

Table S1. Measures of goodness of fit for models used in each experiment.

Experiment	Model ^a	Species	Factor / treatment	RMSE ^b	ME ^c		
Dose response	Equation 1	Palmer amaranth	Shoot dry weight	7	0.94		
			Lethality	8	0.93		
		Waterhemp	Shoot dry weight	6	0.95		
			Lethality	17	0.78		
		Giant ragweed	Shoot dry weight	17	0.72		
			Lethality	19	0.75		
	Horseweed	Shoot dry weight	14	0.81			
		Lethality	13	0.83			
	Dose response injury progression	Equation 2	Palmer amaranth	Shoot dry weight	18	0.65	
				Lethality	22	0.62	
				Lethality	22	0.62	
			Waterhemp	8.8 g ai ha ⁻¹	11	0.82	
17.5 g ai ha ⁻¹				14	0.81		
35 g ai ha ⁻¹				3	0.96		
Giant ragweed			8.8 g ai ha ⁻¹	12	0.75		
			17.5 g ai ha ⁻¹	11	0.80		
			35 g ai ha ⁻¹	11	0.86		
Horseweed			8.8 g ai ha ⁻¹	17	0.67		
			17.5 g ai ha ⁻¹	17	0.74		
			35 g ai ha ⁻¹	20	0.63		
Application time of day			Equation 3	Palmer amaranth	8.8 g ai ha ⁻¹	—	—
					17.5 g ai ha ⁻¹	31	0.78
					35 g ai ha ⁻¹	5	0.95
				Waterhemp	8.8 g ai ha ⁻¹	19	0.72
					17.5 g ai ha ⁻¹	18	0.59
					35 g ai ha ⁻¹	16	0.74
	Giant ragweed	1 h after sunrise		2	0.94		
		Solar noon		12	0.68		
		1 h before sunset		11	0.75		
Horseweed	1 h after sunrise	7	0.82				
	Solar noon	18	0.66				
	1 h before sunset	4	0.89				
Light intensity	Equation 3	Palmer amaranth	1 h after sunrise	14	0.70		
			Solar noon	17	0.69		
		Waterhemp	1 h before sunset	15	0.74		
			1 h after sunrise	3	0.91		
		Giant ragweed	Solar noon	7	0.80		
			1 h before sunset	11	0.70		
Purple deadnettle	1 h after sunrise	16	0.71				
	Solar noon	24	0.59				
	1 h before sunset	21	0.64				
Light intensity	Equation 3	Palmer amaranth	1,000 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$	15	0.74		
			600 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$	15	0.69		
			200 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$	10	0.90		

Temperature	Equation 3	Waterhemp	1,000 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$	6	0.86	
			600 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$	9	0.88	
			200 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$	5	0.85	
		Giant ragweed	1,000 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$	9	0.85	
			600 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$	5	0.89	
			200 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$	6	0.84	
		Horseweed	1,000 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$	13	0.74	
			600 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$	19	0.63	
			200 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$	16	0.78	
		Purple deadnettle	1,000 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$	5	0.90	
			600 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$	14	0.75	
			200 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$	10	0.64	
		Palmer amaranth	27 / 16 C	15	0.66	
				18 / 13 C	18	0.69
			Waterhemp	27 / 16 C	12	0.75
				18 / 13 C	13	0.69
			Giant ragweed	27 / 16 C	12	0.75
				18 / 13 C	20	0.59
Horseweed	27 / 16 C	8	0.81			
	18 / 13 C	13	0.74			
Purple deadnettle	27 / 16 C	17	0.62			
	18 / 13 C	8	0.77			
Adjuvant	Equation 3	Palmer amaranth	COC	18	0.55	
			NIS	18	0.67	
			None	15	0.69	
		Waterhemp	COC	22	0.51	
			NIS	10	0.84	
			None	15	0.77	
		Giant ragweed	COC	12	0.80	
			NIS	8	0.85	
			None	9	0.86	
		Horseweed	COC	11	0.73	
			NIS	16	0.68	
			None	7	0.86	
		Purple deadnettle	COC	36	0.46	
			NIS	24	0.54	
			None	23	0.66	

^a Equation 1 (four-parameter log-logistic): $f(x) = C + \frac{D-C}{1+\exp(b[\log x - \log e])}$; Equation 2 (four-

parameter Weibull): $f(t) = M(1 - \exp[-(k[t - l])^c])$; Equation 3 (two-parameter exponential rise to maximum): $f(t) = M(1 - \exp[-kt])$

^b Root mean square error

^c Model efficiency coefficient