

14. Sterrett, J.P. and R.A. Creager. 1977. *A miniature pressure injector for deciduous woody seedlings and branches*. HortScience 12(2): 156-158.
15. Wilson, C.L., R.A. Spotts and C.R. Semer, IV. 1977. *New injection equipment and fungicide for Dutch elm disease control*. Plant Dis. Rprtr. (In press).
15. May, Curtis. 1941. *Methods for tree injection*. Trees 4:7,10-12,14,16.
16. McCoy, R.E. 1972. *Remission of lethal yellowing in coconut palm treated with tetracycline antibiotics*. Plant Dis. Rprtr. 56:1019-1921.
17. McCoy, R.E. 1974. *Techniques for treatment of palm trees with antibiotics*. Proc. Fla. State Hort. Soc. 87:537-540.

Supplemental Literature

1. Anon. 1972. *A new method to combat tree diseases*. USDA For. Serv., N.E. For. Expt. Sta., Upper Darby, PA, Photo Story No. 19, 4 p.
2. Baumgardt, John P. 1975. *Protect your shade and ornamental trees with chemicals that work from the inside out*. Grounds Maint. 10(11):28-30.
3. Clifford, D.R., P. Gendle and E.A. Fribbins. 1976. *Formulations for the control of Dutch elm disease*. Pestic. Sci. 7:91-96.
4. Collison, R.C., J.D. Harlan and Morgan P. Sweeney. 1932. *Direct tree injection in the study of tree nutrition problems*. N.Y. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. Bul. No. 192, 36 p.
5. Craighead, F.C. and R.A. St. George. 1938. *Experimental work with the introduction of chemicals into the sap stream of trees for the control of insects*. J. Forestry 36:26-34.
6. Delange, J.H. 1974. *A trunk injector for the application of growth regulators to citrus trees*. Agroplantae 6:17, 18.
7. Filer, T.H., Jr. 1973. *Pressure apparatus for injecting chemicals into trees*. Plant Dis. Rprtr. 57:338-341.
8. Goff, E.S. 1897. *The application of artificial root pressure on recently transplanted trees*. Annu. Rpt. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. 14:272-282.
9. Gregory, G.F., T.W. Jones and P. McWain. 1971. *Injection of benomyl into elm, oak, and maple*. USDA For. Serv. Res. Paper NE-232, 9 p.
10. Helburg, Lawrence B., Michael E. Schomaker and Ronald A. Morrow. 1973. *A new trunk injection technique for systemic chemicals*. Plant Dis. Rprtr. 57:513,514.
11. Helton, A.W. and K.G. Rohrbach. 1966. *Translocation of twelve fungicidal compounds injected into trees of Prunus domestica*. Phytopathology 56:933-939.
12. Jaynes, Richard A. and Neal K. Van Alfen. 1974. *Control of American chestnut blight by trunk injection with methyl-2-benzimidazole carbamate (MBC)*. Phytopathology 64:1479-1480.
13. Kadman, A. and A. Cohen. 1974. *A rapid method for curing chlorotic avocado trees*. Yearb. Calif. Avocado Soc. 56:159-165.
14. Kondo, E.S. 1972. *A method for introducing water-soluble chemicals into mature elms*. Can. For. Serv., Dept. Environ. Inform. Rpt. O-X-171, 11 p.
18. Pinkas, Y., E. Shabi, Z. Solel and A. Cohen. 1973. *Infiltration and translocation of thaibendazole in apple trees by means of a pressure injection technique*. Phytopathology 63:1166-1168.
19. Prasad, R. and D. Travnick. 1973. *Translocation of benomyl in elm (Ulmus americana L.)*. V. Distribution patterns in mature trees following trunk injection under high pressures. Chem. Contr. Res. Inst., Can. For. Serv., Dept. Environ. Inform. Rpt. CC-X-53.
20. Rogers, Harold T. 1975. *Tree injection*. Amer. Fruit Grower. 95(8):13-15.
21. Rumbold, C. 1915. *Methods of injecting trees*. Phytopathology 5:225-229.
22. _____ 1920. *Giving medicine to trees*. Amer. For. 26:359-263.
23. Sachs, R.M., W.P. Hackett and D. Weisser. 1973. *Soil and trunk injections of growth regulators*. HortScience 8(3):275 (Abstr.).
24. Schreiber, L.R. 1969. *A method for the injection of chemicals into trees*. Plant Dis. Rprtr. 53:764,765.
25. Schwarz, R.E. and S.P. Van Vuuren. 1971. *Decrease in fruit greening of sweet orange by trunk injection of tetracyclines*. Plant Dis. Rprtr. 55:747-750.
26. Shabi, E., Y. Pinkas and Z. Solel. 1974. *Distribution of benzimidazole fungicides following pressure injection into pear trees at several growth stages*. Phytopathology 64:963-966.
27. Smalley, E.B., C.J. Meyers, R.N. Johnson, B.C. Fluke, and R. Vieau. 1973. *Benomyl for practical control of Dutch elm disease*. Phytopathology 63:1239-1252.
28. Tehon, Leo R. and Homer L. Jacobs. 1939. *Experimental injection of hard maple saplings artificially infected with Verticillium Albo-Atrum R & R. Davey Tree Expert Co., Bul. 7. 31 p.*
29. Van Alfen, N.K. and G.S. Walton. 1974. *Pressure injection of benomyl and methyl-2-benzimidazole carbamate hydrochloride for control of Dutch elm disease*. Phytopathology 64:1231-1234.
30. Worley, R.E., R.H. Littrell and S.G. Polles. 1976. *Pressure trunk injection promising for pecan and other trees*. HortScience 11(6):590-591.

ABSTRACT

Potter, H.S. 1977. **Drift control**. Agrichemical Age 20(5): 20-21.

Drift can be a limiting factor in low-volume applications of fungicides. The problem lies in the high percentage of very fine drops that result with low-volume applications. The major factors affecting drop size are spray pressure, size of nozzle orifice, and orientation of the nozzle in the airstream. Spray additives such as foams and thickeners have been used with some success to control drop size.