GROUP	0	HERBICIDE

Moderate resistance risk

Globally, herbicide resistance to the Group 0 herbicide mode of action has been confirmed and documented in 8 weed species across 4 countries. This includes resistance to MSMA in Xanthium spp., flamprop resistance in three *Avena* spp., dalapon resistance in Chilean needlegrass and dalapon and flupropinate resistance in giant Paramatta grass as well as flupropinate resistance in serrated tussock and African lovegrass.

Group 0 resistance exists in Australia in 4 species of weeds. These include more than 200 populations of wild oats resistant to flamprop. Many of these flamprop resistant wild oats also show cross resistance to Group 1 herbicides. Dalapon and flupropinate resistance has been observed in giant Paramatta grass as well as flupropinate resistance in serrated tussock and African lovegrass.

To assist in delaying the onset of resistance, rotate with herbicides from other modes of action.

Consider using alternative methods of weed control to reduce weed numbers before applying herbicides. These may include summer crop rotations, delayed sowing to control wild oats with a knockdown herbicide, higher seeding rates, brown manuring to stop seed set, etc.

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.

Continued on next page.

Chemical family	Active constituent (first registered trade name)
GROUP 0 **Herbicides with unknown and probably diverse sites of action**	
Arylaminopropionic acids	flamprop (Mataven L®)
Chlorocarbonic acids	dalapon (Dalapon®, Onceyear Pathweeder®*, flupropanate (Frenock®)
Phosphorodithioates	bensulide (Prefar®)
Acetamides	napropamide (Altiplano®*, Devrinol®)
Organoarsenicals	DSMA (disodium methylarsonate) (Methar®, Trinoc®*), MSMA (monosodium methylarsonate) (Daconate®)
Fatty acids	Pelargonic acid (Nonanoic acid)

* *This product contains more than one active constituent*

Notes:

1. 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) to obtain a complete list of registered products from the PUBCRIS database.