Managing Herbicide Resistant Weeds Bert McCarty

Herbicide resistant weeds in turf, such as *Poa annua*, spurges, goosegrass, and crabgrass, are becoming more prevalent,. Fortunately, this can be contained if prudent action is taken. The following table summarizes the main herbicides used in turf including their timing (Pre- vs Post-emergence), their mechanism of action within plant (how they control them), and the various active ingredients. Rotating between and tank-mixing herbicides with different mechanisms of action are keys to delaying or preventing herbicide resistant weeds from dominating a population.

| Timing | Mechanism of Action | Active Ingredient (Trade Name Example) |
|----------|---|--|
| PRE | Cellulose biosynthesis inhibition | Indaziflam (Specticle) |
| | Mitotic (microtubule) inhibition | Benefin (Balan) |
| | | Dithiopyr (Dimension) |
| | | Oryzalin (Surflan) |
| | | Pendimethalin (Pendulum) |
| | | Prodiamine (Barricade) |
| | | Trifluralin (Treflan) |
| | Lipid biosynthesis inhibition | Bensulide (Bensumec) |
| | Long-chain fatty acid inhibition | Dimethenamid (Tower) |
| | | Metolachlor (Pennant) |
| PRE/POST | Mitotic (microtubule) inhibition | Pronamide (Kerb) |
| | Photosystem II inhibition – Site A | Atrazine (Aatrex) |
| | | Metribuzin (Sencor) |
| | | Simazine (Princep) |
| | Lipid biosynthesis inhibition | Ethofumesate (Prograss) |
| | Protoporphyrinogen oxidase (PPO) inhibition | Flumioxazin (SureGuard) |
| | | Oxadiazon (Ronstar) |
| POST | Acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibition | Bispyribac-sodium (Velocity) |
| | | Chlorsulfuron (Corsair) |
| | | Flazasulfuron (Katana) |
| | | Foramsulfuron (Revolver) |
| | | Imazaquin (Image) |
| | | Metsulfuronn (Manor) |
| | | Rimsulfuron (TranXit) |
| | | Sulfosulfuron (Certainty) |
| | | Thiencarbazone-methyl |
| | | Trifloxysulfuron (Monument) |
| | Acety CoA Carboxylase (ACCase) inhibition | Clethodim (Envoy) |
| | | Fenoxprop (Acclaim Extra) |
| | | Fluzaifop (Fusilade) |
| | | Sethoxydim (Vantage) |
| | Auxin agonist (growth regulators) | Clopyralid (Lontrel) |
| | | 2,4-D (Weedone) |

| Timing | Mechanism of Action | Active Ingredient (Trade Name Example) |
|--------|---|--|
| | | Dicamba (Banvel) |
| | | Fluroxpyr (Spotlight) |
| | | Mecoprop, MCPP (Mecomec) |
| | | Quinclorac (Drive) (broadleaves) |
| | Carotenoid biosynthesis (HPPD, hydroxyphenyl-pyruvate-dioxygenase) inhibition | Mesotrione (Tenacity) |
| | | Topramezone (Pylex) |
| | Cellulose biosynthesis inhibition | Quinclorac (Drive) (grasses) |
| | Enolpyruvyl Shikimate-3 Phosphate (EPSP) synthase inhibition | Glyphosate (Roundup) |
| | Glutamine synthetase inhibition | Glufosinate (Finale) |
| | Photosystem I inhibition | Diquat (Reward) |
| | Photosystem II inhibition – Site A | Amicarbazone (Xonerate) |
| | Photosystem II inhibition – Site B | Bentazon (Basagran) |
| | | Bromoxynil (Buctril) |
| | Photosystem II inhibition – different binding site | Siduron (Tupersan) |
| | PPO or Protox (protoporphyrinogen oxidase) inhibition | Carfentrazone (Quicksilver) |
| | | Sulfentrazone (Dismiss) |
| | Unknown | MSMA, DSMA |