



LONG ASHTON RESEARCH STATION
WEED RESEARCH DIVISION

TECHNICAL REPORT No. 90

THE PRE-EMERGENCE SELECTIVITY IN WARM-CLIMATE SPECIES OF SOME RECENTLY DEVELOPED HERBICIDES: IMAZAQUIN, AC 263,499, CINMETHYLIN AND ISOXABEN

NB: AC 263,499 is imazethapyr

C Parker and Anita K Wilson

February 1986

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NOTE

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THE PRE-EMERGENCE SELECTIVITY IN WARM-CLIMATE SPECIES OF SOME RECENTLY DEVELOPED HERBICIDES: IMAZAQUIN, AC 263,499, CINMETHYLIN AND ISOXABEN

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SUMMARY

Four herbicides were evaluated in a glasshouse pot experiment for their pre-emergence selectivity as soil surface sprays on 16 crop and 11 weed species of tropical or warm temperate regions. Maize and sorghum were each included in two sets, one of which was treated with seed dressings of safeners, 1,8-naphthalic anhydride (NA) on maize, and CGA 92194 on sorghum.

Imazaquin and AC 263,499 gave very similar results which suggest useful selectivity against a range of annual grasses and Amaranthus in soyabean, groundnut, pigeon pea, cowpea and mungbean. The perennials Cyperus rotundus, C. esculentus and Oxalis latifolia were also well suppressed and selective control may be possible in some large-seeded legumes. Safeners provided considerable protection on both maize and sorghum but selectivity was still inadequate in these or any other non-legume crop.

Cinmethylin showed excellent selectivity against annual grasses in a range of legume crops, cotton, sesamum and aubergine, but Amaranthus and the perennials were resistant. Phalaris minor and Bromus pectinatus were controlled at doses which should be selective on wheat.

Isoxaben was extremely well tolerated by maize and cotton and selectivity was also shown against most annual grasses and Amaranthus in the large-seeded legume crops. The possibility of selective control of Rottboellia in maize particularly deserves further study; also the control of Phalaris and Snowdenia in wheat and of Amaranthus and other broad-leaved weeds in jute and sesamum.

INTRODUCTION

Until March 1982, warm-climate crop and weed species were regularly included in the herbicide evaluation programme at the Weed Research Organization (WRO) under funding from HM Overseas Development Administration (ODA), and results were published jointly between the Herbicide and Tropical Weeds Groups in the WRO Technical Report series. Funding from ODA was no longer available for this purpose after March 1982 but in April 1985 it was possible to resume herbicide evaluation on warm-climate species under a new project, partially funded by the European Economic Community under their programme 'Science and Technology for Development'. This report covers the first of two 'back-log' experiments conducted to evaluate, on warm-climate species, a number of compounds already tested at WRO on temperate species. Relevant reports on those tests are Richardson and West (1984) - for imazaquin and isoxaben and Richardson and West (1986) for AC 263,499 and cinmethylin. These reports provide information on the relative importance of foliar and soil activity and also on the soil persistence of these compounds.

The objectives of the work reported here are exactly as indicated in previous reports in this series, i.e. to provide a guide to the potential usefulness of new compounds in the crops tested. Owing to the relatively artificial conditions of glasshouse pot experiments it must be emphasized

that the results are to be regarded only as a guide, and that further field testing is essential to confirm any of the interesting leads revealed.

This report gives pre-emergence selectivity data for four new herbicides.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Techniques were as described by Richardson and Dean (1973), all herbicides being applied as surface pre-emergence treatments. Species were sown as detailed in Appendix I, each being replicated twice for each treatment. Soil and environmental details are given in Table 1.

Table 1.

Soil and environmental conditions

Date of spraying	24.5.85
Main assessment completed	17.6.85

organic matter %	1.3
clay content %	16.0
pH	7.5
ammonium sulphate g/kg	0.5
superphosphate g/kg	1.0
potassium sulphate g/kg	0.6
fritted trace elements g/kg	0.1
hydrated magnesium sulphate g/kg	0.4

Temperature (°C)

mean	24
maximum	38
minimum	13

Relative humidity (%)

mean	70
maximum	100
minimum	30

Pre-planting treatments to improve germination included a) the storage of Cyperus esculentus tubers and Oxalis latifolia bulbs at 5°C for 18 hours before planting and b) the soaking of Amaranthus retroflexus seeds in 0.1 M potassium nitrate.

To protect against soil-borne pathogens, most seeds were pre-treated with thiram. Some had been pre-dressed with unknown compounds. Those not treated at all were rice, Snowdenia polystachya and Bromus pectinatus.

Maize and sorghum were each set up with and without a seed treatment of 'safener'. For maize, the seeds were shaken with a quantity of technical 1,8-naphthalic anhydride (NA) equivalent to 0.5% of seed weight. For sorghum, the seeds were shaken with a quantity of 70% CGA 92194 (N-1(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl-methoxy)-imino-benzene acetonitrile) equivalent to 0.2% a.i. of seed weight.

Herbicides were applied using a laboratory sprayer embodying an 8002E Spraying Systems Tee Jet operating at a pressure of 207 kpa (30 lb/in²) and moving at 0.54 m/sec 30 cm above the soil. Subsequent watering was from overhead.

Assessment and processing of results

Results were processed as described by Richardson and Dean (1973). Survivors were counted and scored for vigour on a 0-7 scale where 0 = dead and 7 = no different from the untreated control. Oxalis latifolia showed erratic germination and was not systematically scored but some observations on this species are noted in the text.

Pairs of histograms are presented for each treatment, the upper representing the plant survival and the lower vigour score, both calculated as percentages of untreated controls. Each 'x' represents a 5% increment. A '+' indicates a value in excess of 100%.

A table of observed selectivities, using the criteria specified is presented for each herbicide along with comments to highlight salient points.

The perennial Cyperus spp. and Oxalis were kept for an extra period to observe later effects and/or the recovery from injury.

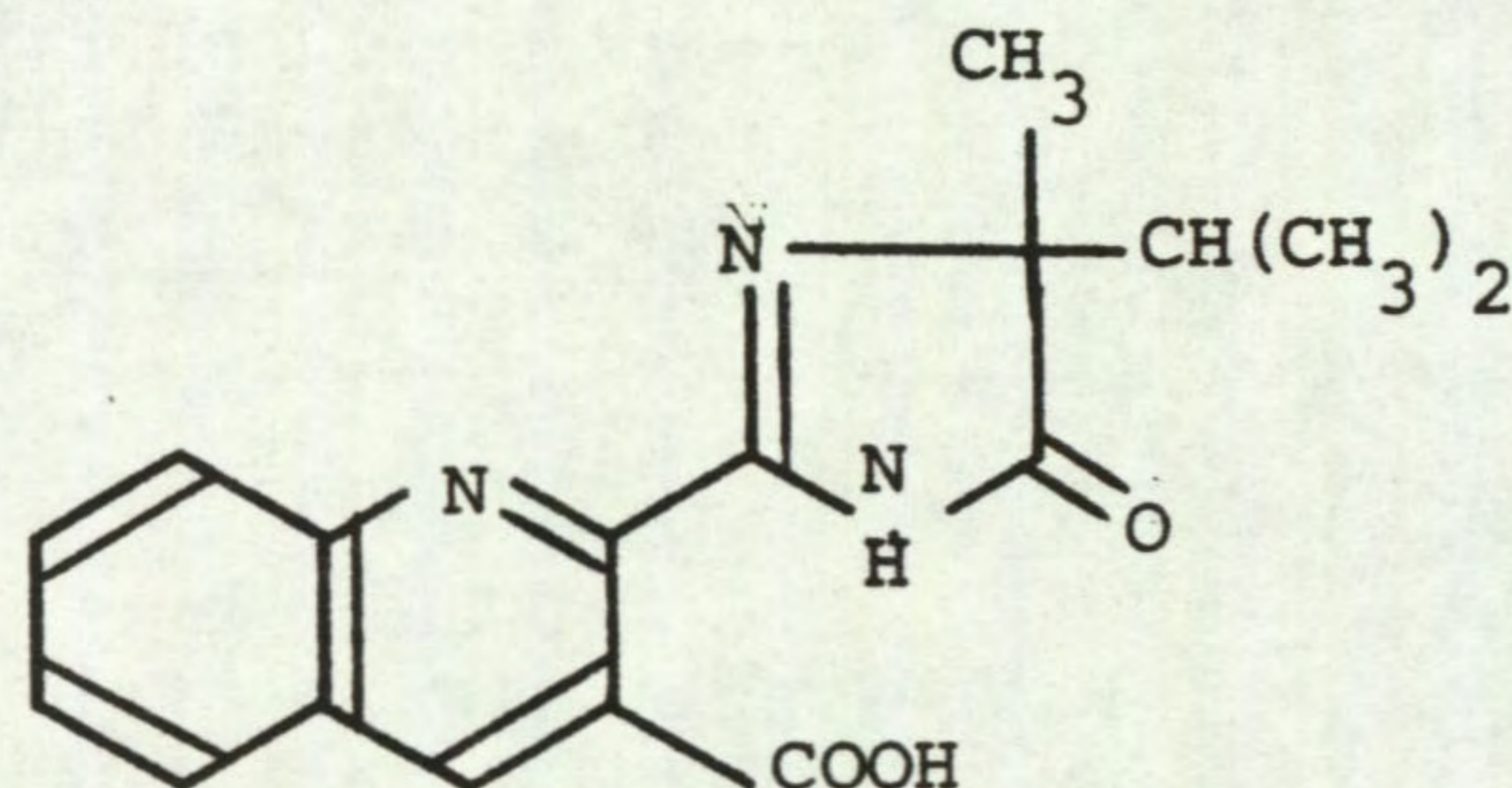
Imazaquin

Code number AC 252214

Trade name: Scepter

Chemical name 2-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)
quinoline-3-carboxylic acid

Structure



Source

Cyanamid International Limited
Fareham Road
Gosport
Hants PO13 0AS
UK

Information available and suggested uses

Broad-spectrum weed control in soyabean pre-plant incorporated, pre- and post-emergence; beans and cowpeas pre-emergence; lucerne, clover, tobacco post-emergence. Addition of a non-ionic surfactant is recommended at 0.1 to 0.5% v/v final concentration for post-emergence applications.

Formulation used Water dispersible granules 70% w/w a.i.

Spray volume 372 l/ha

RESULTS

Full results are given in the histograms on pages 7-9 and potential selectivities are summarised in the following table.

Rate (kg a.i./ha)	CROPS: Vigour reduced by less than 15%	WEEDS: number or vigour reduced by 70% or more
0.4	None	None listed as no crops tolerant
0.1	None	None listed as no crops tolerant
0.025	pigeon pea groundnut soyabean	<u>Echinochloa crus-galli</u> <u>Digitaria sanguinalis</u> <u>Amaranthus retroflexus</u>

Comments on results

The table above shows a high level of activity on crops and a rather narrow range of weeds controlled at the lowest dose of 0.025 g/ha. It may, however, be seen from the full histograms that the three legume crops tolerating 0.025 kg/ha, together with cowpea and mungbean, were only a little more damaged at 0.1 kg/ha, and at this higher dose a much wider range of weeds was controlled including Rottboellia cochinchinensis and both perennial Cyperus species. The latter showed quite prolonged suppression at 0.1 kg/ha and after five months 0.4 kg/ha was still causing considerable retardation. Oxalis latifolia was severely retarded by 0.1 and 0.4 kg/ha for 3 months but appeared likely to make eventual recovery.

Maize and sorghum both showed approximately 4-fold protection by their respective safeners but there is no indication that useful selectivity could be achieved in any of the cereal or non-leguminous crops. Further field testing will, however, be justified in groundnut, cowpea, pigeon pea and mungbean as well as in soyabean for which it is already recommended. Possible selectivity against Cyperus species and Oxalis latifolia will be particularly worth exploring.

IMAZAQUIN

SPECIES		0.025 kg/ha		0.100 kg/ha		0.400 kg/ha
MILLET (55)	73 43	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxx	27 7	xxxxx x	0 0	
MAIZE+S (56)	100 79	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	92 50	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxx	42 21	xxxxxxxxx xxxxx
MAIZE (57)	100 43	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxx	75 29	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxx	17 7	xxx x
SORG+S (58)	97 71	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	84 36	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxx	19 14	xxxx xxx
SORGHUM (59)	96 36	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxx	8 14	xx xxx	0 0	
PIGEON P (61)	94 93	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	82 57	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxx	59 43	xxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxx
COWPEA (62)	104 71	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	104 71	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	96 64	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
CHICKPEA (63)	73 50	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxx	82 36	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxx	0 0	
GRNDNUT (64)	114 93	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	114 71	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	114 43	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxx
SOYABEAN (65)	100 100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	83 64	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	92 64	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
COTTON (66)	96 50	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxx	96 29	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxx	87 29	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxx
JUTE (67)	55 29	xxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxx	48 21	xxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxx	10 7	xx x

IMAZAQUIN

SPECIES		0.025 kg/ha		0.100 kg/ha		0.400 kg/ha
KENAF (68)	97 36	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXX	123 29	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX+ XXXXXXX	97 29	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXX
SESAMUM (70)	81 43	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXX	49 29	XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXX	32 21	XXXXXX XXXX
RICE (72)	36 43	XXXXXXX XXXXXXX	0 0		0 0	
ELEU IND (74)	78 50	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX	27 29	XXXXX XXXXXX	27 29	XXXXX XXXXXX
ECH CRUS (75)	87 29	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXX	0 0		0 0	
ROTT EXA (76)	95 57	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX	95 29	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXX	55 21	XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXX
DIG SANG (77)	28 29	XXXXXX XXXXXX	7 14	x xxx	0 0	
AMAR RET (78)	33 21	XXXXXXX XXXX	10 21	xx xxxx	0 0	
BROM PEC (82)	46 36	XXXXXXX XXXXXXX	5 14	x xxx	0 0	
SNO POL (83)	31 36	XXXXXX XXXXXXX	11 21	xx xxxx	0 0	
PHAL MIN (84)	79 57	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX	9 14	xx xxx	0 0	
CYP ESCU (85)	69 50	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXX	6 21	x xxxx	0 0	

IMAZAQUIN

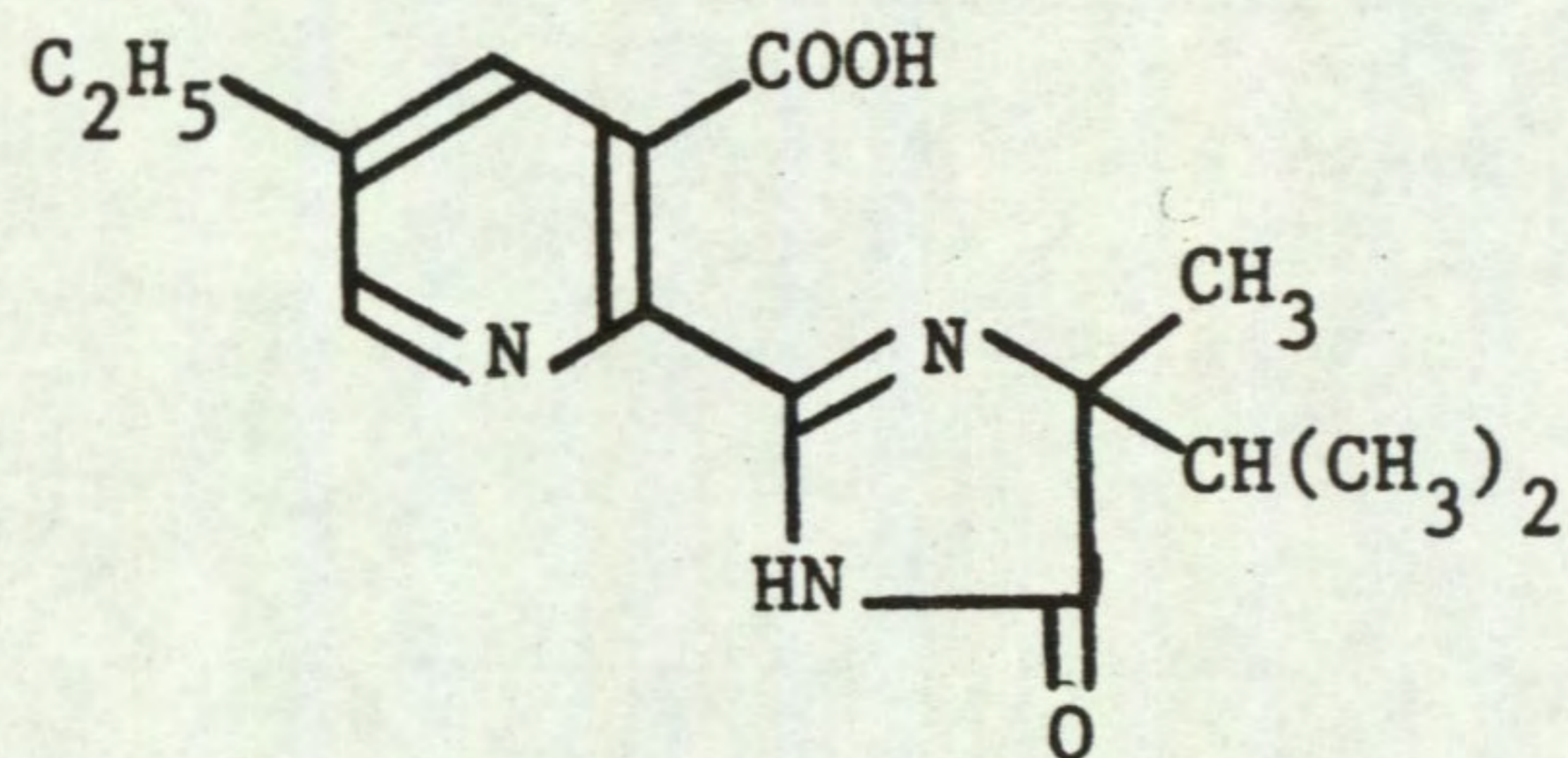
SPECIES	0.025 kg/ha		0.100 kg/ha		0.400 kg/ha	
CYP ROTU (86)	55 36	xxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxx	14 21	xxx xxxx	0 0	
AUBGIN (89)	83 50	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx	83 43	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx	97 29	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxx
LENTIL (90)	112 43	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxx	48 29	xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxx	24 14	xxxxx xxx
MUNGB. (91)	100 79	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 71	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 57	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Code number AC 263, 499 Trade name

Common name -

Chemical name (+)-5-ethyl-2-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl) nicotinic acid

Structure



Source Cyanamid International Limited
Fareham Road
Gosport
Hants PO13 0AS, UK

Information available and suggested uses

Annual grass and broad-leaved control in soyabeans, several other leguminous crops, tobacco, coffee and established tree crops, pre-and/or post-emergence at doses ranging from 0.07 to 0.84 kg/ha.

Formulation used Aqueous concentrate 24.2% a.i.

Spray volume 372 l/ha

RESULTS

Full results are given in the histograms on pages 13-15 and potential selectivities are summarised in the following table.

Rate (kg a.i./ha)	CROPS: vigour reduced by less than 15%	WEEDS: number or vigour reduced by 70% or more
0.4	none	None listed as no crops tolerant
0.1	soyabean	<u>Eleusine indica</u> <u>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</u> <u>Phalaris minor</u> <u>Cyperus rotundus</u> <u>Cyperus esculentus</u> + species below
0.025	as above + maize + safener (NA) mungbean	<u>Echinochloa crus-galli</u> <u>Digitaria sanguinalis</u> <u>Bromus pectinatus</u> <u>Snowdenia polystachya</u> <u>Amaranthus retroflexus</u>

Comments on results

AC 263,499 showed slightly higher activity on the annual grass weeds and some greater safety in soyabean than the closely related imazaquin. Groundnut and pigeon pea did not show complete tolerance of the lowest dose of 0.025 kg/ha but mungbean in this case did and once again these legumes, plus cowpea were only moderately affected at 0.1 kg/ha at which the range of weeds controlled was very similar to that by imazaquin. In fact the differences in activity between the two compounds were very small indeed the most marked perhaps being that AC 263,499 was appreciably more active on sorghum, yet less active on maize. There was again a pronounced safening effect from NA on maize allowing some selectivity at 0.025 kg/ha but sorghum was not perceptibly protected by CGA 92194.

Both perennial Cyperus species were well suppressed for several months by 0.1 kg/ha and after 5 months there was no recovery of C. rotundus from 0.4 kg/ha and only the beginnings of recovery by C. esculentus. Oxalis latifolia was severely affected, even at 0.025 kg/ha, and after 3 months it was doubtful that there would be any recovery from 0.4 kg/ha.

This compound deserves further testing in the field alongside imazaquin on all the larger-seeded legume crops and particularly where Cyperus and Oxalis species are problems.

AC263499

SPECIES	0.025 kg/ha		0.100 kg/ha		0.400 kg/ha	
MILLET (55)	80 43	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx	33 14	xxxxxxx xxx	0 0	
MAIZE+S (56)	100 93	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 79	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	83 43	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx
MAIZE (57)	92 71	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 43	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxx	42 21	xxxxxxx xxxxx
SORG+S (58)	58 29	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxx	0 0		0 0	
SORGHUM (59)	64 29	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxx	0 0		0 0	
PIGEON P (61)	82 71	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	118 79	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	118 57	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
COWPEA (62)	104 71	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	104 71	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	104 57	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
CHICKPEA (63)	91 57	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	73 29	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxx	9 14	xx xxx
GRNDNUT (64)	114 64	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	86 71	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	114 71	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
SOYABEAN (65)	75 71	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	92 86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	92 79	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
COTTON (66)	104 50	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	104 29	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxx	78 29	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxx
JUTE (67)	90 29	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxx	21 14	xxxxx xxx	28 14	xxxxxx xxx

AC263499

SPECIES	0.025 kg/ha		0.100 kg/ha		0.400 kg/ha	
KENAF (68)	97 43	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX	103 29	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX+ XXXXXX	97 21	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXX
SESAMUM (70)	65 29	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX	43 29	XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX	16 29	XXX XXXXXX
RICE (72)	12 29	XX XXXXXX	0 0		0 0	
ELEU IND (74)	95 57	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX	31 21	XXXXXX XXXX	7 14	X XXX
ECH CRUS (75)	81 21	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXX	3 7	X X	0 0	
ROTT EXA (76)	120 36	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX+ XXXXXX	85 29	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX	60 21	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXX
DIG SANG (77)	48 29	XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX	0 0		0 0	
AMAR RET (78)	37 14	XXXXXX XXX	3 7	X X	20 14	XXXX XXX
BROM PEC (82)	26 29	XXXXX XXXXXX	0 0		0 0	
SNO POL (83)	29 21	XXXXXX XXXX	3 7	X X	0 0	
PHAL MIN (84)	60 50	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX	0 0		9 14	XX XXX
CYP ESCU (85)	94 43	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX	12 29	XX XXXXXX	0 0	

AC263499

SPECIES	0.025 kg/ha		0.100 kg/ha		0.400 kg/ha	
CYP ROTU (86)	32 43	xxxxxx xxxxxxxx	5 14	x xxx	0 0	
AUBGIN (89)	83 43	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx	83 29	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxx	76 29	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxx
LENTIL (90)	144 71	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	120 36	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxx	64 29	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxx
MUNGB. (91)	100 86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	92 71	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 57	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxx

Cinmethylin

Code number

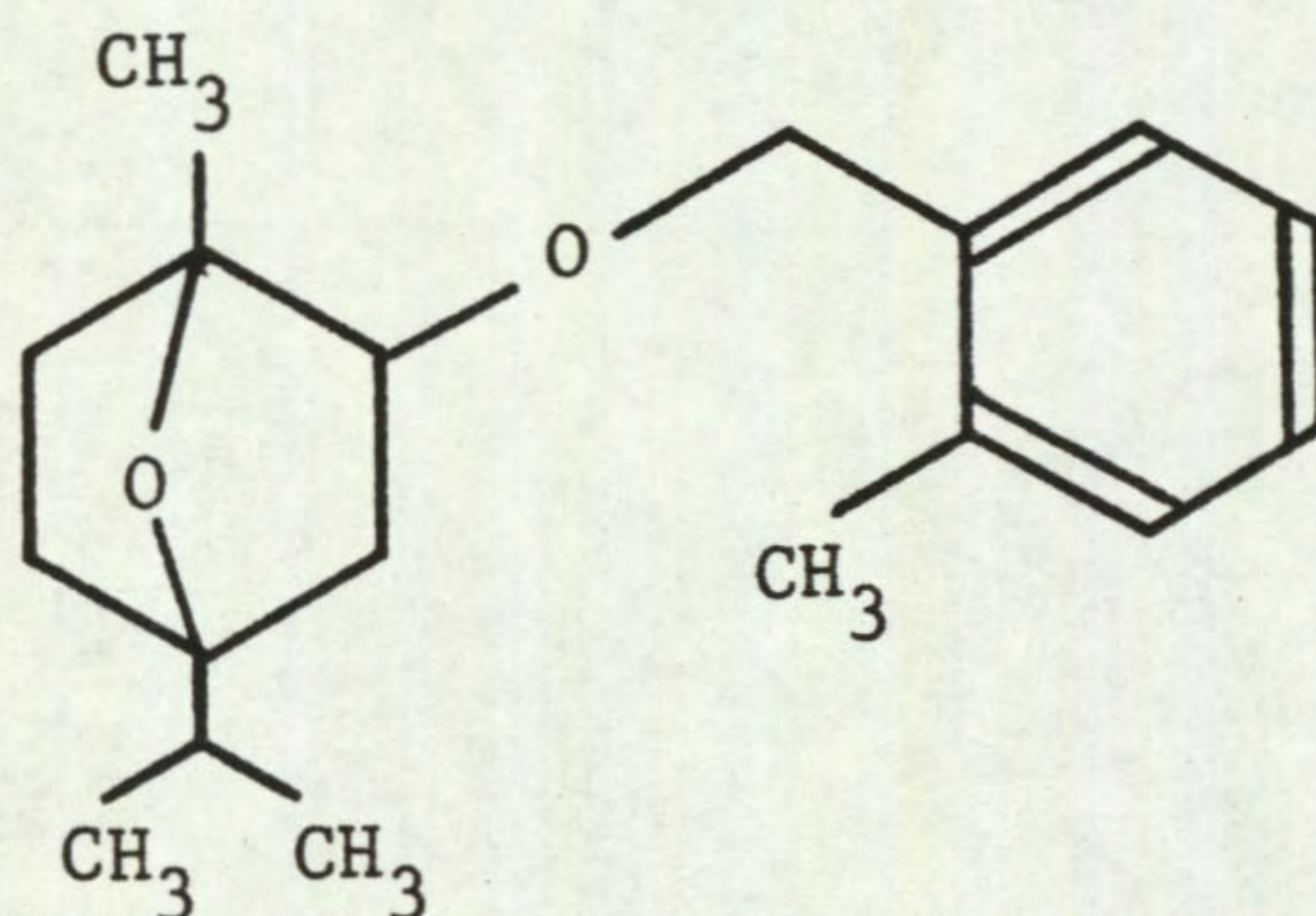
SD 95481

Trade name Cinch

Chemical name

7-oxabicyclo (2.2.1) heptane, 1-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-2-(2-methylphenylmethoxy)-, exo-

Structure



Source

Shell Biosciences Laboratory
Sittingbourne Research Centre
Sittingbourne
Kent ME9 8AG

Information available and suggested uses

Pre-emergence annual grass weed control in soyabean, cotton and groundnuts at 0.75 to 1.0 kg/ha.

Formulation used

Emulsifiable concentrate 83.9% a.i.

Spray volume

372 l/ha

RESULTS

Full results are given in the histograms on pages 19-21 and potential selectivities are summarised in the following table.

Rate (kg a.i./ha)	CROPS: vigour reduced by less than 15%	WEEDS: number or vigour reduced by 70% or more
1.6	groundnut soyabean cotton	All species below
0.4	as above + pigeon pea chick pea mungbean sesamum aubergine	<u>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</u> + species below
0.1	as above + maize + safener (NA) sorghum + safener (CGA 92194) cowpea lentil	<u>Eleusine indica</u> <u>Echinochloa crus-galli</u> <u>Digitaria sanguinalis</u> <u>Bromus pectinatus</u> <u>Snowdenia polystachya</u> <u>Phalaris minor</u>

Comments on results

Cinmethylin showed excellent selectivity against annual grasses particularly in groundnut, soyabean and cotton but also in three further legumes plus sesamum and aubergine. All these species tolerated 0.4 kg/ha at which dose all the annual grasses were controlled, including Rottboellia. At the lowest dose of 0.1 kg/ha all but the latter were controlled and cowpea and lentil were undamaged. Amaranthus retroflexus was not controlled at any dose, nor were the perennial Cyperus species or Oxalis latifolia.

Maize tolerated the lowest dose and there was relatively little influence of NA on the damaging effects at higher doses. Sorghum was almost undamaged at the lowest dose and there was a small protective effect of CGA 92194 which resulted in an acceptable score at that dose.

Cinmethylin is related to trifluralin and other dinitroanilines and may usefully be compared with pendimethalin and oryzalin as members of this group do not usually require incorporation to prevent loss of activity. The performance in broad-leaved crops should be at least as interesting as that of pendimethalin. For control of Rottboellia in maize, it appears the selectivity is not adequate but it will be worth further testing for this possibility too.

The susceptibility of Phalaris and Bromus to 0.1 kg/ha is of interest in the light of the results reported by Richardson and West (1986), showing that wheat tolerated 0.25 kg/ha (or 1.0 kg/ha when protected by NA).

CYMETHALIN

SPECIES	0.100 kg/ha		0.400 kg/ha		1.600 kg/ha	
MILLET (55)	0		0		0	
MAIZE+S (56)	100 86	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 71	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	50 36	XXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX
MAIZE (57)	100 86	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	92 50	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXX	58 36	XXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX
SORG+S (58)	90 86	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	90 64	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	58 36	XXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX
SORGHUM (59)	120 79	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX+ XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	80 43	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXX	0 0	
PIGEON P (61)	106 79	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX+ XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	129 86	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX+ XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	12 7	xx x
COWPEA (62)	96 93	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	96 64	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	96 43	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXX
CHICKPEA (63)	100 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 93	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	91 50	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXX
GRDNUT (64)	114 93	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX+ XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 86	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 93	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
SOYABEAN (65)	100 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 79	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	92 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
COTTON (66)	96 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	87 93	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	70 86	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
JUTE (67)	97 50	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXX	62 29	XXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX	66 14	XXXXXXXXXXXXX xxx

CYNMETHALIN

SPECIES	0.100 kg/ha		0.400 kg/ha		1.600 kg/ha	
KENAF (68)	65 79	xxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxx	103 79	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	90 57	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxx
SESAMUM (70)	108 100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	86 86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	103 64	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxx
RICE (72)	55 57	xxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxx	6 21	x xxxx	6 21	x xxxx
ELEU IND (74)	0 0		0 0		0 0	
ECH CRUS (75)	0 0		0 0		0 0	
ROTT EXA (76)	75 50	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxx	25 21	xxxxx xxxx	0 0	
DIG SANG (77)	0 0		0 0		0 0	
AMAR RET (78)	97 79	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	47 64	xxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxx	110 50	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxx
BROM PEC (82)	26 43	xxxxx xxxxxxxxx	0 0		0 0	
SNO POL (83)	3 14	x xxx	0 0		0 0	
PHAL MIN (84)	0 0		0 0		0 0	
CYP ESCU (85)	100 100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	44 100	xxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	31 50	xxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxx

CYNMETHALIN

SPECIES	0.100 kg/ha		0.400 kg/ha		1.600 kg/ha	
	Yield	Control	Yield	Control	Yield	Control
CYP ROTU (86)	109 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX+ XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	82 71	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
AUBGIN (89)	76 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	90 93	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	97 79	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
LENTIL (90)	88 93	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	16 21	xxx xxxx	0 0	
MUNGB (91)	100 93	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 93	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	42 50	xxxxxxx xxxxxxx

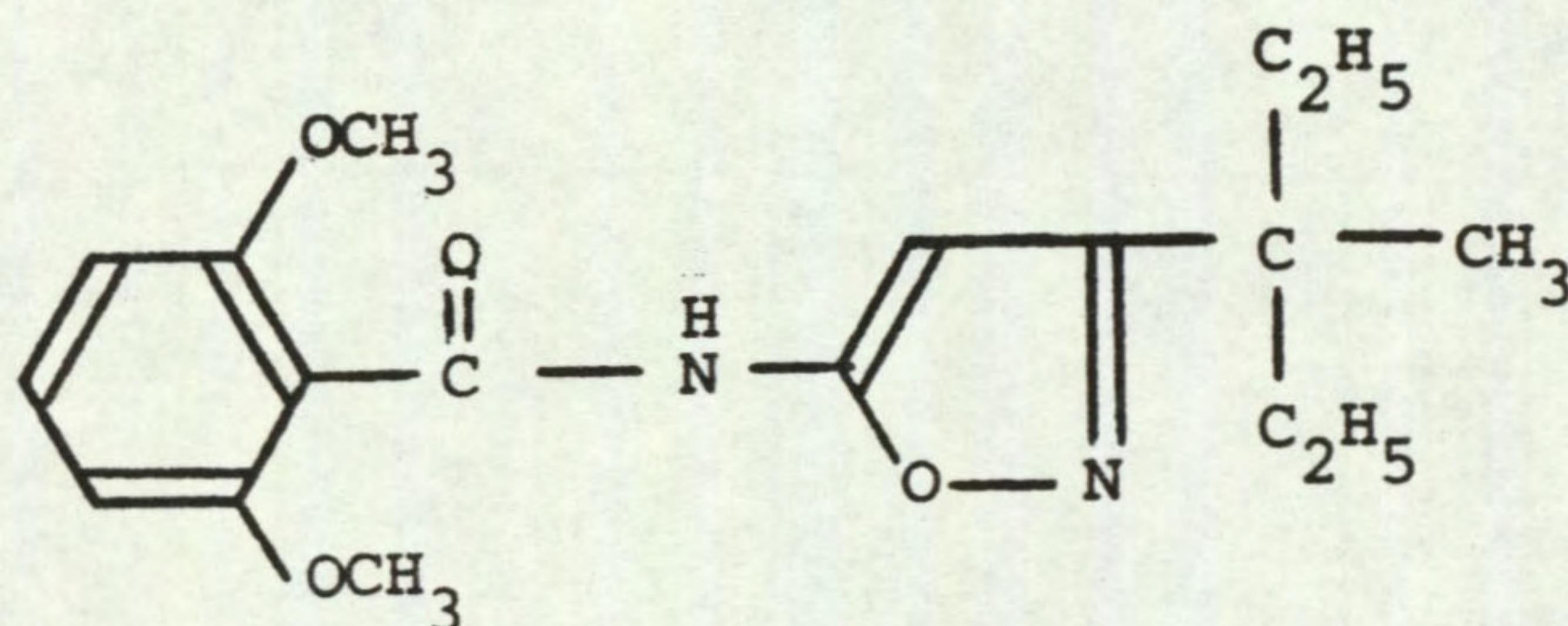
Isoxaben

Code number EL 107 Trade name Flexidor

Former common name Benzamizole

Chemical name N-[3-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl)-5-isoxazolyl]-2,6-dimethoxybenzamide

Structure



Source Elanco Products Limited
Kingsclere Road
Basingstoke
Hants RG21 2XA

Information available and suggested uses

Pre-emergence control of broad-leaved weeds in cereals

Formulation used Suspension concentrate 50% w/w a.i.

Spray volume 372 l/ha.

RESULTS

Full results are given in the histograms on pages 25-27 and potential selectivities are summarised in the following table.

Rate (kg a.i./ha)	CROPS: vigour reduced by less than 15%	WEEDS: number or vigour reduced by 70% or more
0.64	maize + safener (NA) cotton	<u>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</u> <u>Phalaris minor</u> + species below
0.16	as above + sorghum + safener (CGA 92194) cowpea chickpea groundnut soyabean	<u>Eleusine indica</u> <u>Echinochloa crus-galli</u> <u>Snowdenia polystachya</u> + species below
0.04	as above + rice sorghum millet mungbean jute sesamum*	<u>Digitaria sanguinalis</u> <u>Amaranthus retroflexus</u>

* but numbers seriously reduced

Comments on results

Isoxaben at 0.64 kg/ha showed excellent selectivity in maize and cotton against Amaranthus retroflexus and all of the annual grasses other than Bromus pectinatus. The large seeded legumes tolerated 0.16 kg/ha at which most of the annual grasses were controlled but not Rottboellia. Sorghum was moderately protected by CGA 92194, such that it could also tolerate 0.16 kg/ha. Millet was comparable to unprotected sorghum in not quite tolerating this dose. These, together with several others such as jute and sesamum were quite safe at 0.04 kg/ha at which dose Amaranthus was completely killed but only Digitaria was susceptible among the grasses. Cyperus species and Oxalis were highly tolerant.

This compound has a characteristic stunting effect on roots but following the main assessment on the shoot systems, an examination of roots showed that there was no serious, unseen effect below ground which required an alteration of the scores. It is, however, likely that depth of germination of both crops and weeds will have an influence on selectivity.

The striking selectivities in cotton and maize are of greatest interest with the possibility of selective control of Rottboellia in maize particularly deserving further study. General weed control in the large-seeded legumes could also be of interest as a broader range of broad-leaved weeds is likely to be susceptible. As wheat and barley have been shown to be highly resistant (Richardson and West, 1984) isoxaben could be of interest in sub-tropical and highland tropical wheat growing areas where Phalaris minor and the more tropical species, including Snowdenia, are predominant. The Avena and Bromus species will not, however, be controlled.

ISOXABEN

SPECIES	0.040 kg/ha		0.160 kg/ha		0.640 kg/ha	
MILLET (55)	100 100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	113 79	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	20 21	xxxx xxxx
MAIZE+S (56)	100 86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
MAIZE (57)	100 100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
SORG+S (58)	90 93	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	103 100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	77 64	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
SORGHUM (59)	120 100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	112 79	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	72 50	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxx
PIGEON P (61)	141 79	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	82 50	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxx	47 29	xxxxxxxxx xxxxxxx
COWPEA (62)	104 100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	104 86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	78 43	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxx
CHICKPEA (63)	91 93	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	64 86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	9 29	xx xxxxxx
GRNDNUT (64)	86 86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	114 86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	114 71	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx+ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
SOYABEAN (65)	100 100	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	100 93	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	67 50	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxx
COTTON (66)	87 86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	87 93	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	87 86	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
JUTE (67)	76 93	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	90 71	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	17 50	xxx xxxxxxxxxx

ISOXABEN

SPECIES		0.040 kg/ha		0.160 kg/ha		0.640 kg/ha
KENAF (68)	103 57	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX+ XXXXXXXXXXXX	84 71	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	52 57	XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX
SESAMUM (70)	38 86	XXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	0 0		0 0	
RICE (72)	109 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX+ XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	97 64	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	97 43	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX
ELEU IND (74)	41 57	XXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX	0 0		0 0	
ECH CRUS (75)	84 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	42 29	XXXXXXX XXXXXXX	3 7	X X
ROTT EXA (76)	105 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX+ XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	105 86	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX+ XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	20 21	XXXX XXXX
DIG SANG (77)	14 21	XXX XXXX	0 0		0 0	
AMAR RET (78)	0 0		0 0		0 0	
BROM PEC (82)	87 86	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	97 79	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	82 57	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX
SNO POL (83)	43 57	XXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX	11 36	XX XXXXXXX	0 0	
PHAL MIN (84)	88 93	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	42 50	XXXXXXX XXXXXXX	19 21	XXXX XXXX
CYP ESCU (85)	100 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	94 86	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

ISOXABEN

SPECIES	0.040 kg/ha		0.160 kg/ha		0.640 kg/ha	
CYP ROTU (86)	95 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	105 86	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX+ XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	100 93	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
AUGIN (89)	7 14	x xxx	0 0		0 0	
LENTIL (90)	0 0		0 0		0 0	
MUNGB (91)	92 100	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	67 79	XXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	8 29	xx xxxxxx

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Appendix 1. Species, abbreviations, cultivars and stage of growth at assessment

	Designation and computer serial number	Cultivar or source	No. per pot	Depth of planting (cm)	Stage of growth at assessment (untreated controls, leaf numbers exclusive of cotyledons)
Millet (<u>Pennisetum americanum</u>)	MILLET (55)	ex Bornu	10	0.5	6-7 leaves
Maize + safener (<u>Zea mays</u>)	MAIZE + S (56)	LG 11	6	2	5-6 leaves
Maize (<u>Zea mays</u>)	MAIZE (57)	LG 11	6	2	5-6 leaves
Sorghum + safener (<u>Sorghum bicolor</u>)	SORG + S (58)	TUB 22	8	1	6-7 leaves
Sorghum (<u>Sorghum bicolor</u>)	SORG (59)	TUB 22	8	1	6-7 leaves
Pigeon pea (<u>Cajanus cajan</u>)	PIGEON P (61)	ICRISAT T	6	1	2-3 trifoliates
Cowpea (<u>Vigna unguiculata</u>)	COWPEA (62)	Blackeye (TRS)	6	1	2 trifoliates
Chickpea (<u>Cicer arietinum</u>)	CHICKPEA (63)	ILC 482	6	1	10-13 leaves
Groundnut (<u>Arachis hypogaea</u>)	GRNDNUT (64)	NC 6	4	2	5 leaves
Soyabean (<u>Glycine max</u>)	SOYABEAN (65)	Amsoy	6	1	2-3 trifoliates
Cotton (<u>Gossypium hirsutum</u>)	COTTON (66)	Coker 315	6	1	2 leaves
Jute (<u>Corchorus capsularis</u>)	JUTE (67)	India	15	0.5	4-6 leaves
Kenaf (<u>Hibiscus cannabinus</u>)	KENAF (68)	WRO 1981	10	0.5	4-5 leaves
Sesamum (<u>Sesamum indicum</u>)	SESAMUM (70)	Sudan	15	0.5	4 leaves
Rice (<u>Oryza sativa</u>)	RICE (72)	IR 36	10	1	3-6 leaves

<u>Eleusine indica</u>	ELEU IND (74)	Zimbabwe 1980	20	0.5	7-8 leaves
<u>Echinochloa crus-galli</u>	ECH CRUS (75)	WRO 1979	20	0.5	5-6 leaves
<u>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</u> (= <u>R. exaltata</u>)	ROTT EXA (76)	Zambia 1978	15	0.5	4-6 leaves
<u>Digitaria sanguinalis</u>	DIG SANG (77)	WRO 1979	20	0.25	3 leaves
<u>Amaranthus retroflexus</u>	AMAR RET (78)	WRO 1980	20	0.25	7-9 leaves
<u>Bromus pectinatus</u>	BROM PEC (82)	Tanzania 1981	12	0.5	3 leaves
<u>Snowdenia polystachya</u>	SNO POL (83)	Ethiopia 1980	30	0.25	5-7 leaves
<u>Phalaris minor</u>	PHAL MIN (84)	WRO 1979	20	0.25	2-4 leaves
<u>Cyperus esculentus</u>	CYP ESCU (85)	WRO clone 2 (ex S. Africa)	8	2	7-8 leaves
<u>Cyperus rotundus</u>	CYP ROTU (86)	WRO clone 1 (Zimbabwe)	5	2	8-9 Leaves
Aubergine (<u>Solanum melongena</u>)	AUBGIN (89)	Money Maker (F.1. hybrid)	8	0.5	2-3 leaves
Lentil (<u>Lens culinaris</u>)	LENTIL (90)	Syrian local	8	1	8-9 leaves
Mungbean (<u>Phaseolus aureus</u>)	MUNGB (91)	CES-ID-21	6	1	2 trifoliate
<u>Oxalis latifolia</u>	(results not computerised)	WRO clone 2 ('Cornwall B')	10	1	-

ABBREVIATIONS

Ångström	Å	freezing point	f.p.
Abstract	Abs.	from summary	F.s.
acid equivalent*	a.e.	gallon	gal
acre	ac	gallons per hour	gal/h
active ingredient*	a.i.	gallons per acre	gal/ac
approximately equal to*	≈	gas liquid chromatography	GLC
aqueous concentrate	a.c.	gramme	g
bibliography	bibl.	hectare	ha
boiling point	b.p.	hectokilogram	hkg
bushel	bu	high volume	HV
centigrade	C	horse power	hp
centimetre*	cm	hour	h
concentrated	concd	hundredweight*	cwt
concentration	concn	hydrogen ion concentration*	pH
concentration x time product	ct	inch	in.
concentration required to kill 50% test animals	LC50	infra red	i.r.
cubic centimetre*	cm ³	kilogramme	kg
cubic foot*	ft ³	kilo (x10 ³)	k
cubic inch*	in ³	less than	<
cubic metre*	m ³	litre	l.
cubic yard*	yd ³	low volume	LV
cultivar(s)	cv.	maximum	max.
curie*	Ci	median lethal dose	LD50
degree Celsius*	°C	medium volume	MV
degree centigrade	°C	melting point	m.p.
degree Fahrenheit*	°F	metre	m
diameter	diam.	micro (x10 ⁻⁶)	μ
diameter at breast height	d.b.h.	microgramme*	μg
divided by*	÷ or /	micromicro (pico: x10 ⁻¹²)*	μμ
dry matter	d.m.	micrometre (micron)*	μm (or μ)
emulsifiable concentrate	e.c.	micron (micrometre)*†	μm (or μ)
equal to*	=	miles per hour*	mile/h
fluid	fl.	milli (x10 ⁻³)	m
foot	ft	milliequivalent*	m.equiv.
		milligramme	mg
		millilitre	ml

† The name micrometre is preferred to micron and μm is preferred to μ.

millimetre*	mm	pre-emergence	pre-em.
millimicro* (nano: $\times 10^{-9}$)	n or mp	quart	quart
minimum	min.	relative humidity	r.h.
minus	-	revolution per minute*	rev/min
minute	min	second	s
molar concentration*	M (small cap)	soluble concentrate	s.c.
molecule, molecular	mol.	soluble powder	s.p.
more than	>	solution	soln
multiplied by*	x	species (singular)	sp.
normal concentration*	N (small cap)	species (plural)	spp.
not dated	n.d.	specific gravity	sp. gr.
oil miscible concentrate	o.m.c. (tables only)	square foot*	ft ²
organic matter	o.m.	square inch	in ²
ounce	oz	square metre*	m ²
ounces per gallon	oz/gal	square root of*	√
page	p.	sub-species*	ssp.
pages	pp.	summary	s.
parts per million	ppm	temperature	temp.
parts per million by volume	ppmv	ton	ton
parts per million by weight	ppmw	tonne	t
percent(age)	%	ultra-low volume	ULV
pico (micromicro: $\times 10^{-12}$)	p or pp	ultra violet	u.v.
pint	pint	vapour density	v.d.
pints per acre	pints/ac	vapour pressure	v.p.
plus or minus*	+ -	<u>varietas</u>	var.
post-emergence	post-em	volt	V
pound	lb	volume	vol.
pound per acre*	lb/ac	volume per volume	v/v
pounds per minute	lb/min	water soluble powder	w.s.p. (tables only)
pound per square inch*	lb/in ²	watt	W
powder for dry application	p. (tables only)	weight	wt
power take off	p.t.o.	weight per volume*	w/v
precipitate (noun)	ppt.	weight per weight*	w/w
		wettable powder	w.p.
		yard	yd
		yards per minute	yd/min

* Those marked * should normally be used in the text as well as in tables etc.



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