

Efficacy of Treevix in Citrus and Tree Nut Crops

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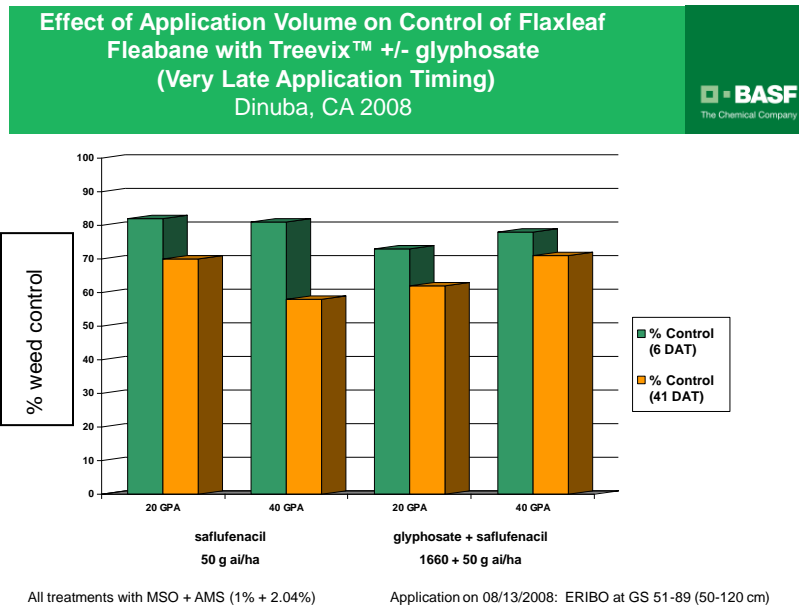
Treevix herbicide was recently registered in California for weed control in citrus, almonds, pistachios, and walnuts. The active ingredient in Treevix, is saflufenacil (Kixor). Saflufenacil is a protoporphyrinogen-IX-oxidase (PPO) inhibitor belonging to the pyrimidinedione class of chemistry. Treevix provides postemergence burndown control of many key weeds including marestail, fleabane, cheeseweed, willowherb, sowthistle, and others. Because Treevix does not have grass activity it should be tankmixed with an herbicide that has grass activity.

Factors that influence efficacy with Treevix include weed size, carrier volume, and adjuvant selection.

Similar to many burndown herbicides, Treevix herbicide works best on small weeds. Field trials have shown that 3 to 6 weeks after application control of flaxleaf fleabane that is less than 6 inches tall is 97% compared to only 82% when the fleabane is taller than 6 inches.

When applying Treevix increasing the carrier volume from 5 to 20 gallons per acre (GPA) also improved efficacy. Increasing carrier volume from 20 to 40 GPA did not decrease efficacy, but did not improve it in all situations.

Adjuvant trials over multiple years indicate that Treevix efficacy is greatest when combined with methylated seed oil (MSO).



In summary, Treevix herbicide can provide excellent burndown control of broadleaf weeds when weeds are smaller than 6 inches, carrier volume is 20 GPA or greater, and MSO and AMS are used as adjuvants.