

Weed Management in Peanut

Mike Marshall, Extension Weed Specialist, Clemson University and Eric P. Prostko, Extension Weed Scientist, Univ. of Georgia

General Information

Successful weed management in peanut requires timely, effective herbicide inputs or cultivation to reduce weed competition for space, light, water, and nutrients. Peanuts do not compete well with weeds and should be maintained weed-free for 45 days after planting and monitored for escapes until canopy closure. Late season weeds may not be as competitive, but can interfere with fungicide and insecticide applications as well as increase harvest losses, reduce grade, and replenish the weed seed bank for subsequent years.

A successful weed management plan will use multiple production methods to keep weed populations low. Tillage and seedbed preparation or effective burndown herbicides should eliminate all emerged weeds before planting. The following sections will guide you in the decision making process.

Cultivation

Cultivation is an economical method for early season weed control in peanut and needs to be performed before canopy closure and/or when peanuts begin to peg. Mechanical cultivation is beneficial when herbicides are not effective or if an organic production systems is required. Care should be exercised to prevent the placement of cultivated soil onto the peanut foliage.

Green Market Production

Herbicide labels typically do not address differences between peanuts grown for fresh consumption (boiling peanut market) and market-type peanuts. There are many variations in weed control programs for the many combinations of weed problems, but an example program would be: Prowl or Sonalan PPI; Dual PRE (watered-in); Gramaxone + Basagran to kill the first flush of small weeds; or Cadre (note 90 day preharvest interval); possibly followed by 2,4-DB (Butyrac) for escape broadleaves or Select for escape grasses. Take care to observe all preharvest application intervals for herbicides used in green-market peanut production.

Weed Management Strategies

The following weed management plans are recommended for peanut production in South Carolina. Remember, it is important to understand the weed spectrum in your production system. Each herbicide program has strengths and weaknesses. These recommendations can be further refined to suit your particular weed spectrum needs based on the Weed Response to Herbicides for Peanut table. Please refer to these tables following this section for use rates and precautions for these products.

Example Peanut Weed Control Programs

Appl. Timing	Gramoxone Program		Valor Program		Cadre Program		Valor + Cadre Program	
	Conventional Tillage	Strip-Till	Conventional Tillage	Strip-Till	Conventional Tillage	Strip-Till	Conventional Tillage	Strip-Till
PPI	Prowl or Sonalan (Dual can be added PPI for nutgrass)	None	Prowl or Sonalan (Dual can be added PPI for nutgrass)	None	Prowl or Sonalan	None	Prowl or Sonalan	None
PRE	*Dual (Prowl or Sonalan can be applied PRE under irrig.)	Prowl + *Dual or Sonalan + *Dual	Valor + *Dual (+ Prowl, Sonalan, or Dual if not applied PPI)	Valor + *Dual + Prowl or Sonalan	*Dual (Prowl or Sonalan can be applied PRE under irrig.)	Prowl + *Dual or Sonalan + *Dual	Valor 2-3 oz + *Dual (+ Prowl, Sonalan, or Dual if not applied PPI)	Valor 2-3 oz + *Dual + Prowl or Sonalan
Cracking or First Flush	Gramoxone + Basagran (or Storm)	Gramoxone + Basagran (or Storm)	if needed Gramoxone + Basagran	if needed Gramoxone + Basagran	Gramoxone + Basagran (or Storm)	Gramoxone + Basagran (or Storm)	if needed Gramoxone + Basagran	if needed Gramoxone + Basagran
POST	Gramoxone + Basagran (or Storm) by 28 d post emerg.	Gramoxone + Basagran (or Storm) by 28 d post emerg.	Gramoxone + Basagran (or Storm) by 28 d post emerg. if needed	Gramoxone + Basagran or Storm by 28 d post emerg. if needed	Cadre ~ 30-35 DAP	Cadre ~ 30-35 DAP	Cadre ~ 30-35 DAP	Cadre ~ 30-35 DAP
If needed	2,4-DB	2,4-DB	2,4-DB	2,4-DB	2,4-DB	2,4-DB	2,4-DB	2,4-DB
	Ultra Blazer or Cobra	Ultra Blazer or Cobra	Ultra Blazer or Cobra	Ultra Blazer or Cobra	Ultra Blazer or Cobra	Blazer or Cobra	Ultra Blazer or Cobra	Ultra Blazer or Cobra
	Select or Poast Plus	Select or Poast Plus	Select or Poast Plus	Select or Poast Plus	Select or Poast Plus	Select or Poast Plus	Select or Poast Plus	Select or Poast Plus

RATES: Prowl 2.4 pt, Prowl H2O 2 pt, Sonalan 2pt, Dual Magnum 1-1.3 pt, Gramoxone Max, Firestorm, Parazone 5.6 oz (8 oz if mixed with Storm or Basagran), Gramoxone Inteon 8 oz (12 oz if mixed with Storm or Basagran), Basagran 0.5-1pt, 2,4-DB 16 oz, Valor 2-3 oz, Cadre DG 1.4 oz, Cadre 2L 4 oz, Cobra 12.5 oz, Ultra Blazer 1.5 pt, Storm 1.5 pt, Select 6-8 oz (16 oz for bermudagrass), Poast Plus 1.5 pt.

*** Dual can be added to Gramoxone + Basagran treatments (up to 28 days post-emergence) or to Cadre applications instead of (or in addition to) using Dual PRE. Post-emergence Dual treatments extend the residual control of pigweed. However, DO NOT USE THE DUAL II MAGNUM (OR CINCH) FORMULATIONS AFTER PEANUTS EMERGE.**

PEANUT WEED CONTROL

USE STAGE/ AND HERBICIDE	BROADCAST RATE/ACRE		REMARKS AND PRECAUTIONS
	AMOUNT OF FORMULATION/A	LBS ACTIVE INGREDIENT/A	
EARLY PREPLANT FOLIAR BURNDOWN OF EMERGED ANNUAL WEEDS AND/OR COVER CROPS IN REDUCED TILLAGE SYSTEMS			
glyphosate (various trade names) 3.00 lb ae/gal 3.73 lb ae/gal 4.00 lb ae/gal 4.17 lb ae/gal 4.50 lb ae/gal 5.00 lb ae/gal	16 - 48 oz 13 - 39 oz 12 - 36 oz 11.7 - 35 oz 11 - 32 oz 10 - 29 oz	0.38 to 1.13	Apply any time prior to planting to control emerged weeds. Refer to specific label for weeds controlled, application rates, adjuvants, and precautions. Glyphosate does not adequately control cutleaf eveningprimrose or Carolina geranium, and may not provide acceptable control of wild radish. For cover crop control only, use the following rates: wheat < 12", 0.56 lb ai/A; wheat > 12", 0.75 lb ai/A; rye < 18", 0.56 lb ai/A; rye > 18", 0.75 lb ai/A. Glyphosate can also be tank-mixed with Valor (1-3 ozs/A), Aim (1-2 ozs/A), or ET (0.5-2.0 oz/A) to improve the spectrum of control, particularly for annual morningglories. Refer to specific comments for Valor. Sequence 5.2SEC (glyphosate + S-metolachlor) is also labeled preplant use in peanut at 2.5-3.4 pt/ac. Sequence at 3.4 pt per ac is equivalent to 1.28 lb ai/ac of S-metolachlor + 0.96 lb ai/ac glyphosate. Applications to wheat and rye should be made before the boot stage or after the wheat is fully headed. MOA = 9.
glyphosate (various trade names) 3.00 lb ae/gal 3.73 lb ae/gal 4.00 lb ae/gal 4.17 lb ae/gal 4.50 lb ae/gal 5.00 lb ae/gal + 2,4-D amine (various trade names) 3.8 lb/gal	16 - 48 oz 13 - 39 oz 12 - 36 oz 11.7 - 35 oz 11 - 32 oz 10 - 29 oz + 0.5 to 1.0 pt	0.38 to 1.13 0.24 to 0.48	Refer to comments for glyphosate applied alone. 2,4-D is the most cost-effective option available for burndown of cutleaf eveningprimrose. 2,4-D does not control Carolina geranium. Some 2,4-D products are labeled for application to previous crop stubble or fallow land. In this case, the label directs the user to not plant a crop "until 3 months after application or until the product disappears from the soil". MOA = 9 + 4.
paraquat (Gramoxone Inteon) 2.0 lb/gal (Gramoxone Max/ Firestorm/Parazone) 3.0 lb/gal	2.5 to 3.75 pt 1.7 to 2.5 pt	0.63 to 0.94	Apply anytime prior to planting to control emerged weeds. Add non-ionic surfactant at 1 qt/100 gals or crop oil at 1 gal/100 gals. Paraquat will not adequately control horseweed, swinecress, purslane speedwell, curly dock, cutleaf eveningprimrose, and larger wild radish. For cover crop control only, use the following rates: wheat, 0.63 lb ai/A (2.5 pt/A of 2.0 lb/gal or 1.7 pt/A of 3.0 lb/gal); rye, 0.50 lb ai/A (2.0 pt/A of 2.0 lb/gal or 1.3 pt/A of 3.0 lb/gal). Cover crops must be mature (seedheads) for adequate control. Can also be tank-mixed with Valor (1-3 ozs/A) to improve the spectrum of control and provide residual weed control. Refer to specific comments for Valor. MOA = 22.
paraquat (Gramoxone Inteon) 2.0 lb/gal (Gramoxone Max/ Firestorm/Parazone) 3.0 lb/gal + 2,4-D amine (various trade names) 3.8 lb/gal	2.5 to 3.75 pt 1.7 to 2.5 pt 0.5 to 1.0 pt	0.63 to 0.94 0.24 to 0.48	Refer to comments for paraquat applied alone. 2,4-D is the most cost-effective option available for burndown of cutleaf eveningprimrose. 2,4-D does not control Carolina geranium. Some 2,4-D products are labeled for application to previous crop stubble or fallow land. In this case, the label directs the user to not plant a crop "until 3 months after application or until the product disappears from the soil". MOA = 22 + 4.
PREPLANT SOIL INCORPORATED			
ethalfuralin (Sonalan) HFP 3.0 lb/gal	2 pt	0.75	Controls annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds. Soil incorporate 2 to 3 inches deep within 2 days of application. Incorporation with implements other than power tiller requires two passes, preferably at cross angles. May be tank-mixed with Frontier/Outlook or Dual for control of mixed infestations of annual grasses and nutsedge. <i>Sonalan may also be applied as a surface application to freshly prepared seedbeds but must be incorporated by 0.5-1.0" of rainfall or irrigation within 2 days after application.</i> MOA = 3.

PEANUT WEED CONTROL (continued)

USE STAGE/ AND HERBICIDE	BROADCAST RATE/ACRE		REMARKS AND PRECAUTIONS
	AMOUNT OF FORMULATION/A	LBS ACTIVE INGREDIENT/A	
PREPLANT SOIL INCORPORATED (cont.)			
pendimethalin (Prowl/Pendimax) 3.3 lb/gal (Prowl H ₂ O) 3.8 ACS	1.8 to 2.4 pt 2.0 pt	0.75 to 1.0 0.95	Controls annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds. Soil incorporate 1 to 2 inches deep within 7 days of application. Incorporation with implements other than power tiller requires two passes, preferably at cross angles. Use high rate for Texas panicum or where heavy weed populations are anticipated. May be tank-mixed with Frontier/Outlook, Dual, or Pursuit for control of mixed infestations of annual grasses and nutsedge. <i>Prowl can be applied immediately after planting to a freshly prepared seedbed up to 2 days after planting but before crop emergence. However, adequate incorporation in the form of 0.75" of irrigation or rainfall is needed within 48 hours for optimum activation when applied by this method. In strip-tillage production systems, the rate of pendimethalin should be increased to 3.0 pts/A (Prowl 3.3EC) or 2.6 pts/A (Prowl H₂O). MOA = 3.</i>
dimethenamid- P (Outlook/Propel) 6.0 lb/gal	12 to 21 oz	0.56 to 0.98	Controls some annual grasses (not Texas panicum) and small-seeded broadleaf weeds. Suppresses yellow nutsedge but not purple nutsedge. May be tank-mixed with Prowl/Pendimax or Sonalan for control of mixed infestations of annual grasses and yellow nutsedge. PPI treatments generally provide better control of yellow nutsedge. MOA = 15.
metolachlor (Stalwart, Parallel PCS, Me-Too Lachlor) S-metolachlor (Dual Magnum 7.62EC) (Dual II Magnum 7.64EC) (Cinch 7.64EC)	1.0 to 1.33 pt 1.0 to 1.33 pt	1.0 to 1.33 0.95 to 1.27	Controls some annual grasses (not Texas panicum) and small-seeded broadleaf weeds and may provide limited Florida beggarweed suppression. Controls or suppresses yellow nutsedge but not purple nutsedge. Incorporation with implements other than power tiller requires two passes, preferably at cross angles. Deep incorporation may reduce effectiveness. May be tank-mixed with Prowl/Pendimax or Sonalan for control of mixed infestations of annual grasses and yellow nutsedge. PPI treatments generally provide better control of nutsedge. Heavy rainfall after planting and/or non-uniform incorporation may result in crop injury expressed as delayed emergence and stunted growth of emerging plants. The generic formulations of metolachlor (Parallel PCS, Stalwart, Me-Too-Lachlor) have not provided the same length of residual control of certain weeds as similar rates of Dual Magnum formulations in some UGA field trials. MOA = 15
diclosulam (Strongarm) 84WG	0.45 oz	0.024	Provides general broadleaf weed control. Incorporate into top 1-3" of final seedbed. Good to excellent control of many species including bristly starbur, wild poinsettia, eclipta, and copperleaf. Should be tank-mixed with a grass herbicide. Poor control of sicklepod. Control of nutsedge has been variable and inconsistent. Can also be applied preemergence. Crop rotation restrictions: cotton = 10 months; soybeans = 0 months; wheat, barley = 4 months; oats, rye = 6 months; corn = 18 months (10 months - IR hybrids); tobacco, sorghum = 18 months; other crops = 30 months. MOA = 2.
imazethapyr (Pursuit) 2.0 lb/gal 70 DG	4 oz 1.44 oz	0.063	Controls purple and yellow nutsedge, wild poinsettia, wild radish, pigweed, burgherkin, and several other annual species. Does not control Florida beggarweed or sicklepod. Shallow incorporation is preferred. May be tank-mixed with Dual, Prowl/Pendimax, or Sonalan. Incorporated treatments are more persistent than preemergence or postemergence applications and are more likely to result in carryover. Rotation intervals for various crops include the following: lima beans, southern peas, soybeans, peanuts, CLEARFIELD corn hybrids - 0 months; wheat, rye - 4 months; field corn - 8.5 months; barley, tobacco - 9 months; bahiagrass, cabbage, canteloupe, cotton, cucumber, Irish potato, lettuce, oats, onion, sorghum, sunflower, sweet corn, sweet potato transplants, sweet pepper transplants, tomato transplants; and watermelon - 18 months; canola - 40 months. MOA = 2.

PEANUT WEED CONTROL (continued)

USE STAGE/ AND HERBICIDE	BROADCAST RATE/ACRE		REMARKS AND PRECAUTIONS
	AMOUNT OF FORMULATION/A	LBS ACTIVE INGREDIENT/A	
CHEMIGATION			
metolachlor - (Stalwart, Parallel PCS, Me-Too-Lachlor), S-metolachlor - (Dual Magnum 7.62E), (Cinch 7.64EC) pendimethalin - (Prowl/Pendimax) 3.3EC (Prowl H ₂ O 3.8ACS)			May be applied by injection through center pivot irrigation systems. Use at normal recommended rates. Apply after planting but before crop emergence. Requires proper system calibration and safety devices (check valves, cutoff switches, etc.) to provide effective weed control and prevent environmental contamination. Accurate herbicide application through chemigation may provide superior weed control compared to conventional ground applications. The generic formulations of metolachlor (Parallel PCS, Stalwart, Me-Too-Lachlor) have not provided the same length of residual control of certain weeds as similar rates of Dual Magnum formulations in some UGA field trials.
PREEMERGENCE			
imazethapyr (Pursuit) 2.0 lb/gal 70 DG	4 fluid oz 1.44 oz	0.063	See comments for Pursuit PPI. Controls the same weeds as listed for Pursuit PPI but with greater dependency on rainfall or irrigation for activation. MOA = 2.
metolachlor (Stalwart, Parallel PCS, Me-Too-Lachlor) S-metolachlor (Dual Magnum 7.62EC) (Dual II Magnum 7.64EC) (Cinch 7.64EC)	1.0 to 1.33 pt 1.0 to 1.33 pt	1.0 to 1.33 0.96 to 1.27	Controls some annual grasses (not Texas panicum) and small-seeded broadleaf weeds. Provides some suppression of sicklepod and Florida beggarweed. Apply after planting and before crop and weeds emerge. If Dual is used as a PPI treatment, any additional application of Dual should be delayed until peanuts begin emerging (AC). Multiple applications--preplant incorporated followed by at-cracking treatments--improve control of sicklepod, Florida beggarweed, and yellow nutsedge. Preemergence treatments generally provide better broadleaf weed control/suppression. Up to 2 pts/A of any metolachlor formulation can be applied preemergence for the partial control of Florida beggarweed in the southeast Do not apply more than 2.66 pts/A/year of Stalwart/Parallel/Me-Too-Lachlor or 2.8 pts/A/year of Dual Magnum/Dual II Magnum/Cinch formulation. The generic formulations of metolachlor (Parallel, Stalwart, Me-Too-Lachlor) have not provided the same length of residual control of certain weeds as similar rates of Dual Magnum formulations in some UGA field trials. MOA = 15.
dimethenamid-P (Outlook/Propel) 6.0 lb/gal	12 to 21 oz	0.56 to 0.98	Controls some annual grasses (not Texas panicum) and small-seeded broadleaf weeds. Provides some suppression of sicklepod, Florida beggarweed. Apply after planting and before crop and weeds emerge. May be used in a split application method. Preemergence treatments generally provide better broadleaf weed control/suppression. Do not exceed 21 oz/A/year of Outlook/Propel 6E. MOA = 15.
diclosulam (Strongarm) 84WG	0.45 oz	0.024	Refer to PPI section. MOA = 2.
flumioxazin (Valor) 51WP	3.0 oz	0.096	Apply immediately after planting but no later than 2 days after planting. Plant peanuts at least 1.5" deep. DO NOT irrigate when peanuts are cracking. Rainfall or irrigation at cracking will cause temporary crop injury that should not result in reduced yields if applied according to the label. Valor will provide good to excellent control of many broadleaf weeds including Florida beggarweed, Palmer amaranth, and tropic croton. Valor will not control annual/perennial grasses, sicklepod, nutsedge, and cocklebur. Valor can be tank-mixed with Prowl, Sonalan, Dual Magnum, or Outlook. Can also be used in strip-tillage peanut production systems in combination with glyphosate or paraquat to improve burndown control. Rotation restrictions include the following: cotton - 2 months; field corn - 2 months; soybeans - 0 months; tobacco - 2 months; wheat - 2 months. Refer to current product label for additional rotational restrictions. Completely clean spray equipment THE SAME DAY OF USE as directed on the herbicide label!!!! MOA = 14.

PEANUT WEED CONTROL (continued)

USE STAGE/ AND HERBICIDE	BROADCAST RATE/ACRE		REMARKS AND PRECAUTIONS
	AMOUNT OF FORMULATION/A	LBS ACTIVE INGREDIENT/A	
AT CRACKING OR EARLY POSTEMERGENCE			
imazethapyr (Pursuit) 2.0 lb/gal 70 DG	4.0 oz 1.44 oz	0.063	See comments for Pursuit PPI and PRE. Provides effective control of nutsedge, wild poinsettia, wild radish, bristly starbur, prickly sida, and several other annual species. Weed size is especially critical for effective control of nutsedge, bristly starbur, and prickly sida. If weeds are emerged, surfactant or crop oil concentrate should be included. May be tank-mixed with paraquat or 2,4-DB for broader spectrum control of emerged weeds. MOA = 2.
metolachlor (Stalwart, Parallel PCS, Me- Too-Lachlor) 8.0 lb/gal S-metolachlor (Dual Magnum) 7.62 lb/gal	1.0 to 1.33 pt 1.0 to 1.33 pt	1.0 to 1.33 0.95 to 1.27	See comments for Dual PPI and PRE. Compared to PPI and PRE treatments, AC applications provide better control of non-emerged broadleaf weeds such as Florida beggarweed and sicklepod. May be tank-mixed with paraquat treatments for improved contact activity and for suppression/control of problem broadleaf weeds and yellow nutsedge. May also be tank-mixed with Basagran, Basagran + 2,4-DB, or Storm. Do not use Dual II Magnum/Cinch formulations after peanut emergence. Do apply more than 2.66 pts/A/year of Stalwart/Parallel/Me-Too-Lachlor or 2.8 pts/A/year of Dual Magnum. Research has shown that Dual will provide good to excellent residual control of tropical spiderwort if applied before weed emergence. Do not apply within 90 days of harvest. The generic formulations of metolachlor (Parallel PCS, Stalwart, Me-Too-Lachlor) have not provided the same length of residual control of certain weeds as similar rates of Dual Magnum formulations in some UGA field trials. MOA = 15.
paraquat (Gramoxone Max/ Firestorm/Parazone) 3.0 lb/gal (Gramoxone Inteon) 2.0 lb/gal	5.4 fluid oz 8.0 fluid oz	0.125	Provides effective contact control of sicklepod, Florida beggarweed, Texas panicum, and many other problem weeds. When used alone, paraquat is not effective on smallflower morningglory, prickly sida, wild radish, or tropic croton. Apply anytime up to 14 days after ground crack . After 14 days after ground crack, apply in combination with Basagran or Storm. Include NIS at 1 qt/100 gal spray solution with all paraquat treatments. Do not make more than 2 applications per season. Do not apply a total of more than 10.8 ozs/A/year (Gramoxone Max) or 16.0 ozs/A/year (Gramoxone Inteon). Peanut foliage injury is usually temporary. Conditions of high humidity, wet foliage, and/or wet soils result in greater foliage burn. Thrips injury retards crop recovery. Research indicates no adverse effects of adding chlorothalonil products with paraquat tank-mixtures where fungicide treatments are needed. The success of “at-crack” sprays can be greatly improved by 1) applying herbicides in a minimum of 15 GPA; 2) using flat fan nozzles; 3) decreasing ground speed; and 4) using lower spray pressures (30 PSI). Rain-free period for paraquat is 30 minutes. MOA = 22.
paraquat (Gramoxone Max/ Firestorm/Parazone) 3.0 lb/gal (Gramoxone Inteon) 2.0 lb/gal + bentazon+acifluorfen (Storm) 4.0 lb/gal	8.0 fluid oz 12.0 fluid oz + 1-1.5 pt	0.188 + 0.5 + 0.25	Provides effective, broad-spectrum weed control. Provides some suppression of yellow nutsedge. Addition of Dual or Frontier/Outlook improves contact activity and provides residual weed suppression/control, but could result in increased foliar peanut burn. Apply anytime up to 28 days after ground crack . Include NIS at 1 qt/100 gal spray solution with all paraquat treatments. The success of “at-crack” sprays can be greatly improved by 1) applying herbicides in a minimum of 15 GPA; 2) using flat fan nozzles; 3) decreasing ground speed; and 4) using lower spray pressures (30 PSI) Research indicates no adverse effects of adding chlorothalonil products with paraquat tank-mixtures where fungicide treatments are needed MOA = 22 + 6 + 14. * Dual Magnum or generic metolachlors can be used in combination with this treatment to provide residual control of pigweed and tropical spiderwort. NIS is not recommended if Dual Magnum or generic metolachlors are used with paraquat + Storm.

PEANUT WEED CONTROL (continued)

USE STAGE/ AND HERBICIDE	BROADCAST RATE/ACRE		REMARKS AND PRECAUTIONS
	AMOUNT OF FORMULATION/A	LBS ACTIVE INGREDIENT/A	
AT CRACKING OR EARLY POSTEMERGENCE (cont.)			
paraquat (Gramoxone Max/ Firestorm/Parazone) 3.0 lb/gal (Gramoxone Inteon) 2.0 lb/gal + bentazon (Basagran) 4.0 lb/gal	8.0 fluid oz 12.0 fluid oz + 0.5 to 1.0 pt	0.189 + 0.25 + 0.5	Provides effective, broad-spectrum weed control. Provides some suppression of yellow nutsedge. Generally reduces peanut injury compared to other paraquat treatments. The lower rate of Basagran (0.5 pt) is usually sufficient to reduce peanut foliar burn and provide control of smallflower morningglory. The higher rate (1 pt) is necessary for control of weeds such as bristly starbur and prickly sida. Apply anytime <u>up to 28 days after ground crack</u> . Include NIS at 1 qt/100 gal spray solution with all paraquat treatments. The success of "at-crack" sprays can be greatly improved by 1) applying herbicides in a minimum of 15 GPA; 2) using flat fan nozzles; 3) decreasing ground speed; and 4) using lower spray pressures (30 PSI). . . Research indicates no adverse effects of adding chlorothalonil products with paraquat tank-mixtures where fungicide treatments are needed. MOA = 22 + 6. * Dual Magnum or generic metolachlors can be used in combination with this treatment to provide residual control of pigweed and tropical spiderwort. NIS is not recommended if Dual Magnum or generic metolachlors are used with paraquat + Basagran.
diclosulam (Strongarm) 84WG	0.45 ozs	0.024	24(c) label for use in Georgia. Only weed on current 24(c) label is tropical spiderwort. Can be applied up until 30 days after planting. Use in combination with a NIS @ 0.25% v/v (1 qt/100 gals). When applied postemergence in peanut, cotton rotation restriction is 18 months. Follow other rotation restrictions listed in PPI section. Label must be in the possession of user at the time of application. MOA = 2.
POSTEMERGENCE			
acifluorfen (Ultra Blazer) 2L 2.0 lb/gal	0.5 to 1.5 pt	0.125 to 0.38	Especially useful for control of morningglories, tropic croton, wild radish, wild poinsettia, hophornbeam copperleaf, and spider flower. Adjust rate according to weed size and species as noted on the label. Use 1.0 pt/A or less for control of highly sensitive species such as hemp sesbania and showy crotalaria. Slight to moderate peanut foliage burn may result. Observations over the past several years indicate that newer amine formulation may be less injurious than older sodium salt formulation. Do not apply within 75 days of harvest or more than 2 pt/A per season as a postemergence treatment. Apply with nonionic surfactant at 1 qt/100 gal spray solution (0.25% v/v). May be tank-mixed with 2,4-DB (1 pt/A). The Blazer + 2,4-DB tank mixture is generally more injurious to peanuts than either product alone. May be tank-mixed with Basagran for control of broadleaf weeds such as morningglories, cocklebur, and prickly sida. A pre-packaged mix of acifluorfen + bentazon is marketed as Storm. Rain-free period for Ultra Blazer is 4 hours. MOA = 14.
bentazon (Basagran) 4.0 lb/gal	1.5 to 2.0 pt	0.75 to 1.0	Apply for postemergence control of yellow nutsedge, cocklebur, bristly starbur, smallflower morningglory, prickly sida, and certain other weeds. Treat when broadleaf weeds are small and actively growing. Adjust rate according to weed size as noted on label. Two applications may be required for control of yellow nutsedge. For yellow nutsedge, include crop oil concentrate at 1 qt/A. Do not foliarly apply sulfur 14 days before or after use of crop oil concentrate to minimize risk of peanut foliage burn. May be tank-mixed with 2,4-DB amine 2L (0.5 pt/A) for improved control of morningglories. Early-season applications of bentazon at high rates following in-furrow applications of Di-Syston may infrequently result in SEVERE peanut injury. Rain-free period for Basagran is 4 hours. MOA = 6.
bentazon + acifluorfen (Storm) 4 lb/gal	1.5 pt	0.5 + 0.25	Controls morningglories, cocklebur, prickly sida, ragweed, eclipta, tropic croton, and several other broadleaf weeds with less injury than Blazer alone. Application timing is critical--weeds must be small. Include surfactant or crop oil concentrate. Can be mixed with 2,4-DB for control of larger weeds and for control of sicklepod. Do not apply within 75 days of harvest. May be tank-mixed with paraquat. Rain-free period for Storm is 4 hours. MOA = 6 + 14.

PEANUT WEED CONTROL (continued)

USE STAGE/ AND HERBICIDE	BROADCAST RATE/ACRE		PRECAUTIONS AND REMARKS
	AMOUNT OF FORMULATION/A	LBS ACTIVE INGREDIENT/A	
POSTEMERGENCE continued			
2,4-DB (Butyrac 175) 1.75 lb/gal (Butyrac 200) 2.0 lb/gal (Butoxone 175) 1.75 lb/gal (Butoxone 200) 2.0 lb/gal	14 to 18 oz 13 to 16 ozs 16 to 28 ozs 14 to 26 ozs	0.19 to 0.25 0.20 to 0.25 0.22 to 0.38 0.22 to 0.40	Apply up to 2 applications per season as an over-the-top treatment for broadleaf weed control. Use rates and application timing varies by specific product label. For control of morningglory and citromelon, apply in the seedling stage. Cocklebur one foot or more in height can be controlled; however, earlier treatment is preferred. Also effective for control of escaped sicklepod. Do not apply if peanuts are under drought stress. Butyrac may be applied up to 12 weeks after planting. Do not apply Butoxone within 30 days of harvest. Research indicates no adverse effects of adding chlorothalonil products with 2,4-DB where fungicide treatments are needed. Rain-free period for 2,4-DB is 1 hour. Do not tank-mix with postemergence grass herbicides. MOA = 4.
imazethapyr (Pursuit) 2.0 lb/gal 70 DG	4 fluid oz 1.44 oz	0.063	See comments for Pursuit PPI, PRE, and AC/EP. Generally should be used early postemergence-when weeds are extremely small. Controls wild radish, pigweeds, morningglories, cocklebur, and several other annual species. Compared to PPI, PRE, and AC/EP treatments, POST applications are less effective on nutsedge, wild poinsettia, and some other species. Applications should be made before nutsedge exceeds 3 to 4 inches and bristly starbur exceeds 2 inches. May be tank-mixed with paraquat or 2,4-DB. Post control of escaped wild poinsettia is greatly enhanced in combination with paraquat. Rain-free period for Pursuit is 1 hour. Do not apply within 85 days of harvest. MOA = 2.
imazapic (Cadre)70DG (Cadre/Impose) 2AS	1.44 oz 4.0 oz	0.063	Provides excellent control of many broadleaf and grass weeds and both purple and yellow nutsedge. Apply as an early postemergence treatment when weeds are less than 2-3 inches in height. Under conditions of heavy weed pressure, applications of Cadre 10-14 days following an at-cracking treatment (paraquat combination) has resulted in superior weed control. Do not apply within 90 days of harvest. Use with NIS (0.25% v/v) or COC (1 qt/A). Do not tank-mix with postemergence grass herbicides. Rotation restrictions include: wheat, rye - 4 months; corn, snapbeans, southern peas, soybeans, tobacco - 9 months; cotton, oats, sweet corn, grain sorghum - 18 months; canola - 40 months. See label for additional restrictions. Rain-free period for Cadre is 3 hours. MOA = 2.
lactofen (Cobra 2EC)	12.5 oz	0.195	Apply after peanuts reach 6 true leaf stage of growth. Use a crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (1 gal/100 gals). Provides good control of pigweeds, morningglories, ragweed, copperleaf, wild poinsettia, and eclipta. Cobra can be tank-mixed with Basagran, Cadre, Pursuit, Select, and 2,4-DB. Pre-harvest interval is 45 days. Rain-free period is 30 minutes. MOA = 14.
sethoxydim (Poast) 1.5 lb/gal (Poast Plus) 1.0 lb/gal	1.0 to 1.5 pt 1.5 to 2.25 pt	0.19 to 0.28	For control of annual and perennial grasses. Apply when annual grasses are small (1-6 inches) and actively growing. Under favorable conditions, large Texas panicum can be controlled. For perennial grass control, two applications are usually required for satisfactory control. Always apply with 1 qt/A crop oil concentrate. Tank-mixtures with other herbicides, such as 2,4-DB, may reduce grass control. Do not apply sulfur 14 days before or after application to minimize risk of peanut foliage burn. Reduced spray volumes (10 GPA) may improve grass control. Do not apply within 40 days of harvest. Rain-free period for Poast is 1 hour. MOA = 1.

PEANUT WEED CONTROL (continued)

USE STAGE/ AND HERBICIDE	BROADCAST RATE/ACRE		PRECAUTIONS AND REMARKS
	AMOUNT OF FORMULATION/A	LBS ACTIVE INGREDIENT/A	
POSTEMERGENCE continued			
clethodim (Select, Arrow, others) 2EC (Select Max) 0.97EC	6 to 8 oz 12 to 16 oz	0.09 to 0.125	For control of annual and perennial grasses. Apply when grasses are small (<6 inches) and actively growing. Under favorable conditions, large Texas panicum and bermudagrass can be effectively controlled. Heavy bermudagrass pressure or larger Texas panicum will require a follow-up treatment. When tank-mixing with a broadleaf herbicide or controlling perennial grasses, increase rates (8-16 ozs/A-Select; 16-32 oz/A-Select Max). Do not apply more than 32 oz/A/year (Select) or 64 oz/A/year (Select Max). Always apply with a crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (Select/Arrow). A NIS (0.25% v/v) can be used with Select Max to reduce crop injury potential. May be tank-mixed with Basagran, Blazer, Storm, Orthene, Danitol, or Folicur. Do not tank-mix with chloro-thalonil products or reduced grass control can occur. Do not apply within 40 days of harvest. Rain-free period is 1 hour. MOA = 1.
fluazifop-P (Fusilade DX) 2 lb/gal	8 - 24 oz	0.125 - 0.375	For the control of annual and perennial grass weeds. Use rate depends upon weed and weed size. Refer to table at the end of this section for specific information about rates and timings. Do not apply more than 48 oz/A/season. Do not apply more than 24 oz/A/application. Maintain a minimum of 14 days between application. Use a NIS @ 0.25% v/v or COC @ 1% v/v. PHI = 40 days. Rain-free period = 1 hour. MOA = 1. Fusilade also has some activity on bristly starbur (i.e. goathead or Texas sandspur)
chlorimuron (Classic) 25DF	0.5 oz	0.008	Make one application per season as an over-the-top treatment for mid-season Florida beggarweed and bristly starbur control or suppression. Under favorable conditions--good soil moisture, moderate temperatures, and high relative humidity--other species such as cocklebur, ragweed, and sicklepod may be suppressed. Avoid applications during periods of drought/heat stress because of potential for poor weed control and crop injury. Applications of Classic may not provide acceptable control of Florida Beggarweed that has escaped control or is regrowing after an previous application of Cadre. Include nonionic surfactant at 1 qt/100 gals spray solution with all Classic applications. Addition of ammonium sulfate (2 lb/A) or feed grade urea (2 gal/A) improves activity on bristly starbur. Classic can be applied from 60 days after peanut emergence to within 45 days of harvest. APPLICATIONS OF CLASSIC APPLIED FROM 60 DAYS AFTER CROP EMERGENCE TO 45 DAYS BEFORE HARVEST MAY CAUSE AN INCREASE IN TSWV SYMPTOMS. Temporary yellowing of peanut foliage and reduction of canopy growth sometimes occur. Can be tank-mixed with Bravo or 2,4-DB. However, combinations of Classic + 2,4-DB result in significantly more foliar crop injury compared to Classic alone. Do not use on Spanish peanut. Do not use the combination of Classic + 2,4-DB on Southern Runner. Do not tank-mix with elemental sulfur. Rain-free period for Classic is 1 hour. Do not use on Georgia-06G. MOA = 2.
NON-SELECTIVE APPLICATOR (NSA OR "WEED WIPERS")			
Paraquat Gramoxone Inteon 2SL	50:50 solution in water		For salvage control/suppression of Palmer amaranth and Florida beggarweed. To prevent seed production in palmer amaranth, apply within 2 weeks of pollen shed. Tractors should be operated at 5 mph or less. NSA's that have performed well (85% control) in UGA tests include the following: Grass Works Weed Wiper, Smucker's Top Crop Super Sponge, LMC Cross Wick-Bar. Do not apply within 30 d of digging. Do not apply more than 1 pt/A Gramoxone Inteon. To be effective, at least 50% of the weed must be wicked/wiped. Rain-free period = 30 minutes. MOA=22.
HARVEST AID			
carfentrazone (Aim) 2EC	1 - 2 oz	0.156 - 0.031	Useful for the late-season desiccation/defoliation of annual morningglories (<i>Ipomoea</i> sp.). Aim is less effective on smallflower morningglory. Apply 7 days before harvest. Use in combination with either a NIS (0.25% v/v) or COC (1% v/v). Aim may cause peanut leaf spotting or burning. Use at least 15 GPA for optimum results. Do not graze or feed peanut hay to livestock. Only 1 application per season is permitted. Rain-free period = 6-8 hours. MOA = 14.

Table. 1. Summary of peanut grass herbicides.

	HERBICIDE				
	Fusilade DX	Poast	Poast Plus	Select	Select Max
Maximum Rate/A/Season	48 oz	2.5 pt	3.75 pt	32 oz	64 oz
Maximum Rate/A/ Application	24 oz	1.5 pt	2.25 pt	16 oz	32 oz
broadleaf signalgrass	12 oz (2-4")	1.0 pt (up to 8")	1.5 pt (up to 8")	6-8 oz (2-6")	9-16 oz (2-6")
crabgrass	12 oz (1-2")	1.0 pt (up to 6")	1.5 pt (up to 6")	6-8 oz (2-6")	9-16 oz (2-6")
crowfootgrass	NL*	NL	NL	6-8 oz (2-6")	9-16 oz (2-6")
field sandbur	12 oz (2-4")	1.25 pt (up to 3")	1.875 pt (up to 3")	6-8 oz (2-6")	9-16 oz (2-6")
goosegrass	8 oz (2-4")	1.0 pt (up to 6")	1.5 pt (up to 6")	6-8 oz (2-6")	9-16 oz (2-6")
Texas panicum	12 oz (2-8")	1.0 pt (up to 8")	1.5 pt (up to 8")	6-8 oz (2-6")	9-16 oz (2-6")
rhizome johnsgrass	12-24 oz (1 st) (8-18")	1.5 pt (1 st) (up to 25")	2.25 pt (1 st) (up to 25")	8-16 oz (1 st) (12-24")	12-32 oz (1 st) (12-24")
	8-24 oz (2 nd) (6-12")	1.0 pt (2 nd) (up to 12")	1.5 pt (2 nd) (up to 12")	6-8 oz (2 nd) (6-18")	9-24 oz (2 nd) (6-18")
bermudagrass	12-24 oz (1 st) (4-8" runners)	1.5 pt (1 st) (up to 6" stolon)	2.25 pt (1 st) (up to 6" stolon)	8-16 oz (1 st) (3-6" runners)	12-32 oz (1 st) (3-6" runners)
	8-24 oz (2 nd) (4-8" runners)	1.0 pt (2 nd) (up to 4" stolon)	1.5 pt (2 nd) (up to 4" stolon)	8-16 oz (2 nd) (3-6" runners)	12-32 oz (2 nd) (3-6" runners)

*NL= crowfootgrass was not listed on the product label.

*When using Dual Magnum or generic metolachlor POST in combination with Cadre/Impose, Gramoxone/Firestorm, or Strongarm, additional spray adjuvants (NIS, COC) are not necessary. The maximum amount/A/year of Dual Magnum that can be applied is 2.8 pts. The maximum amount/A/year of Stalwart, Parallel PCS, or Me-To-Lachlor that can be applied is 2.66 pts.

Table 2. Suggested Herbicide Programs for Managing ALS-Resistant Palmer Amaranth in Peanut. ¹

Preplant Incorporated	Preemergence ²	Cracking or early postemergence ³ (Palmer < 2 in.)	Postemergence ⁴ (Palmer < 3 in.)
Prowl ⁵ or Sonalan	Valor ^{6,7}		Cobra ⁷ or Ultra Blazer ^{7,8,9}
Prowl ⁵ or Sonalan		Gramoxone Inteon or Firestorm or Parazone + Storm + Dual Magnum ⁹	Cobra ⁷ or Ultra Blazer ⁷ + Dual Magnum ⁹

¹ALS-resistant Palmer amaranth is a very serious concern. An aggressive management program is necessary to slow spread of the resistant biotypes and to reduce selection pressure in areas currently not infested with resistant biotypes. A combination of soil residual and postemergence herbicides will be required for optimum control.

²Strongarm is not included in this table because it is an ALS-inhibiting herbicide. However, it can be used for the control of other broadleaf weeds. If Strongarm is used preemergence and ALS-resistance is suspected, Cadre or Pursuit should **NOT** be applied postemergence.

³Apply cracking or early postemergence treatment only if weeds have emerged.

⁴Cadre or Pursuit may be tank-mixed with Cobra or Ultra Blazer if needed for control of other weed species. Cadre and Pursuit are ALS- inhibitors. Because of concerns with weed resistance to ALS-inhibitors, a mixture of Cobra or Ultra Blazer with Cadre or Pursuit would be preferred over Cadre or Pursuit alone. When using Cadre or Pursuit, follow all labeled crop rotation restrictions.

⁵Generic brands of Prowl (pendimethalin) are available and perform similarly. Prowl or Sonalan can be used preemergence if 0.5-0.75" of water can be applied within 48 hours of application. They can be tank-mixed with Valor in this situation.

⁶If Valor is properly activated with 0.5-0.75" of rainfall or irrigation within 7 days of application, it is unlikely that an "at-cracking" treatment will be required. However, if control with Valor is unacceptable, an "at-cracking" treatment of Gramoxone Inteon or Firestorm or Parazone + Storm + Dual Magnum should be applied.

⁷Valor, Cobra, Storm, and Ultra Blazer have the same mode of action (PPO inhibitor). Consequently, no more than 2 applications of these herbicides should be used in a season.

⁸Dual Magnum can be tank-mixed with Cobra or Ultra Blazer if additional residual control is needed in these programs.

⁹Generic brands of metolachlor are available (Stalwart, Parallel PCS, Me-Too-Lachlor). However, these generic brands have not provided the same length of residual control as Dual Magnum (*S*-metolachlor) in some UGA field trials. When tank-mixing paraquat, Cobra or Ultra Blazer with Dual Magnum/generics, additional spray adjuvants (NIS, COC) are not needed and will likely increase peanut injury.

Weed Response to Burndown Herbicides Used in Peanut

Weed Species	Burndown Treatment ¹							
	2,4-D ³	glyphosate acid ²	glyphosate acid ² + 2,4-D ³	glyphosate acid ² + Valor	glyphosate acid ² + Aim or ET	paraquat	paraquat + 2,4-D	paraquat + Valor ⁴
GRASSES / SEDGES								
annual bluegrass	N	E	E	E	E	G-E	G-E	
bermudagrass	N	F	F	F	F	P	P	
crabgrass	N	E	G-E	E	E	G		
goosegrass	N	E	G-E	E	E	F-G		
Italian ryegrass	N	G-E	G	G	G	P-F	P-F	
johnsongrass	N	G-E	G	G-E	G-E	P		
little barley	N	E	E	E	E	G	G	
sandbur	N	E	G-E	E	E	G		
Texas panicum	N	E	G-E	E	E	G		
volunteer corn	N	E	E	E	E	F-G		
purple nutsedge	N	F-G	F-G	G	F-G	P-F		
yellow nutsedge	N	F	F	F	F	P-F		
BROADLEAVES								
bristly starbur	G	G-E	G-E	E	E	E		
buttercup	G	G-E	E	G-E	G-E	E		
Carolina geranium	F	P-F	G	G	F-G	G-E	G-E	
chickweed	P	E	E	E	E	E	E	
citronmelon	F	G-E	E	E	E	F		
cocklebur	E	E	E	E	E	G-E		
coffee senna	G	E	E	E	E	F		
corn spurry	P-F	G-E	G-E			F-G		
cowpea	G	E			E	E		
cudweed	P-F	G-E	G-E	E		F-G		
curly dock	P-F	F	F-G	F	F	P	P-F	
eveningprimrose	E	P-F	E	F-G	F	P-F	E	F-G
eclipta	P	F			G-E	F		G
Florida beggarweed	P-F	E	E	E	E	E		
Florida pusley	F	F	G	F-G	G	F		G
field pansy	P-F	F-G	F-G	G		G-E		
hemp sesbania	G-E	P-F	E		G-E	F		
henbit	P-F	F	G-E	E	E	G	G-E	
horsenettle	F	F			P-F	P-F		
Horseweed	F-G	F-G	G-E	F-G	G	F	G	F
ALS-resistant	F-G	F-G	G-E	F-G	G	F	G	F
Glyphosate-resistant	F-G	P	F-G	P	F	F	G	F
lambsquarters	E	G	E		G-E	F-G		

Weed Response to Burndown Herbicides Used in Peanut (continued)

Weed Species	Burndown Treatment ¹							
	2,4-D ³	glyphosate acid ²	glyphosate acid ² + 2,4-D ³	glyphosate acid ² + Valor	Glyphosate ² + Aim or ET	paraquat	paraquat + 2,4-D	paraquat + Valor ⁴
morningglory, <i>Ipomoea</i>	G	F	E	E	E	F-G		
morningglory, smallflower	F	G	E	E	G-E	P		
Pennsylvania smartweed	F	G	G		G-E	P		
Pigweed	G-E	G-E	E	E	E	G	G-E	G-E
ALS-resistant	G-E	G-E	G-E	E	E	G	G-E	G-E
Glyphosate-resistant	G-E	P	F-G	P	F	G	G-E	G-E
prickly sida	F-G	F-G	G		F-G	P-F		
purslane	G-E	F-G	G-E	G	F-G	G		
ragweed	E	G	E		G-E	G		
redweed	F	G			G-E	F		
shepherdspurse	G	G			G	G	G-E	
sicklepod	F-G	G-E	E	E	G-E	E		
speedwell	P-F	G-E	G-E	E	E	F	G	
spurred anoda	F-G	G			G	F-G		
swinecress	F-G	F-G	G	F-G	F-G	P	P-F	
tropic croton	F	G-E	G-E	E	G-E	F		
tropical spiderwort	G-E	P	G-E	F	Aim = G-E ET = P-F	G	G-E	
velvetleaf	F-G	G			E	P		
vines (maypop, trumpet creeper, bigroot mg)	F	P-F			P-F	P		
Virginia pepperweed	G-E	G			G	P-F	G-E	
volunteer peanuts	P	F	F	F-G	F	P	P	F-G
wild lettuce	G	G	G-E	E	G-E	P		
wild poinsettia	F-G	G			G-E	G-E		
wild radish	G	F-G	E	G	G	F	F-G	G
COVER CROPS								
clover	F	F	F-G		F	F-G		
lupine	G	G	G		G	F-G		
small grains	N	E	G-E	E	E	G		G
vetch	G	F	G-E	F	F	F		

Key: E = 90% or better control; G = 80% to 90% control; F = 60% to 80% control; P = 30% to 60% control; N = < 30% control.

¹Application rates per acre: 2,4-D, 1 pt; glyphosate acid, 0.75 lb a.e.; paraquat, 0.63 lb a.i.; Valor, 1 to 2.0 oz (Note: if 3 oz/A of Valor is used, burndown control may be better than indicated and residual control will be increased); Aim, 1-2 oz/A; ET, 0.5-2.0 oz/A.

²Mixing herbicides with glyphosate occasionally reduces grass control (including cover crops). This is more likely to occur with large weeds in dry conditions.

³Labels for 2,4-D are ambiguous concerning the waiting period between application and planting.

⁴Use a NIS (0.25% v/v) or COC (1% v/v) with this tank-mixture. A COC may be preferred if weeds are large

WEED RESPONSE TO HERBICIDES USED IN PEANUTS

	I PPI/PRE ^{1,2}						PRE		POSTEMERGENCE	
	Prowl Pendimax Sonalan	Dual Magnum ³	Lasso Intro	Frontier Outlook	Pursuit	Strongarm	Solicam	Valor	Paraquat ⁴	Paraquat + Storm
Perennials										
bermudagrass	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
johnsongrass-rhizome	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
nutsedge, purple	P	P	P	P	G	P-F	P-F	P	P-F	F
nutsedge, yellow	P	F-G	F	F	F-G	P-F	P-F	P	P-F	F-G
Grasses (annual)										
broadleaf signalgrass	G-E	F-G	P	F	P	P	G	P	G	G
crabgrass	E	E	E	E	F	P	G-E	P	F-G	F-G
crowfootgrass	E	E	E	E	P	P	G	P	G	G
fall panicum	G	G	G	G	P-F	P	G	P	G	G
goosegrass	E	E	E	E	F	P	G	P	F-G	F-G
johnsongrass-seedling	E	F	F	F	G	P		P	G	G
sandbur	E	F-G	F-G	F-G		P		P	F	F-G
Texas panicum	G-E	P	P	P	P-F	P-F	P	P	G-E	G-E
Broadleaves										
bristly starbur	P	P	F	P	F	E	P-F	F	P-F	F-G
burgherkin	P	P	P	P	E	G	G	G	F	G
carpetweed	G	P-F	P-F	G	F-G	G	G		F-G	G
citronmelon	P	P	P	P	P	G		G	F	G
cocklebur	P	P	P	P	G-E	G-E	P-F	P	G	G-E
coffee senna	P	P	P	P	F-G	P	F	P-F	F	E
copperleaf	P	P		F-G	P	G-E		G-E	P	G
cowpea	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P-F	F-G	F
crotalaria	P	P	P	P				G		F-G
croton, tropic	P	P	P-F	P	P	F-G	G	G	P	G
dayflower, Benghal										
tropical spiderwort	P	G-E	F	F	G	G	P-F	F	G	G
eclipta	P	P-F	P-F	P-F	P	G-E	P	G-E	P-F	F-G
Florida beggarweed	P	P-F	F	P-F	P	F-G	G	G-E	G-E	G-E
Florida pusley	E	G-E	G-E	G-E	G	G-E	G-E	G-E	P	P
groundcherry, cutleaf	P	G	G	G						
jimsonweed	P				G	G-E	F-G	G	P	F

WEED RESPONSE TO HERBICIDES USED IN PEANUTS (continued)

	I PPI/PRE ^{1,2}						PRE		POSTEMERGENCE	
	Prowl Pendimax Sonalan	Dual Magnum ³	Lasso Intrro	Frontier Outlook	Pursuit	Strongarm	Solicam	Valor	Paraquat ⁴	Paraquat + Storm
hairy indigo	P	F				G	G	G	F	
hemp sesbania	P	P	P	P	P	P-F	P	G		G
horseweed								G-E	P	P
lambsquarters	E	F	F	G	F	G-E	F-G	G-E	F	F-G
morningglory spp.	P	P	P	P	G	F-G	P-F	F-G	P	F
cypressvine	P	P	P	P	G		F	G	F-G	F-G
entireleaf/ivyleaf	P	P	P	P	G	F-G	P	F-G	F	G
pitted	P	P	P	P	G	F-G	P	F	F	G
purple moonflower	P	P	P	P			P		F	G
red	P	P	P	P	G	F		G	F	G
smallflower	P	P	P	P	E	G	P-F	G-E	P	G-E
tall	P	P	P	P	G			F-G	F	G
Pigweeds	G	G	G	G	E	G	G	E	F	G-E
ALS-resistant	G	G	G	G	P	P	G	E	F	G-E
poorjoe										
prickly sida	P	F	F	F	G-E	F-G	G-E	G-E	F	G
purslane	G-E	G	G	G	G		F	G-E	G	G
ragweed	P	P	P	F-G	P	G-E	G	G-E	P-F	G
redweed	P					G	G-E	G-E	F	G
spurred anoda	P	P	P	P		F-G		F	P	G
sicklepod	P	P	F	P	P	P	F	P	G-E	G-E
smartweed	P				G	G		P-F	G-E	G
spider flower	P	P	P	P	G					
spurge spp.	P	P-F	P	P-F			F-G	G-E		
velvetleaf	P	P	P	P	P-F	G-E		F	F	F-G
wild poinsettia	P	P	P	P	E	G-E	P	F-G	F	G
wild radish	P	P	P	P	E		F		F	G

Abbreviations: E = Excellent (> 90%); G = Good (80-89%); F = Fair (70-79%); P = Poor (< 70%). (If no letter is given, response is unknown.) PPI=Preplant Incorporated, PRE=Preemergence.

¹Ratings for Pursuit PPI and PRE are similar. ²Ratings for Dual, Lasso and Frontier PRE and AC are similar. See remarks for additional information.

³The generic formulations of metolachlor (**Parallel PCS, Stalwart, Me-Too-Lachlor**) have not provided the same length of residual control of certain weeds as similar rates of Dual Magnum formulations in some UGA field trials.

⁴Commercially available as Gramoxone Max/Firestorm or Gramoxone Inteon.

WEED RESPONSE TO HERBICIDES USED IN PEANUTS (continued)

	POSTEMERGENCE												
	Strongarm **	Paraquat + Basagran	2,4-DB	Pursuit	Basagran	Ultra Blazer	Cobra	Storm	Cadre	Fusilade	Select	Poast	Classic
Perennials bermudagrass	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	G	G	F-G	P
Johnsongrass- (rhizome)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	F-G	G-E	G	F-G	P
nutsedge, purple		F	P	G	P	P	P	P	G-E	P	P	P	P
nutsedge, yellow		F-G	P	F-G	G	P	P-F	F	G-E	P	P	P	F-G
Grasses broadleaf signalgrass	P	G	P	P	P	P	P-F	P	G	G	G-E	G-E	P
crabgrass	P	F-G	P	P-F	P	P	P-F	P	G	G	G-E	G-E	P
crowfootgrass	P	G	P	P-F	P	P	P	P	G	F-G	G	F-G	P
fall panicum	P	G	P	P	P	F	P	P	G	G-E	G-E	G-E	P
goosegrass	P	F-G	P	P	P	P	P	P	F	G	G	G	P
johnsongrass- seedling	P	G	P	F	P	P	P	P	F-G	G-E	G-E	G-E	P
sandbur	P	F-G	P		P	P	P-F	P	G	G	G	G	P
Texas panicum	P	G-E	P	P-F	P	P	P	P	F-G	G	G-E	G-E	P
Broadleaves bristly starbur	E	F	P-F	P-F	G	P-F	G	F-G	F	F	P	P	F
burgherkin		F	F	F	P	G	G	F	G-E	P	P	P	P
carpetweed		P	P	F-G	P	G-E	G-E	G	F-G	P	P	P	
citronmelon		F	G	P	P	F	G	F	G	P	P	P	P
cocklebur	E	G	E	E	E	G	G-E	E	E	P	P	P	F
coffee senna		E	F-G	F	G	P	P-F	F	G	P	P	P	P
copperleaf	P	P	P	P	P	G-E	G-E	F	P-F	P	P	P	P
cowpea		P-F	P-F	P	P	P-F	P-F	P-F	P-F	P	P	P	F
crotalaria					P	E	E	G-E		P	P	P	
croton, tropic	P	P	P	P	P	E	E	G-E	P	P	P	P	P
dayflower, Benghal tropical spiderwort	G	G	P	F-G	G	P	P	P	F-G	P	P	P	F
eclipta	G-E	F	P	P	G	F-G	F-G	G	P-F	P	P	P	P
Florida beggarweed	P-F	G-E	P	P	P	P	P-F	P	F-G	P	P	P	F-G
Florida pusley		P	P	P	P	P	F-G	P	P	P	P	P	P
groundcherry, cutleaf		F-G			P	G	G	F-G		P	P	P	
jimsonweed		E	P	F-G	E	E	E	G	E	P	P	P	

WEED RESPONSE TO HERBICIDES USED IN PEANUTS (continued)

	POSTEMERGENCE												
	Strongarm **	Paraquat + Basagran	2,4-DB	Pursuit	Basagran	Ultra Blazer	Cobra	Storm	Cadre	Fusilade	Select	Poast	Classic
hairy indigo			F	P	P	G	G	F	F	P	P	P	F-G
hemp sesbania				P	P	E	E	G-E	P	P	P	P	F-G
horseweed	G	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	F
ALS-resistant	P												P
lambsquarters		F	F	P	F	P-F	P-F	F	P-F	P	P	P	P
morningglory spp.	G-E	F-G	F-G	G	F	G-E	G-E	G	G	P	P	P	
cypressvine		G-E	F	G	G	G	G-E	G	G	P	P	P	
entireleaf/ivyleaf	G-E		G	F-G	P	G	F-G	F	G	P	P	P	
pitted	G-E		F-G	G	P	G-E	G	F-G	G	P	P	P	
purple moonflower	F-G		F-G	P	P	G-E	G-E	G	F	P	P	P	P
red			G		F-G	G-E	G-E	G-E		P	P	P	
smallflower	G-E	G-E	F	E	E	G-E	G-E	G-E	E	P	P	P	
tall			G		P	G	G	F-G	G	P	P	P	
Pigweeds	P	F-G	F	E	P	G-E	G-E	G	E	P	P	P	F
ALS-resistant	P	F-G	F	P	P	G-E	G-E	G	P	P	P	P	P
poorjoe			F			G	G			P			
prickly sida		G	P	P-F	G	P	G	G	G	P	P	P	P
primrose, cutleaf evening	P	P	F-G	P	P	P	F-G	P	P	P	P	P	P
purslane		G	G	P-F	G	E	E	G-E	P-F	P	P	P	
ragweed	E	F	F	P	F	E	E	G	F	P	P	P	P-F
redweed		G	P	P	G	P	F	G	G	P	P	P	P
spurred anoda		F-G	P		G	P	P	F	G	P	P	P	
sicklepod	P	G	F-G	P	P	P	P-F	P	G-E	P	P	P	P-F
smartweed		G	P	G-E	G-E	G-E	G-E	G-E	F-G	P	P	P	P
spider flower				F-G		G	G	F	F-G	P	P	P	F
spurge spp.			P	P	P	F	F	F		P	P	P	P
velvetleaf		G	P	P-F	G	P-F	G	F-G		P	P	P	
wild poinsettia	P-F	G-E	P	P-F	P	G-E	G-E	G	E	P	P	P	P
wild radish	G-E	F	P	G-E	P-F	E	E	G	E	P	P	P	P

Abbreviations: E = Excellent (> 90%); G = Good (80-89%); F = Fair (70-79%); P = Poor (<70%). If no symbol is given, response is unknown.

⁴Palmer amaranth control may be less than indicated.

**24(c) label for use in Georgia only for tropical spiderwort.