



Figure 5.9.2 Temperature/Relative Humidity relationship showing safe and unsafe meteorological conditions for spraying undiluted aqueous formulations and diluted formulations

CAUTION: If you are in the 'safe' part of the graph on a morning when it is cool and the air is dry, monitor the temperature and humidity constantly, and be ready to shut down operations at short notice. As the dry air warms up, its ability to hold moisture (known as the *vapor pressure deficit*) will increase dramatically, and spraying of aqueous formulations will be compromised. Because all Foray/DiPel formulations are manufactured to be resistant to evaporation, the most common reason for shutting down spray operations during the day is vertical movement of air in thermal convection cells, which form after the air close to the ground has been heated by the sun. Applications made under such conditions result in a highly variable coverage in the forest canopy, and significant (but highly dispersed) drift.

5.9.3 Rain & Dew

Formulation components of Foray/DiPel provide good weatherability of spray deposits, particularly with undiluted applications. However, rainfall (1/10" or more) within several hours after spray application can reduce the biological activity of the spray deposit. It is recommended that a 6 hour period free of precipitation be allowed for the spray deposit to dry and adhere to the foliage. Foray/DiPel should not be applied when rain is forecast within six hours. However, once Foray/DiPel deposits are dry, it is difficult to dislodge the droplets from the foliage surface.

If early morning dew (or previous night's rainfall) is sufficient to wet the foliage to the point of run-off, it is advisable to wait for a mild breeze or for warmer temperatures to dry the surface of the foliage before starting to spray. A small amount of foliage wetness (which does not produce run-off) will not affect the quality of the spray. However, if rainfall is forecast, ensure that the spray deposit has adequate time to dry before any precipitation. In general, 6 hours drying/feeding time is considered as adequate.