

4. **AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS NO. 2—Revised 1975**

Chemical Application Record

FARM: _____
 FIELD: _____ ACRES: _____
 SOIL TYPE: _____
 CROP: _____ VARIETY: _____
 CROP LAST YEAR: _____
 NAME OF FIRM OR APPLICATOR: _____

FERTILIZATION: _____
 DATE HARVESTED: _____
 YIELD: _____
 NOTES: _____

RECORD EACH APPLICATION OF EACH CHEMICAL TO THIS FIELD	APPLICATION NO. ()	APPLICATION NO. ()	APPLICATION NO. ()	APPLICATION NO. ()	APPLICATION NO. ()
1. DATE (DAY, MONTH, YEAR)					
2. ACRES TREATED					
3. CHEMICAL USED					
4. FORMULATION					
5. ADDITIVES					
6. CARRIER USED					
7. TOTAL AMOUNT APPLIED					
8. METHOD OF APPLICATION					
9. EQUIPMENT USED					
10. STAGE OF CROP GROWTH					
11. PURPOSE OF APPLICATION (NAME OF WEED, INSECT, DISEASE, OR OTHER REASON)					
12. STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT OF WEEDS, INSECTS, DISEASE					
13. SOIL CONDITIONS (WET, DRY, CLODDY, ETC.)					
14. TEMPERATURE					
15. TIME OF DAY					
16. WIND (DIRECTION AND SPEED)					
17. CLOUD COVER					
18. EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT					
19. REMARKS					

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
 DOCUMENTS
 DEC 31 1998
 ST. PAUL CAMPUS LIBRARIES

INSTRUCTIONS

This form can be used for recording pesticide applications for weed, insect, or disease control to a particular field during a growing season. Custom applicators in Minnesota are required to keep records for at least 1 year. Farmers may find the record useful for evaluating results and planning future chemical treatments.

Number the applications consecutively in the column headings. If you make more than five treatments to a field, continue the record on a second sheet.

1. Date--fill in the date of treatment.
2. Acres treated--indicate total acreage treated.
3. Chemical used--give trade names and common names of active ingredients. If a mixture is used, list all ingredients.
4. Formulation--liquid (L), wettable powder (WP), granules (G), dust (D), soluble powder (SP), or pellets (P). Indicate whether amine or ester form for phenoxy herbicides.
5. Additives--indicate type and amount of any additives such as oils, spreaders, stickers, wetting agents, detergents, or other adjuvants.
6. Carrier--specify water, oil, fertilizer or other carrier used. If fertilizer, give form and analysis.
7. Total amount applied--list total amount (pounds, quarts, gallons) of formulation used on the total acreage treated.
8. Method of application--broadcast, band, preplant, preemergence, postemergence, directed and method of incorporation, if any, and implement used.
9. Equipment--planter attachment, high clearance sprayer, fertilizer applicator, aircraft, etc.
10. Stage of crop growth--use height in inches, number of leaves or other generally used description (tasseling, flowering, heading, etc.).
11. Purpose of application--give specific names of weeds, insects, or diseases.
12. Stage of development of weeds, insects, diseases--height of weeds, number of leaves; adult, larvā, or nymph stage of insect; degree of infestation or percentage of plants infected.
13. Soil conditions--describe the soil conditions at time of treatment.

14. Temperature--self-explanatory.
15. Time of day--self-explanatory.
16. Wind--self-explanatory.
17. Cloud cover--self-explanatory.
18. Effectiveness--indicate good, fair, or poor. It is advisable to leave some untreated check strips.
19. Remarks--record any other observations you think are important.

FOLLOW THE KEYS TO PESTICIDE SAFETY

READ THE LABEL ON EACH PESTICIDE CONTAINER BEFORE EACH USE. Follow instructions; heed all cautions and warnings. Why read the label each time? Because the chemical nature of pesticides and their uses vary greatly. Each time you use a pesticide, you should refresh your mind on the material's specific uses.

APPLY PESTICIDES ONLY AS DIRECTED. Apply them only to the crops specified, in amounts specified, and at times specified in label instructions, or by agricultural authorities.

STORE PESTICIDES IN THEIR ORIGINAL, LABELED CONTAINERS. Keep them out of the reach of children and irresponsible people. They cannot be properly identified unless they are in original, labeled containers. Lock pesticides in a shed away from feed, seed, and other farm supplies. See Agricultural Chemicals Fact Sheet No. 1, "Fire Hazards of Stored Pesticides."

DISPOSE OF EMPTY CONTAINERS SAFELY. It is virtually impossible to remove all pesticides from a container. The following procedure is recommended:

1. Empty container into the spray tank and allow the container to drain in a vertical position into the tank for 30 seconds.
2. Add water (or other diluent) to refill the pesticide container 20 to 25 percent full.
3. Rinse container thoroughly, pour contents into the spray tank and allow container to drain in a vertical position for 30 seconds.
4. Dispose of the "empty" container by burying it in a supervised sanitary landfill. See Extension Folder 281, "Surplus Pesticide and Container Disposal."

Issued in furtherance of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Roland H. Abraham, Director of Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55108. We offer our programs and facilities to all people without regard to race, creed, color, sex, or national origin.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA



3 1951 D01 623 869 1