

Atrazine

Trade Name: Aatrex and others

Chemical Family: Triazine

Mode of Action: Inhibition of photosystem II electron transport at the Q_B binding site on the D1 protein.

General Symptoms: Chlorosis and necrosis is first apparent on lower leaves and leaf margins.



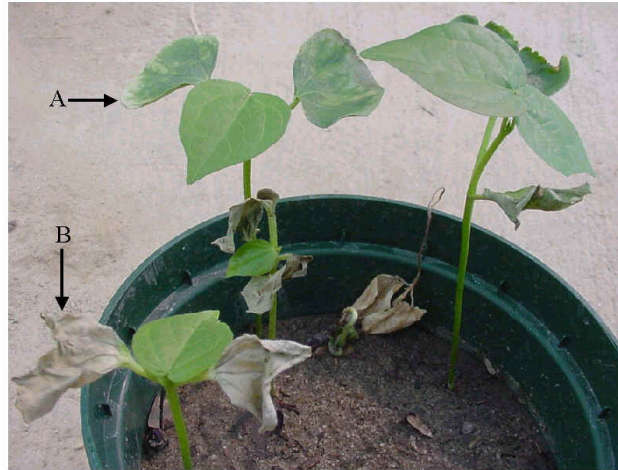
Soybean injury at 14 days after treatment with 2 lb ai/A atrazine applied preemergence. Note that chlorosis and necrosis is first apparent on the the leaf margins of older leaves. If crop failure occurs in corn and atrazine has been applied, soybean planting during that cropping season is not permissible.

Agronomic Use: Atrazine is a standard herbicide for weed control in corn and grain sorghum. It's spectrum of activity is rather broad, and it can be applied preemergence or postemergence.

Additional Information: Atrazine is a restricted use herbicide and use along water sources is highly regulated (see label for exact restrictions). Due to off-site movement and extensive use of atrazine in corn and other crops, atrazine and its metabolites have been detected in ground and surface water in many areas of the US. The continual use of atrazine has also resulted in selection of many resistant weeds.

Rotational Restrictions: Only corn or grain sorghum can be replanted the same year. All other crops can be planted the following year. If applied after June 10, corn or grain sorghum must be grown the following year.

Symptoms on other Crops:



Cotton injury from soil-applied atrazine at 14 days after treatment. A) Chlorosis begins at the leaf margin. B) Lower, older leaves are first to show symptoms.

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