

Field Identification and Control of Suspected Herbicide-Resistant Weeds

HERBICIDE RESISTANCE IS NO LONGER JUST A REGIONAL ISSUE. IT'S A NATIONAL THREAT.

Though herbicide resistance has been an issue in parts of North America for many years, it's growing in severity. Farmers have become accustomed to a very efficient and simple weed management strategy – using a herbicide-resistant trait with the associated herbicide – but managing existing herbicide-resistant weeds or working to prevent the development of new ones requires farmers to consider more complex weed-management strategies. The occurrence of resistance on a farm can increase rapidly and proper identification and confirmation of resistance is imperative to timely mitigation.

YEAR 1



YEAR 2



YEAR 3

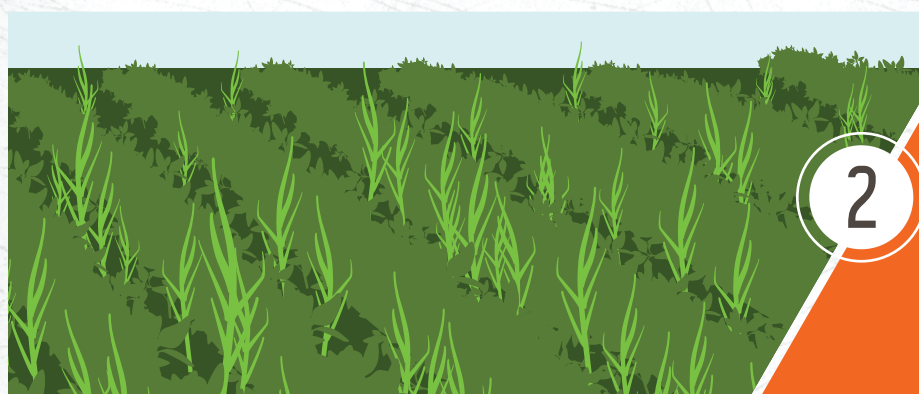


What does resistance look like?

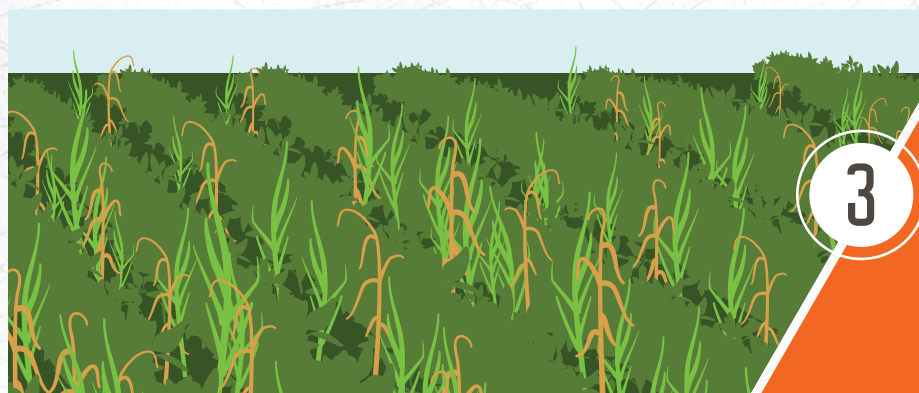
Three indicators of possible herbicide resistance:



1
A herbicide's failure to control a weed species normally susceptible to the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds



2
A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species



3
Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same or different species



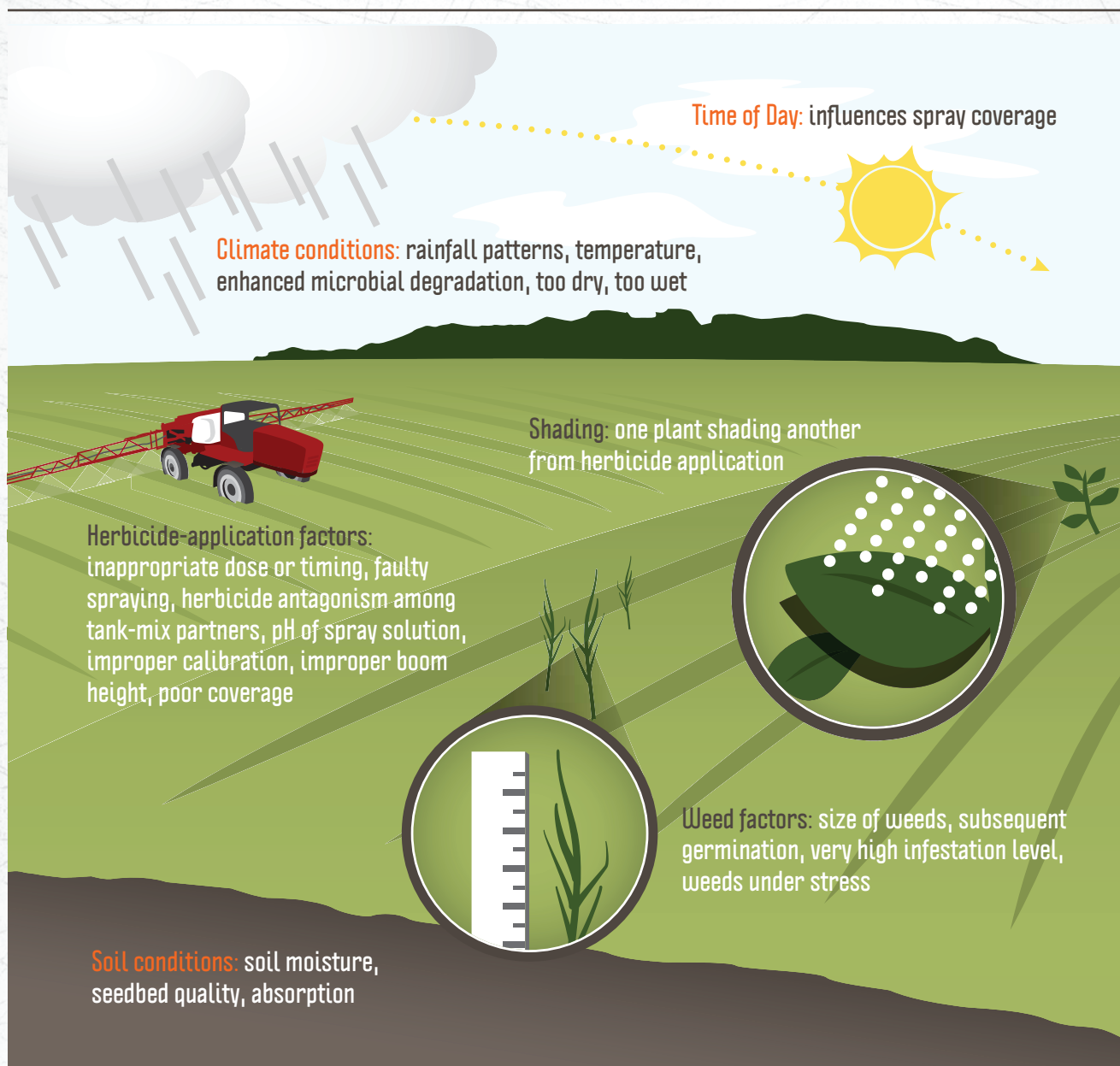
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What causes herbicide failure?

9 out of 10 herbicide failures are due to factors other than resistance.

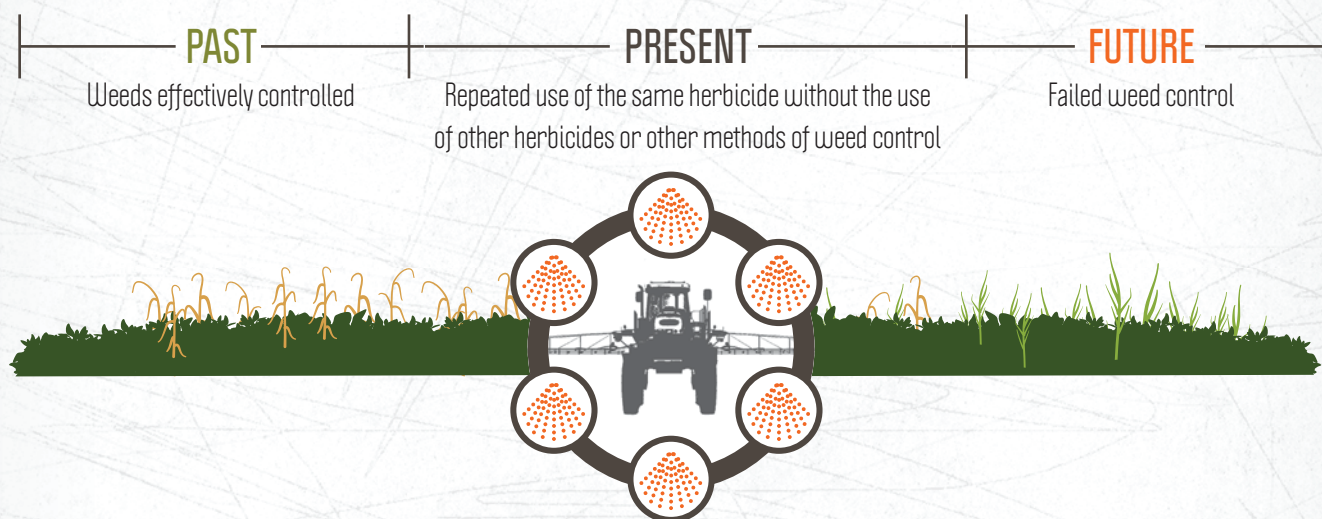


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How does herbicide resistance occur?



What should be done now if herbicide resistance is suggested?

Scout soon after the initial treatment, and re-treat, if necessary, using a herbicide with a different site of action or a different weed-management practice.



Contact your dealer, applicator, extension agent or others for guidance.



If weeds are too large, the second application may not be effective. Consider cultivation and hand weeding. Consider destroying the infested area if resistance is extremely isolated.



Follow-up during and after harvest. Rotate herbicides and crop next season.

