Tank mixing

Graham Paul offers another opportunity to earn valuable BASIS points

To mix, or not to mix – that is the question. Here we shall consider the legal position regarding the practice of tank-mixing of pesticides and look at why we may need to adopt this strategy in the management of amenity areas.

Agriculture is not a newly invented industry but has traditionally been a haven for "pure" chemical sprays, one product to do one job. The complication of combining two chemicals together to get a more complete result has not been a priority for most Groundsmen in the past. However, in the agricultural market it has been a different story. Intensively farmed arable crops demand a myriad of inputs to control weeds and pests and whilst the cost in fuel, manpower and the lost yield caused by disturbing the crop with machinery need to be kept to a minimum to maximise profit, now is the time to consider this working practice more seriously.

The question often asked is: are you legally allowed to tank-mix two or more approved pesticides together? It would appear that tank-mixing of approved products appeared to be strictly regulated by the original Pesticides Regulations, which group tank-mixing as a tank-mixing gives complete freedom and flexibility to choose exactly the right treatment for the situation in hand – providing it is backed by scientifically competent supplier or contractor.

In order to stay legal when tank-mixing it is important to stick with the following guidelines:

• Check with your supplier that the proposed mixture is suitable for the intended use. A supplier offering to supply a mix should have tested it and will know if there are any compatibility issues or effects on the performance of the products.

• Note that when mixing two or more pesticides in a tank-mix all conditions of approval on all of the product labels must be complied with.

• If any product in the mix is subject to a LERAP requirement, this applies to the tank-mix as well.

Two or more anticholinesterase compounds should not be mixed unless such a mixture is expressly permitted by the conditions of the approval given in relation to at least one of the pesticides or by the labelling of the container in which at least one of those pesticides has been sold, supplied or otherwise marketed to that person.

In order to stay legal when tank-mixing it is important to stick with the following guidelines:

• Check with your supplier that the proposed mixture is suitable for the intended use. A supplier offering to supply a mix should have tested it and will know if there are any compatibility issues or effects on the performance of the products.

• Note that when mixing two or more pesticides in a tank-mix all conditions of approval on all of the product labels must be complied with.

• If any product in the mix is subject to a LERAP requirement, this applies to the tank-mix as well.

The recommendation for the use of a fungicide to control Anthracnose is a relatively recent addition to the Chipco Green label. This trial demonstrated excellent control of the foliar blight stage of the disease, especially when applied with P-Kursor. The results were particularly impressive, as the Chipco Green in the mix was used at 10L/ha (half the normal rate) at 10L/ha (half the normal rate) – a factor that has implications for cost savings as well as reducing the impact of chemicals in the environment.

The excellent performance of the new fungusicidal is set to lead to the beneficial effects of P-Kursor in encouraging rapid recovery of the turf. The grass plant cannot fungicide has cured the disease.

The recommendation for the use of a fungicide to control Anthracnose is a relatively recent addition to the Chipco Green label. This trial demonstrated excellent control of the foliar blight stage of the disease, especially when applied with P-Kursor. The results were particularly impressive, as the Chipco Green in the mix was used at 10L/ha (half the normal rate) – a factor that has implications for cost savings as well as reducing the impact of chemicals in the environment.

The excellent performance of the new fungusicidal is set to lead to the beneficial effects of P-Kursor in encouraging rapid recovery of the turf. The grass plant cannot fungicide has cured the disease.

The excellent performance of the new fungusicidal is set to lead to the beneficial effects of P-Kursor in encouraging rapid recovery of the turf. The grass plant cannot fungicide has cured the disease.

The excellent performance of the new fungusicidal is set to lead to the beneficial effects of P-Kursor in encouraging rapid recovery of the turf. The grass plant cannot fungicide has cured the disease.

The excellent performance of the new fungusicidal is set to lead to the beneficial effects of P-Kursor in encouraging rapid recovery of the turf. The grass plant cannot fungicide has cured the disease.
Tank mixing

Graham Paul offers another opportunity to earn valuable BASIS points

To mix, or not to mix — that is the question. In this article we shall consider the legal position regarding the practice of tank-mixing of pesticides and look at why we may need to adopt this strategy in the management of amenity areas.

In the past, the longstanding tradition has traditionally been a haven for 'pure' chemical sprays, one product to do one job. The complication of combining two chemicals together to get a more complete result has often been a haven for 'pure' pesticide products. This is called a 'convenience tank-mix' and allows a reduction in the number of spray operations.

However, if a manufacturer or approval holder wishes to claim enhanced activity or biological compatibility from a specific tank-mix loading, a specific tank-mix product must be demonstrated to the Chemical Regulation Directorate (CRD) to be allowed to be part of the label claim. This is not required when referring to a distributor or contractor backed tank-mix that does not feature on the product label.

There are separate regulations governing the mixing of anticholinesterase compounds:

"No person shall combine or mix for use two or more poisons or substances which are anticholinesterase compounds unless such a mixture is expressly permitted by the conditions of the approval given in relation to at least one of those poisons or substances in hand — providing it is backed by the right treatment for the situation that person.

In order to stay legal when tank-mixing it is important to stick with the following guidelines:

• Check with your supplier that the proposed mixture is suitable for the intended use. A supplier offering to support a mix should have tested it and will know if there are any compatibility issues or effects on the performance of the products.

• Note that when mixing two or more pesticides in a tank-mix all conditions of approval on all of the product labels and safety data sheets must be complied with.

• If any product in the mix is subject to an LERAP requirement, this applies to the tank-mix as well.

Two or more anticholinesterase compounds should not be mixed unless such a mixture is expressly permitted by the conditions of the regulatory approval associated with at least one of the products.

Once ingredients have been carefully mixed the tank must be continuously agitated and the mixture must not be held as a mixture in the tank for longer than necessary as there is a risk of components one another or precipitating out of solution and blocking the filters and pipe work in the sprayer.

So why do we need to consider a change to the chemicals we apply in the amenity sector? The main reasons are:

• To improve the effectiveness of fungicide applications — increasing the speed and in some cases reducing the overall cost involved.

• To increase the weed spectrum that can be controlled with reduced risk of resistance emergence.

• To improve the efficiency of herbicide use by using the frequency of operations.

The practice of tank-mixing is not new. The third area where tank-mixing appears on the statute books? Pesticides Regulations first appeared in the statute books in 1985. The regulations were updated in 1997 by The Pesticides Regulations 1997 which made the regulations clearly defined.

The regulations require tank-mixing to be carried out by the Government scientists as having a greater risk of mixing the development of resistant strains of fungal pathogens. (See Table 1 below)

• To improve the effectiveness of fungicide applications — increasing the speed and in some cases reducing the overall cost involved.

• To increase the weed spectrum that can be controlled with reduced risk of resistance emergence.

• To improve the efficiency of herbicide use by using the frequency of operations.

The practice of tank-mixing is not new. The third area where tank-mixing appears on the statute books? Pesticides Regulations first appeared in the statute books in 1985. The regulations were updated in 1997 by The Pesticides Regulations 1997 which made the regulations clearly defined.

The regulations require tank-mixing to be carried out by the Government scientists as having a greater risk of mixing the development of resistant strains of fungal pathogens. (See Table 1 below)

• To improve the effectiveness of fungicide applications — increasing the speed and in some cases reducing the overall cost involved.

• To increase the weed spectrum that can be controlled with reduced risk of resistance emergence.

• To improve the efficiency of herbicide use by using the frequency of operations.

The practice of tank-mixing is not new. The third area where tank-mixing appears on the statute books? Pesticides Regulations first appeared in the statute books in 1985. The regulations were updated in 1997 by The Pesticides Regulations 1997 which made the regulations clearly defined.

The regulations require tank-mixing to be carried out by the Government scientists as having a greater risk of mixing the development of resistant strains of fungal pathogens. (See Table 1 below)

• To improve the effectiveness of fungicide applications — increasing the speed and in some cases reducing the overall cost involved.

• To increase the weed spectrum that can be controlled with reduced risk of resistance emergence.

• To improve the efficiency of herbicide use by using the frequency of operations.

The practice of tank-mixing is not new. The third area where tank-mixing appears on the statute books? Pesticides Regulations first appeared in the statute books in 1985. The regulations were updated in 1997 by The Pesticides Regulations 1997 which made the regulations clearly defined.

The regulations require tank-mixing to be carried out by the Government scientists as having a greater risk of mixing the development of resistant strains of fungal pathogens. (See Table 1 below)

• To improve the effectiveness of fungicide applications — increasing the speed and in some cases reducing the overall cost involved.

• To increase the weed spectrum that can be controlled with reduced risk of resistance emergence.

• To improve the efficiency of herbicide use by using the frequency of operations.

The practice of tank-mixing is not new. The third area where tank-mixing appears on the statute books? Pesticides Regulations first appeared in the statute books in 1985. The regulations were updated in 1997 by The Pesticides Regulations 1997 which made the regulations clearly defined.

The regulations require tank-mixing to be carried out by the Government scientists as having a greater risk of mixing the development of resistant strains of fungal pathogens. (See Table 1 below)

• To improve the effectiveness of fungicide applications — increasing the speed and in some cases reducing the overall cost involved.

• To increase the weed spectrum that can be controlled with reduced risk of resistance emergence.

• To improve the efficiency of herbicide use by using the frequency of operations.