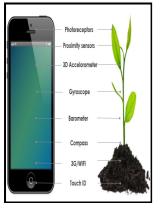
Herbicide classes in development - mode of action, targets, genetic engineering, chemistry

Springer - Herbicide Classes in Development



Description: -

Herbicide-resistant crops

HerbicidesHerbicide classes in development - mode of action, targets, genetic engineering, chemistry

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Target Sites For Herbicide Action Topics In Applied Chemistry PDF Book

The selective control of weeds in fields of cereal crops in France was discovered in the late 19th century, and this practice quickly spread throughout Europe. Herbicide safeners enhance herbicide oxidation and conjugation, as well as the activity of vacuolar transport ATPases involved in herbicide conjugate export.

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Impacts of herbicides on biodiversity of target and nontarget species and the role of weed control in preserving biodiversity are also discussed.

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Also, arsenite was made popular both as a spray and a chemical used to sterilize the soil. .

Herbicide

The principal toxic mechanisms that affect plants are sometimes the same as those that affect animals. For maximum effectiveness, herbicides should be applied when weeds are young and have not yet affected crop yield. Most herbicides are not considered toxic to animals and humans but can cause substantial damage to weeds and the insects that depend on them

Herbicide Classes in Development

Herbicides are chemical agents used to kill or inhibit the growth of unwanted plant species, such as invasive species or agricultural weeds. Recent research has revealed that both glutathione and glucose conjugates of herbicides are exported from the cytosol to the central vacuole of plant cells. For herbicides to work, they need intimate contact with the target plant and the soil on which they grow.

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