

GROUP	10	HERBICIDE

Moderate resistance risk

Glufosinate-ammonium (Basta®, Liberty®) is the only Group 10 herbicide registered in Australia.

Resistance to Group 10 herbicides is rare, and currently there are no documented cases of resistant weeds in Australia. Group 10 resistance has been discovered in other countries for 6 weed species – crowsfoot grass, ryegrass), Amaranthus, as well as wintergrass – which demonstrates the potential for weeds to develop resistance to this mode of action.

The risk of resistance to glufosinate-ammonium will be highest in situations where there is a reliance on this herbicide alone for weed control. This includes situations where:

- 1. Other herbicides in the farming system, especially glyphosate, have developed resistance;
- 2. Weed escapes following application of glufosinate-ammonium are allowed to set and shed viable seed; and
- 3. There is a lack of non-herbicide weed control methods used.

Weed control from glufosinate-ammonium is affected by climatic conditions (refer to the product label).

Horticulture

- 1. Rotate glufosinate-ammonium with other knockdown herbicides with a different mode of action, such as Group 22 (e.g. paraquat), Group 34 (e.g. amitrole) or Group 9 (e.g. glyphosate).
- 2. Where possible use residual herbicides (that are effective on the same weeds as glufosinate-ammonium) either alone or in mixture with glufosinate-ammonium.
- 3. Where possible use alternative modes of action to selectively control grass and broadleaf weeds.

Fallow

In high summer rainfall areas, weed control in fallow is heavily reliant on herbicides. Multiple sprays are often required to maintain a clean fallow between winter crops.

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- 2. Where possible use residual herbicides (that are effective on the same weeds as glufosinate-ammonium) either alone or in mixture with glufosinate-ammonium.
- 3. Where possible use alternative modes of action to selectively control grass and broadleaf weeds.

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Please note

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In Herbicide Tolerant (HT) crops

When using glufosinate-ammonium as a post-emergent application, ideally this should be preceded by an effective pre-emergent herbicide treatment with another mode of action. Also, consider the use of registered tank mixes with herbicides from other modes of action.

For further information in canola: https://crop-solutions.basf.com.au/sites/basf.com.au/files/2021-08/Herbicide Resistance Management Plan.pdf.

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.

Chemical family	Active constituent (first registered trade name)
GROUP 10	
Inhibition of glutamine synthetase	
Phosphinic acids	glufosinate (Basta®, Hellcat®*, Liberty®)

^{*} 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) to obtain a complete list of registered products from the PUBCRIS database.



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