

**Erratum**  
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On page 1377, in the article entitled "Effects of simulated acidic rain on retention of pesticides on leaf surfaces," by J. Troiano and E. J. Butterfield, in the right column, the subheading Application of SR and the following paragraph should have read:

**Composition and Application of SR.** Treatment solutions were a mixture of deionized water and sulfuric and nitric acids in a solution of 2:1  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}:\text{NO}_3^-$  (on a weight basis), and background ion solution that provided concentrations of  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ ,  $\text{NO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{NH}_4^+$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{++}$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{Na}^+$ , and  $\text{Mg}^{++}$  in all treatment solutions at 9.7, 7.4, 3.5, 20.5, 2.8, 1.4, 1.2, and 0.8  $\mu\text{M/L}$ , respectively. The pH of solutions was adjusted by addition of the acid mixture. SR solutions were applied via stationary hydraulic nozzles (RA-2, Delevan Corp., 811 4th St., West Des Moines, IA 50265) located 3 m above the test plants. Plants were placed on turntables (2 m diam) and rotated at 3 rpm in the outer portion of the spray cone to ensure even application of treatments. When operated at a water pressure of 1.2 kg/cm, the rate of SR was approximately 1 cm/hr and the mass median diameter of droplets was 0.3 mm. Polypropylene cups were located on each turntable to determine the amount of SR deposited in each event.