

CROP ROTATION

Rotation into non-legumes (cotton, corn, or other grasses) is absolutely essential to sustainable, long-term peanut production. *Cylindrocladium blackrot (CBR)* is increasing in S. C. and rotation is the most important factor in suppressing this and other diseases. An absolute **minimum of 2 years (3 or 4 years better)** out of legumes is recommended for sustainable peanut production. **Soybeans should be avoided** in a peanut rotation due to increased CBR and white mold problems. **Tobacco** rotations also increase white mold pressure.

Volunteer peanuts must be controlled in the following crop to prevent losing a year's rotation. Peanuts are tough "weeds" and often require a two-step treatment program.

VOLUNTEER PEANUT CONTROL*

Corn					
PRE		POST / POST Directed			
Atrazine	G	Accent	F		
		Atrazine	F-G		
		Banvel, Clarity	F-G		
		Basis Gold	F-G		
		Beacon	F		
		Evik	G-E		
		Liberty**	E		
		Lorox, Linex	G		
		Simazine	F		
		Stinger	F-G		
		Glyphosate***	F-G		
Cotton					
PRE		POST-Directed		POST Over-Top	
Cotoran	P-F	Caparol + MSMA	F-G	Cotoran	F
		Cotoran + MSMA	F-G	Envoke	P-F
		Direx, Karmex + MSMA	F-G	Glyphosate***	F-G
		Envoke	F-G	Glyphosate*** +Staple	F-G
		Glyphosate***	F-G	Ignite**	E
		Glyphosate*** + Caparol or Direx, or Aim, or Envoke	F-G		
		Glyphosate*** + Harvade, or Staple, or Valor	F		
		Ignite**	E		
		Valor + MSMA	F-G		
		Suprend + MSMA	G		

* Modified from A. S. Culpepper, S. M. Brown, and E. P. Prostko. 2007. Georgia Pest Management Handbook

** Liberty or Ignite for use only on Liberty-Link varieties / hybrids.

*** Glyphosate for use only on glyphosate resistant hybrids or varieties.