

# Triasulfuron 750

Similar to: Logran®

<b>Active constituent</b>	Triasulfuron 750g/kg	<b>Formulation</b> WG	
<b>Typical situations</b>	Wheat, barley, oats, and triticale (see registration section).		
<b>Chemical group</b>	2 (B)		
<b>Mode of action</b>	Foliar and root uptake, rapid upward translocation—inhibits cell division and disrupts growth.		
<b>Typical pack size</b>	1 kg		
<b>Poison schedule –</b>	<b>Dangerous goods class –</b>	<b>UN –</b>	<b>Packing code –</b>
<b>Withholding period</b>	<b>Harvest</b> Not required when used as directed.		
	<b>Grazing</b> Do not graze or cut for stock food for 7 weeks after pre-emergent application, and 14 days after post-emergent application.		
<b>Plant back</b>	9–24 months for legume crops and pastures, and oilseeds depending on soil pH and rainfall. Following season for cereals. See label for specific situation.		
<b>Application method</b>	Boom spray 30–100L/ha, aerially 20–40L/ha.	<b>Rain fastness</b> 6hrs	
<b>Efficacy</b>	Incorporate pre-sowing applications as soon as possible—product degrades in warm/moist conditions. Post-emergent application efficacy and crop safety are maximised in active growing conditions, and where soil moisture is adequate, after rain.		
<b>Adjuvants</b>	None required		
<b>Compatibility</b>	Atrazine, Bipyridyls, Bromoxynil, Glyphosate, Metolachlor, Metsulfuron-methyl, Brown Out (SpraySeed®), Trifluralin and 2, 4-D Amine, and Chlorpyrifos.		
<b>Incompatibility</b>	Grass selectives.		
<b>Water quality</b>	Hard and saline water may reduce efficacy.		
<b>Time to effects and symptoms</b>	5–8 days—yellowing/purpling and leaf curling, growth point stunting, disintegration of old leaves. Plant death within 4 weeks.		
<b>4F Broadacre registrations</b>	Wheat, barley, oats, and triticale (see label for specific situations and rates).		
<b>4F Other registrations</b>	–		
<b>Similar product registrations</b>	As above.		
<b>Situation</b>	<b>Target Weed/s</b>	<b>Rate/ha</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Wheat (pre-emergent)	Annual ryegrass, burr medic, capeweed, crassula, doublegee, fumitory's, mustard's, matricaria, Paterson's curse, soursob, wild radish, wild turnip, wireweed, and others (see label)	30–35 g, or 10–15 g + 1 L of Trifluralin 400 (see label)	Moist soil and rain within 10 days for best results. Soils above pH 8 or zinc deficient may display early crop retardation. Use with Trifluralin on alkaline soils.
Wheat, barley, oats (post-emergent)	Wild radish (2–6-leaf)	10–15 g + Crop oil (1 L/100L)	Apply up to early tillering (Z23) crop stage, can apply to flowering radish provided crop has not reached flowering (Z60). Some yellowing may occur in oats.
Barley, oats, triticale, wheat (post-emergent)	Crassula, doublegee, fumitories, mustards, turnip weed, volunteer field pea and lupin and others (see label)	6.5–13 g + 300–600 ml Terbutryn 500	See label for specific situations and rates. Apply from 3-leaf (Z13) to early tillering (Z23) crop stage.
<b>Comments</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Care:</b> Canola and legumes are extremely sensitive to very small soil residual concentrations of Triasulfuron.</li> <li>• <b>Care:</b> Trace levels in application equipment are highly damaging to sensitive crops; <b>decontaminate as per label.</b></li> <li>• Triasulfuron can restrict crop zinc and copper uptake; ensure adequate trace element levels prior to use.</li> <li>• Some wheat varieties are sensitive to the use of this product (e.g. Amery, Brookton, Calingiri and Kulin).</li> <li>• Triasulfuron is more active in highly alkaline soils (&gt;pH 8) with a longer residual and a greater possibility of damage.</li> <li>• <b>Care:</b> Perform a jar test prior to mixing with sulphate trace elements.</li> </ul>			

