

others are vines, shrubs or trees, such as poison ivy and mesquite.

Basically there are three types of weeds:

**ANNUALS** live only one year; produce a crop of seed and die. They spread primarily by seeds and should be destroyed before seeds form. Control is easiest when weeds are small.

**BIENNIALS** live for two years, producing seed the second year. They spread chiefly by seeds. Biennials, like annuals, are controlled during the first year of growth to avoid seed formation.

**PERENNIALS** live for three years or more. They spread by seeds, rootstocks, bulbs and other vegetative growth. Perennials are the most difficult to kill. Many noxious weeds are perennials.

Different types of chemical weed killers are available for various uses — each with its advantages and limitations: **NON-SELECTIVE** weed killers destroy or damage all vegetation and should not be applied on or near desirable plants. Under some conditions non-selective weed killers can be used for selective weeding by adjusting the dosage and the manner of application to prevent injury to desirable plants. **SELECTIVE** weed killers control only certain weeds and may be used in crops resistant to their killing action.

### CALIBRATION OF SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Proper calibration of spray equipment for field spraying is necessary for successful application of weed killer chemical. The following factors should be considered — all of which can be varied within the limitations of the equipment available.

1. Nozzle spacing 2. Nozzle orifice size 3. Pump pressure 4. Forward speed of sprayer.

For determining forward speed where certain gallonage per acre is desired and forward speed can be varied, this formula may be used:

MILES  $\frac{495 \times \text{gals per min. per nozzle}}{\text{PER HOUR} = \text{Nozzel spacing in ft.} \times \text{gals. per acre}}$

Example: How fast should sprayer travel if each nozzle delivers 0.067 gallons per minute; the nozzle spacing is 1.67 feet, and 5 gallons of spray is desired?  
 $\frac{495 \times 0.067}{1.67 \times 5} = \frac{33.17}{8.35} = 3.98$  (or 4) Mile Per Hour

For determining gallons per acre where the forward speed of sprayer is constant, and gallons per acre can be varied, this formula may be used:

GALS.  $\frac{495 \times \text{gals. per min. per nozzle}}{\text{PER ACRE} = \text{Nozzle spacing in ft.} \times \text{miles per hour}}$

Example: How many gallons per acre will be sprayed

if each nozzle delivers 0.067 gallons per minute, the nozzle spacing is 1.67 feet, and the desired speed of travel is 4 miles per hour?

$$\frac{495 \times 0.067}{1.67 \times 4} = \frac{33.17}{6.68} = 4.98 \text{ (or 5) gals. per acre.}$$

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