

GRAIN SORGHUM

General Information

APPLICATION

DEFOL 750 may be applied by aircraft or ground equipment. It is essential that the foliage be thoroughly covered. The specified dilution rates should be carefully observed. A non-ionic surfactant such as Surf-Ac 820 or an emulsifiable crop oil such as Peptoil may enhance the results. This product should not be mixed with insecticides or other organic materials, unless specifically recommended, because a fire or explosion may result.

Precautions should be taken to avoid having spray or spray drift contact adjacent crops or desirable vegetation or they may be defoliated. Equipment should be washed before and after use and care should be taken so that product does not dry in tank or on spray nozzles. Washwater should not be allowed to contact desirable vegetation.

When using this product under dry land conditions, injury may occur to rotational crops.

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph.

Droplet Size

Apply as a medium or coarser spray (ASAE Standard 572).

Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height.

Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable

atmospheric conditions.

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of Sodium chlorate. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment

All application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

Additional Requirements for Aerial Applications

1. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
2. Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety.
3. When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath must be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the up and downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Additional Requirement for Groundboom Application

Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

DEFOLIATION

Ideally, defoliation is favored on clear, calm, sunny days with high temperatures and high humidity. If rain is anticipated within 24 hours, application should be delayed whenever possible. Defoliation may be slowed when daytime temperatures are below about 60°F and with some crops, especially with vigorous varieties, regrowth can occur.

In order to obtain acceptable defoliation results, the crop must be fully mature. In most cases, the signs of maturity include:

1. A slight discoloration of the foliage is apparent, often with a yellowish or reddish tinge.

2. Vegetative growth has slowed or ceased, with little or no secondary growth.

3. A slight downward pull on a leaf gives a clean break from the stalk.

Adequate fertility, ample soil moisture, good insect control and good weed control also favor defoliation. Plants which have been under stress as from drought or insect pressure give less reliable results because tough, wilted or damaged leaves do not permit the proper uptake of the chemical and tend to inhibit the formation of an abscission layer. Typically, under such circumstances, the leaves are desiccated but do not drop, which in turn, often causes problems with excessive trash during harvesting.

For crops where there is a heavy canopy of foliage, obtaining thorough coverage is sometimes difficult. Whenever practical, the use of ground equipment should be considered. The higher dilution rates should be used and any other available methods employed which will assure that the plants are completely covered all the way to the bottom leaves. If coverage is incomplete, a second application may be necessary in order to defoliate the lower leaves and to prevent secondary growth.

DESICCATION

When the objective is to reduce crop moisture or to desiccate weeds prior to harvest, most of the points discussed under "DEFOLIATION" are applicable. Incomplete coverage will give erratic results, especially with vines such as Morningglory where the slender stems may be sheltered from the spray by the crop canopy, leaving the vines succulent and tough so they will become entangled in the harvesting machinery. Once again, larger spray volume will encourage more complete coverage and more reliable desiccation.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS:

To reduce the moisture content of the grain while the crop is standing, apply 7 to 10 days before harvest. Use the lower rates when grain moisture is low and the weather is clear and dry. Use the higher rate when conditions for desiccation are poor.

Water (gals.)

Air: 5 to 10

Ground: 10 to 20

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

[Preharvest](#)