

The number of glyphosate resistant weed species present on Australian roadsides and railway lines is increasing.

You can reduce the risk of  
glyphosate resistance in weeds

## Best practice

- Use **alternative knockdown** herbicide mode of action groups
- **Non-herbicide** practices aimed at weed seed set prevention, such as mowing, mulching, tillage, burning or grazing
- Use the **double knock**\*
- Use alternate herbicide modes of action, including **residual herbicides**
- **Prevent** weed control **escapes** from setting seed
- Maintain **low weed numbers**
- Property and equipment hygiene to **prevent introduction or movement** of resistant weed seed
- Plant or manage other species to **compete with weeds**



## High risk practices

- Continual reliance on glyphosate as the main form of weed control
- Lack of non-herbicide weed control methods
- Lack of use of alternative herbicide modes of action including residual herbicides
- Allowing weed control escapes to set seed
- High weed numbers
- Poor equipment hygiene, which leads to movement of seed from resistant weeds
- Lack of competition with 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.