

# HERBICIDE RESISTANCE

## AN INTRODUCTION

### WHAT IS IT?

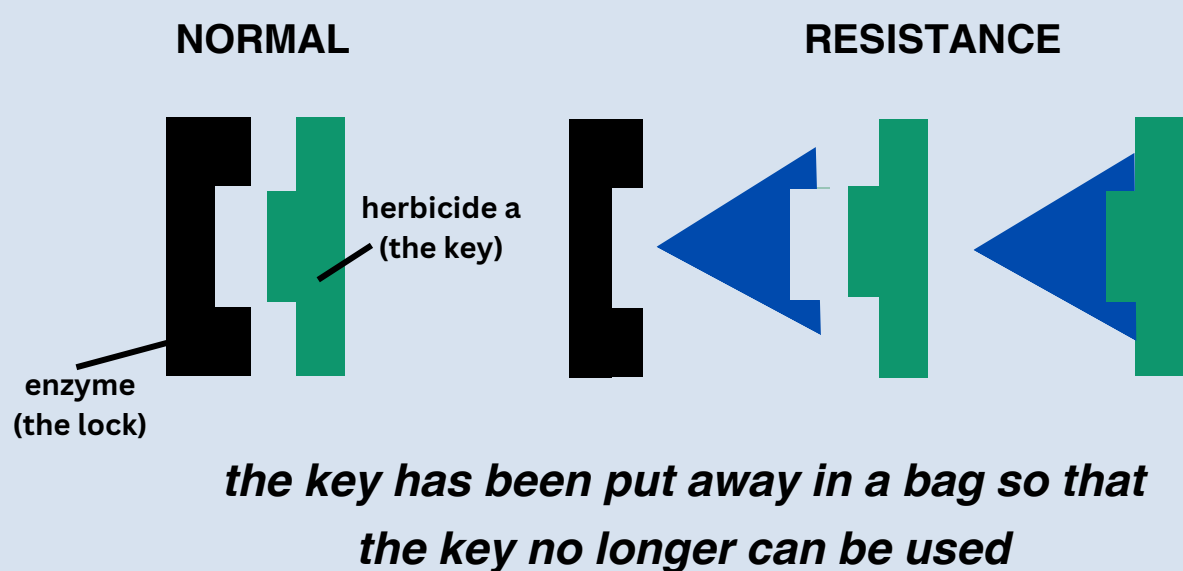
Herbicide resistance is the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type.

### TYPES OF RESISTANCE

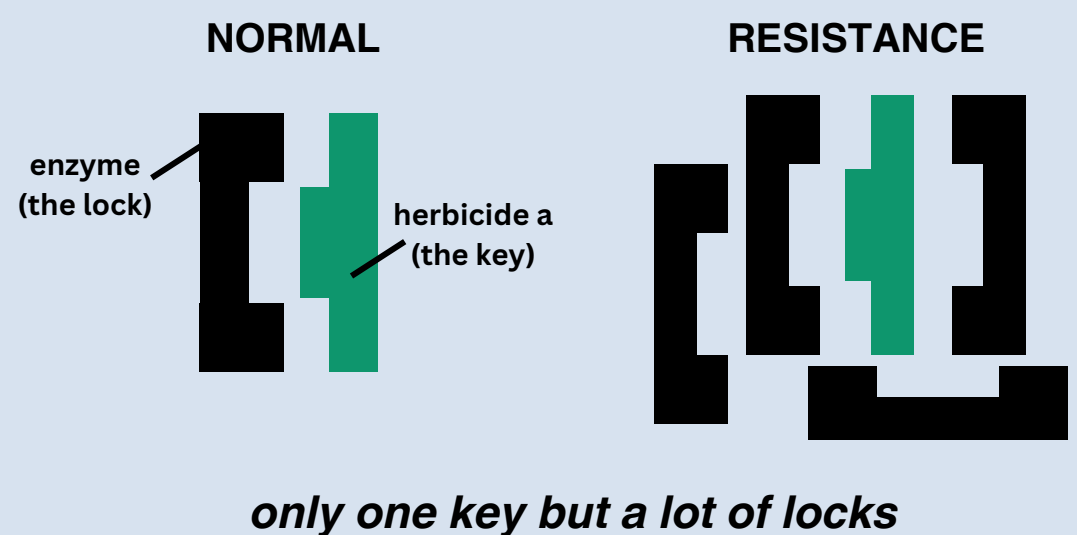
Resistance occurs when the processes required for the herbicide to work are modified.

- Some of the processes by which resistance occurs can be compared to a lock and key. The key will not work on the lock anymore if:
  - i. The lock is slightly modified (Altered Target Site)
  - ii. There are too many locks and only one key (Upregulation of Target Site)
  - iii. The key is broken (Metabolic)
  - iv. The key is put away somewhere it is not accessible (Compartmentalization)
  - v. The key is not able to be used in all the locks throughout the house (Reduced Translocation)
  - vi. The key is not able to be inserted into the lock because something is blocking the entrance (Reduced Absorption)

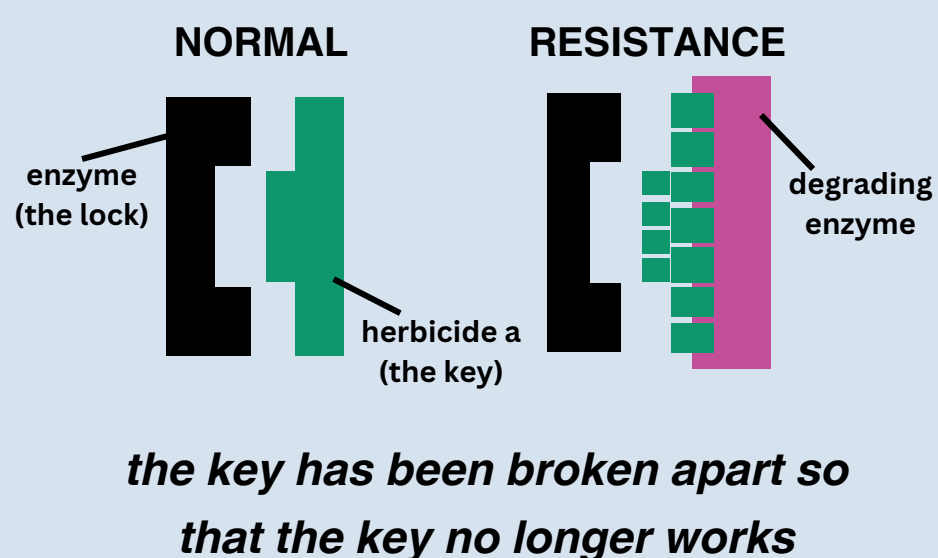
#### COMPARTMENTALIZATION (PUT AWAY KEY)



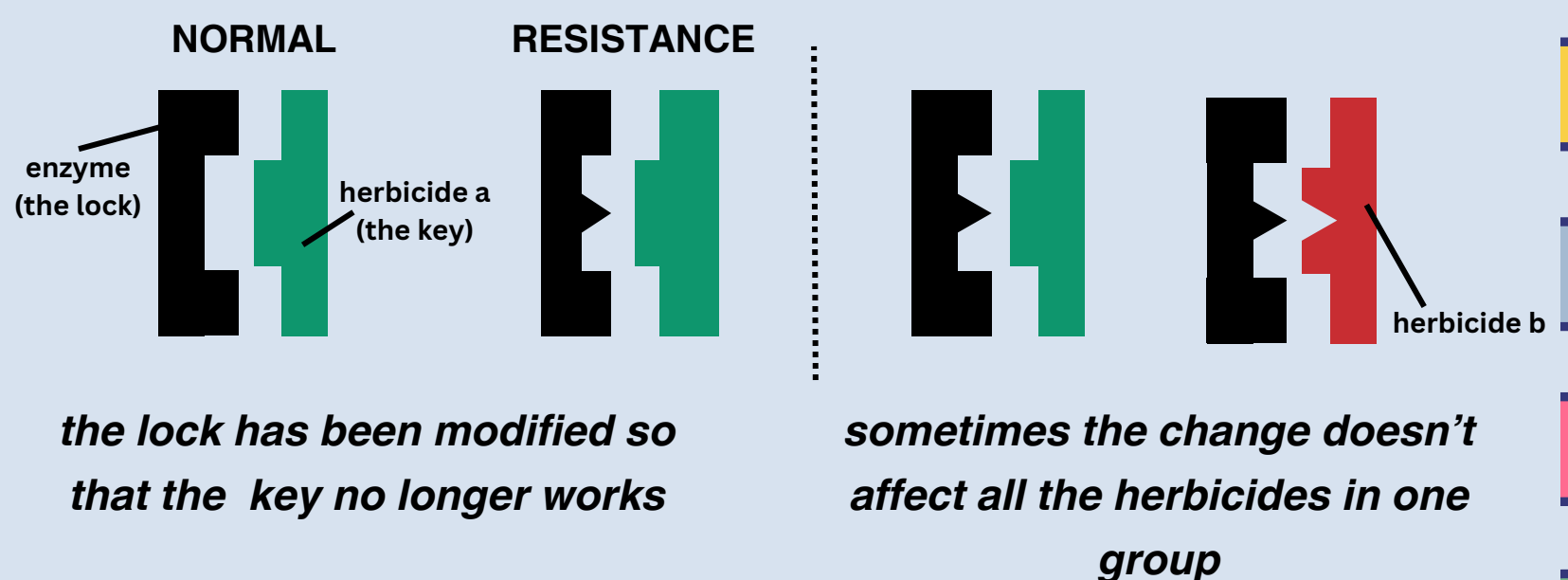
#### UPREGULATION OF TARGET-SITE (INCREASED NUMBER OF LOCKS)



#### METABOLIC (BROKEN KEY)



#### TARGET-SITE (MODIFIED LOCK)



There are many mechanisms of resistance. You can't tell by looking at a resistant plant which mechanism it has. However the mechanism is important as it determines if the resistance is to one herbicide, one herbicide mode of action, or multiple modes of action.

### RESOURCES

1. <https://doi.org/10.1074%2Fjbc.REV120.013572>
2. <https://doi.org/10.3390%2Fplants8100382>
3. <https://doi.org/10.3390%2Fplants8100417>

FUNDED BY:  
 

Contact Breanne Tidemann  
([breanne.tidemann@agr.gc.ca](mailto:breanne.tidemann@agr.gc.ca)) for more information.



Agriculture and  
Agri-Food Canada

Agriculture et  
Agroalimentaire Canada

Canada