

# June Newsletter

## The Do's and Don'ts of Dicamba

Having #Plant18 well underway, if not already completed, means that the spray season for 2018 has begun. Over this past winter, there has been a lot of conversation surrounding the use of Dicamba products, such as Engenia, FeXapan and Xtendimax. Before gearing up to head out in the sprayer with this technology, here's a few quick reminders:



**DO** Make sure that you have the right nozzles on your sprayer. A coarse nozzle (extreme to ultra coarse) needs to be used when applying Dicamba because it creates a larger droplet size that helps to decrease the risk of product moving off target.

**DO** Rinse, rinse and rinse again. A triple rinse method needs to be used to properly wash out your sprayer's tank after applying Dicamba.

**DO** Keep a spray record of Dicamba applications. Key things to include in your record: date of application, temperature, wind speed & direction, location of field and time of day applied.

**DO** Take the wind speed and direction into account. Don't spray at wind speeds less than 3 MPH because of the risk for temperature inversions to be present. Avoid spraying at speeds exceeding 10 MPH for risk of wind gusts and off-target movement. Wind speeds between 3-10 MPH are optimal, but check wind direction. If wind is blowing away from sensitive crops between this wind speed parameter, spray on!

## DON'T

- Add any ammonium salts, such as AMS or 28% UAN to the tank
- Add any acidifying water conditioners

## DON'T

Assume that volatility and drift are the same thing.

**Drift** = the physical movement of particles

**Volatility** = occurs when a small portion of spray formulation vapourizes and moves by wind or air to an off-target site

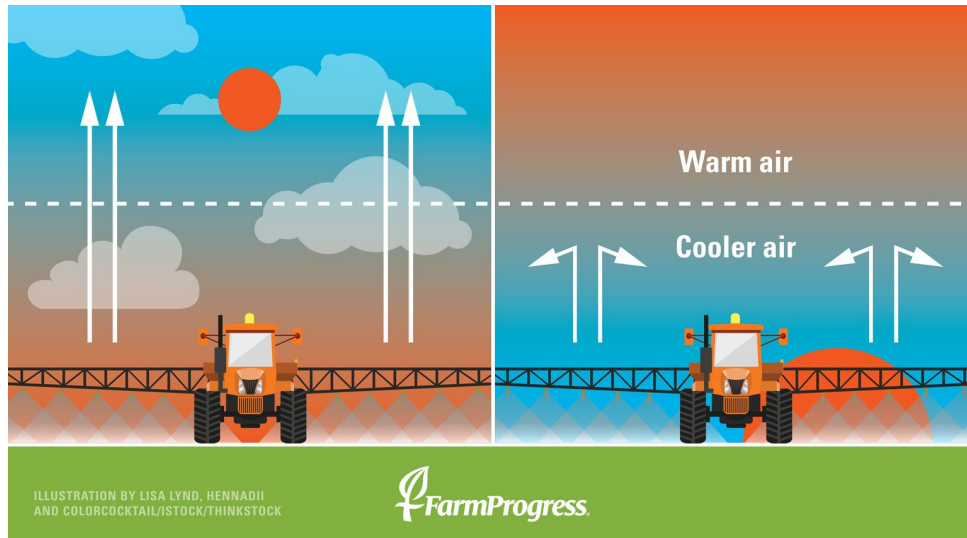
## DON'T

Fall into the belief that Dicamba is a silver bullet product. The importance of having multiple modes of **effective** action CANNOT be stressed enough with this product! Having experienced the development of resistant weeds to other chemical groups, action needs to be taken in order to prevent the same thing from happening to Dicamba. Unsure of what to add in the tank as another mode of action? Give Lakeside a call!

# DON'T

## SPRAY WHEN A TEMPERATURE INVERSION IS PRESENT

If it is one thing you take away from this newsletter, it should be this: if you suspect a temperature inversion is present, park the sprayer. Temperature inversions are created when the heat from warmer air is transferred back to the soil, therefore creating a layer of cooler, more dense air near the soil surface.



Spraying during a temperature inversion is just asking for trouble to take place. During an inversion, drift potential is increased because the finer droplets remain suspended in the inversion layer after being released from the sprayer. Having these droplets sit in the inversion layer creates the potential for movement in any direction because of variable wind speed and direction present during an inversion.

While it is difficult to predict exactly when a temperature inversion will occur, there are some common characteristics to aid in identification. Temperature inversions can be identified by the following factors:

1. Clear sky with no breeze
2. Dew or frost present
3. High temperatures with low humidity
4. Fog hanging low lying areas