

# Preliminary Evaluations of Low Volume Headline Application Technology

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BASF Corporation

December 8, 2008

Agricultural Products

 **BASF**  
The Chemical Company



# Headline® Fungicide

## Disease Control, Plant Health, Yield



**NC + 4250R**  
**Quilt Yield**  
**218 bu/A**



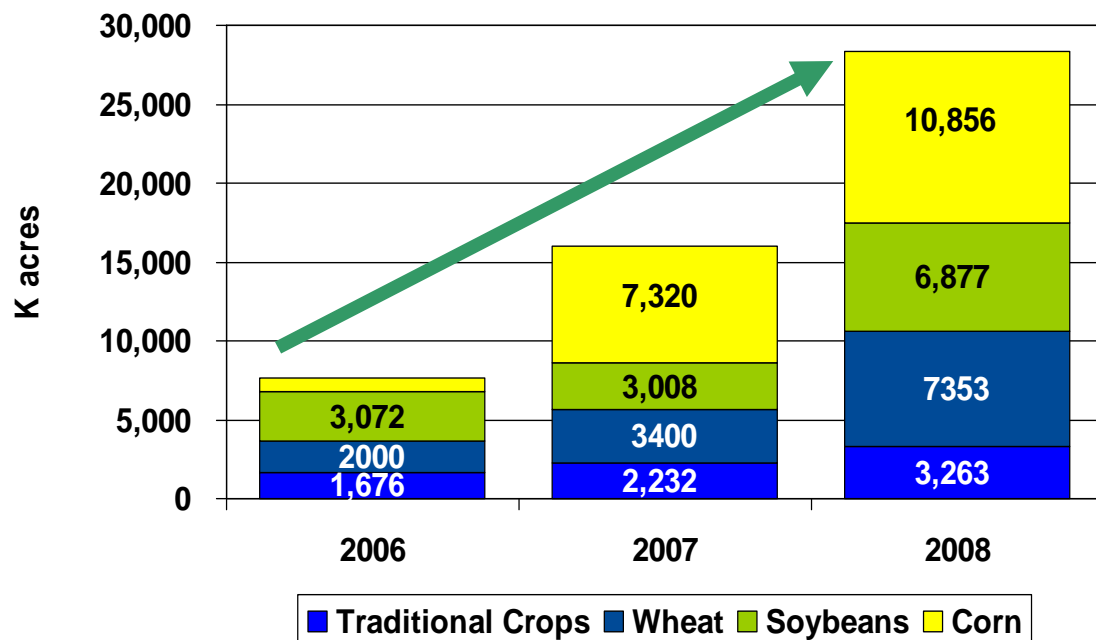
**NC + 4250R**  
**Headline Yield**  
**237 bu/A**



**Zoss Farms**  
**Lowpoint, IL**

# Continued Success with Headline in 2008

Headline Treated Acres

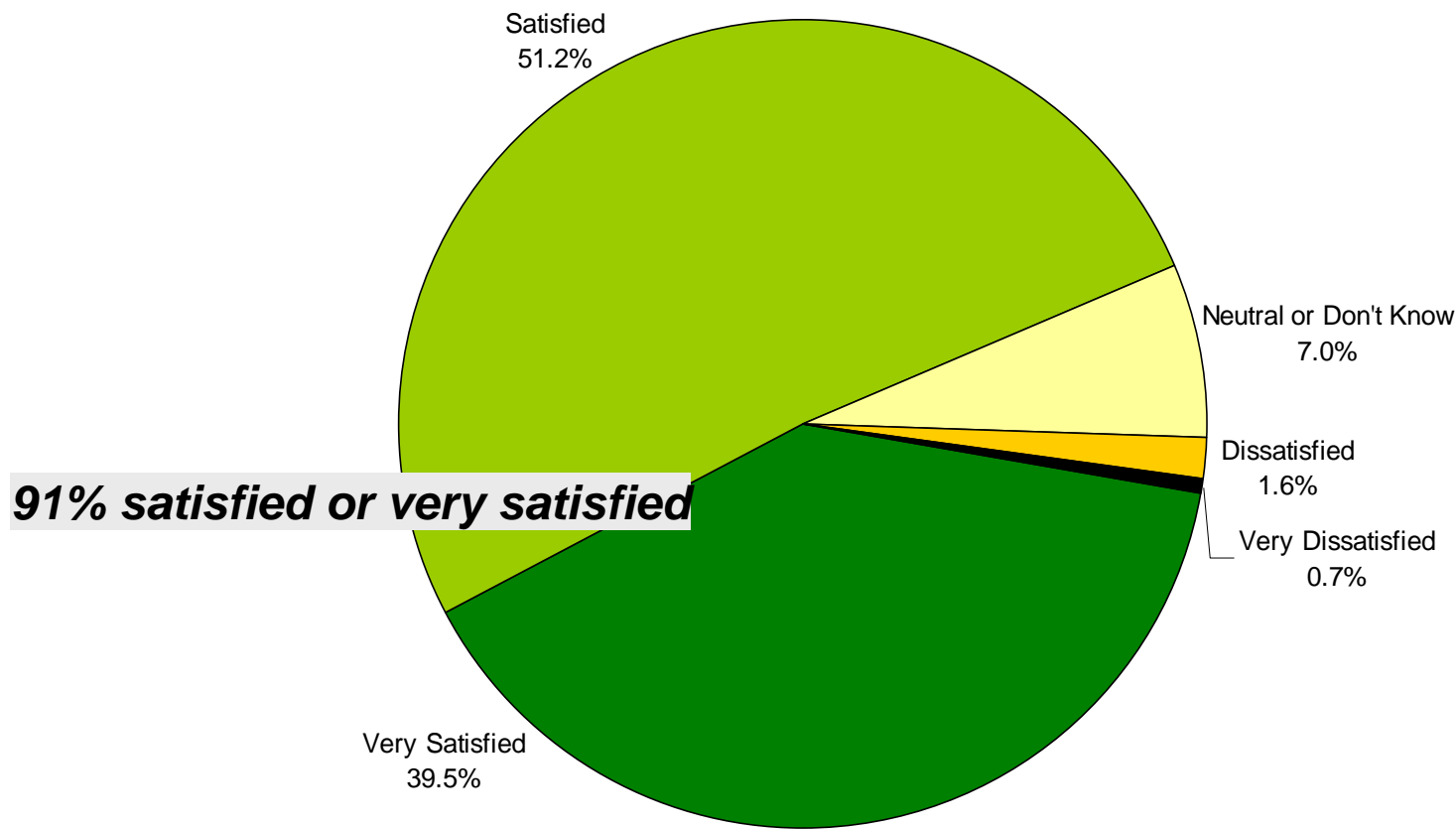


- Significant growth in all markets
- Another season of substantial yield increases
- Further establishment of Headline as the Leader in Disease Control and Plant Health

**Headline**<sup>®</sup>  
fungicide



# Satisfaction with Aerial Applicators



n = 441

Source: 2008 Stratus Agrimarketing

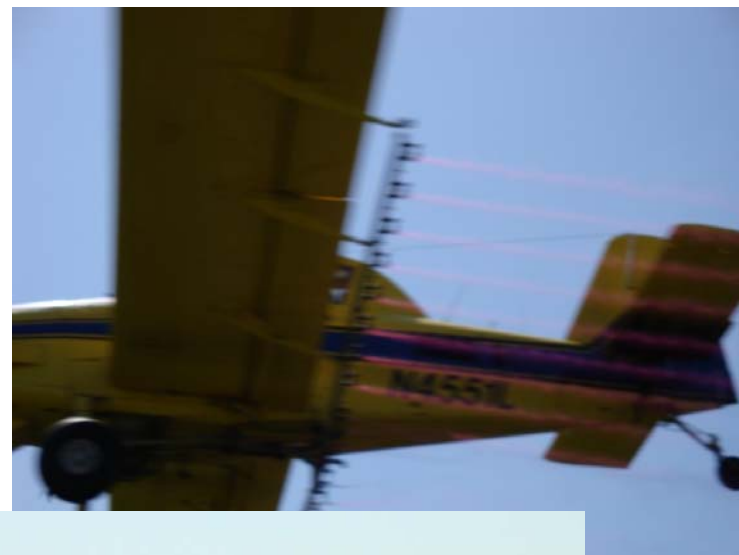
# Application Technology Goals

- **Stewardship of BASF Plant Health products**

- **Minimize off-target**
- **Maximize efficacy**

- **Help our customers be more successful**

- **Greater efficiency**
  - **Time**
  - **Fuel**
  - **Wear and tear**
- **More acres**
- **Satisfied growers**

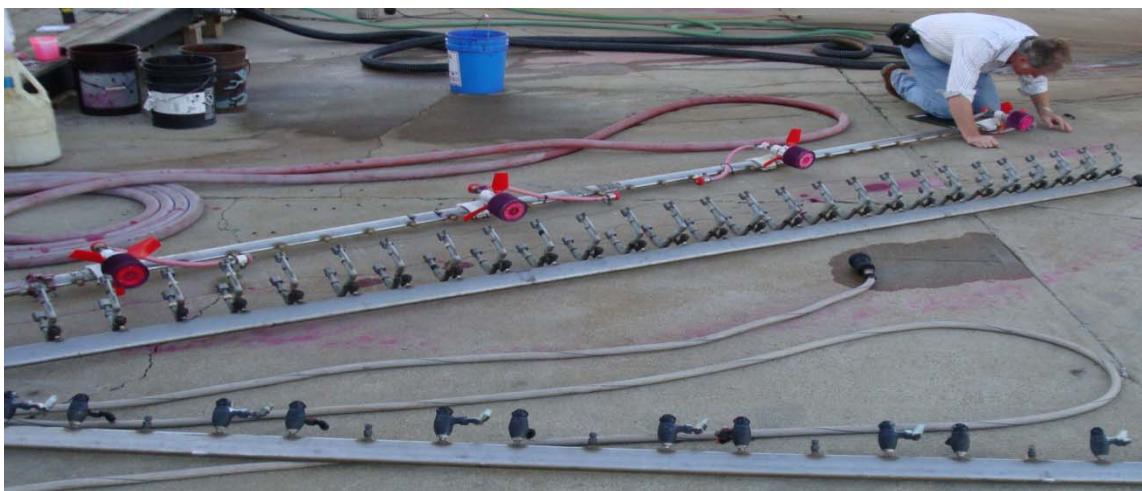


# Materials and Methods

- 3 Application Methodologies
  - Conventional nozzles (C)
  - Rotary Atomizers (RA)
  - Electrostatic (ES) where possible
- 2 volumes
  - 2 gpa
  - 1 gpa
- 8 locations
  - 3 crops
    - Corn
    - Wheat
    - Soybeans
- Headline at 6 oz/Acre w/ Superb HC at 2 pints/100 gal

**Headline**<sup>®</sup>  
fungicide

Headline at 1 gpa is not labeled;  
required studies not yet  
submitted to EPA.



# Materials and Methods

- **Evaluations**
  - **Spray droplet collection using water sensitive cards**
  - **Spray deposition**
    - **Quantified using Stainmaster 1.0.9**
  - **Spray drift**
  - **Efficacy, yield as possible**
- **Study “Director” Alan McCracken**
  - **Calibration**
  - **Organization**
  - **Reduce variability**



# Results - General

## ■ Deposition/Coverage

- All systems provided adequate coverage at 1 gpa *with proper calibration and system set-up*
- Optimum coverage was dependent on uniform droplet size

## ■ Droplet size

- Droplet size in the range of 100 to 300  $\mu$  was achieved with each system
- Larger and less uniform droplet size was more likely at 2 gpa

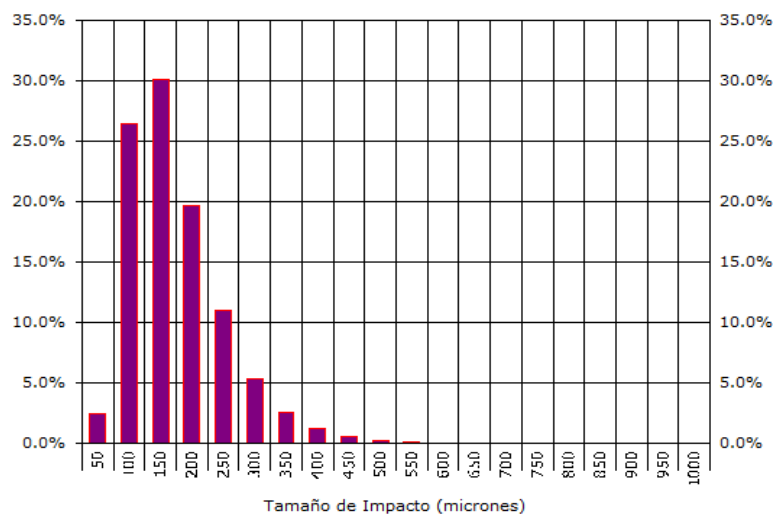
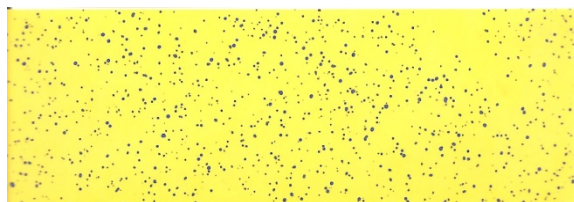
## ■ Spray drift

- Drift was adequately controlled at 1 gpa and equal to 2 gpa conventional applications
- Reducing droplet of  $< 100 \mu$  was key to drift management

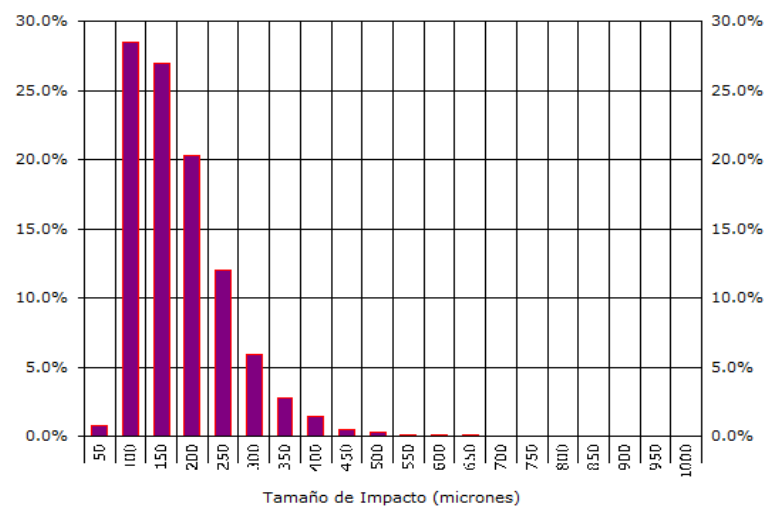
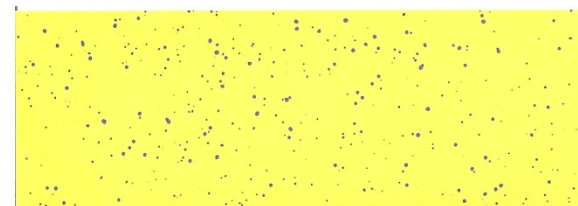


# Research Results: Reed Aviation, LA

## “C” droplet distribution (NMD) 1 gpa

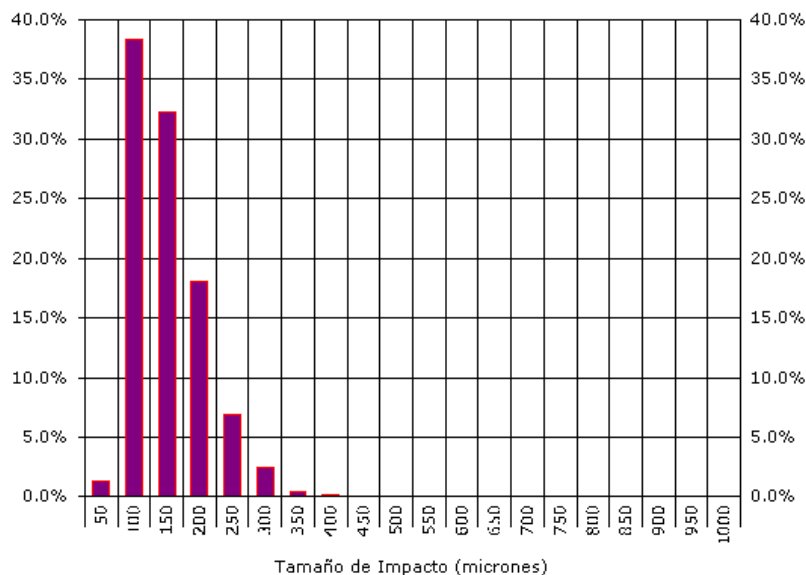


## “C” droplet distribution (NMD) 2 gpa

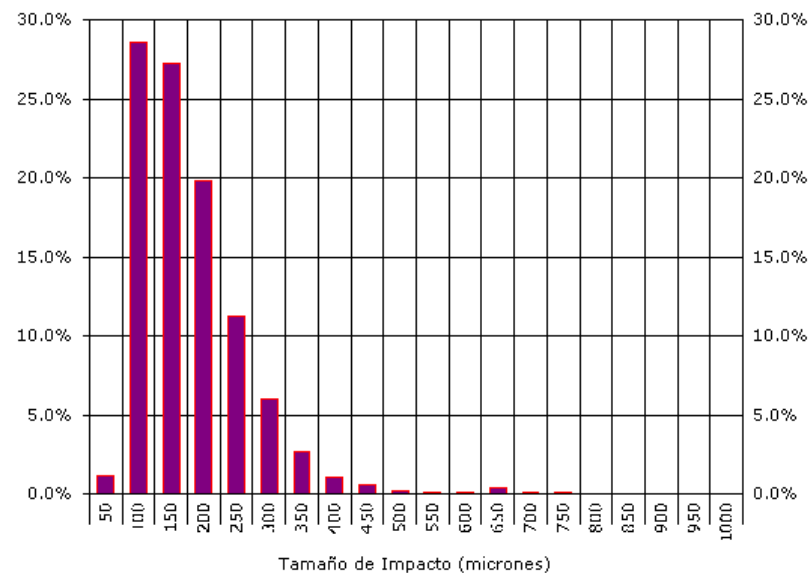
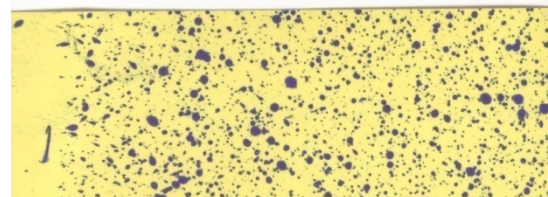


# Research Results: Max Birney, KS

## RA droplet distribution (NMD) 1 gpa

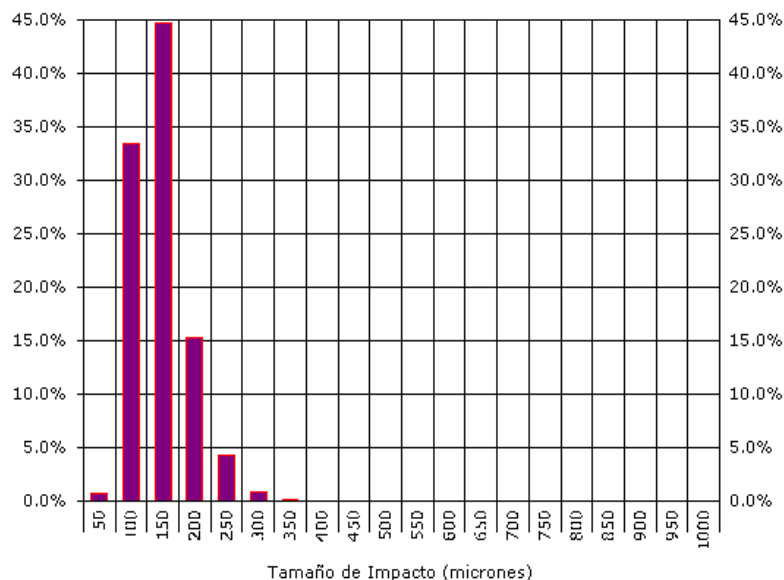


## “C” droplet distribution (NMD) 1 gpa

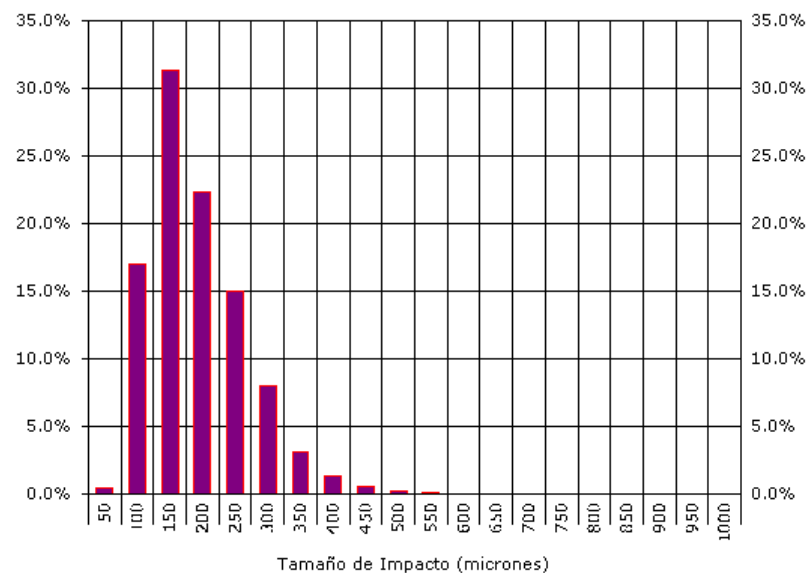
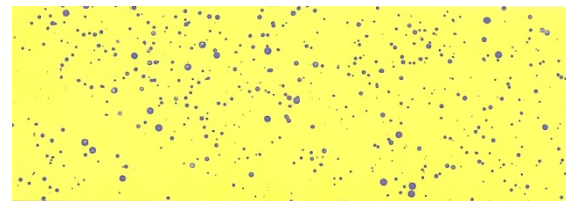


# Research Results: Wakarusa, IN

## (ES) droplet distribution (NMD) 1 gpa



## “C” droplet distribution (NMD) 2 gpa



# Research Results: Yield

- Wheat in Kansas
  - No differences among application, volume types
- Soybeans in Mississippi
  - 10 bu/A increase with Headline
    - No differences among application volume, type
- Corn in Mississippi
  - 40 to 55 bu/A increase with Headline compared to untreated
- Corn in Illinois
  - 50 bu/A yield increase with Headline
    - No differences among application volume, type



# Discussion

## Optimizing Aerial Application

### ■ Calibration

- Nozzles

- Number
- Angle & deflection
- Wear

- Screens

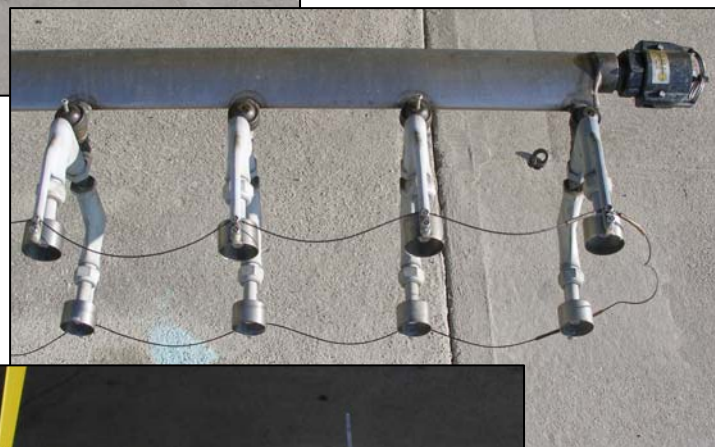
- Pressure

- Leaks

- Swath width

### ■ Electrostatic and Rotary Atomizers

- Each has a place



# Discussion

## Optimizing Aerial Application

### ■ Fly-ins

- More of them with greater intensity
  - Smaller groups
  - More passes
  - Greater level of education and stewardship
- Example: Nebraska Aviation Trades Association
  - Largest number of aircraft participated in 2008 Operation Safe than any other year

(Alan Corr, NATA Operation Safe coordinator)



# Future Research: Delivery Optimization



## ← Equilibrium surface tension (EST)

Information on wettability of spray fluids

## Dynamic surface tension (DST) →

Explains how quickly spray droplets increase surface area

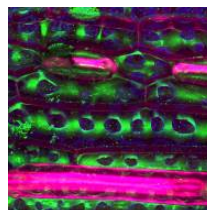
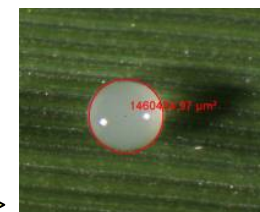


## ← Contact angle (CA)

Information of how a droplet wets the plant surface

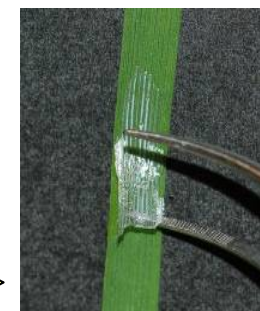
## Microscopy – Spreading / Deposit →

Microscopic measurement of the dried droplet area in relation to applied droplet and characterisation of deposit



## ← Confocal Fluorescence Microscopy

Influence of adjuvants on uptake of fluorescent substances.



## Uptake measurement →

Cellulose Acetate in combination with LC-MS-MS



## ← Rain-Fastness

Model system in the lab for screening

## Rheology (viscosity properties) →

Viscosity measurement of formulations and spray solutions





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