# **Equipment is critical in herbicide incorporation**

KEWANEE, II. - Many factors portant the shanks be uniformly affect proper herbicide application spaced on each bar. and incorporation, but equipment is the most critical.

As chemical incorporation becomes more popular among farmers, many herbicides that were once recommended only for surface applications are now available for incorporation. Surface blending offers the advantages of reinforced weed control and higher speed application with larger equipment.

One of the most commonly used implements for chemical in-corporation is the field cultivator. The cultivator does not toss soil as much as a disk because it uses a side-to-side soil movement. It can also be set to disturb only the top few inches of soil.

Like any farming practice, chemical incorporation must be done properly to be effective.

"The most critical factors affecting proper incorporation are equipment, equipment operation, and soil condition," says Tom Kniep, design engineer for Kewanee Machinery Division.

Kniep offers the following suggestions to insure successful chemical application and incorporation.

### PROPER EQUIPMENT

Proper shanks and shank spacing are important to insure even herbicide coverage. It is best to have three or more rows of shanks spaced no more than 7 inches apart. It is equally im-

"True 6 inch spacing insures streaks or ridges are not left in the field," says Kniep.

"Shanks with sweeps provide better soil mixing than chisel points," Kniep adds. "Sweeps should be at least as wide as the shank spacing for even coverage. Farmers should also make sure that the sweeps are sharp and new as worn sweeps will be less effective.'

Most field cultivators are built in three sections. However, on the larger machines, five sections are preferable. Added sections help keep the cultivator level so it can evenly run over rolling contours.

"A long hitch, walking beams on each section, and gauge wheels on the front of the cultivator also help keep it running level through rocks or depressions," explains Kniep. "Floating wings allow shanks on the outer wings to maintain the same depth as shanks on the main frame.'

Because not all cultivators are built with herbicide incorporation in mind, it is a good idea to check these features when making a purchase.

**OPERATION FACTORS** Running depth is one of the main considerations in incorporation. The cultivator should operate at a depth of only two to three inches.

'The top few inches of soil are where most weed seeds germinate and therefore herbicide placement

effective control," Kniep explains. Optimum speed for herbicide incorporatioon with a field cultivator is from 5-7 miles per hour."

These speeds are possible because the machinery is operating at such a shallow depth. However, faster speeds should be avoided because the herbicide could windrow between sweeps in the last row resulting in poor horizontal distribution.

Maintaining levelness from side to side as well as front to back is also important in order to avoid streaking. This is where the walking beams and floating wings are advantageous, Kniep explains.

Make sure each row of shanks is operating at the same depth. If the rear row is operating deeper than the front two, untreated soil will be brought to the surface, reducing herbicide effectiveness.

"Two passes with the field cultivator are usually recommended for even application," advises Kniep. "When using two passes, the second should be at an angle to the first rather than parallel. This will prevent herbicide banding."

If the farmer elects to use one pass incorporation for a reduced

in this area provides the most tillage program, there are additional considerations. Correct speed and depth become especially important.

> "Because the herbicide has to be distributed and mixed in only one pass, all of the equipment features that provide level running and even mixing become more critical," notes Kniep.

#### SOIL CONDITION

Soil should be dry for best chemical incorporation. Moist soil will clump and compact, preventing even herbicide distribution both horizontally and vertically.

Soil texture is another important consideration. Herbicides tend to attach to clay particles in soil.

Heavier textured soils absorb more so the rate of application should be higher than in light sandy soils. It is best to check the soil texture guidelines on the label of the herbicide and uniformly apply at the suggested rate.

Keep in mind that herbicide rates may need to be increased slightly for a reduced tillage system to give weed control comparable to conventional tillage," adds Kniep.

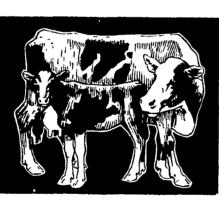
Successful herbicide incorporation depends on the farmer. Careful attention to using proper machinery and operating methods will make the difference between a spotty, streaked field and a clean field with consisten weed control.



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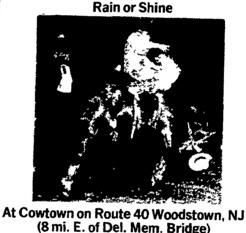
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