

droplets. Request a droplet spectrum data sheet from the manufacturer that gives information about the percentage of the droplets that are smaller than 150 micrometers. Use nozzles with the smallest portion below this size.

- Use the lowest pressure possible that will give adequate coverage and control to limit the number of drift-prone droplets.
- Make the application at the minimum height that provides a uniform spray pattern.
- Shut off sprayers when turning at the ends of the rows.
- Spray early in the morning, late in the evening, or at night, whenever possible, to avoid killing honey bees.

#### **ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AERIAL APPLICATIONS**

- Orient the nozzles straight back to minimize small droplet formation due to wind shear.
- Limit the boom length to 75% of the wingspan of the aircraft in order to prevent small droplets from becoming entrained in the wing tip vortices and contributing to drift problems.
- Limit aircraft speed when applying chemicals that crops in neighboring nontarget fields are particularly sensitive to. Modern turbine powered aircraft capable of flying in the 150 to 160 mph range will create more small drift-prone droplets at these speeds.
- Dress the ends of a field with a couple of passes, so that the sprayer does not have to be turned on before the aircraft is level at the beginning of a pass or left on after pulling up at the end of a pass.
- If a customer wants a field treated "now" when conditions indicate a high potential for a drift problem, explain to the customer why it would be unwise to make the application under the existing conditions.