

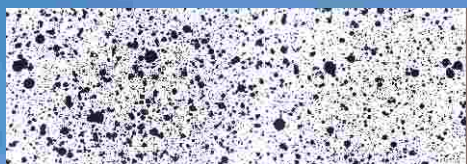
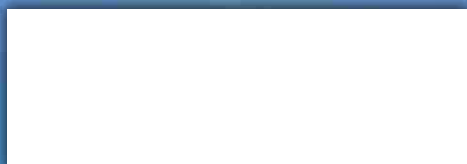


## WHAT IS OIL SENSITIVE PAPER?

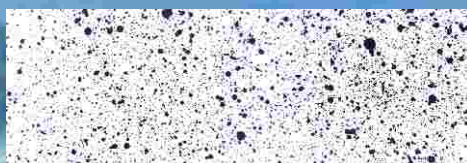
It is high-tech paper that shows the layout of droplets in the application of pesticides. When the droplets fall on the white side of paper, they turn into black stains resulting from the reaction with oil. They are easy to use and to see, and are portable. We recommend that you use at least 7 to 10 individual papers for each field evaluation due to variability.

### SIZE

26 X 76 MM  
WITH 25 UNITS PER BAG



M  
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U  
M



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N  
E



### COMPATIBLE WITH

### READING SOFTWARE



sprayX

## PRECAUTIONS WHEN USING:

Handle with gloves, because the humidity on the hands could momentarily stain the paper. The paper expires after two years of manufacturing date and must be stored carefully. Avoid applying pressure on the paper, it could damage the sensitive area. Do not expose to temperatures above 50°C. For very fine droplets analysis, it is recommended to apply the following procedures: For spray mixes containing between 50-60% of oil, analyze until 1 hour after spraying. For higher concentrations (above 70% of oil), analyze until 4 hours after spraying.

## POSITION OF THE PAPER:

The oil sensitive paper must be distributed on the plants/soil as representative as possible to the target. We recommend the distribution in three extracts for each plant canopy: upper (UP), middle (MP) and lower (LP) part of the plant, or close to the desired target.

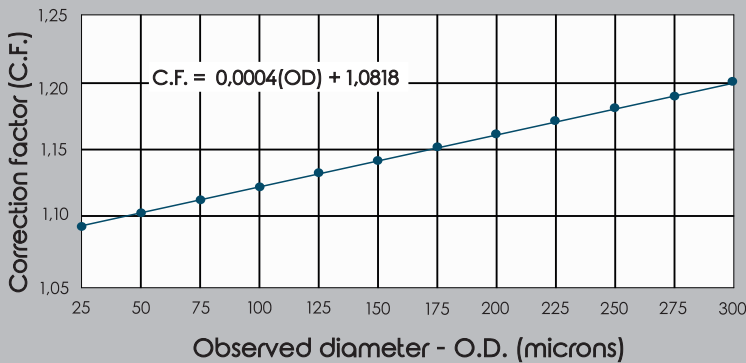


## COLLECTING THE SAMPLES:

After spraying, you can scan the papers using a scanner or use a computer program to measure the droplets, or manually interpret them with a magnifying glass and comparing them with references. Reading compatible with DropScope

DIAMETER OF THE STAIN OBSERVED	CORRECTION FACTOR	CORRECTED DIAMETER
25	1,0918	22,898
50	1,1018	45,380
75	1,1118	67,458
100	1,1218	89,142
125	1,1318	110,444
150	1,1418	131,372
175	1,1518	151,936
200	1,1618	172,147
225	1,1718	192,012
250	1,1818	211,542
275	1,1918	230,743
300	1,2018	249,626

Scattering factor evaluated with mineral oil. Droplets with sedimentation speed applied directly on the paper at a distance of 10 cm using a calibrated micropipette and a calibrated grid and an electronic microscope to view and measure the droplets.



$$\text{Corrected diameter} = \frac{\text{Observed Diameter}}{\text{Correction Factor}}$$

## DROPLETS CORRECTION FACTOR

When the droplets are deposited on the paper, they produce larger stains, requiring the use of the Correction Factor (FC) to provide the corrected diameter closest to the real one. To do so, it is necessary to divide the observed diameter by the correction factor contained in the table, or through the regression mathematical model.

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