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traits in response to nitrogen fertilization among 10 Palmer amaranth populations based on a nonfertilized control. a

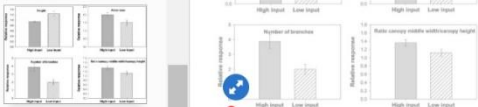


Figure 1 Relative change in morphological traits in response to nitrogen fertilization based on a nonfertilized control for Palmer amaranth populations with high and low nitrogen-fertilization histories. Six populations came from cropping systems with high nitrogen-fertilization histories ( $n=72$ ) and four from low nitrogen-fertilization histories ( $n=48$ ). Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

When populations were grouped based on glyphosate sensitivity, several differences in the response to nitrogen fertilization were detected for morphological traits. GR populations tended to have a wider base on the 3rd leaf, and the leaf blade was larger with respect to the petiole than GS populations (Figure 2). Furthermore, GR populations exhibited a 36% more-elongated canopy architecture than GS populations, and the latter presented a canopy 16% wider in the middle compared with the former (Figure 2).

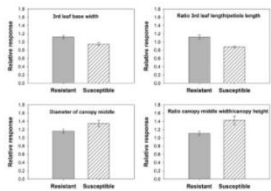


Figure 2 Relative change in morphological traits in response to nitrogen fertilization based on a nonfertilized control for glyphosate-resistant (GR) and glyphosate-susceptible (GS) Palmer amaranth populations. Six populations were identified as GR ( $n=72$ ) and four as GS ( $n=48$ ). Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

Considering these results, we investigated whether differences in morphology and growth might be related to differences in nutrient use, since changes in dry weight in response to nitrogen fertilization were not different among populations (Table 2).

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