Pigment Inhibitors

Pigment inhibitor – whitening symptoms
Pre plant incorporated and preemergence
Volatile – NO aerial applications–off target impacts

Clomazone / Command 3ME

Pigment inhibitor -- plants will be “white”
PPI & PRE
Volatile – NO aerial appli. – white house plants
Used in soybeans, peas, pumpkins, cotton (OP)
Excellent for velvetleaf control
Poor cocklebur, pigweed, and MG control

Clomazone / Command 3ME

MOA – Inhibit the production of carotenoids which are energy absorbing pigments

Symptoms occur first on new growth.

Why?

Glyphosate

Mode of action – Amino Acid Synthesis Inhibitor
–aromatic amino acids
POST ONLY – SYSTEMIC
Readily translocates to kill roots of weeds
Rather slow to absorb – 10 to 14 days
NO soil activity, NO leaching, Rapidly degraded
NOT volatile
Can control larger more mature weeds
–greater leaf area and lots of CHO’s moving down
Use UAN or ammonium sulfate
**Glyphosate**

Rope wick, other wipers, hooded sprayers allow selective treatments
Besides crops, sod and roadsides
careful with turf (must be fully dormant)
EPA “Category E” rating – safest rating
Not very toxic to mammals and good environmental qualities

**Glyphosate Symptoms include**

interveinal chlorosis beginning at the meristem

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**Glufosinate / Liberty, Ignite**

**MOA** – Inhibits glutamine synthesis and causes the rapid production of ammonia
Liberty Link corn and soybeans & Burndown
Faster acting than Roundup or Touchdown

**Uses** – Postemergence, nonselective control of annual and perennial grasses and many annual broadleaves in Liberty Link Corn
Not very good for perennial broadleaf weeds
No soil activity, rapidly degraded
Does not translocate