

## SPECIFIC GUIDELINES FOR GROUP 15 HERBICIDES

GROUP	15	HERBICIDE
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### Moderate resistance risk:

Globally herbicide resistance to the Group 15 herbicide mode of action has been confirmed and documented in more than 10 weed species across more than 10 countries.

Resistance to Group 15 herbicides in Australia has developed in more than 100 populations of annual ryegrass with resistance to triallate, prosulfocarb and pyroxasulfone as well as 10 populations of winter grass with resistance to ethofumesate. Further development of resistance in the near future is likely given the reliance on Group 15 herbicide chemistry for weed control across large areas of Australia.

Where possible, avoid the use of Group 15 herbicides on dense annual ryegrass populations. Consider using alternative methods of weed control to reduce weed numbers before applying herbicides.

Use Group 15 herbicides at robust rates e.g. the maximum label rates to ensure high levels of weed control particularly when targeting annual ryegrass.

To assist in delaying the onset of resistance, rotate Group 15 herbicides with effective herbicides from other modes of action from one year to the next, mix, or use sequentially on the same weed cohort, with an effective herbicide from a different mode of action

The above recommendations should be incorporated into an Integrated Weed Management (IWM) program. In all cases try to ensure surviving weeds from any treatment do not set and shed viable seed. Keep to integrated strategies mentioned in this brochure including cultural weed control techniques to reduce the weed seedbank. Make sure you mix and rotate herbicides from different mode of action groups. Always consult the product label prior to use.

#### Please note:

This strategy is a guide only and does not endorse particular products, groups of products or cultural methods in terms of their performance. Always follow the product label for specific use instructions. While all effort has been made with the information supplied in this document, no responsibility, actual or implied, is taken for the day to day accuracy of product or active constituent specific information. Readers should check with the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority's product database for contemporary information on products and actives. The database can be sourced through [www.apvma.gov.au](http://www.apvma.gov.au). The information given in this strategy is provided in good faith and without any liability for loss or damage suffered as a result of its application and use. Advice given in this strategy is valid as at 26 June 2024. All previous versions of this strategy are now invalid.

Chemical family	Active constituent (first registered trade name)
<b>GROUP 15</b>	
<b>Inhibitors of very long chain fatty acid synthesis (VLCFA inhibitors)</b>	
Acetamides	napropamide (Altiplano®*, Devrinol®)
Chloroacetamides	dimethenamid (Freehand*, Frontier®-P, Outlook ®), metazachlor (Butisan®), metolachlor (Boxer® Gold*, Dual® Gold, Primextra® Gold*), propachlor (Prothal®*, Ramrod®)
Isoxazoline	pyroxasulfone (Mateno® Complete*, Sakura®)
Thiocarbamates	EPTC (Eptam®), molinate (Ordram®), pebulate (Tillam®), prosulfocarb (Arcade®, Bolta Duo*, Boxer® Gold*, Diablo Duo®*), thiobencarb (Saturn®), triallate (Avadex®, Diablo Duo®*, Jetti Duo®*), vernolate (Vernam®)
Benzofurans	ethofumesate (Tramat®)

\* This product contains more than one active constituent

### Notes:

- List of chemical families, approved active constituents and, in parenthesis, the trade name of the first registered product or successor. Refer to the APVMA website ([www.apvma.gov.au](http://www.apvma.gov.au)) to obtain a complete list of registered products from the PUBCRIS database.

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