

## **GROUND APPLICATIONS - LOW (BELOW 30 PSI) - FLAT FAN, FLOOD**

### General Information

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

MIST-CONTROL is an effective, easy to use product for drift retardation and deposition improvement in spraying operations. When used in accordance with label instructions and applied with sound technology, MIST-CONTROL will effectively improve deposition within the intended swath area. MIST-CONTROL will reduce somewhat, but not completely eliminate, all spray mist responsible for drift when used as a deposition aid. MIST-CONTROL is compatible with WEATHERMAX.

#### MIST-CONTROL USE PRECAUTIONS

The degree of drift hazard varies with the type of pesticide, application conditions, and vegetation near the sprayed area. Consult your local agricultural advisor. Remember, pesticide drift is no accident.

Common sense and sound application technology must be followed when spraying pesticides. MISTCONTROL will retard, but not totally eliminate drift. Drift minimization is the responsibility of the applicator.

The following is a summary of recommended procedures for reducing drift damage which should always be followed. Most important though, if there is any element of doubt about an application that might result in harmful drift, wait until the element of doubt is removed or do not make the application.

#### Summary of Recommended Procedures For Reducing Drift Damage

(Drift minimization is the responsibility of the applicator)

#### Recommended Procedure

- Select nozzle type that produces droplets.
- Use lower end of pressure.

- Lower boom height.
- Increase spray volume.
- Spray when wind speeds are less than 10 MPH and moving away from sensitive plants.
- Do not spray when the air is completely calm or an inversion exists.

#### Example

- Raindrop, low-pressure flat fan, flooding.
- Use 20 to 40 psi for Raindrop. Less than 25 psi for other nozzle types.
- Use as low boom height as possible to maintain uniform distribution. Use drops for systemic, or contact herbicides in corn. If normal gallonage is 15 to 20 GPA, increase to 25 to 30 GPA.
- Leave a buffer zone if sensitive plants are downwind. Spray buffer zone when wind changes.
- Inversions generally occur in early morning or near bodies of water.

#### Explanation

- Use as large droplets as practical to provide coverage necessary.
- Higher pressures generate many more small droplets (less than 100 microns).
- Wind speed increases with height. A few inches lower boom height can reduce off target drift.
- Larger capacity nozzles will reduce spray depositing off-target.
- More of the spray volume will move off-target as wind increases.
- Calm air or inversions reduce air mixing, and spray can move slowly downwind.

#### Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

[field\\_rates 0](#)

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Timings

[N.A.](#)