Russian-thistle control with Sentrallas® and Travallas® in spring wheat in Lincoln County
Drew Lyon, Derek Appel and Henry Wetzel

A field study was conducted on the Derek Appel Farm near Egypt, WA (Lincoln County) to determine the efficacy of Sentrallas (thifensulfuron + fluroxypyr) and Travallas (metsulfuron + thifensulfuron + fluroxypyr) on Russian-thistle in spring wheat. The soil at the site is a Phoebe sandy loam with 0.9% organic matter and a pH of 4.9. On April 24, ‘Glee’ soft white wheat was planted at a 2-inch depth using a Yeiider 1818 drill on a 10-inch row spacing. The seeding rate was 80 lb/acre and starter fertilizer was applied at a depth of 3.5 inches at a rate of 50-8-8 lb/acre N:P:S. An early post-emergence herbicide application was made on June 2 when the air temperature was 60° F, relative humidity was 46% and the winds were out of the northeast at 4 mph. Wheat was at the 3-tiller stage and Russian-thistle was 2 inches in height. A late post-emergence herbicide application was made on June 15 when the air temperature was 68°F, relative humidity was 32%, and the wind was out of the north at 6 mph. The wheat had reached the end of tillering and was 12 inches tall. Russian-thistle was 4 inches tall. All herbicide applications were completed using a CO₂ backpack sprayer set to deliver 15 gpa at 30 psi and 3 mph.

Sentrallas applied at 8.0 fl oz/A or Travallas applied at either 7.0 or 10 fl oz/A provided significantly better control of Russian-thistle than WideMatch® at 16 fl oz/A, when treated plants were 2 to 4 inches tall. By the second application date, when Russian-thistle plants were 4 to 6 inches in height, none of the herbicides applied provided commercially acceptable control.

Some of the pesticides discussed in this presentation were tested under an experimental use permit granted by WSDA. Application of a pesticide to a crop or site that is not on the label is a violation of pesticide law and may subject the applicator to civil penalties up to $7,500. In addition, such an application may also result in illegal residues that could subject the crop to seizure or embargo action by WSDA and/or the U.S. Food and
Drug Administration. It is your responsibility to check the label before using the product to ensure lawful use and obtain all necessary permits in advance.