Horseweed (Conyza canadensis L. Cronq) traditionally has been viewed as a winter annual. However, farmers report increased problems managing horseweed that emerges in the spring. Horseweed emergence was documented fall through summer using 12 biotypes collected across Missouri. In 2013-2014, averaged across populations, 31.8 and 68.7% of total emergence occurred in the spring at Columbia and Portageville in untreated sub-plots, respectively. In 2014-2015, 95.9 and 51.8% of the total emergence occurred in the spring at Columbia and Portageville, respectively. With spring and summer emergence, control of horseweed can be difficult, especially for biotypes that have developed resistance to post emergence (POST) herbicides. Over a two year period, horseweed was treated with multiple herbicide modes of action in a burndown application. Cloransulam plus sulfentrazone, dicamba, 2,4-D, glufosinate, paraquat and saflufenacil resulted in up to greater than 91% control by 35 DAT. Flumioxazin, metribuzin, linuron and glyphosate never resulted in greater than 70% control. Control with growth regulators was also determined on 10 to 20 cm; 20 to 30 cm; and 30 to 40 cm horseweed. Dicamba resulted in a 10.6, 18.5 and 20.4% increase in control compared to 2,4-D on 10 to 20 cm; 20 to 30 cm; and 30 to 40 cm horseweed, respectively. Because horseweed resistance to herbicides is a growing concern, 40 horseweed biotypes were treated with an I50 dose of dicamba. Plant response ranged from 45.7 to 83.5% control.