

CROP ROTATION

Rotation into non-legumes (cotton, corn, sorghum, other grasses, or sweet potato) is absolutely essential to sustainable, long-term peanut production. *Cylindrocladium black rot (CBR)* is increasing in SC 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, tomato, or pepper** rotations also increase white mold pressure. Tomato rotations can also increase nematode 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. If not adequately controlled, volunteer peanuts can greatly increase disease pressure (for example, late leaf spot), even from nearby fields.

Volunteer Peanut Response to Preemergence (PRE) and Postemergence (POST) Cotton and Corn Herbicide Programs¹

Cotton				Corn			
PRE		POST/POST-Directed		PRE		POST/POST-Directed	
Command	F	Caparol + MSMA	F	Acuron	G-E	Accent	G
		Cotoran + MSMA	F	Atrazine	G	Acuron	G
		Diuron + MSMA	G	Bicep II Magnum	G	Atrazine	G
		Glyphosate ³	F-G	Corvus	E	Balance Flexx	G-E
		Glyphosate ³ + Caparol	G			Clarity	E
		Glyphosate ³ + Diuron	G			Capreno	G-E
		Glyphosate ³ + Valor	F-G			Corvus	G-E
		Liberty ²	E			Evik	G-E
		Valor + MSMA	G			Halex GT	G-E
		Suprend + MSMA	G			Laudis	G-E
		Layby Pro + MSMA	G			Liberty ²	E
		Diuron + MSMA	G			Lorox, Linex	G
						Marksman	E
						Glyphosate ^c	G

¹**Key to Response Ratings:** E = excellent control, 90% or better; G = good control, 80 to 90%; F = fair control, 70 to 80%; P = poor control, less than 70%; --- = Insufficient Data.

²Liberty for use only on Liberty-Link varieties / hybrids.

³Glyphosate for use only on glyphosate resistant hybrids or varieties.