



Fig. 1. Classic symptoms of dicamba injury on the *Cercis canadensis* showing the darker green color, puckered appearance, marginal chlorosis, and cupping with the upper leaf surface composing the outside of the cup. Plant foliage tested positive for dicamba, group 4 MoA. (Picture by: H. Mathers, Aug. 2017).



Fig. 2. Mottled and misshapen leaves cause by dicamba drift on *Koelreuteria paniculata* 'Golden Candle'. Foliage tested positive for dicamba. (Picture by H. Mathers, Aug. 2017)



Fig. 3. *Betula populifolia* 'Whitespire' showing symptoms of excessive and premature leaf drop or senescence in the lower 40% to 50% of the crown. Although some leaf drop is normal with this species, the amount shown here is caused by increased susceptibility to drought and in this case a symptom of 2, 4-D drift, group 4 MoA (Picture by: H. Mathers, Aug. 2017).



Fig. 4. *Tilia cordata* 'Greenspire' three days after drift with dicamba, showing leaf severe leaf folding and cupping in top of crown, stems are twisted and main growing point stem is distorted downwards, yellowing and epinasty of stems are all pronounced 3 DAT. Plants tested positive for dicamba. (Picture by: H. Mathers, June 2019)



Fig. 5. Paeonia 'Tulip Pink' which received drift of acetochlor a VLCFA inhibitor, group 15 MoA, in late April. Field soils tested positive for acetochlor. Symptoms on broadleaf plants include leaf crinkling, and/or shortening of the mid-vein producing a "drawstring" effect. To an untrained eye the leaf distortion might be mistaken for a growth regulator, group 4 MoA; however, the damage on the peonies is not multidirectional or systemic in the plant. Flower stems, leaf stems and main stems were not impacted. Distortion is limited to the leaves and localized to only old growth due to the limited movement of acetochlor in the plant. (Picture by: H. Mathers, May 2016)