

# Herbicide Modes of Action (effect on plant growth)

This chart groups herbicides by their modes of action to assist you in selecting herbicides 1) to maintain greater diversity in herbicide use and 2) to rotate among herbicides with different sites of action to delay the development of herbicide resistance.

			Site of Action Group*	No. of Resistant Weed Species in U.S.	Chemical Family	Active Ingredient				Site of Action Group*	No. of Resistant Weed Species in U.S.	Chemical Family	Active Ingredient	
<b>Lipid Synthesis Inhibitors</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>ACCase Inhibitors (acetyl CoA carboxylase)</b>	15	Aryloxyphenoxy propionate Cyclohexanedione	fenoxaprop fluazifop quizalofop clethodim sethoxydim				<b>Nitrogen Metabolism</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Glutamine Synthesis Inhibitor</b>	0	None accepted	glufosinate
<b>Amino Acid Synthesis Inhibitors</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>ALS Inhibitors (acetolactate synthase)</b>	38	Sulfonylurea Imidazolione Triazoloyriidine	chlormuron foramsulfuron halosulfuron iodosulfuron nicosulfuron primisulfuron prosulfuron rimsulfuron thifensulfuron tribenuron imazamox imazaquin imazethapyr flumetsulam cloransulam glyphosate				<b>Pigment Inhibitors</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Diterpene Synthesis Inhibitor</b>	0	Isoxazolidinone	clomazone
		<b>9</b>	<b>EPSP Synthase Inhibitor (5-enolpyruvyl-shikimate-3-phosphate)</b>	7	None accepted				<b>HPPD Inhibitors</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>Isoxazole Triketone</b>	0	isoxaflutole mesotrione tembotrione tropramezone	
<b>Growth Regulators (Synthetic auxins)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Specific site unknown</b>	7	Phenoxy Benzoic acid Carboxylic acid	2,4-D dicamba clopyralid fluroxypyr diflufenzopyr			<b>Cell Membrane Disrupters</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>PPO Inhibitors</b>	2	Diphenylether N-phenylphthalimide Aryl triazinone Trifluoromethyl uracils	acifluorfen, fomesafen lactofen flumiclorac flumioxazin sulfentrazone carfentrazone saflufenacil	
	<b>19</b>	<b>Auxin Transport</b>	0	Semicarbazone	diflufenzopyr				<b>Photosystem I Electron Diverter</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>Bipyridilium</b>	4	paraquat	
<b>Photosynthesis Inhibitors</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Photosystem II Inhibitors (different binding than 6 &amp; 7)</b>	22	Triazine Triazinone	atrazine simazine metribuzin			<b>Seedling Root Growth Inhibitors</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Microtubule Inhibitors</b>	6	Dinitroaniline	ethalfuralin pendimethalin trifluralin	
	<b>6</b>	<b>Photosystem II Inhibitors (different binding than 5 &amp; 7)</b>	1	Nitrile Benzothiadiazole	bromoxynil bentazon				<b>8</b>	<b>Lipid Synthesis Inhibitors (not ACCase)</b>	5	Thiocarbamate	butalate EPTC	
	<b>7</b>	<b>Photosystem II Inhibitors (different binding than 5 &amp; 6)</b>	7	Ureas	linuron			<b>Seedling Shoot Growth Inhibitors</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>Long-chain Fatty Acid Inhibitor</b>	1	Chloroacetamide Oxazolinone Oxyacetamide	acetochlor alachlor metachlor dimethenamid pyroxasulfone flufenacet	

\*Site of Action Group is a classification system developed by the Weed Science Society of America.

This table is excerpted with permission from the Corn and Soybean Herbicide Chart (GWC-3), part of the Glyphosate, Weeds, and Crop Series published by Purdue University through a cooperative effort of weed scientists in the 16-state USDA North Central Region.

Contained here are pages 8-10 of the 2016 Guide for Weed, Disease, and Insect Management in Nebraska. The 300+ page guide is available at Marketplace.unl.edu

# Classification of Herbicides by Mode and Site of Action and Chemical Family

Herbicides may be classified into families based on how they kill plants (mode of action and site of action) or by chemical similarity. An example of a common commercial herbicide containing the active ingredient is also listed. Please refer to the *Herbicide Dictionary* to identify other commercial herbicides that contain the same active ingredient. In some cases, herbicides from different chemical families have a similar site of action. A knowledge of herbicide families and herbicide mode and site of action will reduce the risk of choosing herbicides that will lead to the development

of herbicide-resistant weeds or problems with chemical carryover.

Repeated use of a herbicide or herbicides with the same site of action may lead to selection of herbicide-resistant weeds, or a shift in the weed species present in the field to weeds tolerant to a particular herbicide or herbicide family. For example, repeated use of ALS inhibitors can result in the selection for ALS-resistant weeds. Using both sulfonylurea and imidazolinone herbicides (Classic, Pursuit, etc.) in the same growing season can result in increased carryover problems or possible crop injury.

These problems can be lessened by rotating or combining herbicides with different action sites. In the table the site of herbicide uptake is indicated by: R = root uptake; S = shoot uptake; and F = foliage uptake. Letter sequence indicates the primary order of herbicide uptake. Repeated use of herbicides with a common mode and site of action pose the highest risk of an additive effect which can lead to resistant weed development, additional carryover, or more crop injury. Refer to the journal, *Weed Technology*, 11: 384-393 (1997) for additional information on herbicide classification.

## Common Name — Trade Name — Site of Uptake

### Lipid Synthesis Inhibition

#### Group 1. ACCase inhibition

1. Aryloxyphenoxypropionates (FOPs)  
clodinafop propargyl — Discovery — F  
diclofop — Hoelon — F  
fenoxaprop — Acclaim Extra — F  
fluazifop-P — Fusilade DX — F  
pinoxaden — Axial — F  
quizalofop-P — Assure II — F
2. Cyclohexanediones (DIMs)  
cethodim — Select Max — F  
sethoxydim — Poast — F  
tralkoxydim — Achieve — F

### Amino Acid Synthesis Inhibition

#### Group 2. ALS-AHAS inhibition

1. Imidazolinones  
imazamethabenz — Assert — R/F  
imazamox — Raptor — F/R  
imazapic — Plateau — R/F  
imazapyr — Arsenal — R/F  
imazaquin — Scepter — R/F  
imazethapyr — Pursuit — R/F
2. Sulfonylureas  
bensulfuron — Londax — F/R  
chlorimuron — Classic — F/R  
chlorsulfuron — Glean/Telar — F/R  
ethamsulfuron — Muster — F  
foramsulfuron — Option — F  
halosulfuron — Permit — F/R  
iodosulfuron — Autumn — F  
metsulfuron — Ally/Escort — F/R  
nicosulfuron — Accent — F  
primisulfuron — Beacon — F/R  
prosulfuron — Peak — F/R  
rimsulfuron — Matrix — F/R  
sulfometuron — Oust — F/R  
sulfosulfuron — Maverick  
thifensulfuron — Harmony — F/R  
triasulfuron — Amber — F/R  
tribenuron — Express — F/R  
triflusulfuron — Upbeet — F

3. Triazolopyrimidine  
chloransulam methyl — FirstRate — F/R  
florasulam — R/F  
flumetsulam — Python — R/F  
pyroxsulam — PowerFlex — F/R
4. Pyrimidinloyxbenzoic acid  
bispuryribac-sodium — Velocity — F
5. Triazolones  
flucarbazone — Everest — F/R  
propoxycarbazone-sodium — Olympus — F/R  
thiencarbazone-methyl — Corvus — F/R

#### Group 9. EPSP synthetase inhibition

glyphosate — Roundup/Touchdown — F

### Seedling Growth Inhibition

#### Group 3. Microtubule assembly inhibition

1. Dinitroanilines  
benfluralin — Balan — S/R  
ethalfluralin — Curbit/Sonalan — S  
oryzalin — Surflan — S  
pendimethalin — Prowl — S  
prodiamine — Barricade — S  
trifluralin — Treflan — S

#### Group 2. Pyridines

dithiopyr — Dimension — R/F

#### Group 3. Benzamides

pronamide — Kerb — S/R

#### Group 4. Benzoic acids

DCPA — Dacthal — R

#### Group 15. Long-chain fatty acid inhibitor

1. Chloroacetamides  
acetochlor — Harness/Surpass NXT — S/R  
alachlor — Intrro — S/R  
dimethenamid — Outlook — S/R  
metolachlor — Dual — S/R  
propachlor — Ramrod — S/R
2. Oxyacetamides  
flufenacet — Define — S/R
3. Acetamides  
napropamide — Devrinol — R/S
4. Oxazoles  
pyroxasulfone — Zidua — S/R

## **Seedling Growth Inhibition (continued)**

- Group 16. Lipid synthesis inhibition (not ACCCase)
1. Benzofuranes  
ethofumesate — Nortron SC — S/R
- Group 8.
1. Phosphorodithionates  
bensulide — Betasan — R
  2. Thiocarbamates  
butylate — Sutan + — S/R  
cycloate — Ro-Neet — S/R  
EPTC — Eradicane — S/R  
triallate — Far-Go — S/R
- Group 19. Auxin transport inhibition
1. Phthalamates  
naptalam — Alanap — R/F
  2. Semicarbazone  
diflufenzopyr — Distinct — F

## **Cell Wall Synthesis Inhibition**

- Group 21. Benzamides  
isoxaben — Gallery — R/S
- Group 20. Nitriles  
dichlobenil — Casoron — R/F

## **Growth Regulators**

- Group 4. Synthetic auxins
1. Phenoxyacetic acids  
2,4-D — many — F/R  
2,4-DB — Butyrac — F  
dichlorprop — many — F  
MCPA — many — F/R  
mecoprop — many — F
  2. Benzoic acids  
dicamba — Banvel/Clarity — F/R/S
  3. Pyridine carboxylic acids  
aminopyralid — Milestone — F/R  
clopyralid — Stinger — F/R  
fluroxypyr — Starane — F  
picloram — Tordon — F/R  
triclopyr — Garlon — F/R
  4. Quinoline carboxylic acids  
quinclorac — Paramount — F/S
  5. Pyrimidine carboxylic acids  
aminoclopyrachlor — Imprelis — F/R

## **Photosynthesis Inhibition (Photosystem II) — Classes differ in binding behavior**

- Group 5. C<sub>1</sub> class
1. Triazines  
ametryn — Evik — R/F  
atrazine — AAtrex — R/F  
prometon — Pramitol — R/F  
simazine — Princep — R
  2. Triazinones  
hexazinone — Velpar — R/F  
metribuzin — Sencor — R/F
  3. Phenylcarbamates  
desmedipham — Betanex — F  
phenmedipham — Spin-Aid — F
  4. Uracils  
bromacil — Hyvar — R  
terbacil — Sinbar — R
  5. Pyridazinones  
pyrazon — Pyramin — R/F
- Group 7. C<sub>2</sub> class
1. Phenylureas  
diuron — Karmex — R  
linuron — Lorox — R/F  
siduron — Tupersan — R  
tebuthiuron — Spike — R

- Group 6. C<sub>3</sub> class
1. Benzothiadiazinones  
bentazon — Basagran — F
  2. Nitriles  
bromoxynil — Buctril — F
  3. Phenylpyridazine  
pyridate — Tough — F
- Cell Membrane Disruption**
- Group 14. PPO inhibition
1. Diphenylethers  
acifluorfen — Blazer — F  
fomesafen — Reflex/Flexstar — R/F  
lactofen — Phoenix/Cobra — F  
oxyfluorfen — Goal — R/S
  2. N-phenylphthalimides  
flumiclorac — Resource — F  
flumioxazin — Valor — S/F
  3. Triazinones  
sulfentrazone — Authority/Spartan — R  
carfentrazone ethyl — Aim — F
  4. Thiadiazoles  
fluthiacet methyl — Cadet — F
  5. Phenylpyrazoles  
pyraflufen-ethyl — Vida — F
  6. Trifluoromethyl uracils  
saflufenacil — Kixor — R/F/S
- Group 22. Photosystem I electron diversion
1. Bipyridylums  
diquat — Reward — F  
paraquat — Gramoxone — F

## **Unclassified**

- Cellular pH alteration
1. Fatty acids  
pelargonic acid — Scythe — F

## **Carotenoid Biosynthesis Inhibition (Pigment Inhibitors)**

- Group 12. Phytolene desaturase inhibition
1. none accepted  
fluridone — Avast — S/R
  2. pyridazinone  
norflurazon — Zorial — S
- Group 27. 4-HPPD inhibition
1. Callistemones  
mesotrione — Callisto — F/R  
tembotriione — Laudis — F/R
  2. Isoxazoles  
isoxaflutole — Balance Flexx — R/F
  3. Pyrazolones  
pyrasulfotole — Huskie — F/R  
topramezone — Armezon/Impact — F/R

## **Group 13. Diterpene synthesis inhibitor**

1. Isoxazolidinone  
clomazone — Command — R/S

## **Unknown site of action**

1. Triazole  
amitrole — Amitrole — F

## **Nitrogen Metabolism Inhibition**

- Group 10. Glutamine synthetase inhibition
1. glufosinate — Liberty — F

## **Unclassified or Unknown**

1. Organoarsenical  
DSMA — many — F  
MSMA — many — F
2. Other  
endothall — Aquathol — R/F  
difenoquat — Avenge — F  
fosamine — Krenite — F