HERBICIDEAPPLICATORS

Be aware of herbicide-sensitive crops being grown in your area, especially cotton, grapes and canola, before any weed herbicide application.







These crops are very sensitive to certain herbicides, especially those products containing 2,4-D.































PLAN BEFORE YOU SPRAY



It is important to plan ahead of your spray application.

Know what your neighbor planted.

- Check your nearest Mesonet weather station information at http://agweather.mesonet.org
- Check the Mesonet Drift Risk
 Advisor. From the website's
 main Agweather page, select
 "Crop" then choose the "Drift
 Risk Advisor" under any crop
 listed in the left menu.
- Consider wind speed, temperature, humidity and atmospheric inversion conditions.

- Avoid application during hot or humid parts of the day.
- Use low-drift nozzles.
- Consider newer technology products that have lower drift capabilities.
- Also, check the ODAFF Pesticide Sensitive Location Viewer:

http://maps.oda.state.ok.us/PSLV/



HIGHER RISK HERBICIDES

Applicators who apply herbicide products containing auxin or hormone type ingredients, such as 2,4-D, dicamba, picloram, triclopyr, or clorpyralid, to pastures or crop lands must be extra careful because of the higher risk that these types of pesticides present to sensitive crops.

When these types of pesticides drift off the target field pasture to nearby sensitive crops, damage often occurs. All persons making herbicide applications are responsible for keeping them on the target field or pasture and may be subject to penalties if they do not.

There are counties in Oklahoma where special herbicide application regulations exist. These regulations require that all applicators, including commercial and private applicators and farmers, notify ODAFF of the intent to spray and file a report of what was sprayed 7 days after application. These forms may be found at:

http://www.oda.state.ok.us/forms/cps/herbforms.pdf