

Common and Chemical Names of Herbicides

Common name	Other designation(s)	Chemical name ^a	Common name	Other designation(s)	Chemical name ^a
A			K		
acrolein (á krõ'jē ln)		acrylaldehyde		KOCN	potassium cyanate
ametryne (ám'č trin)		2-ethylamino-4-isopropylamino-6-methylmercapto- <i>s</i> -triazine	L		
amiben (ám'ý bēn)		3-amino-2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid	linuron (lín'ü rōn)		3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea
amitrole (ám'ý trōl)		3-amino-1,2,4-triazole	M		
atratone (á'trā tōn)	AMS	ammonium sulfamate		MAA	methanearsonic acid
atrazine (á'trā zēn)		2-methoxy-4-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino- <i>s</i> -triazine		MAMA	monoammonium methanearsonate
B				MCPA	2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid
barban (bār'bān)	R-4461	4-chloro-2-butanyl <i>m</i> -chlorocarbanilate		MCPB	4-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)butyric acid
bensulide (bēn'sül id)		<i>N</i> -(2-mercaptoethyl)benzenesulfonamide		MCPEs	sodium 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyethyl sulfate
bromacil (brõ'mā sll)	BCPC	5-(<i>O</i> , <i>O</i> -diisopropyl phosphorodithioate) <i>sec</i> -butyl <i>N</i> -(3-chlorophenyl)carbamate	mecoprop (mē'cõ prõp)	MCPP	2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid
buturon (bü'tü rōn)	H-95-1	5-bromo-3- <i>sec</i> -butyl-6-methyluracil		MH	1,2-dihydropyridazine-3,6-dione (maleic hydrazide)
C			molinate (mõl'ý nāt)	R-4572	5-ethyl hexahydro-1 <i>H</i> -azepine-1-car = bothioate
cacodylic acid (cā'cõ dýl'ýc)		dimethylarsinic acid	monolinuron (mõn'õ lín'ü rōn)		3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea
	CDA	2-chloro- <i>N,N</i> -diallylacetylacetamide	monuron (mõn'ü rōn)		3-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea
	CDEA	2-chloro- <i>N,N</i> -diethylacetamide	monuronTCA		3-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea
	CDEC	2-chloroallyl diethylthiocarbamate		MSMA	trichloroacetate
	CEPC	2-chloroethyl <i>N</i> -(3-chlorophenyl)carbamate			monosodium acid methanearsonate
chlorazone (klõ'rā zēn)		2-chloro-4,6-bis(diethylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine	N		
chloroxuron (klõ'r'õx ü rōn)		<i>N,N'</i> -(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl- <i>N,N,N,N</i> -dimethylurea	neburon (nēb'ü rōn)		1-butyl-3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methylurea
	CIPC	isopropyl <i>N</i> -(3-chlorophenyl)carbamate	norea (nõ rē'uh)		3-(hexahydro-4,7-methanoindan-5-yl)-1,1-dimethylurea
	CMA	calcium acid methanearsonate		NPA	<i>N</i> -1-naphthylphthalamic acid
	CPMF	1-chloro- <i>N</i> -(3,4-dichlorophenyl)- <i>N,N</i> -dimethylformamidine	O		
	CPPC	1-chloro-2-propyl <i>N</i> -(3-chlorophenyl) = carbamate		OCH	octachlorocyclohexenone
cycluron (sy'klü rōn)	OMU	3-cyclooctyl-1,1-dimethylurea	P		
cypromid (sý'prõ mld)	S-6000	3',4'-dichlorocyclopropanecarboxanilide	paraquat (pār'k kwāt)		1,1'-dimethyl-4,4'-bipyridinium salt
D				PBA	polychlorobenzoic acid
dalapon (dāl'ā pōn)		2,2-dichloropropionic acid		PCP	pentachlorophenol
	DCB	<i>o</i> -dichlorobenzene	pebulate (pēb'ü lāt)	PEBC, R-2061	3-propyl butylethylthiocarbamate
	DCPA		picloram (pí'clõr ām)		4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid
	DAC893	dimethyl 2,3,5,6-tetrachloroterephthalate		PMA	phenylmercuric acetate
	DCU	dichloral urea	prometone (prõ'mē tōn)		2-methoxy-4,6-bis(isopropylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine
desmetryne (dēs'mē trin)		2-isopropylamino-4-methylamino-6-methylthio- <i>s</i> -triazine	prometryne (prõ'mē trin)		2,4-bis(isopropylamino)-6-methylmercapto- <i>s</i> -triazine
diallate (dī āl'lāt)	DATC, CP15336	5,2,3-dichloroallyl <i>N,N</i> -diisopropylthiol = carbamate	propanil (prõ'pā nll)	DPA	3',4'-dichloropropionanilide
dicamba (dī kām'bā)		2-methoxy-3,6-dichlorobenzoic acid	propazine (prõ'pā zēn)		2-chloro-4,6-bis(isopropylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine
dichlobenil (dī'clõ bēn'nl)		2,6-dichlorobenzonitrile	pyrazon (pí'rā zōn)	PCA, H-119-1	5-amino-4-chloro-2-phenyl-3(2 <i>H</i>)-pyridazinone
dichlorprop (dī chlõr'prõp) 2,4-DP		2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)propionic acid	pyriclor		2,3,5-trichloro-4-pyridinol.
dichlone (dī'klõn)		2,3-dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone	S		
dicryl (dī'kril)	N-4556 DIPA	3',4'-dichloro-2-methylacrylanilide	sesone (sēs'ōn)		sodium 2,4-dichlorophenoxyethyl sulfate
		<i>P,P</i> -dibutyl- <i>N,N</i> -diisopropylphosphinic amide	siduron (síd'ü rōn)		1-(2-methylcyclohexyl)-3-phenylurea
diphenamid (dī fēn'ā mld)		<i>N,N</i> -dimethyl-2,2-diphenylacetamide	silvex (síl'vēks)		2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)propionic acid
diphenatril (dī fēn'ā trll)		diphenylacetone	simazine (sím'āzēn)		2-chloro-4,6-bis(ethylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine
dipropalin (dī prõ'pā lln)		<i>N,N</i> -dipropyl-2,6-dinitro- <i>p</i> -toluidine	simetone (sím'ētōn)		2-methoxy-4,6-bis(ethylamino)- <i>s</i> -triazine
diquat (dī'kwāt)		6,7-dihydrodipyrido[1,2- <i>a</i> :2',1'- <i>c</i>] = pyrazidiinium salt	simetryne (sím'ē trin)		2,4-bis(ethylamino)-6-methylmercapto- <i>s</i> -triazine
diuron (dī'ü rōn)		3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea		SMDC	sodium <i>N</i> -methylthiocarbamate
	DMPA	<i>O</i> -(2,4-dichlorophenyl) <i>O</i> -methyl isopropylphosphoramidothioate	solan (so'lān)		3'-chloro-2-methyl- <i>p</i> -valeroluidide
	DMTT	3,5-dimethyltetrahydro-1,3,5,2 <i>H</i> -thiadiazine-2-thione	swep (swēp)		methyl 3,4-dichlorocarbanilate
	DNAP	4,6-dinitro- <i>o</i> - <i>sec</i> -amylphenol	T		
	DNBP	4,6-dinitro- <i>o</i> - <i>sec</i> -butylphenol		TCA	trichloroacetic acid
	DNC	3,5-dinitro- <i>o</i> -cresol		TCBA	trichlorobenzene
	DSMA	disodium methanearsonate	triallate (tri āl'lāt)		5-2,3,3-trichloroallyl <i>N,N</i> -diisopropyl = thiolcarbamate
E			tricamba (tri kām'bā)		2-methoxy-3,5,6-trichlorobenzoic acid
endothall (ēnd'õ thāl)	EBEP	ethyl bis(2-ethylhexyl)phosphinate	trietazine (tri'ē tā zēn)		2-chloro-4-diethylamino-6-ethylamino- <i>s</i> -triazine
		7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid	trifluralin (tri flūr'ā lln)		<i>α,α,α</i> -trifluoro-2,6-dinitro- <i>N,N</i> -dipropyl- <i>p</i> -toluidine
erbon (ēr'bōn)	EPTC	ethyl <i>N,N</i> -dipropylthiocarbamate	trimeturon (tri mēt'ü rōn)		1-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)-2,3,3-trimethyl = pseudourea
		2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)ethyl-2,2-dichloropropionate		B-40557	or
	EXD	ethyl xanthogen disulfide			<i>N</i> -(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)- <i>O,N,N'</i> -trimethyl = isourea
F				2,2,3-TPA	2,2,3-trichloropropionic acid
fenac (fēn'āc)		2,3,6-trichlorophenylacetic acid		2,3,5,6-TBA ^b	2,3,5,6-tetrachlorobenzoic acid
fenuron (fēn'ü rōn)		3-phenyl-1,1-dimethylurea		2,3,6-TBA ^b	2,3,6-trichlorobenzoic acid
fenuronTCA		3-phenyl-1,1-dimethylurea trichloroacetate		2,4-D	2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid
	4-CPA	4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid		2,4-DB	4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)butyric acid
	4-CPB	4-(4-chlorophenoxy)butyric acid		2,4-DEB	2,4-dichlorophenoxyethyl benzoate
	4-CPP	2-(4-chlorophenoxy)propionic acid		2,4-DEP	tris(2,4-dichlorophenoxyethyl) phosphite
G				2,4,5-T	2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid
	G-30026	2-chloro-4-isopropylamino-6-methylamino- <i>s</i> -triazine		2,4,5-TB	4-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)butyric acid
	G-31717	2-diethylamino-4-isopropylamino-6-methoxy- <i>s</i> -triazine		2,4,5-TEs	sodium 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyethyl sulfate
	G-32292	2-isopropylamino-4-methoxy-6-methylamino- <i>s</i> -triazine		3,4-DA	3,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid
	G-34360	2-isopropylamino-4-methylamino-6-methylmercapto- <i>s</i> -triazine		3,4-DB	4-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)butyric acid
H				3,4-DP	2-(3,4-dichlorophenoxy)propionic acid
I			V		
ioxynil (i õx'ý nll)		3,5-diiodo-4-hydroxybenzonitrile	vernolate (vēr'n'õ lāt)	R-1607	5-propyl dipropylthiocarbamate
ipazine (í'pā zēn)		2-chloro-4-diethylamino-6-isopropylamino- <i>s</i> -triazine			
	IPC	isopropyl <i>N</i> -phenylcarbamate			
	IPX	isopropylxanthic acid			
isocil (í'sõ sll)		5-bromo-3-isopropyl-6-methyluracil			

^aAs tabulated in this paper, a chemical name occupying two lines separated by an equal (=) sign is joined together without any separation if written on one line.
^bThese herbicides usually are available as mixed isomers. When possible the isomers should be identified, the amount of each isomer in the mixture specified and the source of the experimental chemicals given.

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Avoid underscoring headings, words or phrases unless they are to be printed in italics. Measurements, such as time, weight and degrees, should be in arabic numerals regardless of the number of digits in the number, except as the first word of a sentence. Where the figure is not one of measurement, figures below 10 should be spelled out except when one figure in a series has two digits, in which case all should be in arabic.

The full chemical name or description of all chemicals mentioned should be given the first time used. Nomenclature of both herbicides and weeds, abbreviations, and definitions should follow those presented in the Terminology Committee Report, WSA, published in WEEDS 10:255-271, July 1962, and later notes.

Footnotes. Use footnotes sparingly for items that cannot be included conveniently in the text. Text footnote No. 1 should be or include "Received for publication.....". The place where the study was done and the title and address of the author(s) should be given as footnotes. Number footnotes to the text consecutively throughout the manuscript with superscript arabic numerals. Designate footnotes to tables with superscript lower case letters.

Acknowledgments. Acknowledgments should be put in a text section, just before Literature Cited, not in footnotes.

Figures. Experimental data may be presented in graphic or tabular form, but the same data will not be presented in both forms. Photographs should be clear glossy prints and should be trimmed of unessential portions. *Never* use clips on photographs in any way. Put in an envelope. Place the author's name and figure number on the back of each one submitted. Type the legends for all figures on one sheet separate from the figures, and double spaced. Figures should be numbered consecutively in arabic numerals in order of reference in the text.

Graphs and drawings should be inked with heavy black lines to ensure clarity after reduction in size. Hand lettering should be large and made with a lettering guide. Typing is not acceptable.

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caption, column headings and side headings should be in lower case with only the first word and proper nouns capitalized. Avoid reporting non-significant decimal places in tables. It is rare for more than three places to be significant—for example, report weed or crop yields of 1234 pounds as 1230 pounds. The reader can comprehend three-place tables and data in much less time than four-place.

Literature cited. Citations are numbered alphabetically by senior author and the number of the reference is used in the text. Citations should include names of all authors, year of publication, complete title, publication, volume number, and inclusive pages, in that order. When there are two or more authors, put initials after the name only for the first. (See detailed directions and abbreviations in the Style Manual.) Theses and letters, or any other communication not readily available in libraries, should appear as footnotes.

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An abstract, which should usually replace the summary, is required to precede each article. The following suggestions for preparing the abstract, based on those from Biological Abstracts, are offered.

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CONTENT

Include:

1. Name of organism, and objective of the study.
2. Materials, manner of use, principal findings, and results.
3. New techniques, their uses and qualities.
4. New apparatus, its intended use, and if commercially available, name and address of its manufacturer.
5. New or verified data of permanent value, e.g., absorption spectra, chromosome number, constants, mathematical or chemical formulae.
6. New distribution records.
7. New theories, new interpretations, evaluations, if possible; if not, reference to them.

Omit:

1. Information contained in the title.
2. Tables and graphs.
3. Detailed descriptions of experiments or organisms.
4. Long lists of names.

FORM

1. Use abbreviations sparingly, and only as directed. (See below)
2. For chemicals, use standard rather than proprietary terms; avoid trade names.
3. For organisms, use genus and species names, always underlined, except for widely used experimental species (dog, rabbit) and commonly cultivated crops (corn, wheat).

ABBREVIATIONS

Use sparingly. Consider the reader who is not a specialist, or to whom American English is a foreign language. When in doubt, spell it out.

Do abbreviate or symbolize:

1. Those units of weight and measure listed in the Report of the Terminology Committee, WSA, but only when accompanied by numerical amounts "40%" but "per cent of gain."
2. Numbers, except at the beginning of a sentence.
3. Chemical elements, except when part of the name of a compound. "K deficiency" but "potassium cyanate".
4. Substantives used repeatedly, such as names of compounds, but *only after they have been spelled out the first time in each abstract*, followed immediately by the symbol in parentheses—"trichloroacetic acid (TCA)". Such symbol-letters should not be spaced, or underlined.

Do not abbreviate:

1. Geographical names.
2. Short words such as day, year, ton.
3. Any special technical terms, no matter how commonly used in your field, unless treated as in number 4 above.
4. Greek letters, except in chemical compounds.