

The number of glyphosate resistant weed species present in Australian orchards and vineyards is increasing.

You can reduce the risk of
glyphosate resistance in weeds

Best practice

- Use **alternate** herbicide modes of action, including **residual herbicides**
- Use the **double knock***
- Adopt **non-herbicide practices** for weed control, e.g. mowing, mulching, tillage or strategic grazing
- **Prevent** weed control **escapes** from setting seed
- Enter spring with **low weed numbers**
- Ensure **machinery and stock** coming onto farm are '**clean**' and limit visitor vehicle movement
- Use cover crops and sod to **compete with weeds**



High risk practices

- Continual reliance on glyphosate for weed control under trees and vines
- Few alternative herbicide modes of action used
- Lack of non-herbicide weed control methods
- Allow weed control escapes to set seed
- Enter spring with high weed numbers
- Poor orchard/vineyard hygiene leading to movement of herbicide resistant weed seed
- Lack of competition from inter-row cover crops and sod
- Poor application technique leading to sub-lethal rates of herbicide at the ends of rows (poor control = more weeds)



All Group M herbicides are glyphosate herbicides.

If you suspect you have a resistance problem — get plants or seed tested to see which herbicides still work. The best strategy is to ensure that no further seed set is allowed to occur, and to drive down the weed seed-bank using a number of diverse weed management tactics.

Optimal management techniques for different weed species will vary.

*The double knock technique is defined as using a full cut cultivation OR the full label rate of a paraquat-based product (Herbicide Group L) following the glyphosate (Herbicide Group M) knockdown application.