

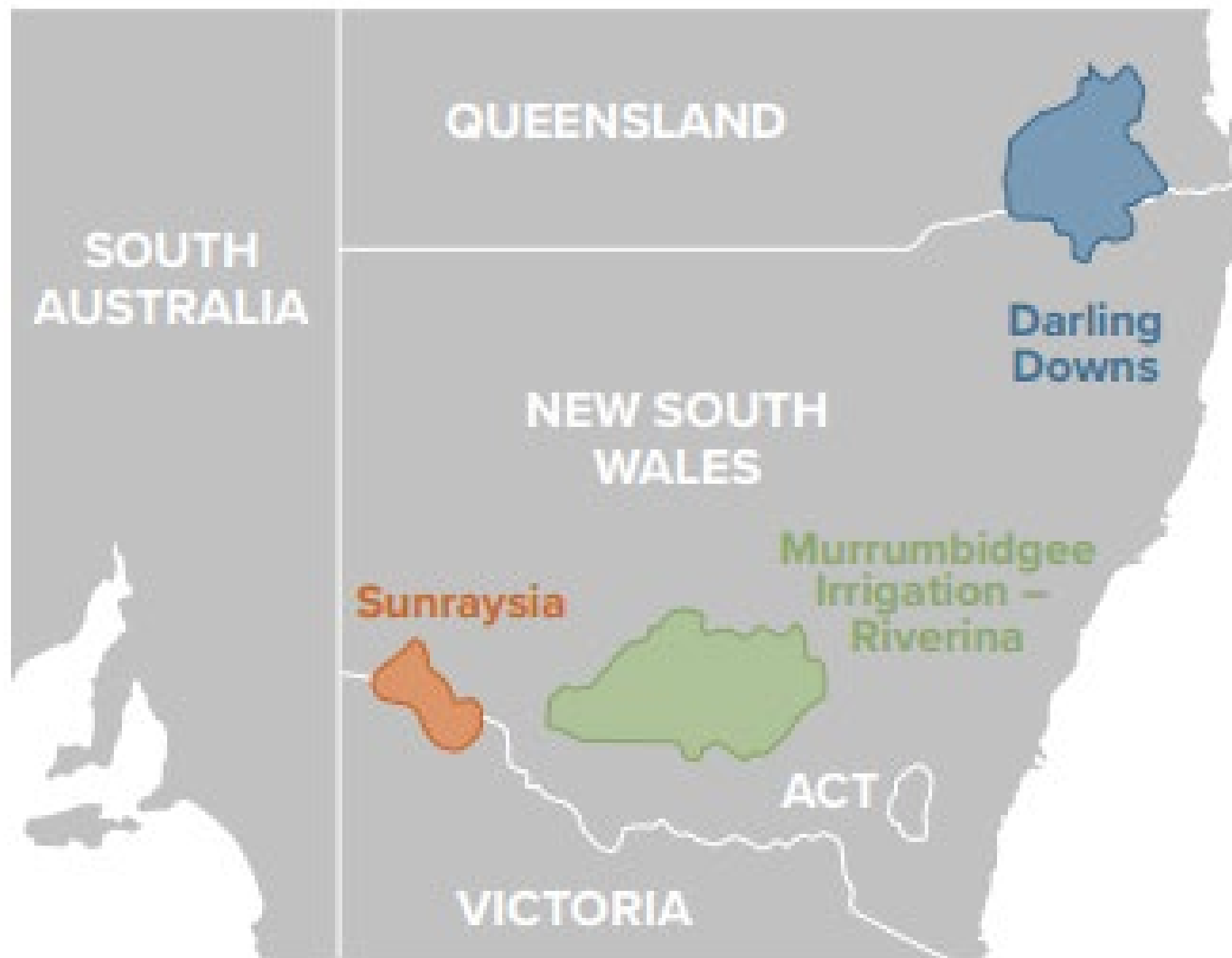
James Hereward, University of Queensland





What more can we do to manage and avoid mobile weeds and herbicide resistance?

- Across farms
- Across land uses
- Across industries

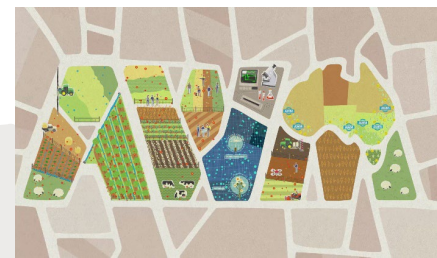


Priorities for local stakeholders

Consulted to prioritise weed issues & threats (30 interviews Riverina/MIA)

Most commonly mentioned as being of concern were:

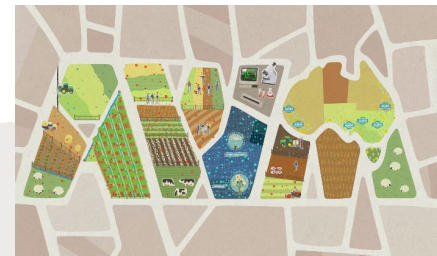
- **Ryegrass & Fleabane**
- **Silverleaf nightshade; Feathertop Rhodes grass**



Priorities for local stakeholders

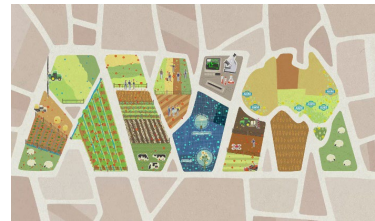
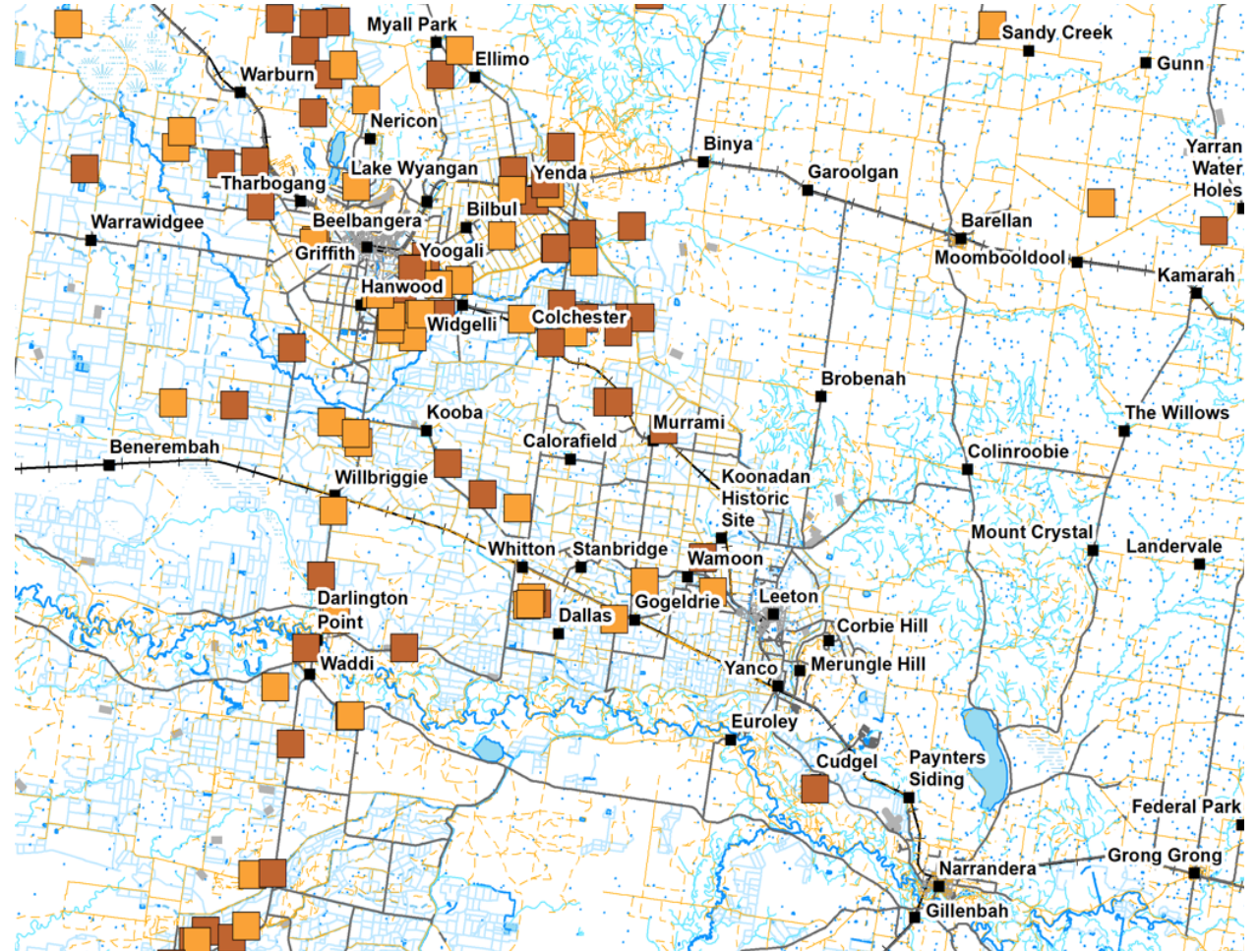
Priority issues affecting weed management:

- **Herbicide resistance (glyphosate)**
- Spray drift risk management
- **Roadsides & waterway – potential spread**
- *Funding (public programs; competition Vs coordination)*



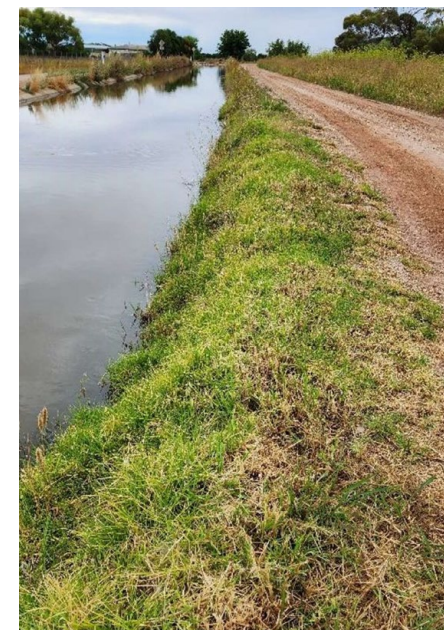
Action

- Determine resistance status of priority weeds
- Test for genetic evidence of 'spread'
- Identify current actions, attitudes and opportunities
- Conduct range of local trials
- Support local release of a fleabane control agent
- Develop next steps for collaborative area-wide approaches



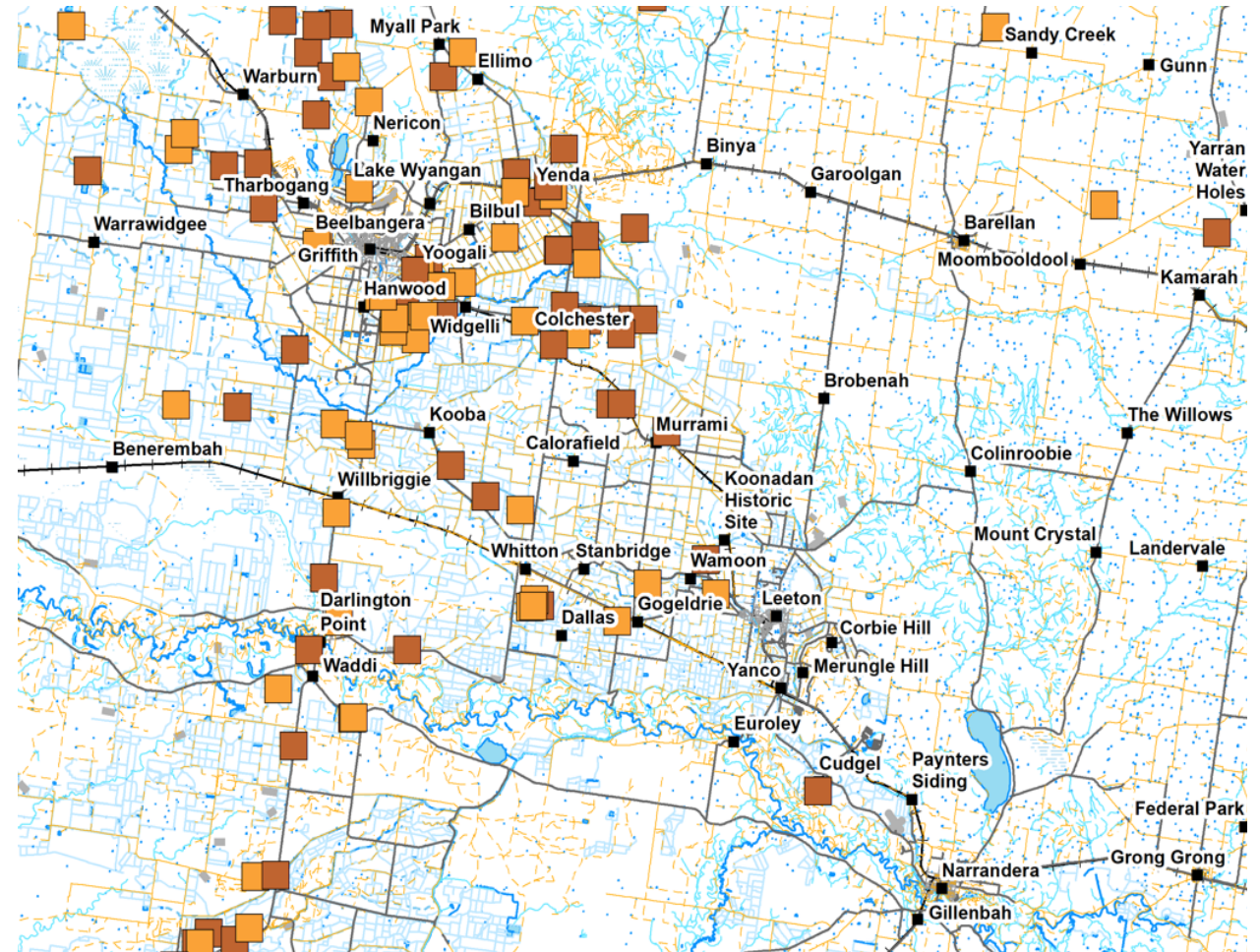
Riverina Trials

- Weed control in Citrus orchard
- Kikuyu on Channel Bank
- Kikuyu establishment
- Weeds in Vineyards
- Weed control around irrigation infrastructure

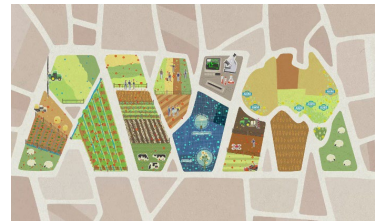


Herbicide resistance status

- Fleabane
- Ryegrass
- Silverleaf Nightshade
- Samples collected 2020-21
- In-paddock
- Non-paddock



Fleabane plants were treated with glyphosate (WeedMaster Argo) at 1080 g ha⁻¹ and paraquat + diquat (Spray.Seed) at 324 + 276 g ha⁻¹ when at the 6 to 8-leaf rosette stage. Feathertop Rhodes grass was treated with glyphosate at 1080 g ha⁻¹ at the 3 to 4-leaf stage. Annual ryegrass was treated with 540 g ha⁻¹ glyphosate 7 days after transplanting. Silverleaf nightshade was treated with 540 g ha⁻¹ glyphosate at the 4-6 leaf stage.



Results of herbicide resistance testing

Weed species	Year	Samples tested	Resistant to glyphosate	Resistant to paraquat + diquat
Fleabane	2020	64	41 (64%)	0
	2021	57	21 (37%)	0
Vineyard samples				
Fleabane	2021	22	9 (41%)	0



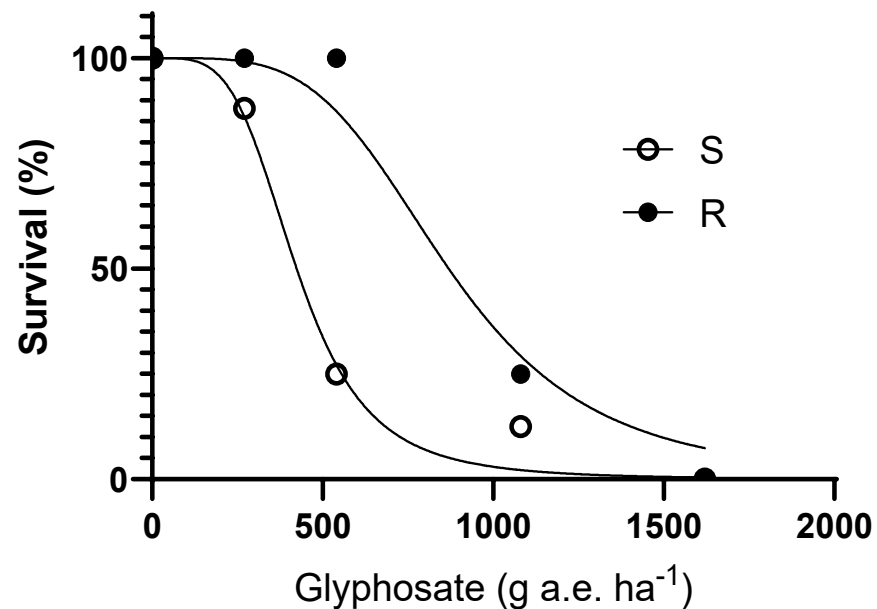
Results of herbicide resistance testing

Weed species	Year	Samples tested	Resistant to glyphosate	Resistant to paraquat + diquat
Annual ryegrass	2020	20	13 (65%)	-
	2021	16	13 (81%)	-



Results of herbicide resistance testing

Weed species	Year	Samples tested	Resistant to glyphosate *tbc	Resistant to paraquat + diquat
Silverleaf nightshade	2021	11	1*	-



Response of silverleaf nightshade plants grown from root fragments to varying rates of glyphosate. Susceptible (o) and resistant (●) samples of silverleaf nightshade.

Riverina

Fleabane Resistance to Glyphosate

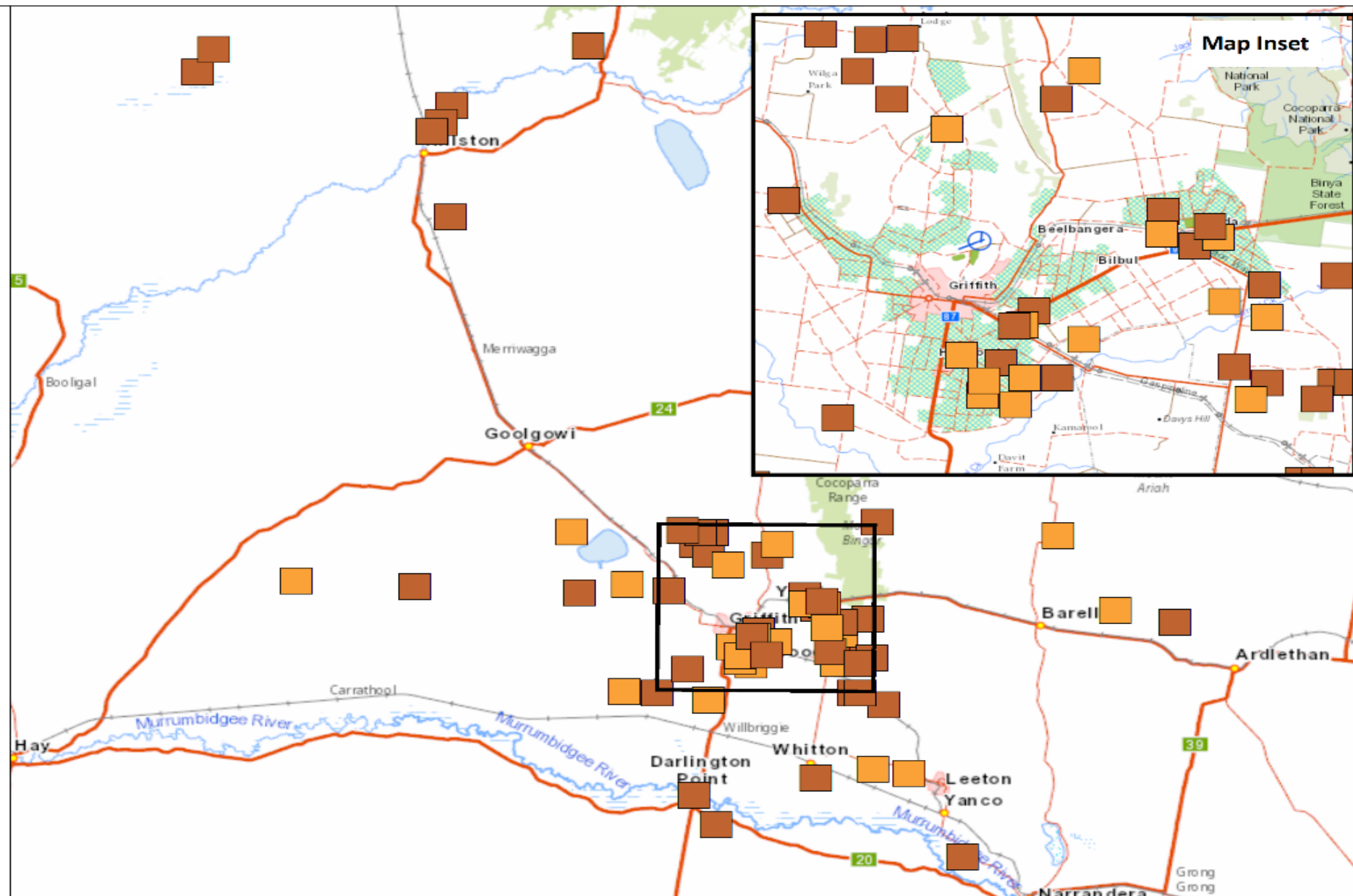
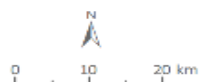
Glyphosate

using Weedmaster ARGO at 2 L/ha

Survived Treatment 64%

All Plants Killed 35%

2020 samples are collected from roadsides and paddocks



This project is supported through funding from the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment as part of its Rural R&D for Profit program and the Grains Research and Development Corporation and the Cotton Research and Development Corporation.

Riverina

Fleabane Resistance to Glyphosate

Glyphosate

using Weedmaster ARGO at 2 L/ha

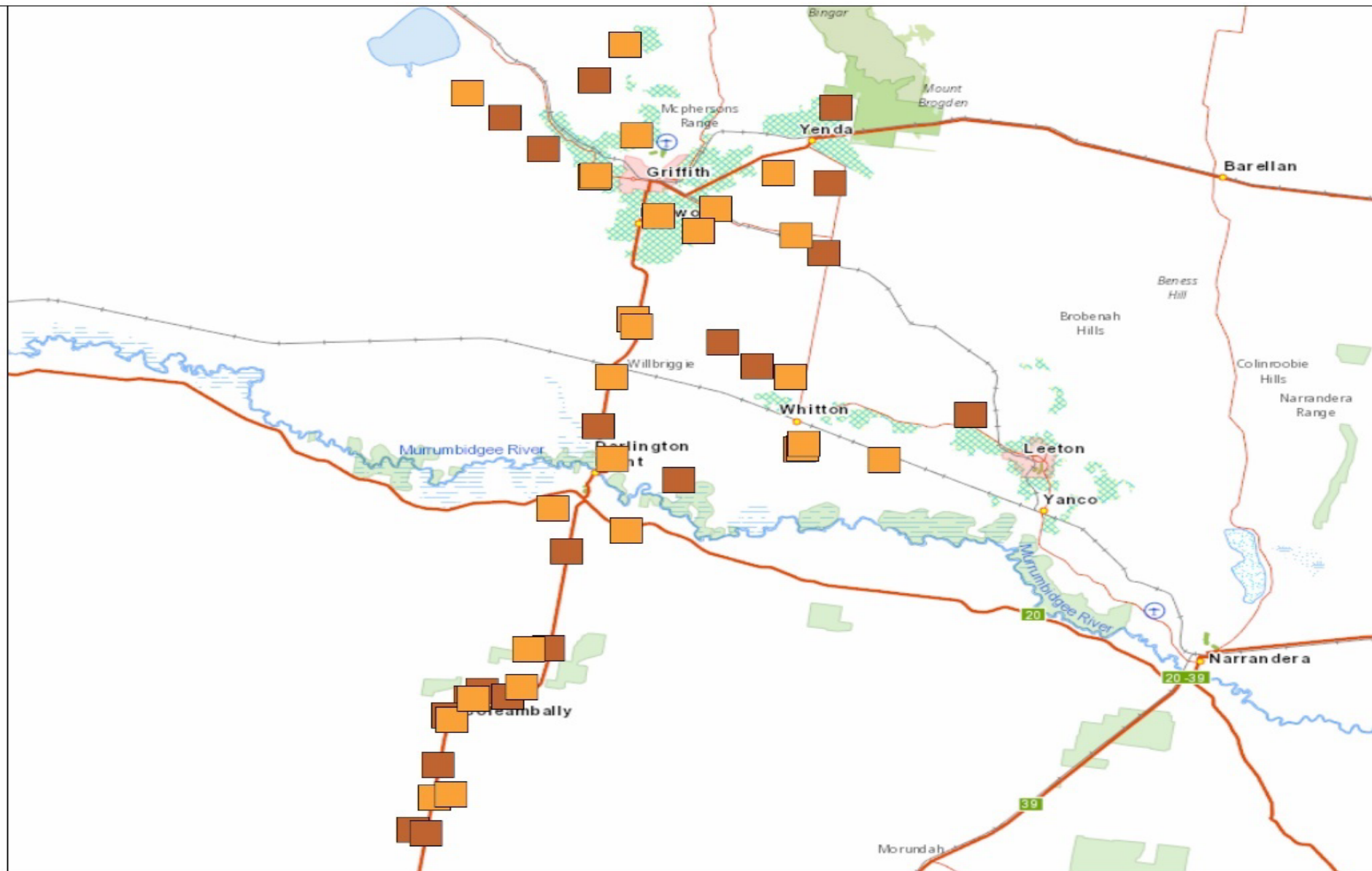
Survived Treatment 43%

All Plants Killed 57%

2021 samples are collected from roadsides and paddocks



Created: 19 November 2021
File: Riverina_Resistance_Fleabane_Nov2021_PB.mxd
Source(s): © Commonwealth of Australia [Geoscience Australia] 2021.



This project is supported through funding from the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment as part of its Rural R&D for Profit program and the Grains Research and Development Corporation and the Cotton Research and Development Corporation.

Riverina

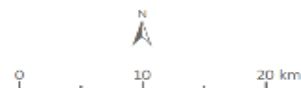
Annual Ryegrass Resistance to Glyphosate

Glyphosate

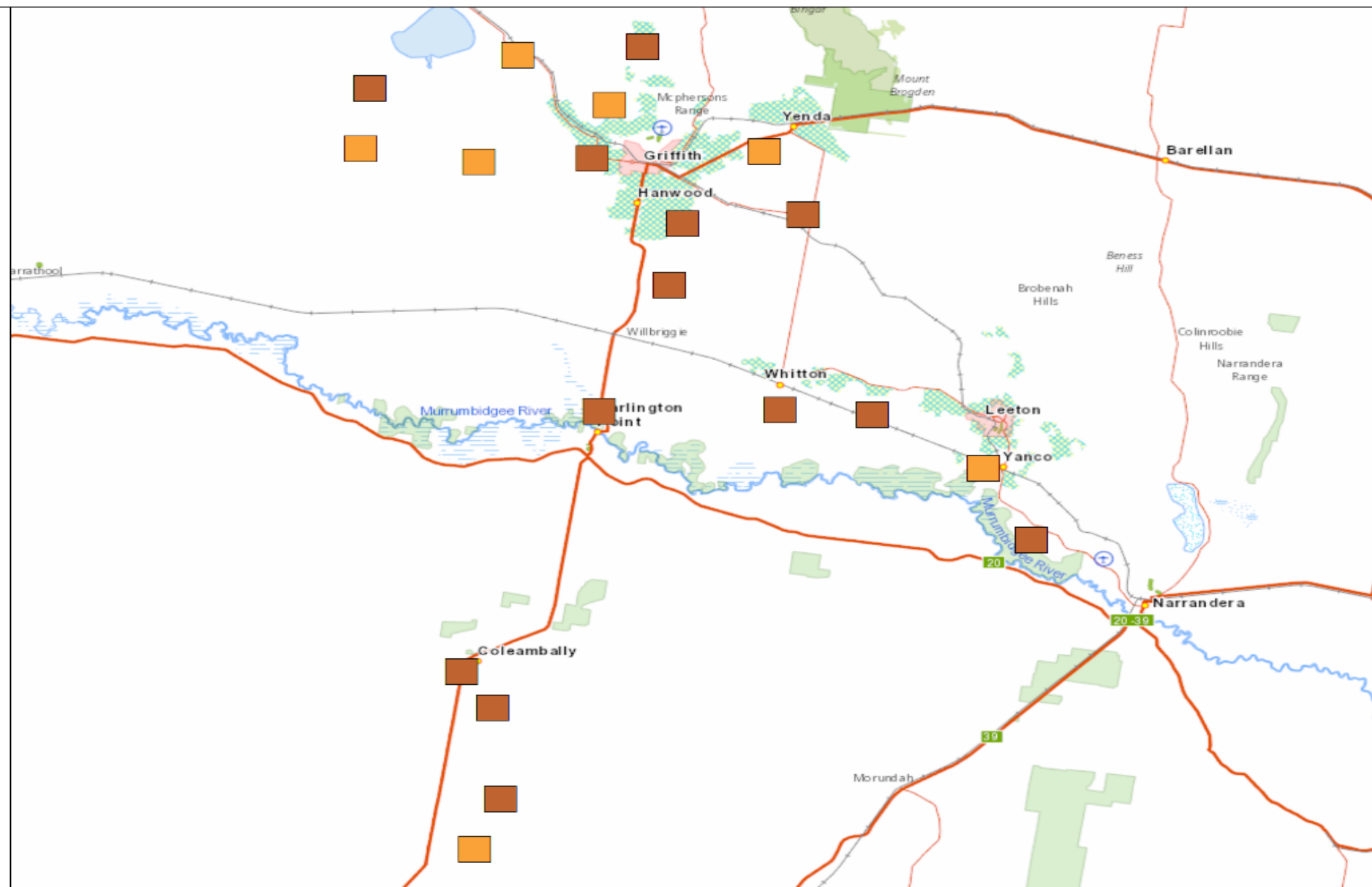
using Weedmaster ARGO at 1 L/ha

- Survived Treatment 65%
- All Plants Killed 35%

2020 samples are collected from
roadsides and paddocks



AWM Tackling Weeds
Together
Area-wide Weed Management
<https://research.csiro.au/weed-awm/>



Created: 19 November 2021
File: Riverina_Resistance_Ryegrass_Nov2020_PB.mxd
Source(s): © Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia) 2021.


Australian Government
Department of Agriculture,
Water and the Environment


GRDC
GRAINS RESEARCH
& DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION


CRDC
COTTON RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION


CSIRO


Irrigation
Research
Extension
Committee


**THE UNIVERSITY
of ADELAIDE**

This project is supported through funding from the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment as part of its Rural R&D for Profit program and the Grains Research and Development Corporation and the Cotton Research and Development Corporation.

Resistance on or near roadsides

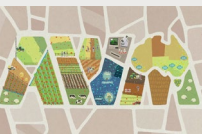
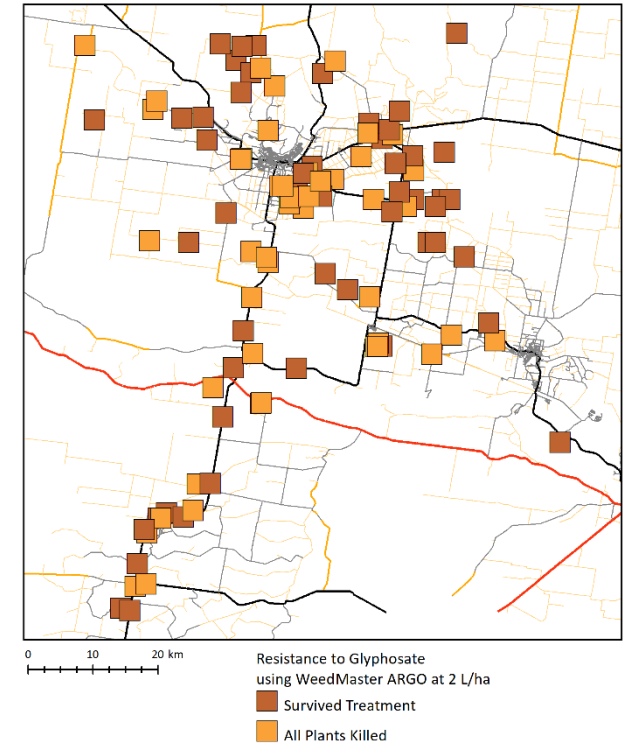
Proportion of populations glyphosate resistant (%) on roadsides and away from roadsides.

			Within 20m of road	Greater than 20m from road	All samples
Riverina	Fleabane	Glyphosate	40%	55%	53%
Riverina	Annual Ryegrass	Glyphosate	-	59%	65%
Darling Downs	Feathertop Rhodes	Glyphosate	53%	67%	60%



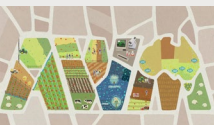
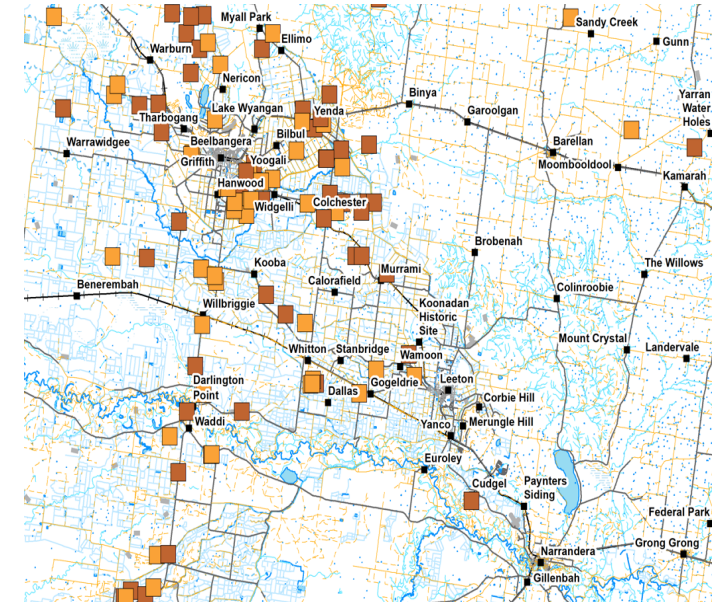
Resistance status and distribution - Riverina

- The majority of Fleabane was found to be glyphosate resistant
- But substantial susceptibility remains
- Fleabane has a short seed life so resistance status can shift year to year



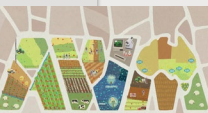
Resistance status and distribution - Riverina

- A majority of Ryegrass is glyphosate resistant but substantial susceptibility remains
- No paraquat/diquat resistance was found
- Potential example of silverleaf nightshade resistance to glyphosate
- There were no statistically significant patterns to the distribution of glyphosate resistance in any of the weeds



Resistance status and distribution - Riverina

- **Similarly high levels of resistance in-paddock Vs off-paddock**
- **Multiple resistance evolution events and relatively random spread**
- **‘Neighbourly’ strategies rather than sub-regional strategies**

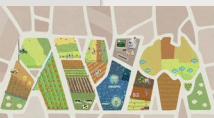


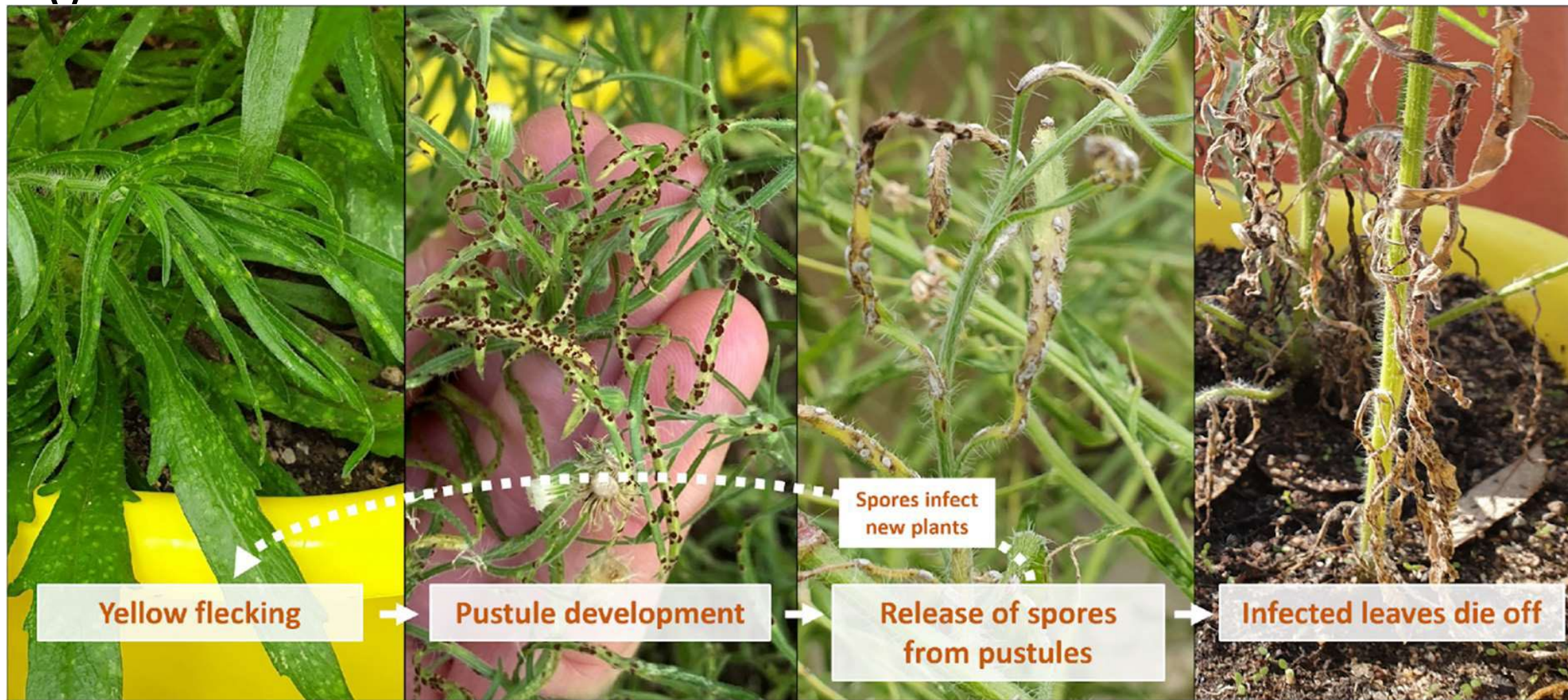
An example of an area-wide weed control tool

- **Biocontrol release for Flaxleaf Fleabane**
- **Rust** –completes development on fleabane only
- **No alternate hosts**



Rust fungus *Puccinia cnici-oleracei* (ex. *Conyza*)

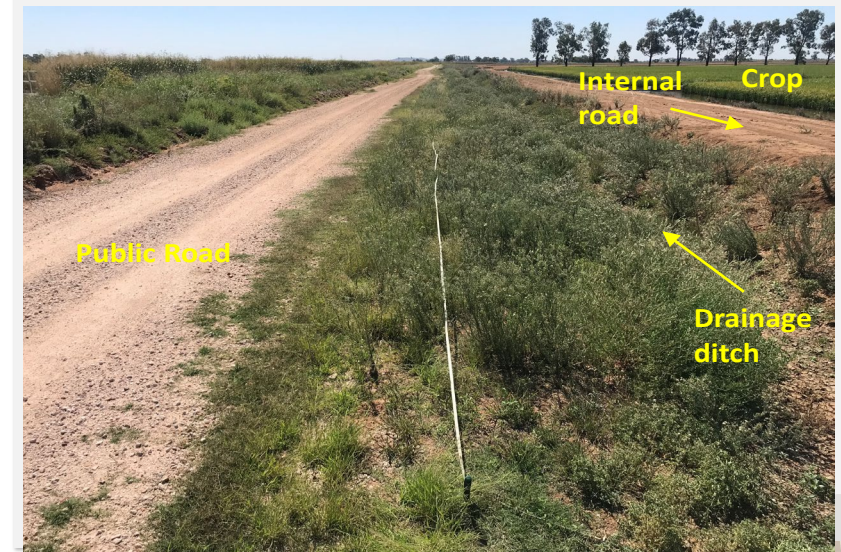
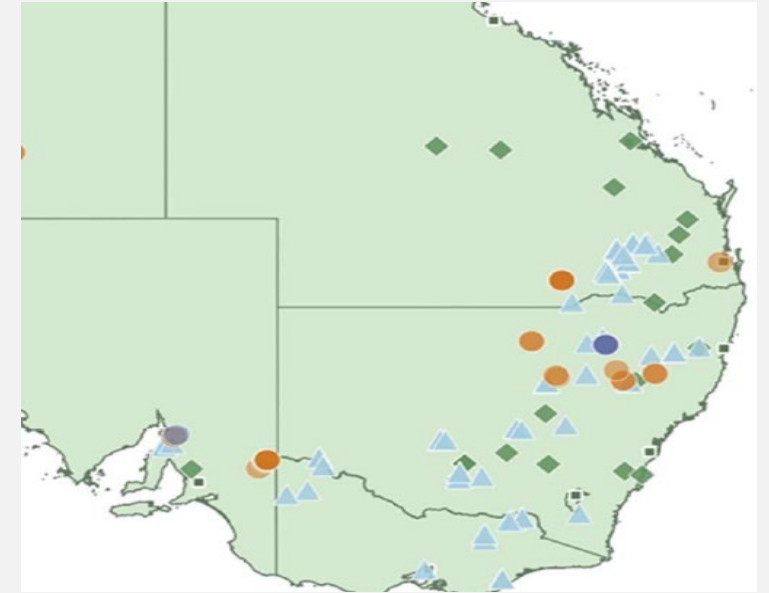




Depiction of disease progression for the fungus on *Conyza bonariensis* under ideal conditions
(Ben Gooden)

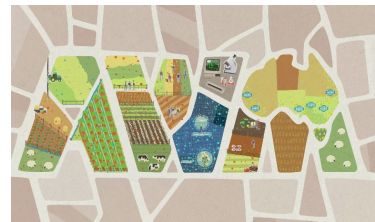
An example of an area-wide weed control tool

- The rust fungus is a safe addition to the flaxleaf fleabane control 'toolbox'
- Identifying efficacy of the biocontrol agent in a field setting is in its infancy
- Several years likely to be required



Level of concern (out of 5) for weeds spreading:

... from public land (e.g., roadside) to your land	3.8
... from neighbouring farmland to your land	3.5
... from your land to neighbouring farmland	3.1
... from your land to public land (e.g., roadside)	2.6



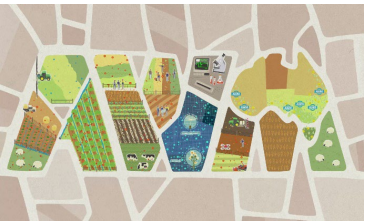
Considering roadside management options



OR

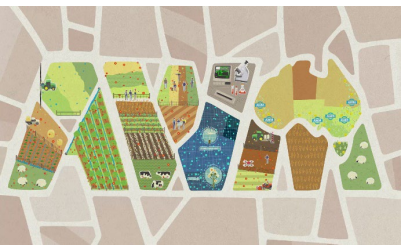


OR



Finally

- High recognition of important weed mobility issues
- High levels of important resistance but the horse hasn't bolted
- Finding the benefit:cost opportunities (time)
- The untapped potential of collaboration – Industry & RDE & Public





Australian Government

**Department of Agriculture,
Water and the Environment**



GRDC

GRAINS RESEARCH
& DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION



CRDC

COTTON RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION



**Irrigation
Research &
Extension
Committee**



**LANDCARE
MILLMERRAN**

**Mallee
Sustainable
Farming**

**Wine
Australia**



**TOOWOOMBA
REGIONAL
COUNCIL**



**UNIVERSITY
OF WOLLONGONG
AUSTRALIA**



**THE UNIVERSITY
of ADELAIDE**



**THE UNIVERSITY
OF QUEENSLAND
AUSTRALIA**

<https://research.csiro.au/weed-awm/>