

## How to Calculate

# Pounds or Gallons of Aquatic Herbicides from Water Surface Acreage

Determining the amount of aquatic herbicide needed for weed control in pools (ponds, lakes) often is a troublesome and wasteful task if dosages are not calculated correctly. Incorrect application rates can mean too much or not enough herbicide may be used, and either poor control or an uneconomical treatment will result.

When recommendations on the label, or from agricultural stations, are given in gallons or pounds of toxicant per surface acre, the only measure needed to calculate a *correct* dosage is the surface area of the pool.

**Gallons** of concentrate needed for treatment of a surface acre may be calculated as follows.

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Recommended lbs. of toxicant per acre (A)}}{\text{Lbs. of toxicant per gal. of conc. (B)}} =$$

$$\text{Gallons of concentrate needed for each acre (C).}$$

Example:

(A) = 10 lbs. of toxicant desired for each acre, according to approved recommendations.

(B) = 8 lbs. of toxicant per gallon of concentrate in the aquatic herbicide you are using.

(C) =  $\frac{10}{8} = 1.25$  gallons of concentrate needed for each acre.

If a pool surface is 30 acres, 37.5 gallons of concentrate will be needed ( $1.25 \times 30 = 37.5$  gallons). Water may be added to the concentrate to facilitate adequate coverage during application.

**Pounds** of granules to apply for each acre, when recommendations are expressed in pounds of toxicant per surface acre, are calculated as follows. The actual percent of toxicant in the granules is given, by weight, on the label.

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Recommended lbs. of toxicant per acre (X)}}{\text{Percent toxicant in granules (Y)}} =$$

$$\text{Pounds of granules needed for each acre (Z).}$$

Example:

(X) = 30 lbs. of toxicant desired for each acre according to approved recommendations.

(Y) = Granules are 15% toxicant, or .15 lb. toxicant per lb. of granules, as stated on the label.

(Z) =  $\frac{30}{.15} = 200$  lbs. of granules needed for each acre.

If pool surface is 10 acres, then 2000 lbs. of granules will be needed.  $200 \times 10 = 2000$ .

Granules are usually distributed by the broadcast method, but may be applied in a slurry of water.

## Mountain Men Meet Jan. 26-27 For 12th Regional Conference

A thorough exploration of the booming sod industry is on the agenda for the 12th Annual Rocky Mountain Turfgrass Conference at Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Jan. 26-27. Attention will be focused on the industry's production, marketing, and installation problems.

Sessions will begin with a weed identification contest to refresh delegates on weed types.

Talks by P. Eugene Heikes, extension weed specialist, J. W. May, and H. M. Hepworth, of the CSU laboratory, will reveal the newest test results in soil preparation, weed control, turf establishment, and maintenance.

Turf diseases and their relation to weed problems will be explained by Dr. Jack Altman, associate plant pathologist.

For more details write Prof. Charles M. Drage, Extension Horticulturist, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo. 80521.

## U. of Cal. Nursery, Tree, and Turf Men Meet In Feb.

An outline of the program to be presented to nursery, landscape tree, and turf men Feb. 23-25 at the University of California, Davis, indicates a diversified and educational program designed for all segments of the ornamental production industry.

Of special interest will be, "Problems Associated with Low Application Rate Sprinkler Systems and Specialized Turf." Also included are talks on, "Select Your Turfgrass Variety to Meet Your Specified Needs," and "Trees are an Integral Part of California's Highway Beautification Program." In another segment experts are to cover reduction of tree maintenance costs, land use and management as it affects the nursery industry, and a new concept titled "System Engineering Your Nursery Production."

Several outstanding speakers have been engaged for this three-day meeting. Further details will be provided in WTT next month.