

**SS-AGR-67 – “Floralta Limpograss (Hermathria Altissima)” – UF-IFAS  
revised February 2006.**

3. Avoid applications of chemicals prior to periods of anticipated heavy or sustained rainfall to minimize the potential contamination of surface water, groundwater, and ineffective control of target organisms.
4. Use integrated pest management (IPM) systems whenever possible, utilizing the most appropriate means of pest control including cultural, mechanical, biological, and chemical methods. Crop rotation and varietal resistance should be considered as a part of an integrated pest management system.
5. Use field scouting to determine when treatment threshold has been reached. Treatment thresholds for specific pests and crops are often available from local Florida Cooperative Extension Service offices.
6. Alternate pesticides of dissimilar mode of action or chemistry to reduce-target species resistance.
7. Select methods of application that will result in the least potential for runoff and leaching.

<b>OPERATION, SAFETY, AND MAINTENANCE</b>
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**The following items will be considered or followed (as appropriate):**

1. All pesticide applicators will be fully trained and licensed to apply restricted use pesticides in accordance with Federal and state laws. Training is available through the Florida Cooperative Extension Service and IFAS.
2. Before application of any herbicide, read the product label and follow all directions and precautions. Follow all directions and precautions listed on the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). The use of pesticides in a manner inconsistent with the label is illegal.
3. Use formulations that meet or exceed the soil leaching or runoff potential when leaching or runoff is potentially a problem. Refer to forms FL-CPA-13 through 17 for soil leaching and runoff characteristics.
4. Information on pesticide solubility, toxicity, degradation rates and adsorption rates, and site characteristics such as geology, soils, depth to water table, proximity to surface water, topography, and climate should be in the possession of the applicator before pesticides are applied.
5. Calibrate all application equipment at the beginning of the season and as needed throughout the application season.
6. Pesticides should not be applied prior to forecasted rainfall events or during windy conditions when wind drift is a concern.
7. Application equipment should be shut off when crossing turn rows adjacent to fields to avoid contamination of surface water bodies including field ditches, and to conserve chemical use.
8. Maintain application equipment in good working order to prevent accidental spills.
9. Base pesticide applications on the presence of a pest, not on an annual application schedule. If a pest is an endemic problem, pesticides may be applied as recommended by IFAS. Regularly conduct field scouting to determine when treatment thresholds have been reached.