

Corn Pre	Herbicide Group	Active Ingredient	Active Ingredient	Active Ingredient
Anthem	Number 14 15	Fluthiacet-methyl	Pyroyasulfone	
	E 14 15	Atrozino	Fluthiacot mothyl	Dyroyaculfono
	07		r iutiliacet-metriyi	T yroxasunone
	21	Thiopograpozono	laavaflutala	
Dual II Magnum	45		ISUXAIIUIUIE	
Lieroo			Duravaaulfana	
	14 15		Pyroxasulione	
Hamess / Surpass	15	Acetochior	Asstashlar	
Harness X I RA/Harness X I RA 5.6/	5 15	Atrazine	Acetochior	
	5 15 27	Atrazine	S-Metolachlor	Mesotrione
Outlook	15	Dimethenamid-P		
PreQuel	2 27	Rimsulfuron	Isoxaflutole	
Sharpen	14	Saflufenacil	loonanatoro	
Surpass NXT	15	Acetochlor		
TripleElev / SureStart	2 4 15	Flumetsulam	Clopyralid	Acetochlor
Verdict	1/ 15	Saflufenacil		Acelociiloi
Zomay	14 13	S Motolachlor	Mosotriono	
Ziduo	15 21	Duroyooulfono	wesourione	
	15	Pyroxasullone		
Corn Post	44 45	Eluthic cot mothed	Duravaaulfana	
Anthem	14 15	Fluthlacet-methyl	Pyroxasultone	Durrougeulford
Anthem ATZ	5 14 15	Atrazine	Fluthlacet-methyl	Pyroxasulione
	2/	Mesotrione	Manatriana	
	5 27	Atrazine		
Capreno	2 2/	I hiencarbazone	Tempotrione	Manaduiana
Halex GT	9 15 2/	Glyphosate	S-Metolachior	Mesotrione
Liberty	10	Giutosinate-		
Impact	27	Topramezone		
Laudis	2/	Iembotrione		
Realm Q	2 27	Rimsulturon	Mesotrione	
Status	4 19	Dicamba	Diflutenzopyr	
Zidua	15	Pyroxasultone		
Soybean Pre				
Anthem	14 15	Fluthlacet-methyl	Pyroxasultone	
Authority Assist	2 14	Imazetnapyr	Sulfentrazone	
	2 14	Cloransulum-metnyl	Sulfentrazone	
	5 14	Metribuzin	Sulfentrazone	
Boundary	5 15	Metribuzin	S-Metolachior	
Enlite	2 14	Chiorimuron		Fiumioxazin
Fierce	14 15	Fiumioxazin	Pyroxasultone	
Matador	2 5 15	Imazethapyr	Metribuzin	Metolachior
	2 14	Imazethapyr	Salflutenacii	
	2 14 15	Imazetnapyr	Satiutenacii	Dimethenamid-P
PreFix	14 15	Fomesaten	S-Metolachior	
	3			
	3			
Valor	14	Fiumioxazin	Dimether end D	
Verdict	14 15	Satiutenacii	Dimethenamid-P	
Warrant	15	Acelochioi		
SoyDean Post	44 45	Eluthioget method	Duroveoulfere	
	14 15	Fluthiacet-methyl	Pyroxasultone	
	14			
Could Elevator CT 2.5	14		Fomosofon	
Flexsldf GT 3.5	3 14	Glyphosate	Fomesalen	
	14	Fluthlacet-methyl	Fomesaten	
	14 15	Fomesalen	S-Interolachior	
	14	Fumiciorac pentyl	Thifenerulf	
	2		Initensulturon	
vvariant	15	Acelochior		
Zidua	15	Pyroxasulfone		



Herbicide Classification by Site/Mechanism of Action

Group	Site of action	Examples	General Description
1	Acc-ase inhibitor	Select (clethodim), Fusilade (fluazifop), Poast (sethoxydim)	This group includes the 'fops' and the 'dims' used for postemergence grass control. Includes products are widely used for volunteer corn control. Controls grasses by inhibiting lipids needed for cell membranes.
2	ALS inhibitor	Accent (nicosulfuron), Pursuit (imazethapyr), Classis (eblerimuron)	This group includes all of the sulfonylureas and imadazolinones. Most numerous category of herbicides with a wide range of weed spectrum, selectivity and residual length. Controls weeds by inhibiting amino acids needed for protein development.
3	Mitosis inhibitor	Prowl (pendimethalin), Treflan (trifluralin)	Seedling growth inhibitors- includes "the yellows" such as Prowl and Treflan. This group is widely used in turf. Excellent activity on grasses and small seeded broadleaves. These actives need moisture or incorporation to activate. Controls weeds by inhibiting cell division in seedling root growth.
4	Synthetic auxin	2,4-D Banvel/Clarity (dicamba)	Growth regulator herbicides used primarily for broadleaf control. Volatility is greatly affected by formulation. Avoid physical drift to sensitive crops. Controls broadleaf weeds by causing rapid cell growth and division which leads to vascular tissue destruction.
5	Photosystem (PS) II inhibitor	Atrazine Sencor (metribuzin)	This group includes the triazine herbicides which have both foliar and soil activity. Triazines enhance the activity of paraquat and hppd inhibitors such as Callisto and Laudis. These products control weeds by blocking electron transport which results in chlorophyll and cell degradation.
6	Photosystem (PS) II inhibito	Buctril (bromoxynil), Basagran (bentazon)	This group is similar to group 5 but has a different binding site than the triazines. These product are primarily used for post broadleaf control in several crops.
9	EPSPS inhibitor	Roundup (glyphosate)	Glyphosate is non-selective, and has no soil activity. Weeds are controlled by the blocking the production of aromatic amino acids needed for cell growth.
10	Glutamine synthase inhibitor	Liberty (glufosinate)	Glufosinate is non-selective, with no soil activity. Requires greater spray volume and coverage than glyphosate. Controls weeds by blocking the conversion of glutamine which leads to a buildup of ammonia in cells.
13	Carotene inhibitor	Command (clomazone)	This class results in bleaching activity of foliage and has both foliar and soil activity. Controls weeds by blocking pigment pathways needed for chlorophyll formation.
14	PPO inhbitor	Valor (flumioxazin), Authority (sulfentrazone), Sharpen (saflufenacil), Reflex (fomesafen)	This class is described as the cell membrane disruptors, including a wide range of products that have both soil and foliar activity. Controls weeds by blocking the PPO enzyme involved in light interception resulting in free radical formation that degrades lipids, membranes, and chlorophyll.
15	Long chain fatty acid inhibitor	Harness (acetochlor) Outlook (dimethenamid- P) Dual (s-metolachlor)	This group includes the seedling growth inhibitors most widely used in the "pre- grass" corn herbicide segment. These control weeds by inhibiting seedling growth but do not affect germination.
19	Auxin transport inhibitor	Status (diflufenzopyr)	Synergizes the activity of growth regulators such as dicamba in Status by accelerating the accumation of growth regulators in growing points.
22	Photosystem I inhibitor	Gramoxone (paraquat)	These products are non selective, with no soil activity. They control weeds by blocking photosynthesis and forming free radicals that result in rapid cell degradation.
27	HPPD inhibitor	Callisto (mesotrione) Laudis (tembotrione) B a l a n c e (isoxaflutole)	This class includes the bleaching herbicides widely used in corn. HPPD inhibitors may have both soil and foliar activity and can have enhanced activity when mixed with atrazine. They control weeds by blocking the HPPD enzyme which is needed for pigment development.