember to ‘Add Hook Last’.

#### Herbicide Application

The success of any herbicide treatment depends upon proper application. In general, spray volumes should be in the 5 to 20 gpa range (ground application) for broad-cast, soil applied herbicides. For band application, a volume equivalent to ½ gallon per inch of band is sufficient.

1. *Insufficient* agitation can cost more than the entire sprayer cost.
2. Running a *bypass* hose into the tank is not agitation.
3. *Agitation* can be expected to use more pump capacity than the nozzles require.
4. Pre-mixing wettable powders will get pesticides into suspension. *Insufficient* agitation allows them to drop out. Continue agitation until all the spray is distributed
5. Herbicides are best applied with the proper nozzle tip design. For broadcast application of soil or foliar applied herbicides, use flat fan tip such as an 8003, LF3-80. The size will depend on the pressure and speed.
6. A useful formula for calibration is  $GPM \text{ per nozzle} = GPA \times mph \times W \times distance$ , which is 60 ft. You need to time how long it takes to get there.

This information came from Cooperative Extension Service.

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