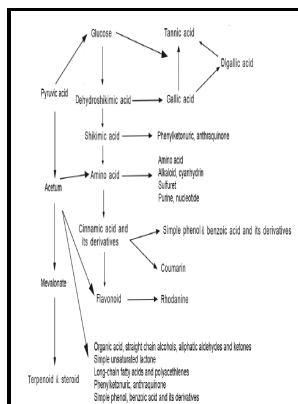


Studies into the mode of action of some herbicides.

University of East Anglia - Mode of Action and Spray Quality



Description: -

-Studies into the mode of action of some herbicides.

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Herbicide Mode

Uptake and Movement of Imidazolinones in plants Imidazolinones are readily absorbed by roots and shoots. Chlorosis— A yellowing in plant color due to a decline in chlorophyll levels. Therefore, these herbicides are only effective on seedling annual or perennial weeds.

Herbicide Mode of Action and Injury Symptoms

Gunsolus Extension Agronomist—Weed Science Department of Agronomy and Plant Genetics University of Minnesota William S. Herbicides differ in their ability to translocate i. Soil Applied Herbicides Cell Division Inhibitors Root Inhibitors These herbicide groups have little or no foliar activity and are applied mostly preplant incorporated and preemergence for control of seedling grasses and some annual broadleaves in soybeans, peanuts, dry beans, cole crops, cotton, alfalfa, clovers, lettuce, tobacco, herbaceous ornamentals, established turf, and in woody species nurseries, orchards, grapes, Christmas trees, etc.

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Movement is upward with the transpiration stream water moving through the plant from the soil and evaporating into the atmosphere at the leaf surfaces. In broadleaf plants, yellowing between the leaf veins interveinal chlorosis may occur. The mode of action of the herbicide influences how the herbicide is applied.

Herbicide Mode

Freehand is a combination of Tower with pendimethalin but on a granule. Crop oils and other additives, as well as extremely cool or warm temperatures, may increase plant injury.

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Complete symptom development is very slow and requires two to three weeks or more. Therefore, timing of applications depends on life cycles of the target weeds.

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