

**Kixor**® herbicide technology is one of the biggest advances in herbicides in years. At the core of **Kixor**'s evolutionary chemistry is a unique little molecule that delivers big results. It drives a new kind of foliar and soil activity on today's toughest weeds. Weeds have evolved. It's time your herbicide technology did, too.

## How Kixor Herbicide® Works

At the center of the **Kixor**® herbicide technology is a revolutionary new chemistry designed around a revolutionary new molecule. It triggers a fast, powerful action on the kind of tough broadleaf weeds that can compromise yields and ROI. Approved for use across a wide range of crops, **Kixor** herbicide also provides flexibility in crop rotation. **Kixor** herbicide is a potent inhibitor of chlorophyll biosynthesis, resulting in a rapid buildup of reactive oxygen species and lipid peroxidation of the cellular membranes. This drives a rapid loss of membrane integrity, leading to cellular leakage and rapid weed death. **Kixor** herbicide is readily absorbed by plant roots, shoots and leaves. Once absorbed, it is predominantly translocated via the xylem, with some movement in the phloem. **Kixor** herbicide technology is the first in North America in the class of chemistry known as pyrimidinedione. **Kixor** herbicide was designed with a novel side chain. This novel side chain means that **Kixor** herbicide is readily metabolized by tolerant crops, which leads to crop safety. The side chain also imparts chemical properties that result in soil bioavailability and foliar activity that enhance weed control.

**Always read and follow label directions.**

## Labeled Crops

## Problems Controlled

**Kixor** herbicide technology has proven powerfully effective on a large array of broadleaf weeds across a wide variety of environments and crops. With its unique foliar and soil activity, **Kixor** has also proven effective against a new generation of tough-to-control as well as resistant weeds.

In fact, every year, across the country, growers see evidence that an increasing number of different weeds are developing glyphosate resistance. You can find out more about the spread of glyphosate-resistant weeds in your area at [www.glyphosateweeds crops.org](http://www.glyphosateweeds crops.org).

This is a general list of the burndown and residual spectrum effectively controlled by **Kixor** in testing:

### WEEDS CONTROLLED COMMON NAME

Amaranth, Palmer  
Bedstraw, catchweed  
Beggarticks, hairy  
Begarweed, Florida  
Bindweed, field \*  
Buckwheat, wild  
Canola, volunteer (rapeseed)  
Carpetweed  
Cocklebur, common  
Cotton, volunteer  
Cowcockle  
Dandelion \*  
Eveningprimrose, cutleaf  
Falseflax, smallseed

Fleabane, hairy  
Flixweed  
Groundcherry, cutleaf  
Groundsel, common  
Horseweed (maretail)  
Knotweed, prostrate  
Kochia  
Ladysthumb  
Lambsquarters, common  
Lambsquarters, narrowleaf  
Lettuce, prickly  
Mallow, common  
Mallow, little (cheeseweed)  
Mallow, Venice  
Morningglory, entireleaf  
Morningglory, ivyleaf  
Morningglory, palmleaf  
Morningglory, pitted  
Morningglory, tall  
Mustard, black  
Mustard, tumble  
Mustard, wild  
Nettle, burning  
Nightshade, black  
Nightshade, cutleaf  
Nightshade, Eastern black  
Nightshade, hairy  
Pennycress, field  
Pigweed, prostrate  
Pigweed, redroot  
Pigweed, smooth  
Puncturevine  
Purselane, common  
Ragweed, common  
Ragweed, giant  
Sesbania, hemp  
Shepherd's-purse  
Sida, prickly  
Smartweed, Pennsylvania  
Sowthistle, annual  
Sowthistle, spiny  
Sunflower, common  
Tansymustard, pinnate  
Thistle, Canada \*  
Thistle, Russian  
Velvetleaf  
Waterhemp  
Willowweed

## SCIENTIFIC NAME

*Amaranthus palmeri*  
*Galium aparine*  
*Bidens pilosa*  
*Desmodium tortuosum*  
*Convolvulus arvensis*  
*Polygonum convolvulus*  
*Brassica* spp.  
*Mollugo verticillata*  
*Xanthium strumarium*  
*Vaccaria pyramidata*  
*Gossypium hirsutum*  
*Taraxicum officinale*  
*Oenothera laciniata*  
*Camelina microcarpa*  
*Conyza bonariensis*  
*Descurainia sophia*  
*Physalis angulata*

Senecio vulgaris  
Conyza canadensis  
Polygonum aviculare  
Kochia scoparia  
Polygonum persicaria  
Chenopodium album  
Chenopodium pratericola  
Lactuca serriola  
Malva neglecta  
Malva parviflora  
Hibiscus trionum  
Ipomeoa hederacea var. integriuscula  
Ipomeoa hederacea  
Ipomeoa wrightii  
Ipomeoa lacunosa  
Ipomeoa purpurea  
Brassica nigra  
Sisymbrium altissimum  
Sinapis arvensis  
Urtica urens  
Solanum nigrum  
Solanum triflorum  
Solanum ptycanthum  
Solanum saccharoides  
Thlaspi arvense  
Amaranthus blitoides  
Amaranthus retroflexus  
Amaranthus hybridus  
Tribulus terrestris  
Portulaca oleracea  
Ambrosia artemisiifolia  
Ambrosia trifida  
Sesbania exaltata  
Capsella bursa-pastoris  
Sida spinosa  
Polygonum pensylvanicum  
Sonchus oleraceus  
Sonchus asper  
Helianthus annuus  
Descurainia pinnata  
Cirsium arvense  
Salsola kali  
Abutilon theophrasti  
Amaranthus tuberculatus  
Epilobium adenocaulon

\* Control of seedling stage and suppression of perennial growth stage