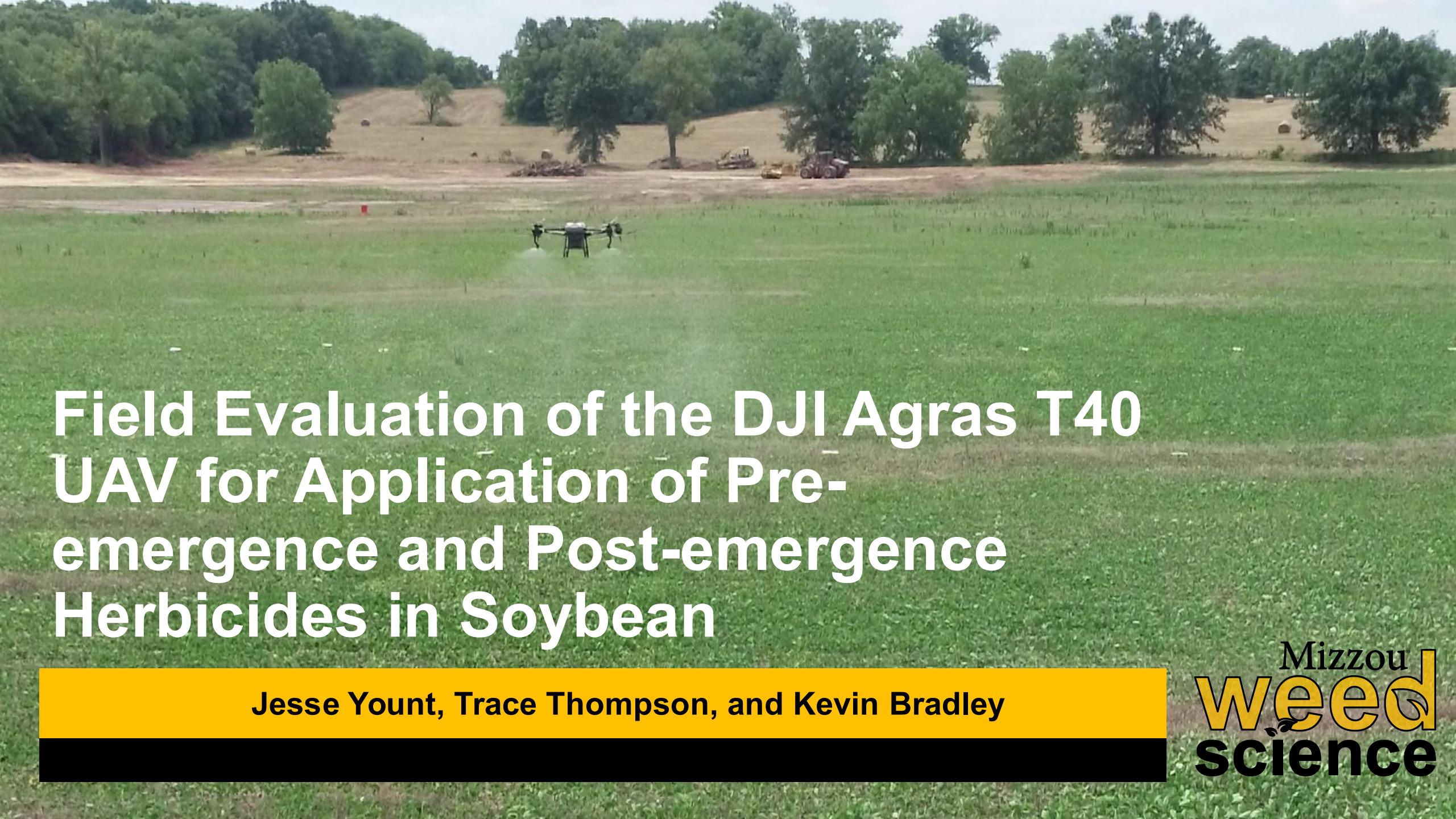


# What We've Learned About Spray Drone Performance with Herbicides in Missouri Cropping Systems



Jesse Yount and Kevin Bradley  
University of Missouri

A black and white photograph of a DJI Agras T40 UAV flying over a green soybean field. The drone is positioned in the upper left quadrant of the frame, facing towards the center. In the background, there is a line of trees and a small farm building. The field is a mix of green and brown, indicating different growth stages or treated areas.

# Field Evaluation of the DJI Agras T40 UAV for Application of Pre- emergence and Post-emergence Herbicides in Soybean

Jesse Yount, Trace Thompson, and Kevin Bradley

Mizzou  
**weed**  
science

# UAV vs. Ground Sprayer

## Post-emergence Herbicide Experiment

UAV: DJI Agras T40

- 3 Gallons per Acre (GPA)
- Extra Coarse (2023) / Very Coarse (2024) nozzle settings
- 16 mph
- 10 ft height
- 33 ft swath



Ground Sprayers:

Case IH 3340/John Deere 4830/Rogator RG 900

- 15 or 20 GPA
- MR110-10 Combo-jet; Teejet 11005; Twinjet 11005; John Deere PSLDMQ2006
- ~10 mph
- 3 ft height
- 100 ft swath





-60   -55   -50

-40

-30

-20

-10

0

10

20

30

40

50

55

60

70

90

-60   -55   -50

-40

-30

-20

-10

0

10

20

30

40

50

55

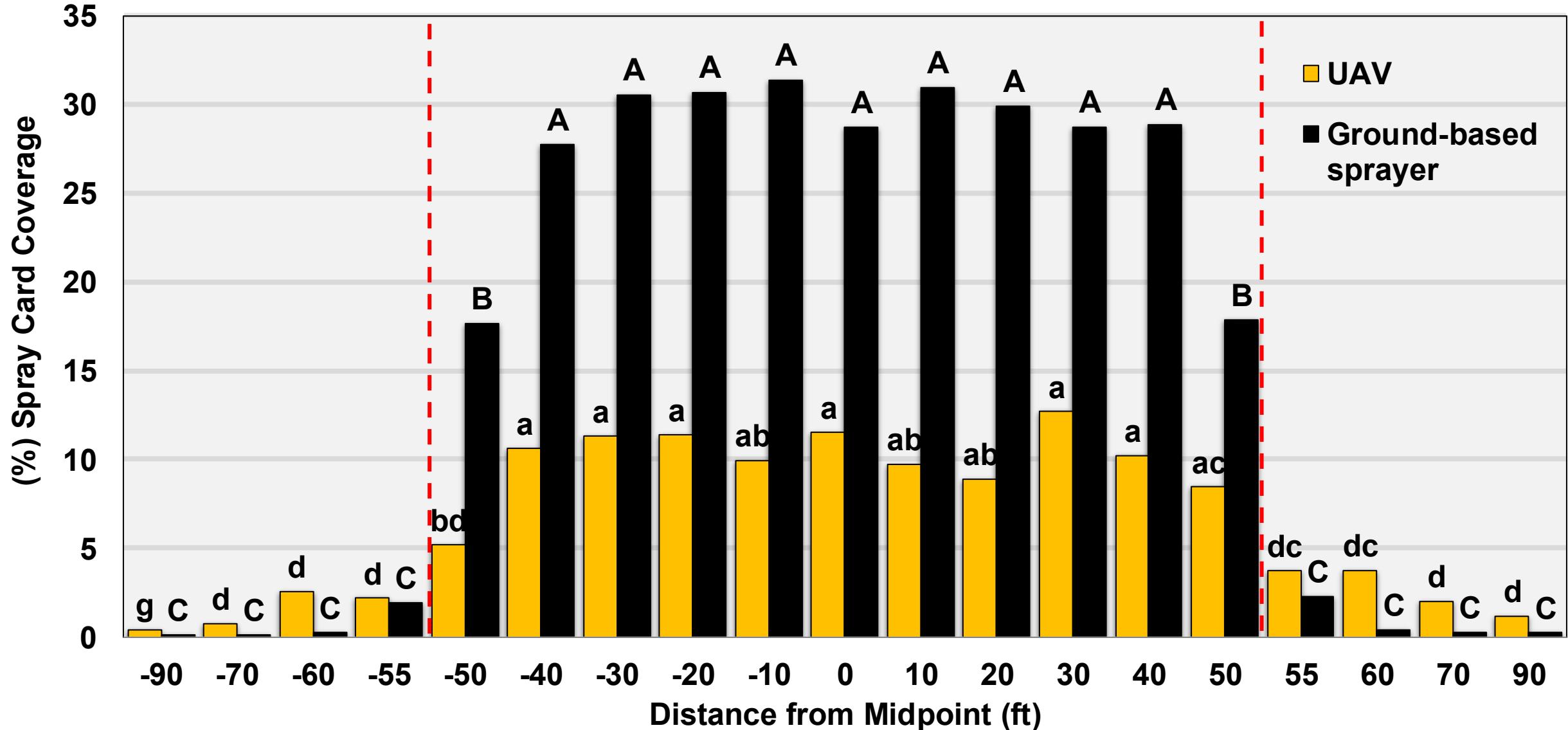
60

70

90

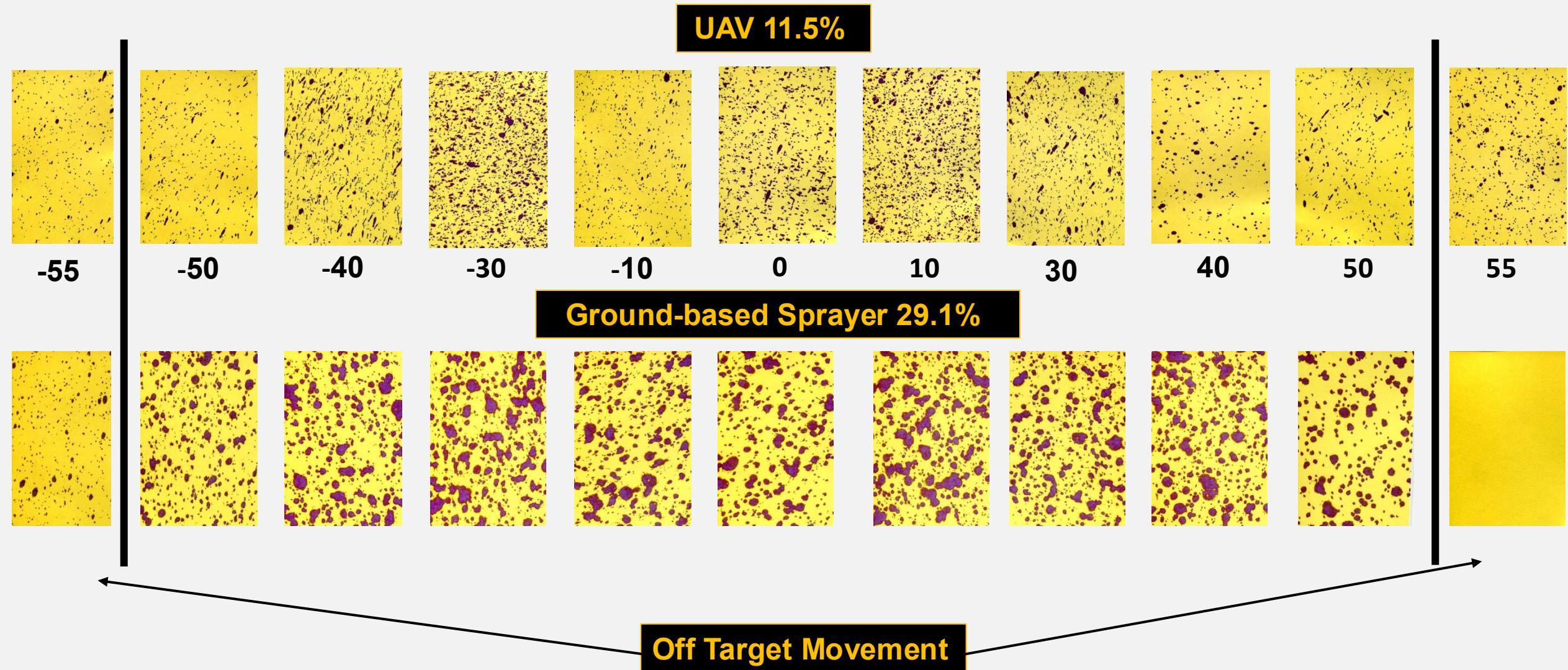
# Spray Coverage & Uniformity Following Application with the T40 UAV vs. Ground Sprayer

(results combined across 4 locations in 2023 and 2024)



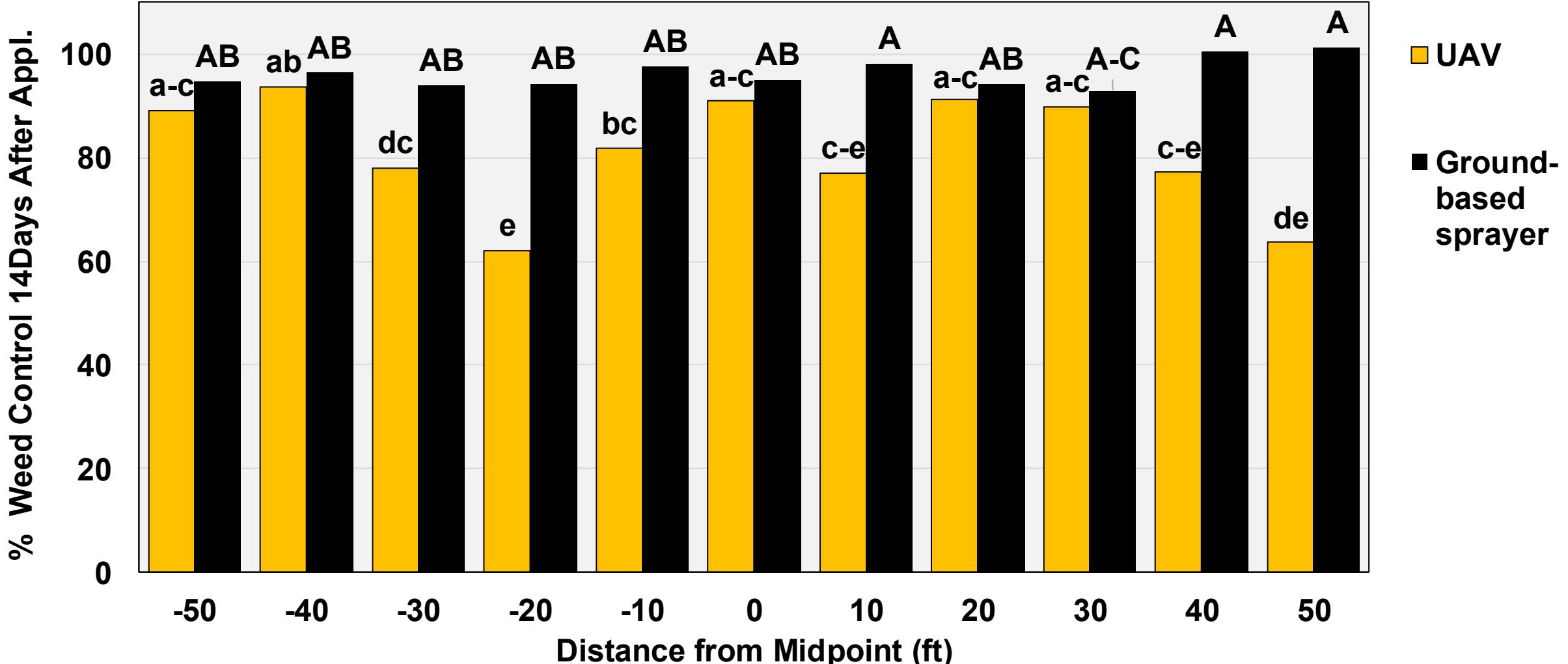
\*Bars within a category followed by the same uppercase or lowercase letters are not different, LSD=0.05.

# Representative Spray Card Coverage Along the Swath Width



# Weed Control 14 Days After Application with the T40 UAV vs. Ground Sprayer

(results combined across 4 locations in 2023 and 2024)



\*Bars within a category followed by the same uppercase or lowercase letters are not different, LSD=0.05.

# UAV vs. Ground Sprayer: Pre-emergence Herbicide Experiment

## Individual plots:

- 25 ft wide x 200 ft long
- 4 replications of each treatment
- Three site-years

## PRE Herbicide Treatment:

- 6 fl ozs Zidua Pro / acre immediately after soybean planting

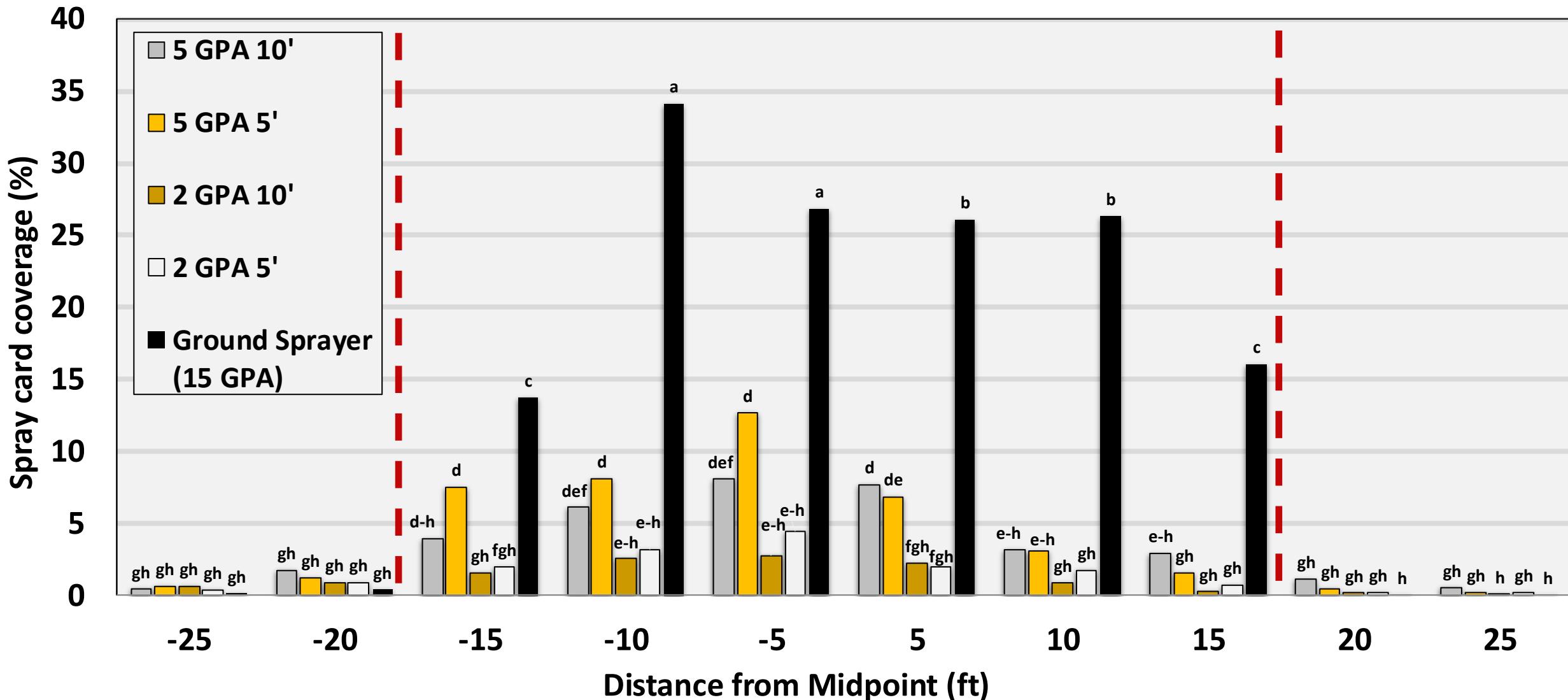
## UAV Treatments:

1. 2 GPA, 5' height
2. 2 GPA, 10' height
3. 5 GPA, 5' height
4. 5 GPA, 10' height

## Ground Sprayer Treatments:

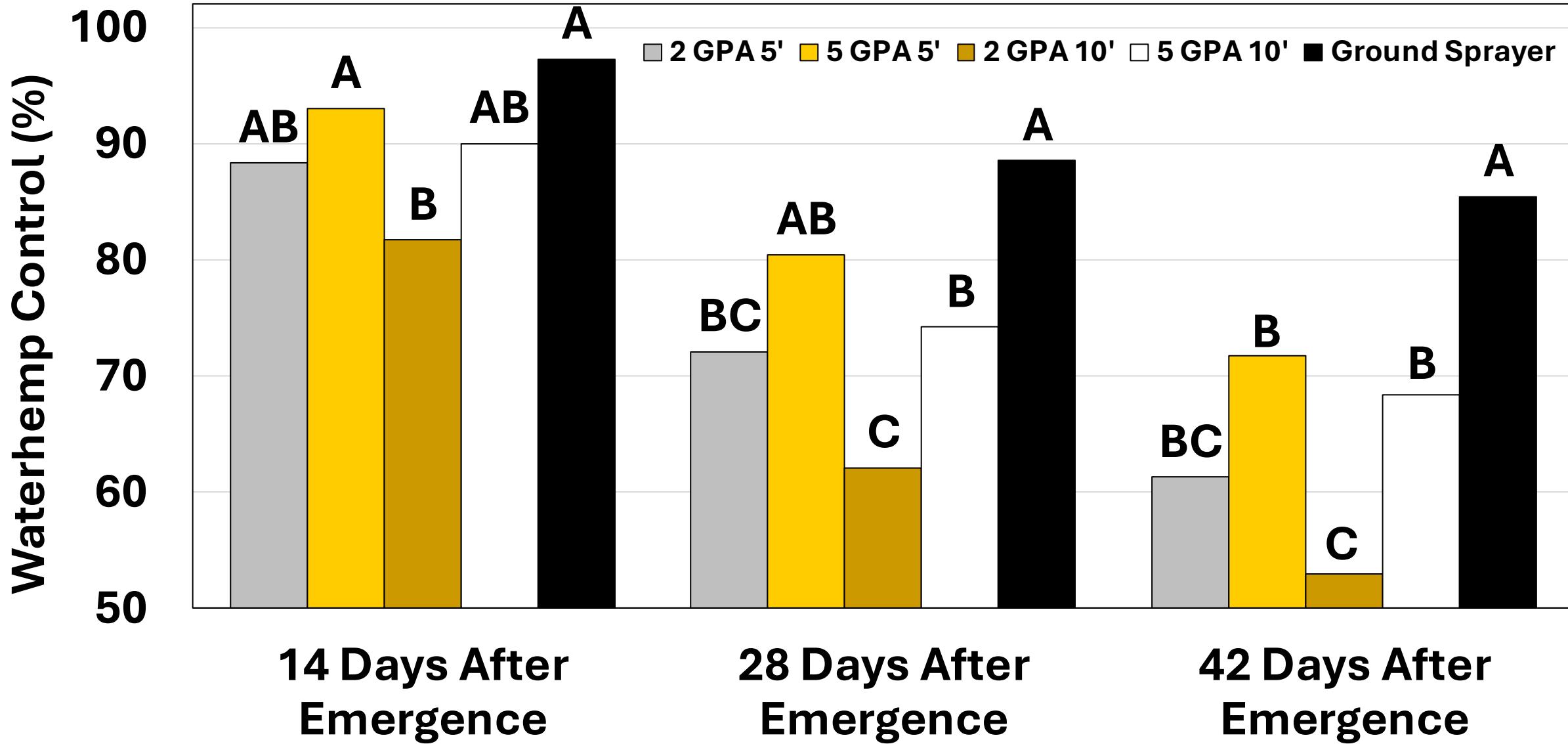
- Ground sprayer equipped with AIXR 11005 nozzles, calibrated to deliver 15 GPA at 8 mph and 27-inch boom height

# Spray Coverage by Treatment (Years combined)



\*Bars within location followed by the same lowercase letters are not different, LSD=0.05.

# Visual Waterhemp Control (Years Combined)



\*Bars within timing followed by the same uppercase letters are not different, LSD=0.05.

5 GPA 5'

2 GPA 10,

5 GPA 10,

NT

2 GPA 10'

GS

2 GPA 5'

5 GPA 5'

5 GPA 5'

# 5 GPA 10'

2 GPA 5',  
GS

NT

2 GPA 10'

5 GPA 5'  
2 GPA 10'

GS

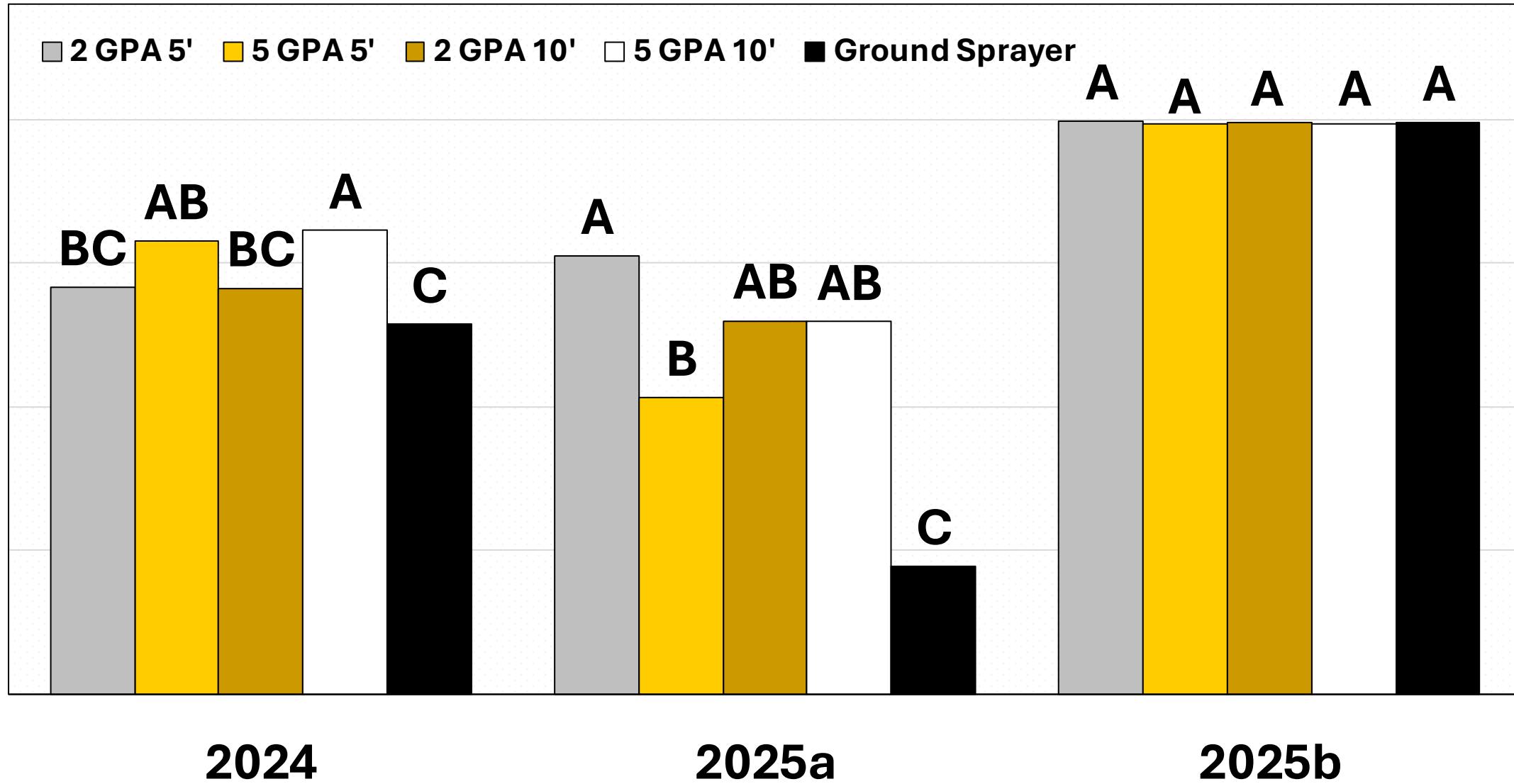
NT  
GPA 10'

14

# Using NDVI as a Measurement of Weed Control

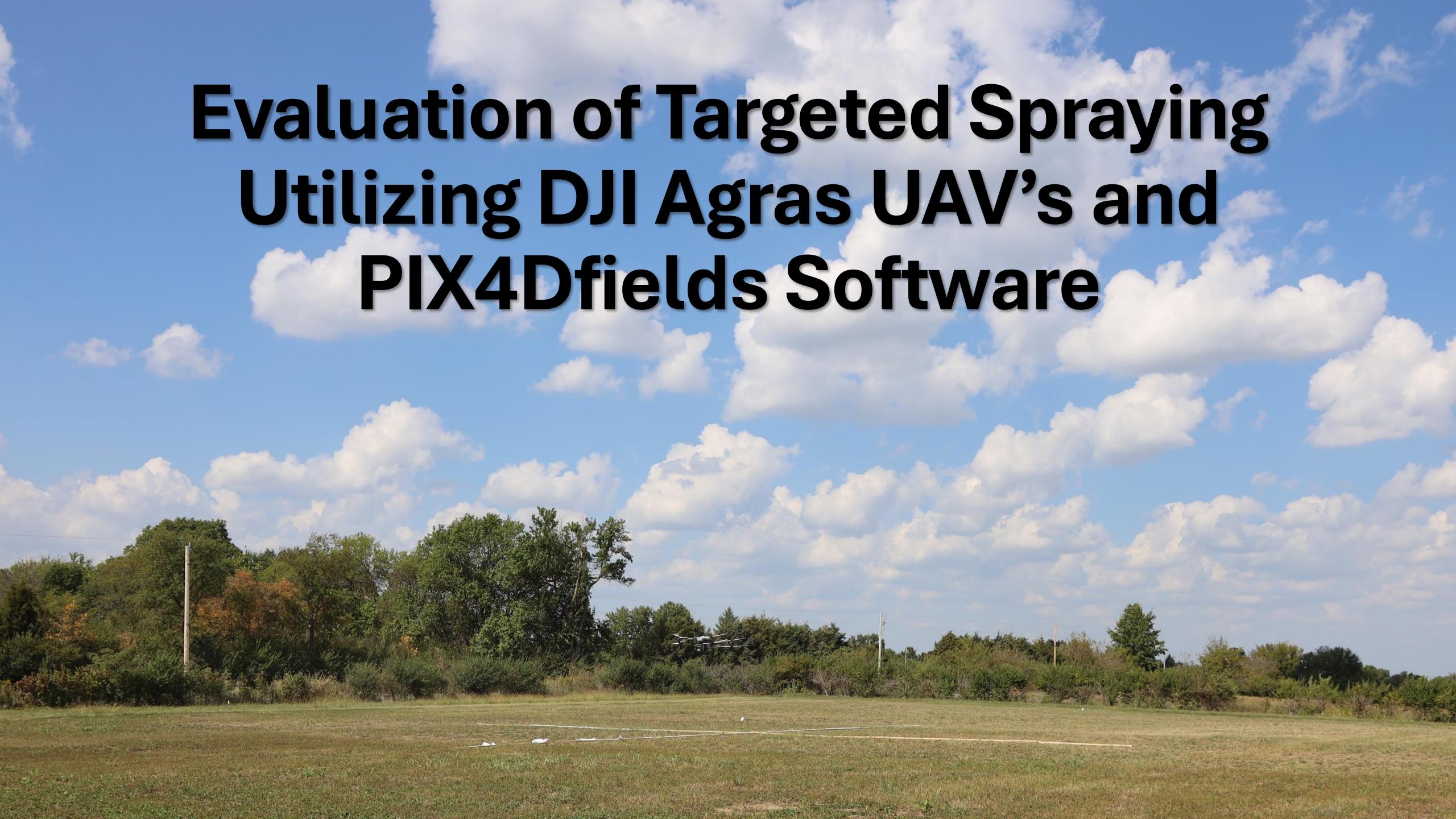
# NDVI Weed Control by Site-Year

Weed Control (% of NT NDVI)



\*Bars within site-year followed by the same uppercase letters are not different, LSD=0.05.

# **Evaluation of Targeted Spraying Utilizing DJI Agras UAV's and PIX4Dfields Software**



# Materials and Methods

## UAV Parameters:

- Models: DJI Agras T40 & T50
- Spray Volume: 3 GPA
- Spray Classification: coarse droplet
- Spray Height: 10 ft
- Speed: ~32 ft/s
- 28 ft target swath

## 5 Replications (5 Targets) for each DJI Agras UAV Model

- Each UAV model conducted 1 flight attempting to hit the 5 pre-determined targets in the field.



# Materials and Methods (continued)



- **PIX4Dfields**

- 2 ft PIX grid size
- UAV: DJI Mavic 3M

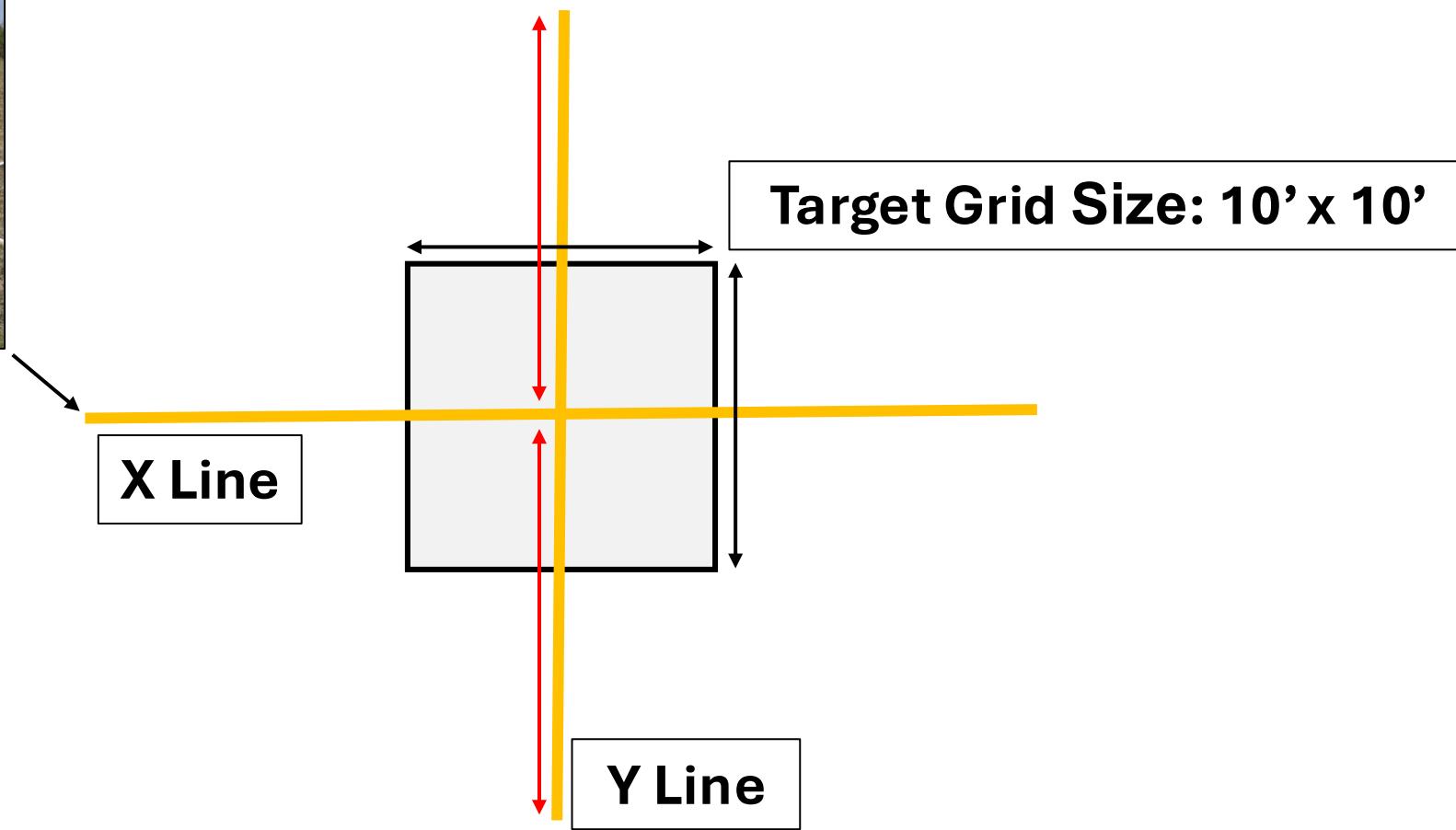
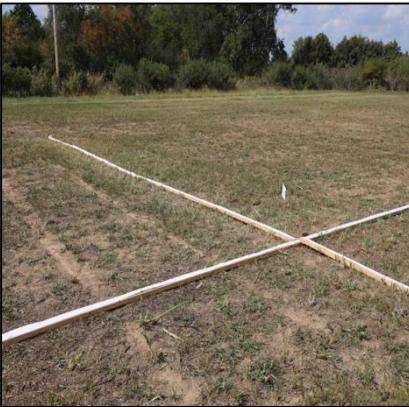
- **Paper**

- 3"x165' 1-Ply Bond Receipt Paper
- 0.3 % v/v Food Grade #1 Blue Dye

- **Data Analyzation**

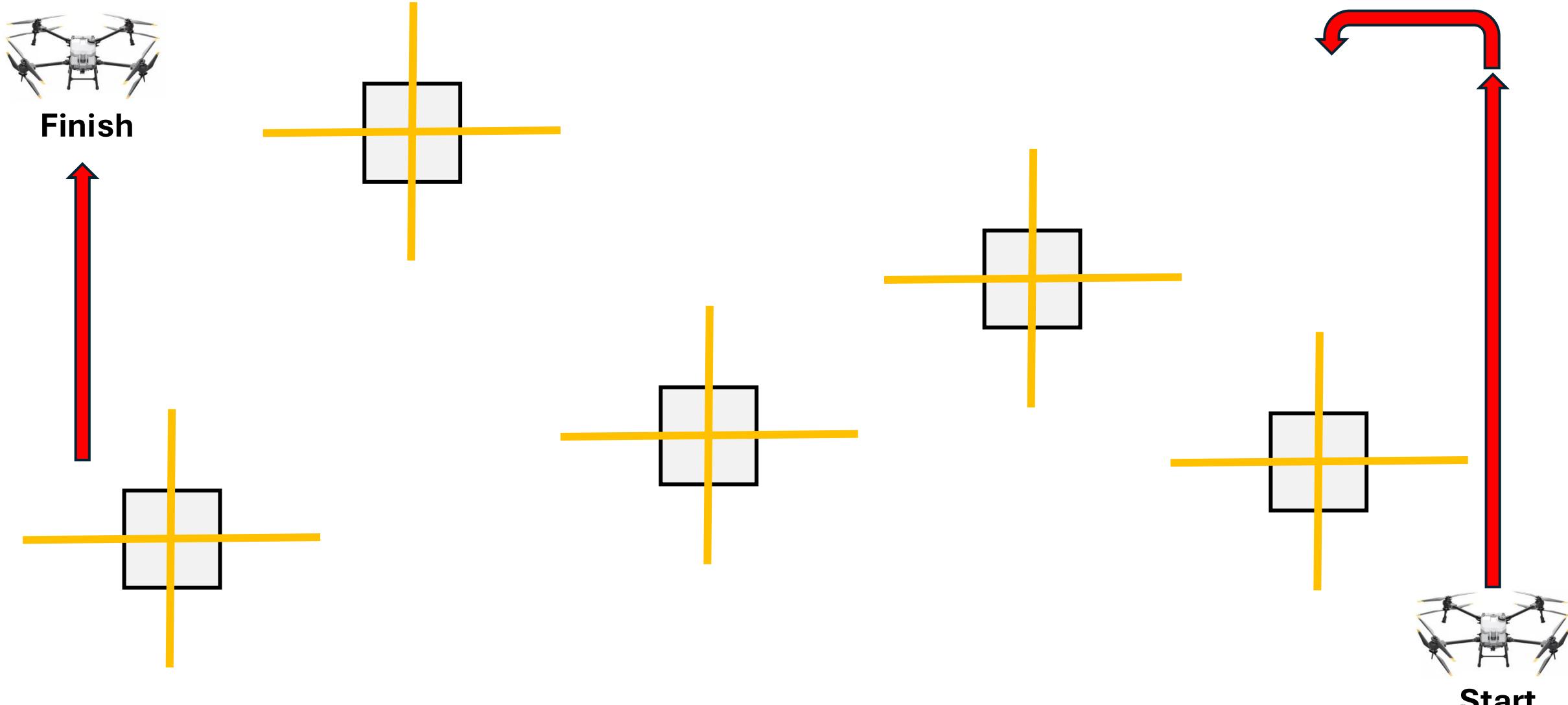
- Swath Gobbler
- R software, version 4.5.1

# Target Setup



**X/Y Lines: 40 ft in every direction from center (total 80 ft for one line)**

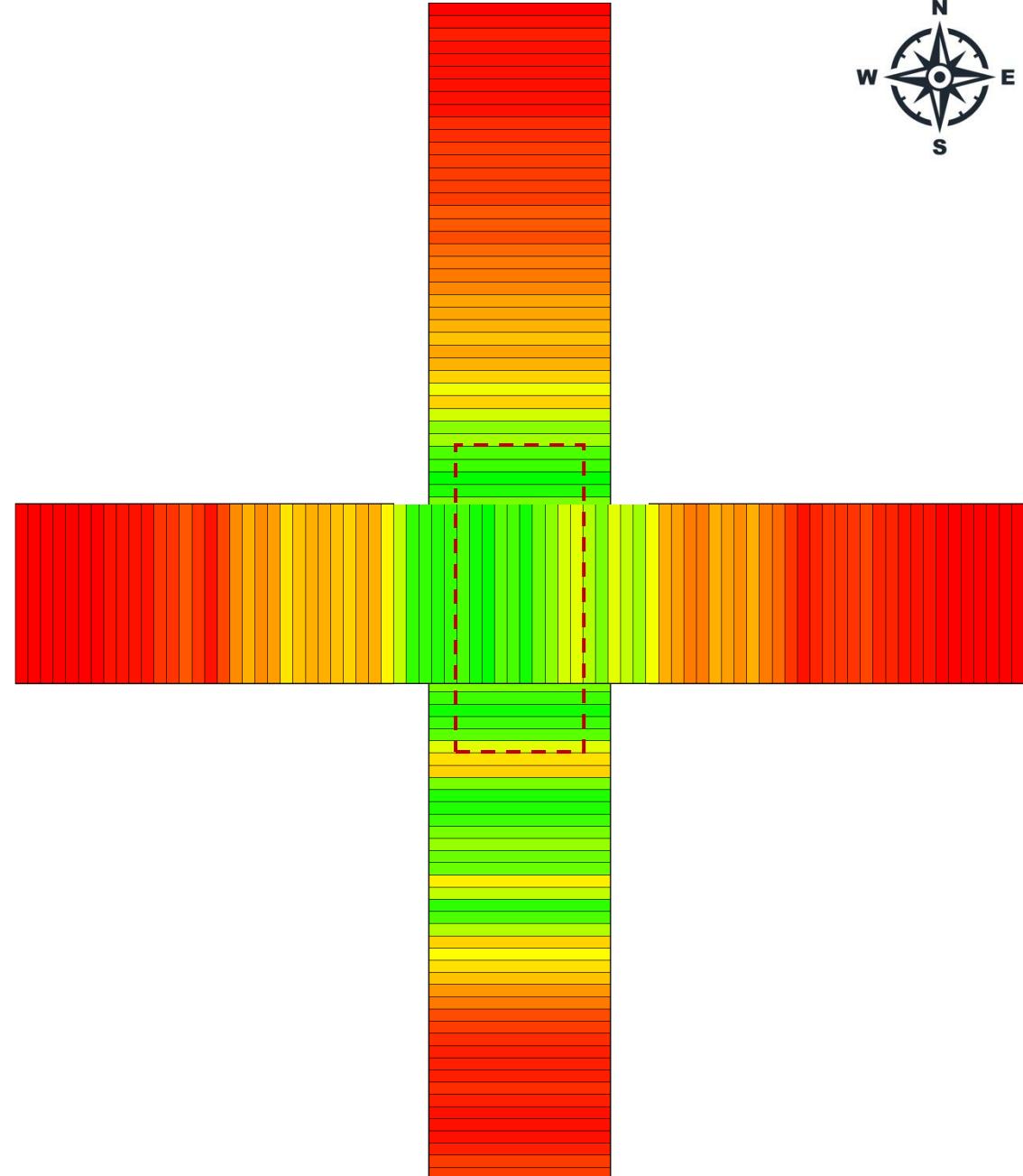
# Spray Area Layout



Spray Area: 200' x 200'

# Spray Coverage of a Targeted Area with the DJI Agras T40

- Data averaged across 5 target passes
- Each bar = 1 ft interval
- Dotted line represents 10 ft target area
- Wind out of the N during application (Avg = 2.2 mph; Max = 3.2 mph)
- Colors represent significant differences in coverage (green = highest, red = lowest)



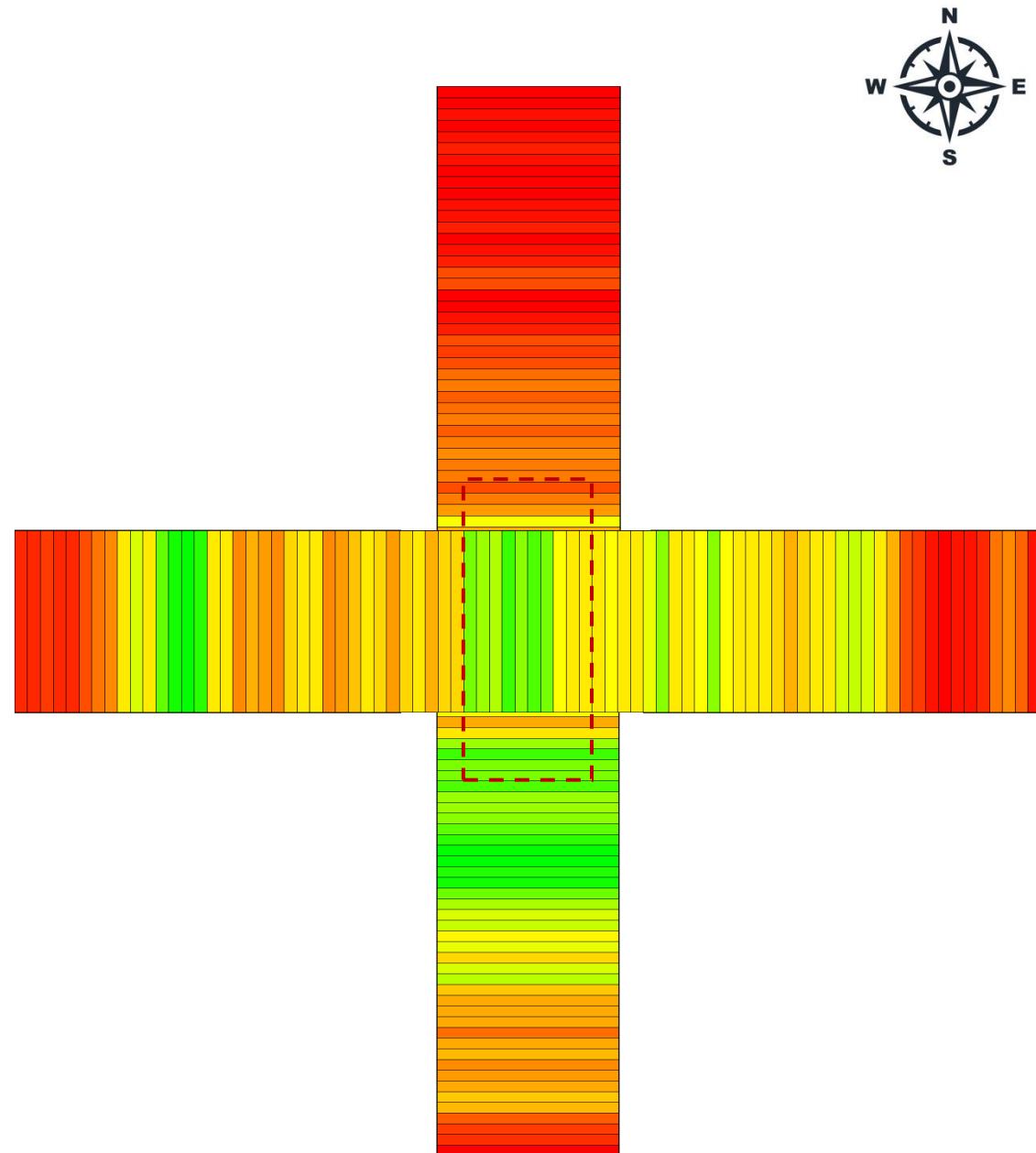
## Droplet Density of a Targeted Area with the DJI Agras T40

- Data averaged across 5 target passes
- Each bar = 1 ft interval
- Dotted line represents 10 ft target area
- Wind out of the N during application (Avg = 2.2 mph; Max = 3.2 mph)
- Colors represent significant differences in coverage (green = highest, red = lowest)



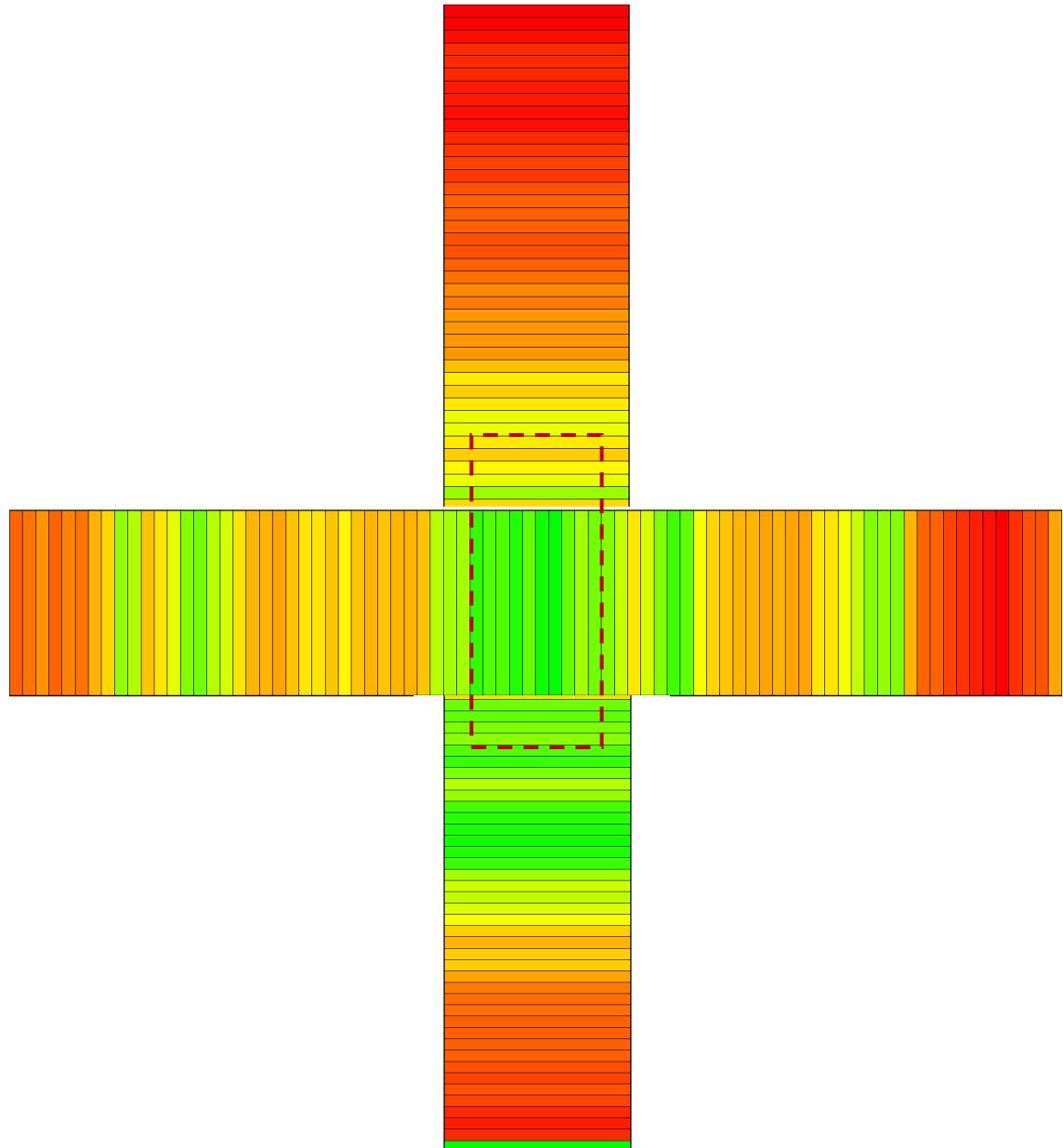
# Spray Coverage of a Targeted Area with the DJI Agras T50

- Data averaged across 5 target passes
- Each bar = 1 ft interval
- Dotted line represents 10 ft target area
- Wind out of the N during application (Avg = 2.5 mph; Max = 6.5 mph)
- Colors represent significant differences in coverage (green = highest, red = lowest)



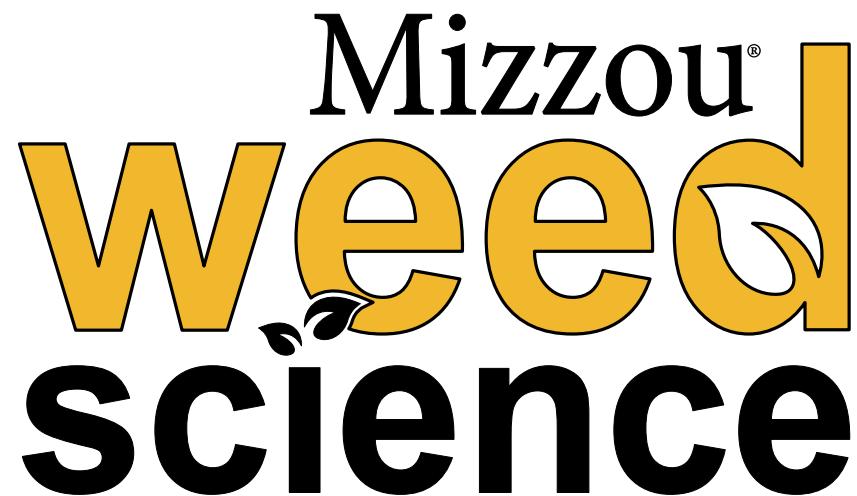
## Droplet Density of a Targeted Area with the DJI Agras T50

- Data averaged across 5 target passes
- Each bar = 1 ft interval
- Dotted line represents 10 ft target area
- Wind out of the N during application (Avg = 2.5 mph; Max = 6.5 mph)
- Colors represent significant differences in coverage (green = highest, red = lowest)



# Acknowledgements

- Rusty Lee
- Wayne Flanary
- Lyndon Brush
- Kurtz Aviation
- David Drewes
- Sam & Logan Dove
- Roy Cope



# Thoughts on Spray Drones from a Lowly Weed Scientist

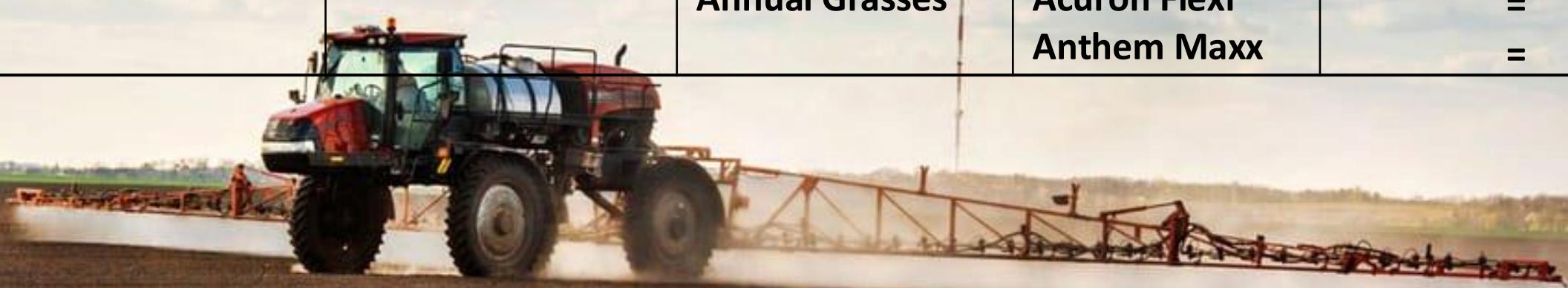
## Herbicides and Spray Drones

- 50+ years of research have taught us that carrier volume (GPA) and droplet size are important aspects of successful weed control.



# Review of Weed Science Literature Pertaining to the Effects of Carrier Volume on Pre-emergence Herbicide Performance

| Study                | Carrier Volumes Evaluated (GPA) | Weed(s) Evaluated          | Herbicide(s) Evaluated                 | Effect of Decreasing Carrier Volume on Weed Control |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|
| Borger et al. 2015   | 5, 8, 10                        | Ryegrass                   | Treflan                                | ↓   |
| Borger et al. 2013   | 3, 5, 7, 10, 15                 | Ryegrass                   | Treflan<br>Zidua                       | ↓<br>↓  |
| Striegel et al. 2021 | 2.5, 5, 10, 15, 17.5            | Ragweeds<br>Annual Grasses | Resicore<br>Auron Flexi<br>Anthem Maxx | =<br>=<br>=   |



# Review of Weed Science Literature Pertaining to the Effects of Carrier Volume on Post-emergence Herbicide Performance

| Study                  | Carrier Volumes Evaluated (GPA) | Weed(s) Evaluated                                  | Herbicide(s) Evaluated    | Effect of Reducing Carrier Volume on Weed Control |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|
| Meyer et al. 2016      | 10, 20                          | Barnyardgrass<br>Palmer Amaranth<br>Morningglories | Gly + Dicamba             | ↓<br>↓<br>↓                                       |
| Ramsdale et al. 2001   | 5, 10, 20                       | Sunflower  | Raptor<br>Aim             | =<br>=  |
| Creech et al. 2015     | 5, 7.5, 10, 15, 20, 30          | Giant Ragweed                                      | Cobra<br>2,4-D            | ↓<br>=  |
| McWhorter & Hanks 1993 | 10, 40                          | Johnsongrass                                       | Assure<br>Fusilade        | =<br>=  |
| Etheridge et al. 2001  | 5, 10                           | Cocklebur  | Glufosinate<br>Glyphosate | ↓*<br>↑*  |
| Ramsdale et al. 2003   | 2.5, 5, 10, 20                  | Annual Grasses                                     | Glyphosate                | ↑   |
| Krausz et al. 1996     | 10, 20                          | Velvetleaf<br>Lambsquarters<br>Morningglories      | Glyphosate                | ↓<br>=<br>=                                       |

\*Results varied based on nozzle type evaluated.

# Thoughts on Spray Drones from a Lowly Weed Scientist

## Herbicides and Spray Drones

- 50+ years of research have taught us that carrier volume (GPA) and droplet size are important aspects of successful weed control.
- Future efforts should focus on reducing the variability that can exist w/ herbicides and spray drones.
- Are herbicide manufacturers/EPA/ state departments of ag ready for this?
- Targeted spraying may be where we need to “land” for now.



# Mizzou weed science

Email: [bradleyke@missouri.edu](mailto:bradleyke@missouri.edu)

Phone: 573-882-4039



App: ID Weeds (free download)



Facebook: Mizzou Weed Science

A screenshot of the Division of Plant Sciences website for the Weed Science section. The header includes the Mizzou logo, the text 'Division of Plant Sciences University of Missouri', and social media links for Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. The main content area features a sidebar with 'weed science' and 'Fun Facts' sections, and a main column with images of a person in a field, a barbed-wire fence with vines, and a sunflower. Text in the sidebar notes that ancient Egyptians wrote that the giant weed (Amaranthus viridis) was one of the worst riparian weeds in the U.S. The main text area welcomes visitors to the Weed Science homepage and provides links for extension, research, and teaching programs.

[weedscience.missouri.edu](http://weedscience.missouri.edu)



Twitter: @ShowMeWeeds