

HERBICIDE RESISTANCE IN MANITOBA: A GROWING THREAT

With limited growing space and an eye on achieving the maximum possible yield, we are all aware how important it is to ensure that our crops are not competing with unwanted weeds. On larger fields in which hand-weeding is impractical, the development of a wide range of herbicides has allowed us to limit the growth and propagation of these weeds for increased productivity and profitability.

Just as our crops are able to tolerate many of these herbicides, weeds can naturally develop resistant traits over successive generations due to natural selection. This builds tolerance to the selected mode of action of the herbicide, and the weed eventually becomes resistant to their effect. The result is increased weed development and lower crop yield, as well as increased tillage, fuel and labour causing higher farming costs. Worse still, once resistance has formed it significantly reduces or eliminates that herbicide as a weed control option.

WE NEED TO TAKE ACTION NOW TO PREVENT FURTHER RESISTANCE!

WEED RESISTANCE IN CANADA: UPDATE

Cases of herbicide resistance are becoming increasingly common, with over 58 weed biotypes reported in Canada, and 21 of these biotypes are present in Manitoba. Group 9 (EPSP Synthase Inhibitors) is of particular interest – since kochia was confirmed to exhibit glyphosate resistance in Manitoba – and this may pose a serious risk for the future in the prairies.

HERBICIDE GROUPS MOST AT RISK

GROUP 1 ACCASE INHIBITORS	GROUP 2 ALS INHIBITORS	GROUP 5 PHOTOSYSTEM II INHIBITORS	GROUP 9 EPSP SYNTHASE INHIBITORS
EXTENT OF RESISTANCE	EXTENT OF RESISTANCE	EXTENT OF RESISTANCE	EXTENT OF RESISTANCE
Globally: 42 Species	Globally: 129 Species	Globally: 69 Species	Globally: 24 Species
Canada: 4 Species	Canada: 25 Species	Canada: 12 Species	Canada: 5 Species
RESISTANCE SPECIES IN MANITOBA	RESISTANCE SPECIES IN MANITOBA	RESISTANCE SPECIES IN MANITOBA	RESISTANCE SPECIES IN MANITOBA
Green foxtail Wild oat	Chickweed Cleavers Green foxtail Hemp-nettle Kochia Pale smartweed Powell amaranth Redroot pigweed Stinkweed Wild mustard Wild oat	Wild mustard	Kochia

HIGH RISK RESISTANT WEEDS IN MANITOBA

WILD OAT	GREEN FOXTAIL	KOCHIA
First demonstrated resistance to Group 1 herbicides in 1990. Wild oat has since evolved to show extensive resistance to Group 1 and growing resistance to Group 2 herbicides. The latest AAFC surveys indicate up to 15% of the fields surveyed also contain Group 8-resistant wild oats.	A monocot weed that first evolved resistance to Group 3 in Manitoba in 1988.	Group 2 resistant kochia was first confirmed in 1988.
HERBICIDE RESISTANCES	HERBICIDE RESISTANCES	HERBICIDE RESISTANCES
Group 1 (ACCCase Inhibitors) Group 2 (ALS Inhibitors) Group 8 (Fatty Acid & Lipid Biosynthesis Inhibitors) Group 25 (Arylamino propionic Acids)	Group 1 (ACCCase Inhibitors) Group 2 (ALS Inhibitors) Group 3 (Cell Division Inhibitors)	Group 2 (ALS Inhibitors) Group 9 (EPSPS Inhibitors)

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AT RISK RESISTANT WEEDS IN MANITOBA

WILD MUSTARD

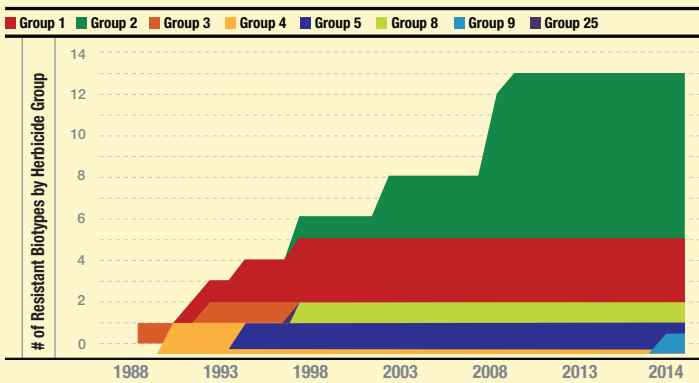
First demonstrated resistance to Group 4 herbicides in 1990.

HERBICIDE RESISTANCES

- Group 2 (ACCase Inhibitors)
- Group 4 (Cell Division Inhibitors)
- Group 5 (Photosystem II Inhibitors)

In the fight against herbicide resistance, it's important to know how the problem developed to prevent it from developing further.

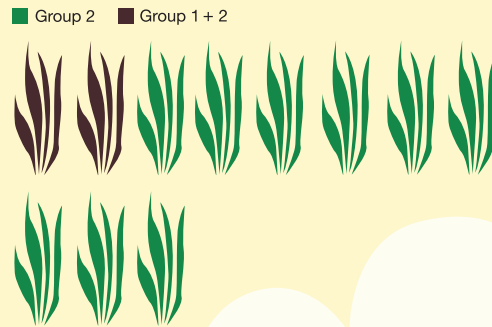
HERBICIDE RESISTANCE IN MANITOBA HAS BEEN STEADILY ON THE RISE:



Source: Heap, I. WeedScience.org, 2014

Today, herbicide groups that are encountering resistant weeds are predominantly Group 2 (ALS Inhibitors), with Group 1 (ACCase Inhibitors) also on the rise. Though there have been reported cases of resistance to Group 3 (Cell Division Inhibitors), Group 8 (Fatty Acid & Lipid Biosynthesis Inhibitors) and Group 25 (Arylamino propionic Acids), they are limited.

BREAKDOWN OF THE 11 RESISTANT WEEDS FOUND IN MANITOBA



Source: Heap, I. WeedScience.org, 2014

HOW CAN WE TAKE ACTION?

It's of utmost importance that herbicide resistance is stopped before it becomes unmanageable. Through increased crop rotation, the use of diverse and multiple modes of action, and early identification of resistant weeds, we can limit the development and growth of new resistant biotypes. This will ensure that treatment options in the future are still available.

Unique modes of action that have been widely accepted to effectively manage herbicide resistance include:

GROUP 27 HPPD INHIBITORS

EXTENT OF RESISTANCE

Globally: 2 Species
Canada: 0 Species

PRODUCT LINES INCLUDED

Axial iPak*
Infinity*
Tundra*
Velocity m3*

*Contains at least one non-Group 27 chemistry

GROUP 10 - GLUTAMINE SYNTHETASE INHIBITORS

EXTENT OF RESISTANCE

Globally: 2 Species
Canada: 0 Species

PRODUCT LINES INCLUDED

Liberty 150 SN

GROUP 6 PS II SITE B INHIBITORS

EXTENT OF RESISTANCE

Globally: 4 Species
Canada: 2 Species

PRODUCTS INCLUDED

Achieve Liquid Gold*	Pardner Thumper*
Axial iPak*	Tundra*
Buctril M*	Velocity m3*
Infinity*	

*Contains at least one non-Group 6 chemistry

