**Supplementary Information for:**

**Non-target-site mechanisms of cross-resistance evolution to florpyrauxifen-benzyl in 2,4-D-resistant Palmer amaranth** **(*Amaranthus palmeri* S. Wats.)**

Jeong-In Hwang1, Jason K. Norsworthy2, L. Tom Barber3, and Thomas R. Butts4

1Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Department of Crop, Soil, and Environmental Sciences, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR, USA; 2Distinguished Professor, Department of Crop, Soil, and Environmental Sciences, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR, USA; 3Professor, Department of Crop, Soil, and Environmental Sciences, University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture, Lonoke, AR, USA; 4Associate Professor, Department of Crop, Soil, and Environmental Sciences, University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture, Lonoke, AR, USA

**Table S1.** Gradient conditions of HPLC mobile phases

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Time elapsed  (min) | Mobile phase ratio (%) | |
| Acetonitrile | 0.1% Phosphoric acid |
| 0 | 30 | 70 |
| 6 | 30 | 70 |
| 8 | 70 | 30 |
| 12 | 70 | 30 |
| 15 | 100 | 0 |
| 20 | 100 | 0 |
| 21 | 30 | 70 |
| 26 | 30 | 70 |

A screenshot of a graph

Description automatically generated

**Figure S1**. HPCL-RAD analysis chromatograms for 0.01 μCi mixture of [14C]-florpyrauxifen-benzyl, -acid, and hydroxy acid and for samples of susceptible (S) and R2 *A. palmeri* populations collected 6 h after treatment (HAT) of [14C]-florpyrauxifen-benzyl.