Table 6. Nursery/shelterbelt herbicides – herbicide groups, herbicide solubility and how they work			
Herbicide	**Herbicide group**	**Solubility in water**	**How the herbicide works**
amitrol	11	28g/100ml	Inhibits chlorophyll formulation and regrowth from the buds. Moves primarily with water to the leaf tissue. Non-selective.
chlorthal	3	0.5 mg/L	Interferes with cell division in roots. Kills seedlings after they germinate.
dichlobenil	20	25 ppm	Acts primarily on growing points and root tips. Inhibits growth and the synthesis of cellulose. Seedlings fail to germinate.
fluazifop-p-butyl	1	1 ppm	Systemic. Translocated to growing point. Interferes with the synthesis of an enzyme required for synthesis of lipids.
glyphosate	9	1.57 per cent	Inhibits the production of plant amino acids required for plant growth. Translocated to growing points and in fall, to roots and rhizomes of perennial weeds; non-selective.
linuron	7	75 ppm	Inhibits photosynthesis. Moves primarily with water to leaf tissue.
napropamide	15	73 ppm	Blocks cell division. Inhibits root growth. Seedlings fail to emerge.
oxadiazon	14	0.7 ppm	Contact action as young plant grows through the treated soil. Oxadiazon forms a chemical barrier on the soil surface.
paraquat	22	Completely soluble	Disrupts photosynthesis and cell structure. Contact action only. Non-selective.
sethoxydim	1	48 ppm	Systemic. Translocated to growing point. Interferes with the synthesis of an enzyme required for synthesis of lipids.
simazine	5	3.5 ppm	Inhibits photosynthesis. Moves primarily with water to the leaf tissue.
trifluralin	3	0.3 ppm	Interferes with cell division in roots. Kills seedlings after they germinate.
propyzamide	15	15 ppm	Blocks cell division. Inhibits root growth. Seedlings fail to emerge.
acetic acid			Contact action only. Non-selective.

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