WEED-IT SAVES MORE THAN HERBICIDE

The hidden value is time: fewer refills, fewer tender trips, less water moved, and more acres per tank.

Simple way to think about it: The sprayer still covers the same acres per hour. The difference is how often you have to stop. With WEED-IT, less water and product goes through the boom, which can mean fewer fills, fewer tender trips, and more time spent spraying.

Working assumptions: 12 mph field speed | 80% field efficiency | 10 GPA blanket-spray comparison | 65% less area sprayed | water value: $0.03/gallon

Boom width	Realistic acres/hour	Water avoided/hour	Water cost avoided/hour	What that means
120 ft	~140 ac/hr	~907 gal/hr	**~$27/hr**	About 2.9x more covered acres per tank vs. 10 GPA blanket spraying
132 ft	~154 ac/hr	~998 gal/hr	**~$30/hr**	Less time waiting on water and more time staying in the field
160 ft	~186 ac/hr	~1,210 gal/hr	**~$36/hr**	Highest hourly water logistics reduction of the three examples

Per 1,000 acres covered

- 10 GPA blanket spraying: 10,000 gallons of water/product mix moved.
- At 65% savings by area: about 3,500 gallons actually sprayed. Approximate water avoided: 6,500 gallons per 1,000 acres.

Why this matters on farm

- Water may not show up as a clean invoice line, but it still costs time, fuel, labour, equipment wear, and logistics.
- Putting even a modest value on water helps compare systems more fairly.
- The biggest win is often fewer interruptions during tight spray windows.

Water value will vary by farm. The $0.03/gallon figure is only a planning assumption. What matters most is what water costs your operation when hauling time, fill time, fuel, labour, equipment wear, and tight spray windows are included.

Bottom line: WEED-IT saves herbicide, but it also helps protect the most limited resource in a spray season: time.

Make it farm-specific: Use your tank size, fill time, water source, refill distance, and actual WEED-IT nozzle-on percentage to calculate the real field impact.

Example values are for discussion only. Actual savings vary by weed pressure, rate, tank size, field shape, refill distance, and operating conditions.