

Air Quality Enhancement Activity – AIR04 – Use drift reducing nozzles, low pressures, lower boom height, and adjuvants to reduce pesticide drift



Enhancement Description

Use drift reduction technologies to reduce the drift of agricultural chemicals away from the intended target when spraying.

Land Use Applicability

Cropland, Pastureland

Benefits

Drift reduction will reduce damage to non-target desirable plants and animal habitats and reduce pollution of water bodies. Reducing chemical drift will help to reduce both particulate matter (liquid droplets) in the air and the production of volatile organic compounds, which are an

integral part of the formation of ozone, a pollutant in the lower atmosphere. Reduced chemical drift will improve water quality by minimizing the delivery of chemical compounds through the air to water bodies. This enhancement assumes all chemical applications are done according to label directions.

Conditions Where Enhancement Applies

This enhancement applies to all crop and pasture land use acres.

Criteria

Implementation of this enhancement to reduce spray drift of agricultural chemicals requires the use of one or more of the following activities:

1. Use drift reduction nozzles, drops, shielding, pressure adjustment, electrostatic spray technology, or re-circulating spray technology to minimize drift of applied chemical away from targeted area while maintaining required efficacy of pesticide application.
2. Reduce sprayer pressures per the nozzle criteria to produce larger spray droplets, which have a lower tendency to drift. Do not exceed 40-45 psi sprayer pressure.
3. Reduce boom height to the minimum amount allowable (where full coverage is achieved just above the top of the plant canopy) to achieve coverage and minimize the amount of time droplets are in the air before contacting plant or soil surfaces.
4. Use spray adjuvants approved for use with the specific pesticide being applied to reduce evaporation of airborne spray droplets, keeping droplets larger so they will settle more quickly onto the targeted plants and soil.



United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

2012 Ranking Period 1

Adoption Requirements

This enhancement is considered adopted when one or more of the above criteria have been implemented and documented to satisfy the NRCS State Office list of acceptable methods.

Documentation Requirements

Each year the following must be supplied:

1. Written documentation for the type of drift reduction technology used, and
2. Acres treated.

References

Ozken, H.E. New Nozzles for Spray Drift Reduction. Ohio State University Extension Fact Sheet AEX 523-98. <http://ohioline.osu.edu/aex-fact/0523.html>

Witt, J. M. Agricultural Spray Adjuvants. Oregon State University Extension. <http://psep.cce.cornell.edu/facts-slides-self/facts/gen-peapp-adjuvants.aspx>

Wisconsin Supplement 1/3/2012

Written documentation shall include a record of sprayer calibration (including sprayer operating pressure) and a summary of drift reduction practices utilized.

Additional References:

Managing Pesticide Drift in Wisconsin

<http://ipcm.wisc.edu/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=ueoPL1hkMvA%3d&tabid=95&mid=516>

This is a 'System' type enhancement. This enhancement shall be performed on the areas (i.e. fields) identified in the Conservation Stewardship Plan each year when appropriate to do so.