

Insecticides Formulation And Their Application

MZM

A **pesticide/insecticide formulation** is a mixture of chemicals which effectively controls a pest. Formulating a pesticide involves processing it to improve its storage, handling, safety, application, or effectiveness.

Some Formulations^{2,3}

| | |
|------|------------------------------|
| A | Aerosol |
| B | Bait |
| D | Dust |
| DF | Dry flowable |
| E,EC | Emulsifiable concentrate |
| FL | Flowable |
| G | Granule |
| M | Microencapsulated |
| P | Pellet |
| RTU | Ready-to-use |
| SP | Soluble powder |
| ULV | Ultra-low-volume concentrate |
| WP | Wettable powder |
| WDG | Water-dispersible granule |

Table I. Pesticide Formulations.

| DRY | LIQUID | OTHER |
|---|---|---|
| Dusts Granular Wettable Powder Soluble Powder Pellets Feed formulations Baits Fertilizer Combinations Water Dispersable Granule (WDG) Dry Flowable (DF) | Emulsifiable Concentrates (ECs) Ultra Low Volume (ULV) Tech Concentrates Flowables MECs Aerosols Liquified gas/Fumigants Solutions Paints | Controlled Release Repellents Attractants Collars & tags Impregnated products Predator control devices Animal Systemics (oral, dermal,injectable, implant, feed additive) |

The pesticide formulation is a **mixture of active and inert ingredients**. An active ingredient is a substance that prevents, kills, or repels a pest

Synergists are a type of active ingredient that enhance another active ingredient's ability to kill the pest. For example, insecticides containing the active ingredient **pyrethrins** often contain **piperonyl butoxide** as a synergist.

Inert ingredients may aid in the application of the active ingredient and include **solvents, carriers, adjuvants** etc.

Pesticide Label



Parts of a Pesticide Label

- **Type of Formulation:** information on the formulation may be included on label, often as a part of the brand name; abbreviated form (e.g., WP or EC) generally used

Pounce

3.2 EC Insecticide

EPA REG. NO. 279-3014 EPA Est. 279-

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

| | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| *Permethrin** |38.4% |
| INERT INGREDIENTS:*** |61.6% |
| | 100.0% |

*(3-Phenoxyphenyl)methyl (±) cis-trans 3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate
**cis/trans ratio: Max. 55% (±) cis and min. 45% (±) trans
***Contains xylene range aromatic solvents.

Contains 3.2 pounds permethrin per gallon.
U.S. Patent No. 4,024,163



Insecticide Application Equipment

Common Sprayer Types

Hydraulic sprayer



Hand atomizer sprayer



Knapsack sprayer



Wheelbarrow sprayer



Insecticide Application Equipment

Common dusters

Hand Rotary Duster



Manual Powder Duster and Shaker Applicator

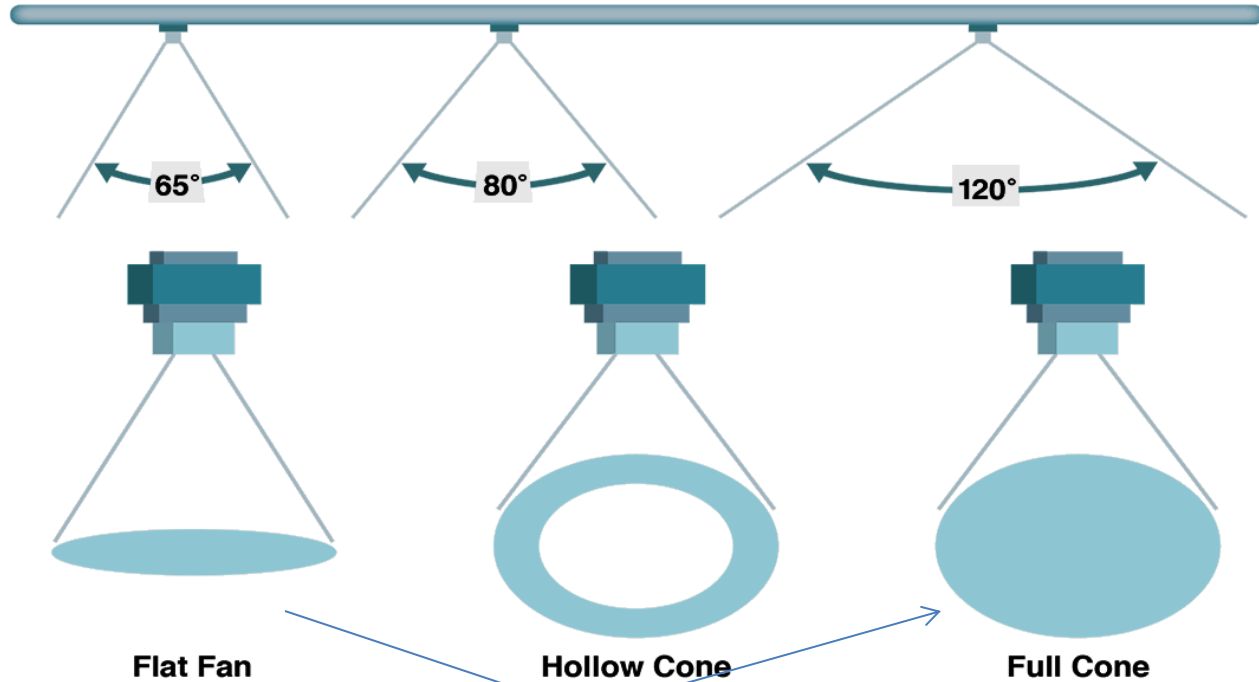
Viller's power rotary duster



Backpack Granule Spreader

Insecticide Application Equipment

Common Nozzle Types

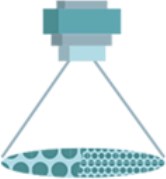
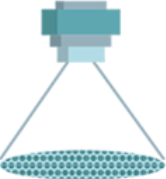


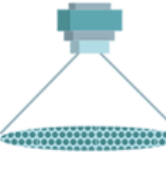
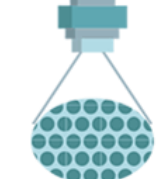
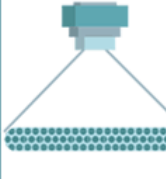
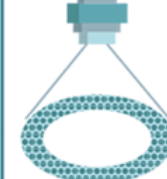


The nozzle tips look like this:



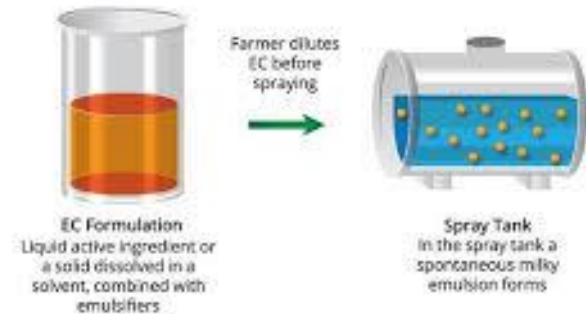
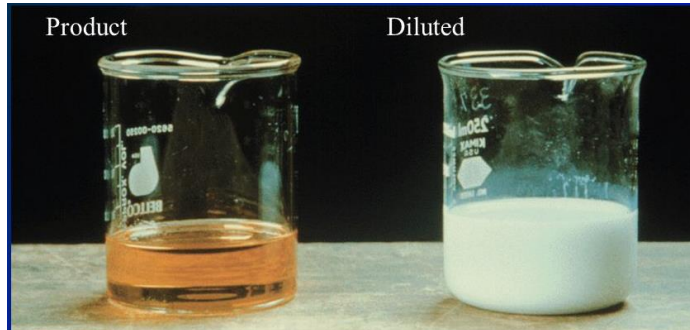
Insecticide Application Equipment

Nozzle Selection

| Nozzle Guide for Broadcast Spraying | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| | Extended Range Flat Fan | Standard Flat Fan | Drift Guard Flat Fan | Twin Flat Fan | Turbo Flood Wide Angle | Wide Angle Full Core | Flood Nozzle Wide Angle | Raindrop Hollow Cone |
| Herbicides | | | | | | | | |
| Soil-incorporated Pre-emerge | Good Very Good (at low pressure) | Good | Very Good Very Good | | Very Good Very Good | Very Good Very Good | Good | Good Good |
| Post-emerge Contact Post-emerge Systemic | Good Very Good (at low pressure) | Good Good | Very Good | Very Good | Very Good | | | Good |
| Fungicides | | | | | | | | |
| Contact Systemic | Very Good Very Good (at low pressure) | Good | Very Good | | Very Good | | | |
| Insecticides | | | | | | | | |
| Contact Systemic | Good Very Good (at low pressure) | Good | Very Good | Very Good | Very Good | | | |

The most common type of nozzle used in agriculture is the fan nozzle. A fan nozzle is widely used for spraying insecticides and fungicides — both for banding (over and between rows) and for broadcast applications.

Numerical Calculations for Preparing Insecticide Solutions



Total Quantity of Poison

$$TQP = \frac{Dose}{Formulation} + 100$$

Total Quantity of Spray(able) Material

$$TQSM = \frac{Dose}{Concentration} + 100$$

Assignment:

(Solve these numericals on a single page and submit it as photo/pdf to your CR/GR till tomorrow 08-05-2020. Write your name and registration number as file name)

Numerical 1:

Calculate the dose (per acre) of Imidacloprid 25WP with a concentration of 0.8 % and TQSM of 50 liters. What would be the TQP used for one acre?

Numerical 2:

Calculate TQP and TQSM of Actara (Thiamethoxam) 2.5 WP against sucking insect pests of tomato crop. Recommended dose of this insecticide is 200 mL active ingredient with a concentration of 0.08%.

Numerical 3:

You have to spray formulation Karate (Lambda-cyhalothrin 5% EC) on your cotton crop against armyworm on one acre area. Recommended dose of this product against armyworm is 200 mL per acre with a concentration of 0.05%. Calculate TQP and TQSM.