



Early-Season Herbicide Considerations for South Carolina Peanut - 2018

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Several questions have arisen on the early season weed management in peanut. With a dry start to May, preemergence herbicides may not perform as expected if timely rainfall did not occur after application. For example, Prowl can be degraded over time if left on the surface and not incorporated by rainfall within a few days after application which lowers its efficacy on small seeded broadleaves and Texas panicum. In cases where a preemergence was not sprayed, an early at-crack treatment is necessary to take care of weeds that emerge with the peanut crop. If you are still within the 28 day window (usually target 14 days after planting for early-POST application) for an after crack for paraquat application, then the following herbicide programs provide control of small weeds (several examples given, see 2018 Pest Management Handbook or 2018 Peanut Production Guide for additional information):

Early-POST (~14 days of after planting)*	Palmer Amaranth	Annual Grasses	Morningglories	Sicklepod
Paraquat 2S (12 oz) + Storm (1.5 pt) + Dual Magnum (16 oz)	GE	FG	F	GE
Paraquat 2S (12 oz) + Basagran (1.0 pt) + Dual Magnum (1.0 pt)	FG	FG	FG	G
Paraquat (12 oz) + Pursuit (4.0 oz)	GE	FG	G	GE
Storm (1.5 pt) + Dual Magnum (1.0 pt) + SelectMAX (12 fl. oz) [for areas where paraquat cannot be used]	G	G	G	G

*Key to Weed Response Ratings: E = Excellent Control, 90% or better; G = Good Control, 80-90%; F = Fair Control, 70-80%; P = Poor Control, less than 70%.

At 30 to 35 days after planting, several herbicide programs are available depending on your weed spectrum and pressure. Cadre is typically the best broad spectrum weed management tool in peanuts for several weeds including nutsedge, Palmer amaranth (ALS susceptible biotypes), sicklepod, annual morningglories, fall panicum, crabgrass, and Texas panicum. Typically, 10 to 14 days after early-POST application is the best time to apply Cadre, especially under heavy weed pressure.

Mid-POST (~30-35 days after planting)*	Palmer Amaranth ¹	Annual Grasses	Morningglories	Sicklepod	Nutsedge

Cadre (4.0 fl oz) + 2,4-DB (1.0 pt) + Zidua (2.0 oz)	E	FG	G	G	GE
Cobra (12.5 oz) + 2,4-DB (1.0 pt) + SelectMAX (16 fl oz.)	G	G	G	F	P
Ultra Blazer (1.5 pt) + 2,4-DB (1.0 pt)	G	FG	G	F	P
Basagran (2.0 pt) + 2,4-DB (1.0 pt)	PF	P	F	P	G
Storm (1.5 pt) + 2,4-DB (1.0 pt)	GE	P	G	P	F

*Key to Weed Response Ratings: E = Excellent Control, 90% or better; G = Good Control, 80-90%; F = Fair Control, 70-80%; P = Poor Control, less than 70%. ¹ALS-sensitive biotypes. Consider adding SelectMAX or Poast to the above treatments if annual grasses are present and larger than recommended size on each product label (usually 2 inches or less on most product labels).

Weed size recommendations vary by herbicide product. To ensure optimum activity on the target weed, apply the herbicide at the correct growth stage (see label for more details):

Product	Max Weed Size on Product Label (inches)						
	Palmer Amaranth	Texas Panicum	Crabgrass	Morningglories	Sicklepod	Nutsedge	PHI (days)
Cadre (4.0 fl oz)	2	2	4	3	3	4	90
Cobra (12.5 fl oz)	3	** ¹	** ¹	3	** ¹	** ¹	45
2,4-DB (1.0 pt)	3	N ²	N ²	3	2	N ²	60
Basagran (1.5 pt)	2	N ²	N ²	4	2	8	--- ³
Blazer (1.0 pt)	<4	<1	<1	2	2	N ²	75
Storm (1.5 pt)	<4	<1	<1	2	2	N ²	75
Paraquat (12 fl oz)	6	6	6	6	6	N ²	--- ⁴
Pursuit (4.0 fl oz)	2	S ⁵	3	2	2	3	85

¹Weed not found on product label or no control (suppression only); ²N = no control of this weed provided by the herbicide; ³Apply Basagran anytime from cracking until pegging; ⁴No preharvest interval provided for peanuts on the paraquat label; ⁵Provides suppression of small (<1”) Texas Panicum only.

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