

(revision date:5/1/2013)

## ***Herbicide Damage: 2,4-D and triclopyr***

*Use Integrated Pest Management (IPM) for successful plant problem management.*

### ***Biology***

2,4-D and triclopyr are hormone-type herbicides used to control annual and perennial broadleaf weeds. These products are translocated throughout the plant in both xylem and phloem. They mimic natural hormones in plants and primarily cause symptoms on new growth. Damage may appear as distorted plant parts including cupped leaves, strap-like leaves, and twisted new growth. Severity of damage most commonly depends on amount applied, species of plant, stage of growth, and if other herbicides are present in the mixture. Damage also may occur from drift of the pesticide or pesticide vapors. Eruptions or blisters of dead tissue may result from 2,4-D on London plane tree. Some grasses may also be sensitive to damage. Triclopyr can persist in the soil for most of the growing season or from one growing season to the next.

### ***Management Options***

#### **Non-Chemical Management**

~ Avoid applications where root uptake or drift can occur on neighboring desirable plants.

*Select non-chemical management options as your first choice!*

#### **Chemical Management**

***IMPORTANT: Visit Home and Garden Fact Sheets for more information on using pesticides***

Carefully read all label instructions prior to using products containing 2,4-D and/or triclopyr.

## Herbicide Damage: 2,4-D and triclopyr

### Images



~ Caption: 2,4-D herbicide damage on tomato  
~ Photo by: R.S. Byther



~ Caption: 2,4-D healthy and damaged phloem  
~ Photo by: R. Maleike



~ Caption: 2,4-D herbicide damage on privet  
~ Photo by: R. Maleike



~ Caption: 2,4-D herbicide damage on rose  
~ Photo by: R.S. Byther



~ Caption: Triclopyr damage on English laurel  
~ Photo by: R.S. Byther



~ Caption: Triclopyr damage on grape  
~ Photo by: R.S. Byther



~ Caption: 2,4-D herbicide damage on dahlia  
~ Photo by: R.S. Byther



~ Caption: 2,4-D herbicide damage on grape  
~ Photo by: R.S. Byther