

Aminocyclopyrachlor - a new herbicide for woody wee

Jyri Kaapro, Senior Development Specialist, Envu jyri.kaapro@envu.c



Active Ingredient Details

- Aminocyclopyrachlor (ACP) is a Group 4 herbicide (pyrimidine carboxylic acids) and has the disruptor of plant cell growth (auxin mimic) mode of action.
- ACP is primarily a post-emergent herbicide with some soil residual activity
- Weed spectrum is essentially limited to dicots with little activity on grasses
- ACP is quickly taken up by the leaves, stems and roots of plants. The effects of ACP may be seen on plants from within a few hours to a few days. The most noticeable symptom is a bending and twisting of stems and leaves. Other advanced symptoms include severe necrosis, stem thickening, growth stunting, leaf crinkling, calloused stems and leaf veins, leaf-cupping, and enlarged roots. Death of treated broadleaf plants may require several more weeks and up to several months for some woody plant species.



Before Application



2 days after 19 days after Phytolacca octandra





ACP treated

application

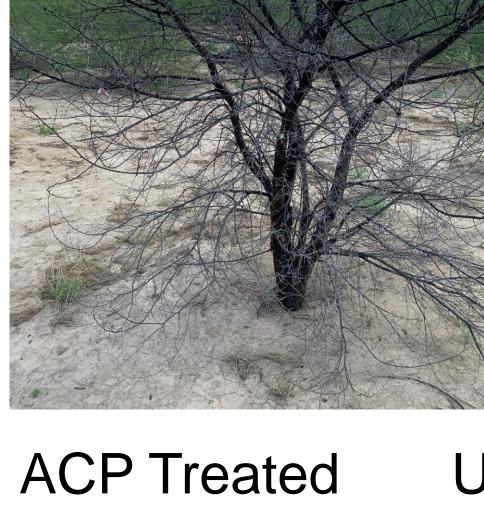
Residual effect of ACP on weed germination under Ziziphus mauritiana following basal bark



Standard treatment



Untreated Vachellia nilotica foliar application 12 months after application





Leucaena leucocephala Cut stump treated 5 months after treatment

Untreated ACP treated



Application

- Application rates range from 120 to 312 grams per hectare
- Application can be made by foliar, basal bark, cut stump or trunk injection depending on weed species, size and situation
- The registered herbicide is a 240g/L soluble liquid formulation (Method 240 SL Herbicide)