

# HERBICIDE DAMAGE SYMPTOMS GUIDE

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#### Introduction

This guide shows some of the more typical damage symptoms seen in Australian cotton from exposure to a range of herbicides. Images were obtained from experiments where known rates of herbicide were applied to irrigated cotton at specific growth stages. The symptoms of herbicide damage displayed by cotton plants are affected by the type of herbicide, the herbicide rate, the crop growth stage, and environmental factors such as soil moisture, temperature and humidity. Under different conditions, crops may not display the symptoms of damage indicated in these photos.

#### **Herbicide Damage Symptoms**

#### **Phenoxy Herbicides**

A range of herbicides, collectively known as the phenoxy herbicides and synthetic auxins, affect the plant in a manner similar to endogenous auxin (IAA), a natural plant growth hormone. At low rates they can distort plant growth. At higher concentrations they affect cell walls and nucleic acid metabolism and inhibit cell division and growth, leading to plant death. They are effective in controlling a wide range of broad-leaf weeds, but can be very damaging to cotton, even at very low rates.

2,4-D - (symptoms from plants exposed to 8 g a.i./ha at 12 nodes)



15 days after exposure



28 days after exposure

Clopyralid – (symptoms from plants exposed to 45 g a.i./ha at 12 nodes)



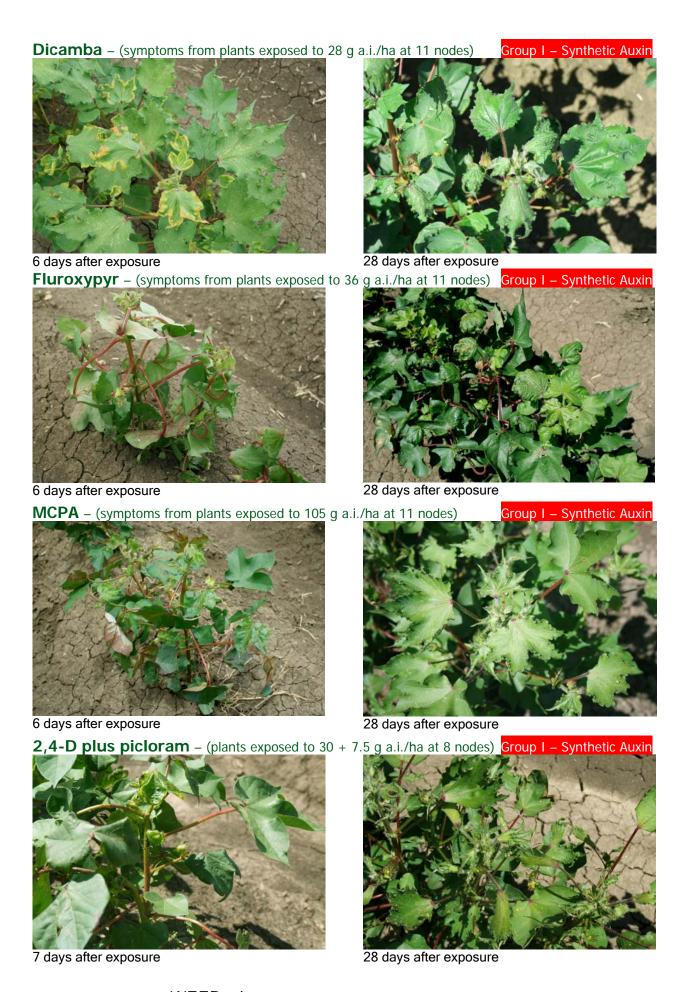
14 days after exposure



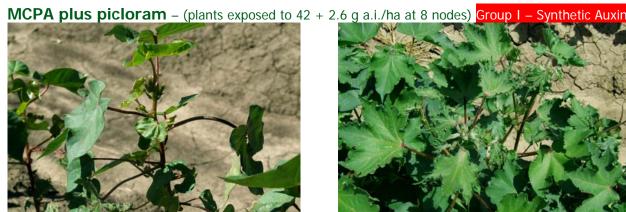
20 days after exposure



[J2.1]



Glyphosate & 2,4-D - (plants exposed to 35 + 8 g a.i./ha at 12 nodes) Groups M & I - Syn Auxin 15 days after exposure 28 days after exposure



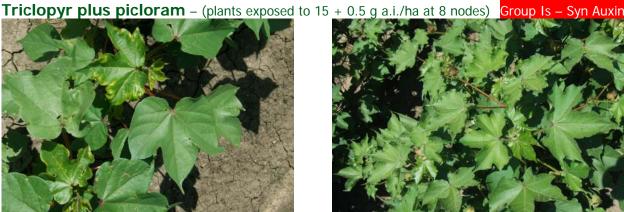
9 days after exposure



28 days after exposure



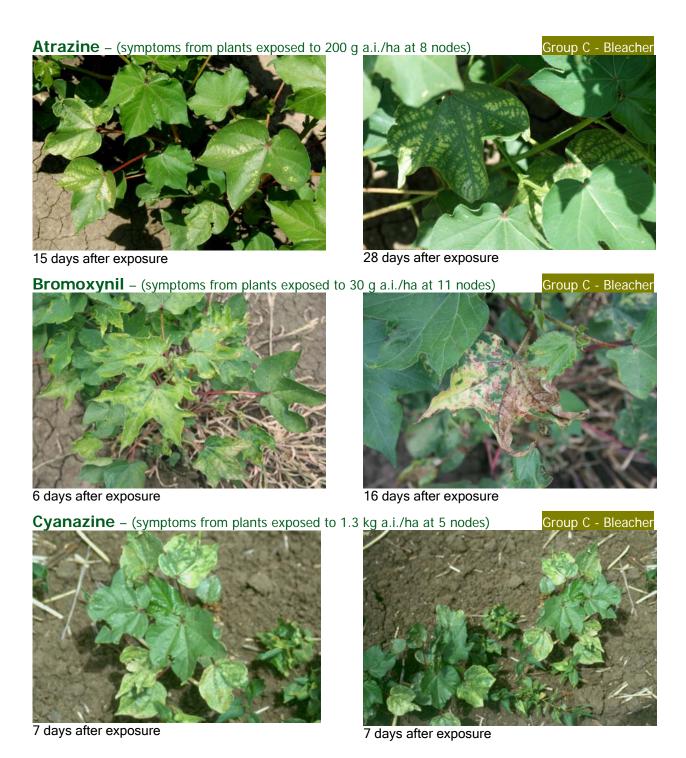
7 days after exposure



37 days after exposure

#### Other Herbicides - Bleachers

A wide range of herbicides other than the phenoxys are commonly used in agriculture and can cause mild to severe damage to cotton. Damaged plants can display a wide range of symptoms, but as with the phenoxys, some symptoms may be fairly general, over a number of herbicides. An example is the Group C herbicides, which disrupt photosynthesis and at lower rates cause leaf bleaching. At higher rates, they can cause necrosis and leaf death.



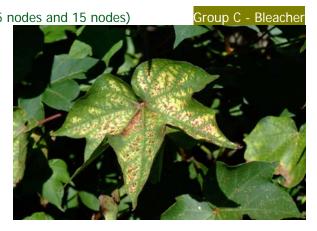
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**Diuron** – (symptoms from plants exposed to 1.8 kg a.i./ha at 5 nodes) Group C - Bleacher 7 days after exposure 7 days after exposure Fluometuron – (symptoms from plants exposed to 1 kg a.i./ha pre-planting)

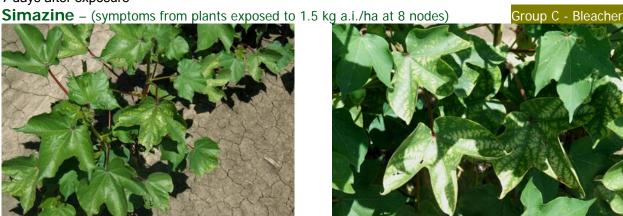




Prometryn – (plants exposed to 2.3 kg a.i./ha at 5 nodes and 15 nodes)



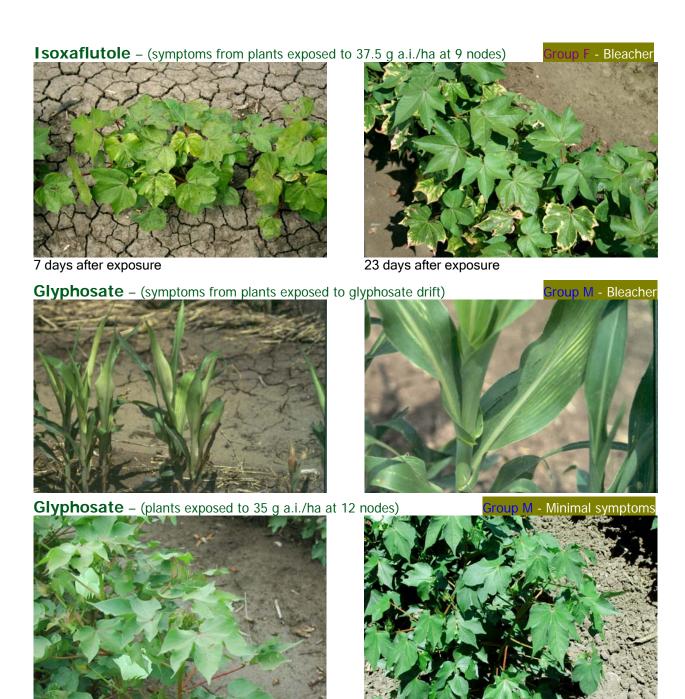
7 days after exposure



15 days after exposure



28 days after exposure



28 days after exposure

6 days after exposure



#### Other Herbicides - yellowers

The Group B herbicides disrupt amino acid synthesis, affecting protein biosynthesis. Many of the Group B herbicides are effective at very low rates for the control of broadleaf and some grass weeds and are often used post-emergence in cereal crops. They can have a long plant-back to cotton, especially on alkaline soils. The symptoms of Group B damage can include bright yellowing of the growing tips.

**Chlorsulfuron** – (symptoms from plants exposed to 7.5 g a.i./ha at 4 nodes) Gr







25 days after exposure

Iodosulfuron-methyl sodium plus mefenpyr diethyl



14 days after exposure



28 days after exposure

Imazapic – (symptoms from plants exposed to 24 g a.i./ha at 4 nodes)

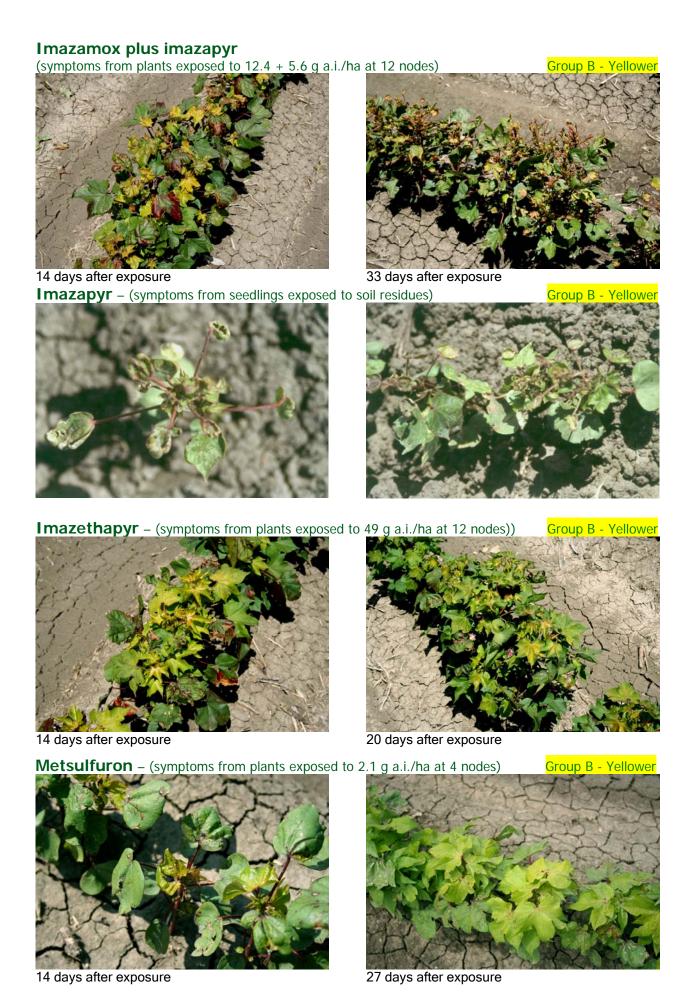


14 days after exposure



27 days after exposure





WEEDpak – a guide to integrated weed management in cotton



#### Other Herbicides that may Damage Cotton

