Page 10-Corn Talk, Lancaster Farming, Saturday, April 17, 1993



future.

lated sunflower, soybean, cot-

ton, and linseed oils are com-

mercially available as oil con-

centrates. The methylated

forms of these seed oil concen-

trates are comparable in perfor-

mance to traditional crop oil

concentrates, so their impor-

tance may increase in the

In taking it one step further,

organosilicone based methy-

lated vegetable oil concentrates

are also available. These adjuv-

ants boast the surface tension

reducing properties of silicone

plus have the advantages of a

methylated vegetable oil con-

centrate. The more widely

available oil-based additives

Liquid Fertilizer

uid fertilizers are more fre-

quently added to the spray solu-

tion as an adjuvant to increase

herbicide activity. Ammonium

salts (NH4+) appear to be the

active component of these fer-

tilizer solutions and have

improved the performance con-

nium salts improve herbicide

performance. Herbicides that

appear to benefit from the addi-

tion of ammonium are the rela-

tively polar, weak acid herbi-

cides such as Basagran, the sul-

fonylureas (Accent, Beacon,

Classic, and Pinnacle), and the

Fluid fertilizers may replace

surfactant or crop oil concen-

imidazolinones (Pursuit).

It is still unclear how ammo-

sistency on some weeds.

Within the last 10 years, lig-

are given in Table 4.

(Continued from Page 9)

(water = 1 and 30W motor oil =300). Crop oils are 95 to 98 percent oil with 1 to 2 percent surfactant/emulsifier.

Crop oils are believed to promote the penetration of pesticide spray through waxy cuticle or the tough chitinous shell of insects. The oils may also be important in helping solubilize more non-polar herbicides such as Poast, Fusilade, and atrazine on the leaf surface. Traditional crop oils are more commonly used in insect and disease control than with herbicides. Crop oils are typically used at 1 to 2gallons per acre.

Crop oil concentrate contains 80 to 85 percent phytobland emulsifiable crop oil (petroleum based) plus 15 to 20 percent nonionic surfactant.

The purpose of the surfactant in this mixture is to emulsify the oil in the spray solution and lower the surface tension of the overall spray solution. Crop oil concentrates attempt to provide the penetration characteristics of the oil while capturing the surface tension reduction qualities of a surfactant. Crop oil concentrates are used at 1 to 3 pints per acre.

Traditional crop oil concentrates have been petroleum based. However, recent introductions have also included plant or vegetable based oil concentrates. Vegetable oil concentrates have often been less consistent than their petroleum based counterparts. However, more recently manufacturers are attempting to improve plant or vegetable based oils by increasing their non-polar or lipophilic characteristics.

The most common method has been through esterification of common seed oils. Methy-



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type herbicides, but are usually added in addition to surfactant or crop oil concentrate with systemic products.

Velvetleaf in particular has been responsive to the addition of fluid fertilizer in the spray mix. In general, velvetleaf control has improved by as much as 10 to 25 percent by the addition of an ammonium based fluid fertilizer (28, 30, or 32 percent UAN, 10-34-0, or 21-0-0) compared to crop oil concentrate or surfactant. Common rates are one gallon per acre of 28, 30, or 32 percent UAN, one quart per acre of 10-34-0, or 17 pounds per 100 gallons dry ammonium sulfate.

Some broadleaves and grasses show little or no response with the inclusion of ammonium fertilizer solutions. See Table 5 for a list of appropriate adjuvants with foliar-applied corn or soybean herbicides.

Summary

The type of adjuvant added to the spray tank can enhance or reduce the performance of the pesticide. Both herbicide and species will influence the appropriateness of the adjuvant.

Although there are a number of different kinds of activator adjuvants on the market, the primary purpose is to reduce the surface tension, improve the wetting, and increase the penetration of the pesticide.

In order to choose the correct additive for a specific product, first read the pesticide label. The wrong adjuvant increases the risk of poor performance and crop injury. An appropriate adjuvant will assure maximum performance and crop safety.

References

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Table 5. Spray adjuvants for post corn and soybean herbicides.

Herbicide	Additive ¹
Corn	
Atrazine	COC
Accent	NIS or COC \pm UAN
+ Atrazine	$COC \pm UAN$
+ Banvel or Marksman	NIS \pm UAN
+ Buctril or	NIS \pm UAN
+ Buctril/atrazine	
Beacon	NIS or CCC or VOC±
	YAN
+ 2.4-D or	NIS
+ Banyel or Buctril	
Bladex or Extrazine DF	NIS or VOC ² .3
Banyel or Marksman	NIS or UAN ³
Clarity	NIS or COC+
Cluity	TIAN ³
Laddok or	COC or VOC or UAN
Research + atrazine	
Laddok + 2,4-D LVE	UAN

Soybeans Broadleaf	
Basagran	COC or VOC or UAN
Blazer	NIS of UAN
Classic	NIS or COC + UAN
Classic	NIS or COC + UAN
Cobra	NIS OF COC OF UAN
Galaxy	COC or UAN
Pinnacle	\sim NIS or COC' + UAN
Pursuit	NIS or COC or VOC or
	DASH + UAN
Reflex	NIS or COC + UAN
Scepter	NIS
Storm	NIS or COC or UAN
Grass	
Assure II	NIS or COC
Fusilade	NIS or COC or VOC +
	UAN
Fusion	NIS or CQC or VOC +
	UAN
Poast	COC or VOC or DASH
	+ IIAN
Poast Plus	COC or VOC or DASH
i vuot i iuo	
Salaat	
SCIECI	

^NIS = nonionic surfactant; COC = crop oilconcentrate (petroleum based); VOC = vegetable oil concentrate (plant based); UAN = urea-ammonium nitrate; DASH = BASF Adjuvant.

² Only under drought conditions.

³ Increases injury potential.

- ⁴ Use NIS if greater than 80% relative humidity
- ⁵ Use COC only under dry conditions



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