

Supplementary Material

Running Title: HPPD-inhibiting herbicide-based programs

Population dynamics of naturally occurring weed flora in response to crop rotation and HPPD-inhibiting herbicide-based treatments

Lauren M. Schwartz-Lazaro¹, Nicholas E. Korres^{2*}, Taghi Bararpour³, Muthukumar Bagavathiannan⁴, Jeremy Green⁵, and Jason K. Norsworthy⁶

¹Senior Agronomist, Blue River Technology, California, USA, ²Associate Professor, School of Agriculture, Dept. of Agriculture, University of Ioannina, Kostakii, Arta, Greece, ³Assistant Professor, Mississippi State University, USA, ⁴Associate Professor, Texas A&M University, Bryant, TX, USA; ⁵Technology Development Specialist at Stoller USA, Jackson, TN, United States, ⁶Distinguished Professor and Elms Farming Chair of Weed Science, Department of Crop, Soil, and Environmental Sciences, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR, USA

*Author for correspondence: Nicholas E. Korres, nkorres@uoi.gr and nkorres@yahoo.co.uk
School of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, University of Ioannina, Arta, Greece

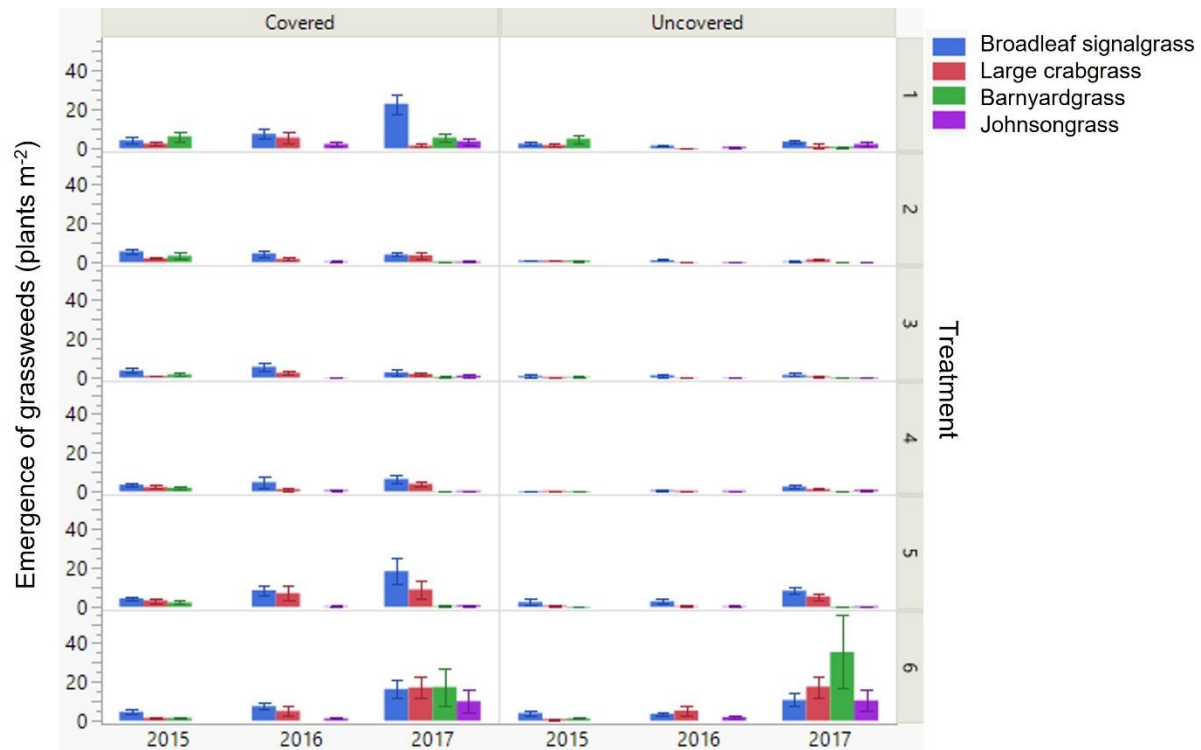


Figure 1. Effects of herbicide program (i.e., herbicide program \times crop rotation) and covered plots (i.e., covered vs. uncovered plot) on grass weeds emergence throughout the experimental period. Vertical bars represent the standard error of the mean at significance level $\alpha=0.1, 0.54, 0.1$ and 0.1 for broadleaf signalgrass, large crabgrass, barnyardgrass and johnsongrass

respectively. Field treatments throughout the experimental period (2015 to 2017) are depicted in Table 1 of the manuscript.