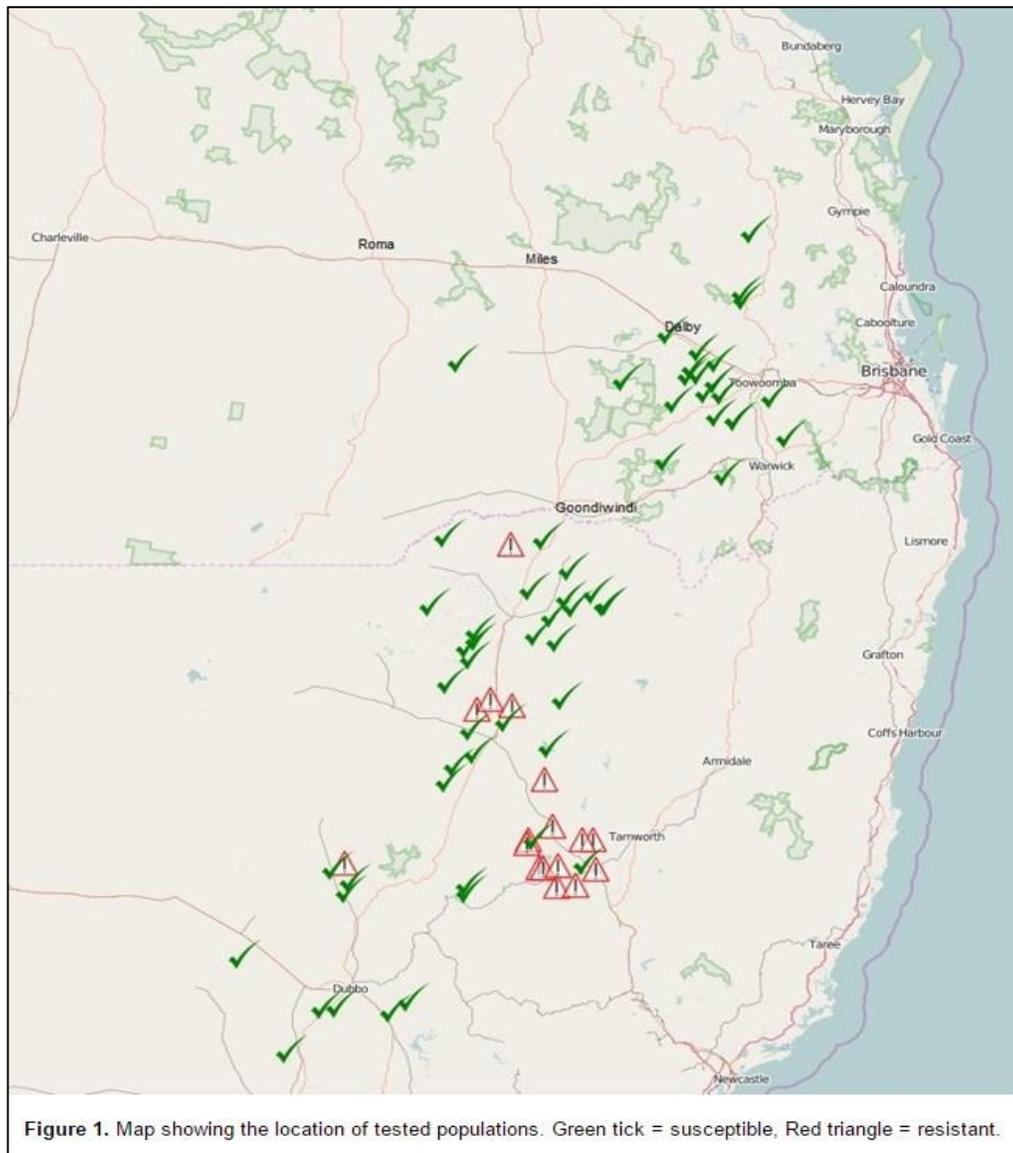


## Glyphosate Resistant Sowthistle Interim Survey Results

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### Take Home Messages:

- Common sowthistle populations in the northern region have developed resistance to glyphosate.
- Survey results indicate that glyphosate resistant sowthistle populations are concentrated in northern NSW.
- An integrated approach to managing common sowthistle is recommended to prevent seed set and combat herbicide resistance.
- Herbicide resistance testing is recommended as part of an integrated weed management (IWM) strategy.



## **Sowthistle Best Management:**

Although glyphosate resistance in common sowthistle is of serious concern, glyphosate remains a viable control option for many populations. Where glyphosate resistance is confirmed, there are other effective options for controlling the weed.

Important control considerations for common sowthistle are as follows:

- It is important to know what herbicides will work. Glyphosate resistance is confirmed to be present in the northern region, and Group B resistance is reported to be widespread.
- Aim for 100% elimination of seed set, including road verges and in channels.
- Maximise crop competition. Grow competitive crop species such as barley at narrow row spacing (e.g. 25cm), and in situations where common sowthistle is a persistent problem, avoid growing poorly competitive crops such as chickpea - this crop has high potential for sowthistle 'blow out.'
- If relying on knockdowns in fallow, treat sowthistle while the plants are small, and double knock to control survivors.
- Apply residuals early in fallow. When using Flame® to control summer grasses, remember to partner it with an herbicide effective for controlling common sowthistle.

It is not advisable to rely on spray failure as an indication of herbicide resistance. Not only is spray failure a costly exercise, but there are multiple possible causes including poor application due to adverse environmental conditions and equipment failure. Herbicide resistance testing costs are typically around \$125.00 - \$150.00 for a single herbicide, and \$75.00 - \$95.00 for each additional herbicide tested. This relatively small expenditure could save considerable financial set-backs in lost production, wasted herbicide, and control costs of driving down a large resistant seed bank.

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