

**Nozzle Tip Options
(two nozzles on 38-inch row)***

| <u>Speed (mph)</u> | <u>Flat Fan (50 psi)</u> |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 4 | LF2-80°, 8002 (17 gpa) |
| 6 | LF2-80°, 8002 (12 gpa) |
| 8 | LF3-80°, 8003 (13 gpa) |

*Example Only – lower pressures may be selected and corresponding rate determined.

Three Nozzle Arrangement

The three nozzle arrangement is better if plants are reasonably tall and good coverage is needed in terminal region.

Always measure the band width to determine proper insecticide tank mix.

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(three nozzles on 38-inch row)**

| <u>Speed (mph)</u> | <u>Flat Fan (50 psi)</u> |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 4 | LF2-80°, 8002 (27 gpa) |
| 6 | LF2-80°, 8002 (17 gpa) |
| 8 | LF3-80°, 8003 (13 gpa) |

*Example Only – lower pressures may be selected and corresponding rate determined.

FORMULATIONS AND CONCENTRATIONS

Formulations

The common types of insecticide formulations are wettable powders, emulsifiable concentrates, dusts, solutions, aerosols, baits, granules, and flowables.

Wettable Powders (WP) are dry forms of insecticides in which the toxicant is impregnated or absorbed on powders that can be readily mixed with water because a wetting agent has been added. These form a suspension-type spray which must be kept agitated in a sprayer tank.

Emulsifiable Concentrates (E or EC) contain an insecticide and an emulsifying agent in a suitable solvent. These are diluted with water to form an emulsion and applied as sprays.

Dusts (D) are usually made by diluting the toxicant with finely ground, dried plant materials or minerals. These include wheat, soybean, walnut shells, talc, clay or sulfur.

Solutions are liquid forms of insecticides which are dissolved in suitable solvents such as petroleum distillates or liquid gas. Oil-base cattle sprays, household sprays and gas-propelled aerosols are examples of insecticide solutions.

Aerosols are air suspensions of solid or liquid particles of ultramicroscopic size which remain suspended for long periods.

Baits consist of a poison or poisons plus some substance which will attract the insect.

Granules (G) are formed by impregnating the insecticide upon an inert carrier of 30- to 60-mesh particle size.

Soluble Powder (SP) is a powder formulation that dissolves in water.

Flowable (F) is a liquid or viscous concentrate of suspendible pesticide in water.

Fumigant is a substance or mixture of substances which produce gas, vapor, fume or smoke intended to destroy insects, bacteria, rodents, or other organisms.

Ready-To-Use (RTU) — a formulation in a form that requires no mixing before use.

Suspension Concentrate (SC) or Capsule Suspension (CS) are particles in suspension.

Low Volume (LV), Concentrated Low Volume (CLV) or Ultra Low Volume (ULV) is a formulation containing higher concentration of active ingredient per gallon of formulation that results in a lower volume of formulation per unit area.

Wettable Dispersible Granules (WDG) are granules of a pesticide formulation that disperse in water to form a spray solution.