

The Importance of Scouting for Weeds After a Herbicide Application

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The Importance of Scouting

Many factors can contribute to the presence of weeds in the field after a herbicide application and later in the growing season. Scouting is the only way to know which weeds are present, and their patterns in the field can help to understand why they are present.

Scouting will be helpful in documenting changes in the weed population that occur over time in response to land management practices, including the evolution of herbicide-resistant weeds.

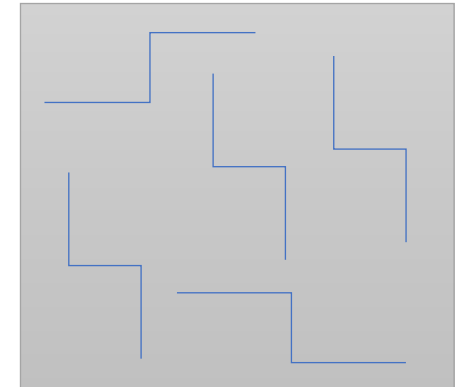
Changes in crop and weed management practices based on scouting help to:

- ✓ Maximize crop yield and profitability by reducing weed competition
- ✓ Reduce weed seed production
- ✓ Maximize remedial management tactics within the same growing season

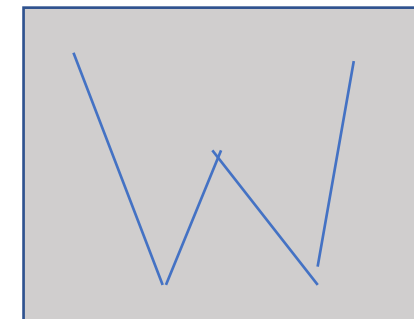
Scouting After a Herbicide Application

Begin scouting 7 to 14 days after each herbicide application, and continue at regular intervals until harvest.

- Move across the field in a scouting pattern covering the area.
- Observe and record:
 - Weed species (proper identification is important)
 - Spatial patterns (if present) of weeds across the field
 - Weed densities
 - Presence of live and dead weeds
 - Herbicide symptomology on live weeds



Above: Example of a scouting pattern in a field.



If Weeds are Present after an Application, Determine the Reason



1. Field history



2. Weed biology



3. Environmental factors



4. Herbicide application

5. Crop cultural practices



6. Herbicide resistance

Investigate and rule out all other factors affecting herbicide performance before suspecting herbicide resistance.

Check List for Scouting

- ✓ Scout 7 to 14 days after each herbicide application and near harvest.
- ✓ Identify and record the weed species present.
- ✓ Determine the distribution pattern of plants in the field.
 - Correlate with application pattern or identify as random
- ✓ Determine if plants present survived a previously applied herbicide or emerged after the last herbicide application.
- ✓ Observe individual plant responses, especially if plants survived a herbicide application.
- ✓ Look at previous field history to understand what changes may be occurring.

Check List for Scouting



Conclusions

Scouting fields to determine the reasons for weed survival after a herbicide application is important.

Field history, weed biology, environment, application parameters, crop cultural practices and herbicide resistance are factors that can contribute to weeds surviving the application of a herbicide.

Symptomology may differ between the observations of low-level and high-level herbicide resistance.

Confirming herbicide resistance early, when just a few weeds are present, and removing them by hand can decrease the spread of herbicide-resistant weeds, thereby reducing the costs required to manage them.

Current resistant weed situation in Ontario

Weed Species	WSSA Group	Weed Species	WSSA Group
barnyard grass	5	mustard, wild	5
Canada fleabane	2, 9, 22	nightshade, Eastern black	2, 22
carrot, wild	4	peppergrass, field	22
cocklebur	2	pigweed, green	2, 5, 7, 14
crabgrass, large	1	pigweed, redroot	2, 5, 6, 7
foxtail, green	2	pigweed, smooth	6
foxtail, giant	2	ragweed, common	2, 5, 9
foxtail, yellow	5	ragweed, giant	2, 9
goosefoot, late flowering	5	waterhemp	2, 5, 9, 14, 27
groundsel, common	5	witchgrass	5
lamb's-quarters	2, 5	Italian ryegrass	9

22 species, common trend is more species with multiple resistance

Table 1. Current Genetic Tests

Weed Species	Herbicide Group (s)	Common Herbicide Trade Name (s) (provided ONLY as example herbicides commonly used in horticulture)	Target Site Mutation / Metabolic / Species Identification
Amaranthus species	-	-	Species Identification
Brassica species	-	-	Species Identification
Brassica species	9	Glyphosate	Presence of transgene
Canada fleabane	9	Glyphosate	Target-site (P106S)
Common chickweed	2	Pinnacle, Prism, Pursuit, Sandea	Target-site (P197Q & unpublished)
Common ragweed	2	Pinnacle, Prism, Pursuit, Sandea	Target-site (W574L)
	5	Atrazine, Sencor, Simazine, Sinbar	Target-site (V219I)
	7	Lorox	Target-site (V219I)
	9	Glyphosate	Target-site (P106S)
Eastern black nightshade	2	Pinnacle, Prism, Pursuit, Sandea	Target-site (A205V)
Giant foxtail	2	Pinnacle, Prism, Pursuit, Sandea	Target-site (unpublished)
Giant ragweed	2	Pinnacle, Prism, Pursuit, Sandea	Target-site (W574L)
	5	Atrazine, Sencor, Simazine, Sinbar	Target-site (V219I)
	7	Lorox	Target-site (V219I)
Green foxtail	2	Pinnacle, Prism, Pursuit, Sandea	Target-site (unpublished)
Green pigweed	2	Pinnacle, Prism, Pursuit, Sandea	Target-site (S653N & W574L)
	5	Atrazine, Sencor, Simazine, Sinbar	Target-site (A251V, S264G, V219I & F274L)
	7	Lorox	Target-site (A251V, V219I & F274L)
	14	Aim, Authority*, Chateau*, Goal, Reflex*	Target-site (Δ G210 in PPX2L)
Italian ryegrass	9	Glyphosate	Target-site (P106S)
Lamb's-quarters	5	Atrazine, Sencor, Simazine, Sinbar	Target-site (S264G)
Large crabgrass	1	Assure, Poast Ultra, Select, Venture	Metabolic: ACCase gene amplification
Redroot pigweed	2	Pinnacle, Prism, Pursuit, Sandea	Target-site (S653N & W574L)
	5	Atrazine, Sencor, Simazine, Sinbar	Target-site (A251V, S264G, V219I & F274L)
	7	Lorox	Target-site (A251V, V219I & F274L)
Waterhemp	2	Pinnacle, Prism, Pursuit, Sandea	Target-site (S653N & W574L)
	5	Atrazine, Sencor, Simazine, Sinbar	Target-site (A251V, S264G, V219I & F274L)
	9	Glyphosate	Metabolic: EPSPS gene amplification
	14	Aim, Authority*, Chateau*, Goal, Reflex*	Target-site (Δ G210 in PPX2L)

*Several of these tests were developed by other researchers and reproduced from the scientific literature. *S264G mutation only induces resistance to Group 5 herbicides, not Group 7.*

Combating Herbicide Resistant Weeds

First Step – Sample Collection

- Collect a quarter size sample of leaf tissue and insert in tube or in an envelope inserted into a Ziploc bag with silica gel.
- Samples required from 10 plants in each field.



Ontario 

Combating Herbicide Resistant Weeds

First Step – Sample Collection

- Sample collection kits with instructions can be obtained from Kristen Obeid
- Samples sent directly to Harvest Genomics in Guelph, Ontario
www.harvestgenomics.ca
- All samples will be tested free of charge



Ontario 



Agriculture and
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Agroalimentaire Canada

Resistance Management

This Resource:

Groups herbicides used in horticulture by mode of action

Lists all the resistant weed species to each mode of action by county

Will Help You:

Be aware of resistant weeds in your area

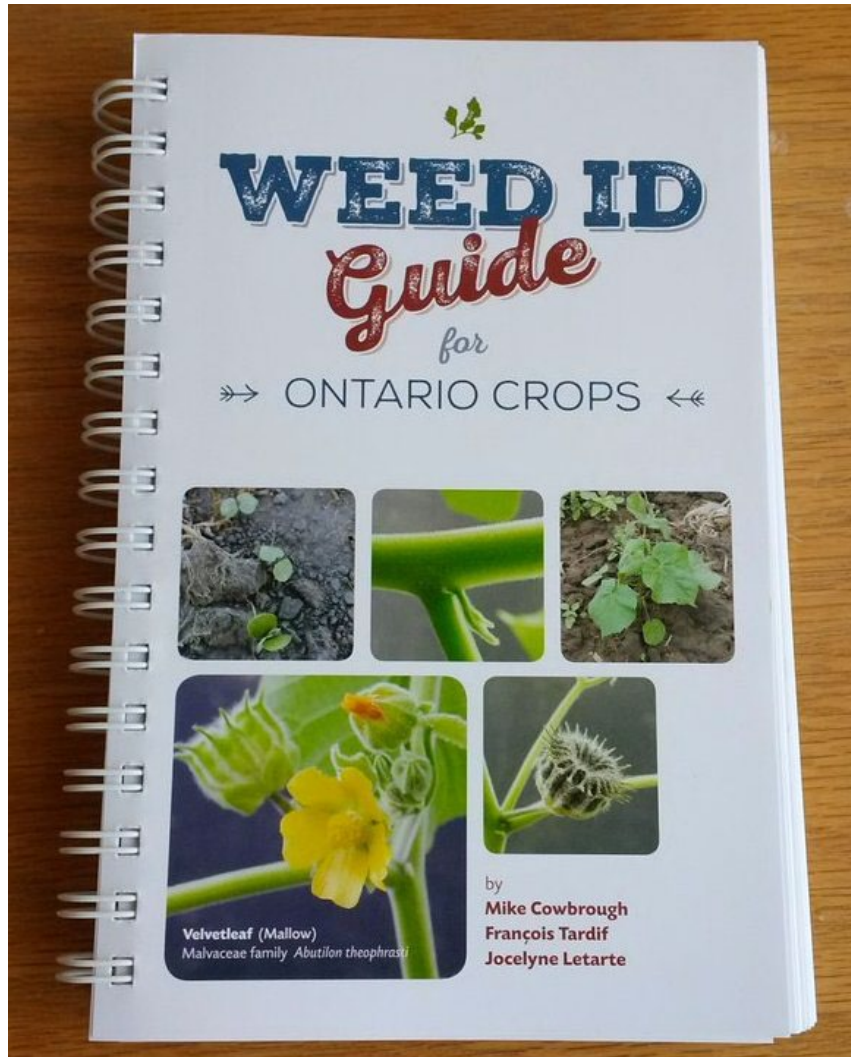
Rotate herbicide groups more effectively

Copies Available

HERBICIDES IN EASTERN CANADA FOR HORTICULTURE BY MODE OF ACTION					
Site of Action	Level of Risk for Resistance Development	Chemical Family	Active Ingredient	Single-Mode Products	Resistant Weed Species by County
1 ACCase inhibitors	High	Hydroxyphenylpyridones (HPPD) Cyclohexanediones (Cm)	flazasulfuron oxasulfuron carboxin acifluorfen	Verdict® Assault® E, Expert 10 EC, Vmax® GL Aron 240 EC, Caliber® 240, Savelis Pursuit Ultra	1 resistant weed species in Ontario Large crabgrass - Chatham-Kent, Essex, Huron 48 resistant weed species globally
2 ALS/AHAS inhibitors	High	Imidazolinone Sulfonylureas N-cyanoguanidine ethionamide/uron-ethyl metolachlor-ethyl metsulfuron mesosulfuron thifensulfuron-methyl thifluzaden-methyl	metolachlor imazapyr chlorasulfuron Sulfentrazone florasulam metsulfuron thifensulfuron-methyl thifluzaden-methyl	Arsenal® Nu-Link®, Pursuit®, Pursuit® Star® Pursuit® WG, Savelis® WG Muster® Ettacat Assault® 75 DF, Hiron Herbicide, Lira® 75 DF Egan® 75 DF, Pinnacle® EG, Staron™ Pursuit® 50 Liberator®	11 resistant weed species in Ontario Canada (Provincially widespread throughout Ontario) Goosefoot - Lambton Common ragweed - Bruce, Chatham-Kent, Carleton Place, Essex, Haldimand Huron, Lambton, Middlesex, Niagara, North York, Ontario, Perth, Prescott Russell, Simcoe, St. Catharines and Niagara, Wellington Eastern black nightshade - Essex, Chatham-Kent, Egan, Huron, Middlesex, Ontario, Perth, Simcoe, Stormont, Dundas and Glengary, Wellington Goosefoot - Egan, Essex, Lambton, Oxford Common ragweed - Chatham-Kent, Essex, Lambton Green foxtail - Huron, Keweenaw Lakes, Lambton, Oxford, Perth, Wellington Green pigweed - Essex, Chatham-Kent, Egan, Essex, Haldimand, Kent, Lincoln, Simcoe, Huron, Lambton and Wellington Madweed - Colton, Perth, Simcoe, Stormont, Dundas and Glengary, Wellington Lamb's-quarters - Chatham-Kent, Egan, Essex, Lambton, Middlesex, Simcoe, Stormont, Dundas & Glengary Ragged pigweed - Bruce, Chatham-Kent, Egan, Essex, Haldimand, Hamilton, Westchester, Huron, Lambton, Lennox and Addington, Middlesex, Oxford, Perth, Simcoe, Stormont, Dundas and Glengary, Wellington Waterhemp - Elgin, Essex, Chatham-Kent, Egan, Essex, Haldimand Huron, Lambton, Middlesex, Norfolk, Northumberland, Westchester 166 resistant weed species globally
3 Ribose inhibitors	Moderate	Oxazolidinone	trifluralin	Sonance 40, Rybut, Tiller™ EC Pursuit 100	8 resistant weed species in Ontario 1 resistant weed species globally
4 Synthetic auxins	Low	Benzoic Acid Phenyl carboxylic acids Phenyl carboxylic acids	dicamba clopyrad 2,4-D MCPA	Steward II, Hawkwell® Power, Oxydic®, Versar®, VLD 480 Liberator™ 22, Liberator™ 300, Liberator™ XC, pyrad 2,4-D amine, 2,4-D ester MCPA	1 resistant weed species in Ontario Wild carrot - Huron, Wellington 41 resistant weed species globally
6 Photosystem II inhibitors	Moderate-High	Triazine pyrimidinone Ureid Pyridinone	atrazine proflumicetone hexazinone metolachlor pyriminone terbuthylazine	Proflumicetone™ 75, Smetolachlor, Smetone 450 Atrazine 400 EC Pursuit® ECG, Vaport Liberator 200F, Mera 50, Sonance 400F, Sonance 200F, Sonance 100000L, Smetolachlor Pursuit® FL Smetolachlor VDO	11 resistant weed species in Ontario Barren ground goosefoot - York Common ragweed - Bruce, Bruce, Essex, Haldimand, Huron, Hamilton, Westchester, Lambton, Lennox and Addington, Niagara, Norfolk, Wellington Green pigweed - Don't mention it (very rarely) except Hastings and Prince Edward. Populations have not been documented in any of the districts Lamb's-quarters - widespread throughout Ontario Late-flowering goosefoot - Bruce Ragged pigweed - Chatham-Kent, Simcoe, Stormont, Dundas and Glengary, Waterloo Waterhemp - Bruce, Chatham-Kent, Essex, Haldimand, Huron, Lambton, Middlesex, Middlesex - City, Haldimand, Lennox and Addington, Norfolk, Prescott-Lambton, Wellington Wild mustard - Stormont, Dundas and Glengary Yellow foxtail - York 74 resistant weed species globally
6 Photosystem II inhibitors	Low	Quinazolinone Benzimidazole Phenyl pyridazine	bentazone bromoxynil pyridate	Questant®, Questant® Tank, Super Super Bromoxynil 240 EC, Sunlight® 240 EC, Pursuit® 200, Pursuit® 200, Pursuit® Tough	2 resistant weed species in Ontario Ragged pigweed - Chatham-Kent Smooth pigweed - Essex 4 resistant weed species globally
7 Photosystem II inhibitors	Low-Moderate	Substituted ureas	diuron lurex	Diuron® 600/60, Karmin® DF Lurex® L	3 resistant weed species in Ontario Green pigweed - Lambton, Middlesex, Simcoe Ragged pigweed - Chatham-Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Simcoe 28 resistant weed species globally
8 Fatty acid and lipid inhibitors	Moderate	Thioamides Phosphonates	SPF halosulfuron	Estimote Liquid EC SoyScape 1.8 L, Proflor 4.8 L	6 in Ontario 10 resistant weed species globally
9 EPSP synthase inhibitors	Low	Oxine	glyphosate	Chlorox 5L, Club 500L, Factor 50L, Fortran 50L, Roundup 500, Oxyglact 500, Max 500, N-PK, N-PK, Mower™, E, N-Power™, Purity™ Max, Renegade 40, Roundup Transorb™, Roundup Ultra20, Roundup WeatherPRO™, Touchdown™, Oxy, Transorb™, Vantage™ Max, Vantage™ Plus Max, Vantage™ XRT, Vantage™, Vantage™ etc.	4 resistant weed species in Ontario Canada (Provincially widespread throughout Ontario) Common ragweed - Essex Green pigweed - Chatham-Kent, Essex, Lambton, Lennox and Addington Waterhemp - Elgin, Essex, Chatham-Kent, Egan, Essex, Haldimand Huron, Lambton, Middlesex, Norfolk, Northumberland, Westchester 15 resistant weed species globally
10 Glutamine synthetase inhibitors	Low	Phosphinic acid	glufosinate ammonium	Liberator 100 SR, Spinel 100 SR	5 resistant weed species in Ontario 4 resistant weed species globally
11 Carotenoid inhibitors	Low-Moderate	Triazole	amtrio	Atrio 240 EC	6 resistant weed species in Ontario 6 resistant weed species globally
13 Carotenoid inhibitors	Low-Moderate	Selenic acid	oxsulfuron	Compass 300 SR	6 resistant weed species in Ontario 2 resistant weed species globally
14 PPO inhibitors	Low-Moderate	Aryltriazole Quinazolinone Oxypyridinone N-Phenylmaleimide	carfentrazone-ethyl florasulam tenosulfuron oxflufenoxim florasulam	Atrio EC Sulfonylurea, Chateau®, SunGuard® Pulsar® Gau™ 20L Tiger	1 resistant weed species in Ontario Waterhemp - Bruce, Chatham-Kent, Egan, Essex, Haldimand Huron, Lambton, Middlesex, Norfolk, York region 18 resistant weed species globally
16 Ribose inhibitors	Low-Moderate	Axial Acetamide Acetamide Oxime Nucleoside	proprazine nucastem-cis nucastem-cis oxime pyriminone	Kem™ 50 Dover® XT Dial 100000L, Kamado Herbicide Proflor 4.8 L, Proflor 4.8 L Pursuit® 50, Pursuit® 50	6 resistant weed species in Ontario 7 resistant weed species globally
16 Fatty acid and lipid inhibitors	Low-Moderate	Benzoic acid	dicamba	Nature's Revenge™, Nature's Revenge™	6 resistant weed species in Ontario 1 resistant weed species globally
20 Cellulose inhibitors	Low-Moderate	Benzoic acid	dicamba	Overcast® C4	6 resistant weed species in Ontario 3 resistant weed species globally
22 Photosystem I inhibitors	Low-Moderate	Stilbene pyridazine	dicamba paraquat	Redon® Dicamba® Gramoxone 200 SL	3 resistant weed species in Ontario Canada (Provincially widespread throughout Ontario) Eastern black nightshade - Chatham-Kent Field pigweed - Essex 32 resistant weed species globally
26 Unknown	Low	Unknown	paraquat acid	Stavolta	6 resistant weed species in Ontario 1 resistant weed species globally
27 HPPD inhibitors	Low-Moderate	Pyridinone Triazine	isoproturon mesobuthoxyuron	Ampicor® Impact® Caliber® 400 EC, Mower 400 EC Liberator™	6 resistant weed species in Ontario 2 resistant weed species globally
29 Cellulose inhibitors	Low-Moderate	Chitinase	imaziridin	Axon	6 resistant weed species in Ontario 3 resistant weed species globally

Updated March 2024 by Kylene O'Neil, kyleo@ontario.ca | Ontario Weed Management Specialist - Horticulture
 Note: WSSA has removed Group 7 and added 1-horn and dandelion Group 8 and removed Group 8 and 16 non-rg EPSP and atrazine to Group 16. Because the herbicide is an unknown mode of action, however, it has not been added to the WSSA herbicide search website.
 Ontario

Resources



Published by the Grain Farmers of Ontario, the resource features over 120 species commonly found in and around agricultural fields. The publication was funded through *Growing Forward 2, a federal-provincial-territorial initiative*. The Weed ID Guide for Ontario Crops is now available in the following formats:

- ePub format (124 MB file for Kindle, iBooks and other e-reader apps)
- .pdf format (8 mb file)
- print ready .pdf (141 mb file)

These can be downloaded from the following website:

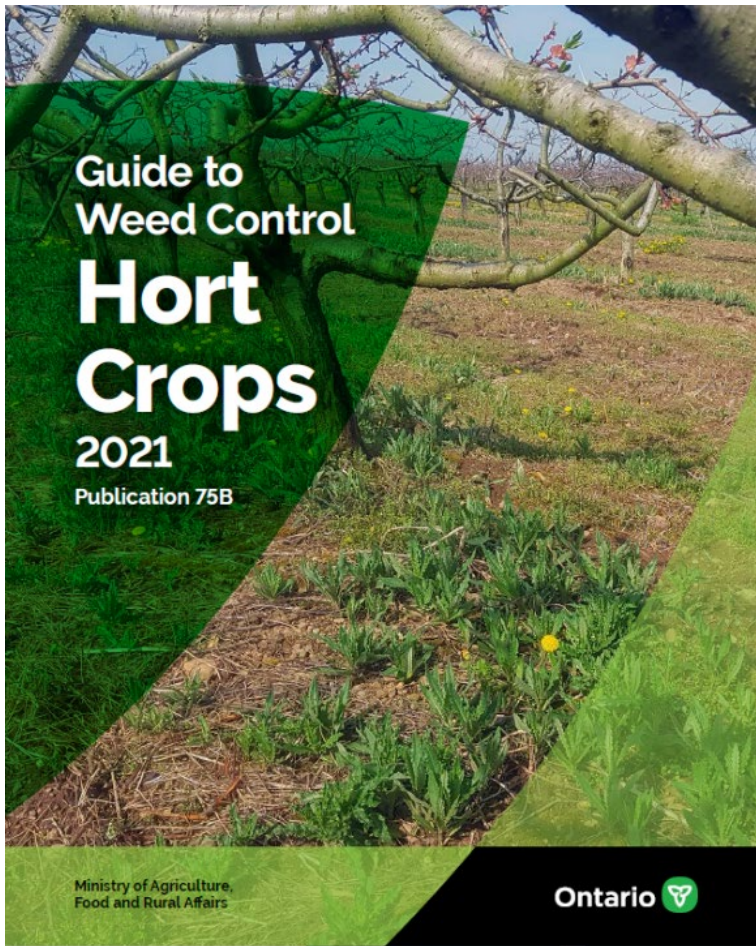
<http://fieldcropnews.com/2016/09/weed-id-guide-for-ontario-crops/>

Print Copy (printing and shipping costs apply, volume discounts available) can be ordered from the following website:

<http://www.blurb.ca/b/7797011-weed-id-guide-for-ontario-crops>

- The price is \$37.51 for one copy.
- 10% discount if you order 10 or more.

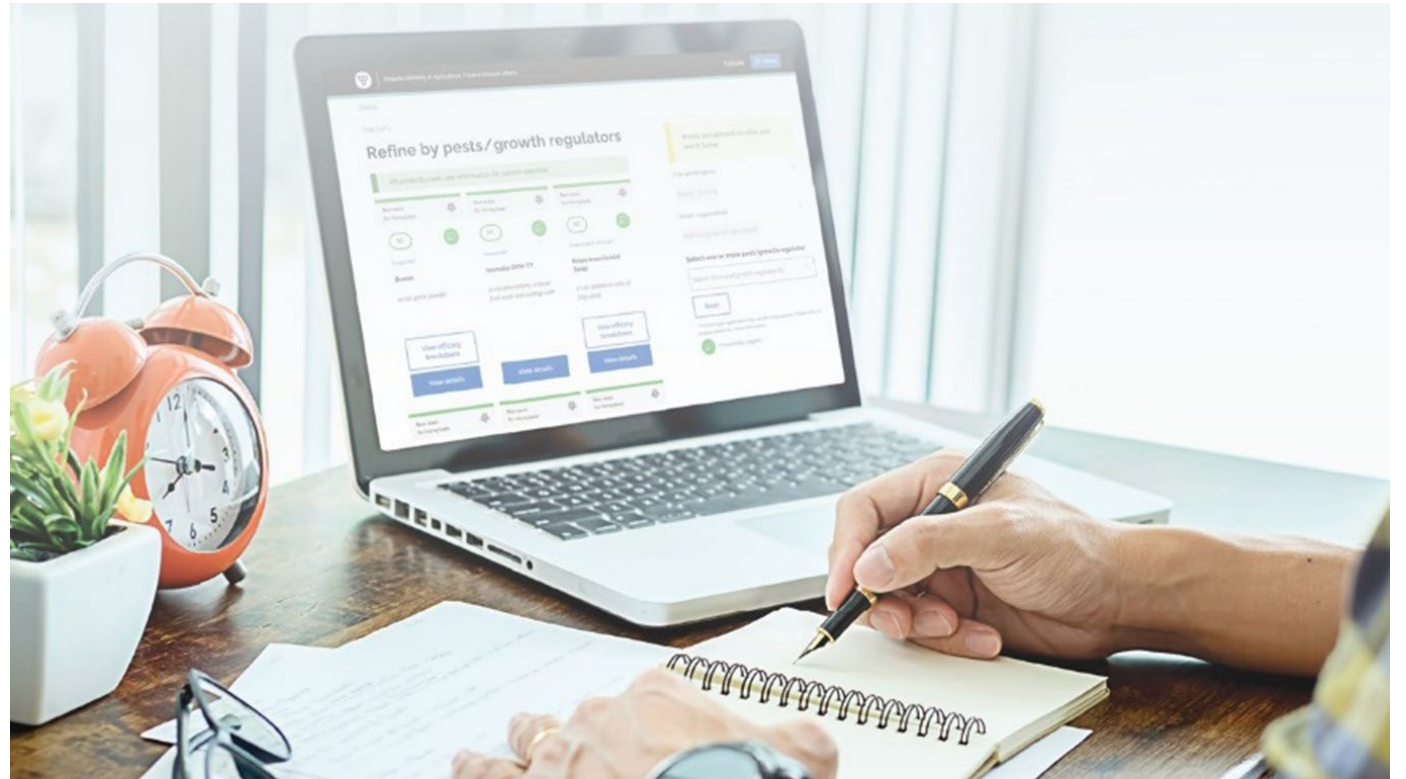
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Guide to Weed Control for Hort Crops 2021 Publication 75B Now Available

Free PDF download available:

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pub75B/pub75Btoc.htm](http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/crops/pub75/pub75B/pub75Btoc.htm)



Ontario Crop Protection Hub
Ontario.ca/CropProtection

Questions???

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