Sustainable glyphosate use in Australian orchards and vineyards



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

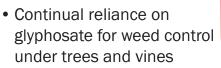
Best practice

 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





- 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 seedbank 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.