

PEANUTS

Cultivation is often justified as a supplement to chemical weed control. However, haphazard cultivation that disturbs the developing pegs or throws soil on the plant will reduce yield and quality. Southern blight (white mold) is often more severe following such practices. Precision cultivation is recommended using flat sweeps

set to run shallow in the middle. The use of fenders or shields to prevent soil movement onto the plants is a good practice. Rolling cultivators also can be used effectively, but gangs should be set for minimum soil shifting. Positive depth and lateral control of all cultivating equipment is recommended.

Crop, weed, or situation and active chemical per treated land acre	Formulation needed to treat 1 acre broadcast (See table on page 3 for band rates)	Time of application	Weeds controlled	Special instructions and remarks
Preplant				
ethalfluralin	Sonalan 3EC — 1.5 to 3 pt in 10 to 20 gal water	Up to 3 weeks prior to planting.	Most annual grasses and many small-seeded annual broadleaves.	Mix uniformly with the top 2- to 3-inch depth soon after application. Bedding must not expose untreated soil. Use low rate for coarse soils and high rate for clay soils.
glyphosate at 0.375 to 1.5 lb ae	See glyphosate table on pages 5-6 for rates.	3 to 7 days before planting.	Consult label for complete list of weeds controlled.	Use of flood jet nozzles is not suggested. If tillage is intended after treatment, wait at least 3 days (7 days for rhizome johnsongrass) after application. Cultivation before johnsongrass emergence will result in better control after glyphosate application. Apply a preplant or preemergence herbicide to control late-emerging johnsongrass from seed. See label for tank mixes with soil-active herbicides. Rainfall within 6 hours after application may reduce control. Heavy rainfall within 2 hours after application may require repeat treatment to obtain control. Avoid drift to nontarget species or areas. Do not use with galvanized (zinc coated) spray equipment.
paraquat at 0.625 to 0.94 lb/A	Firestorm (3 lb/gal) — 1.7 to 2.5 pt or Gramoxone Inteon (2 lb/gal) — 2.5 to 4 pt in 20 gal water by ground equipment or 5 gal by air. Add 1 qt surfactant per 100 gal water.	For burndown of existing vegetation before planting but before weeds reach 6-inch height.	Top kill of most annual and perennial weeds and grasses. Perennials will regrow.	Paraquat is nonselective, so avoid spray drift onto desirable vegetation. Use the low rate on weeds less than 2 inches tall.
pendimethalin at 0.75 to 1 lb/A	Broadcast: Prowl 3.3EC — 1.8 to 2.4 pt in 10 to 20 gal water	From 45 days to immediately before planting.	Most annual grasses from seed and some small-seeded annual broadleaf weeds such as pigweed and purslane.	Incorporate 1 to 2 inches deep. Immediate incorporation is suggested. A delay of 24 hours can result in 15% loss of herbicide. Consult label for suggestions for incorporation on flat or bedded systems. Use the higher rate if heavy weed pressure is expected.

Preplant or Preemergence

diclosulan at 0.024	Strongarm 84 WG — 0.45 oz in 10 to 20 gal water	For preplant incorporation, apply to a seedbed that is relatively free of clods. For optimum results, apply Strongarm just before planting, before germination of weeds, and before emergence of the crop.	Provides general broadleaf weed control.	Incorporate into the top 1 to 3 inches of the final seedbed, using equipment that thoroughly mixes the soil. If surface-applied, at least 0.25-0.5 inches of supplemental moisture is needed to move Strongarm into the soil where weed germination occurs. Tank mix with grass herbicide. It offers poor control of sicklepod. Nutsedge control has been variable and inconsistent. Seed label for complete rotation restrictions: cotton=10 months; corn=18 months (10 months-IR hybrids); and soybeans=0 months.
---------------------	---	--	--	---

Consult labels for approved adjuvants.

Weed resistance to recommended use-rates of certain herbicides has been documented in Mississippi — SEE PAGE 9.

Peanuts, Continued

Crop, weed, or situation and active chemical per treated land acre	Formulation needed to treat 1 acre broadcast (See table on page 3 for band rates)	Time of application	Weeds controlled	Special instructions and remarks
imazethapyr at 0.0625 lb/A	Pursuit DG — 1.44 oz (may be split 0.72 oz ppi or pre + 0.72 post); or Pursuit 2E — 4 oz (may be split 2 oz ppi or pre + 2 oz post)	Preplant incorporated, preemergence, or split with post application.	Several broadleaf weeds, many annual grasses, and yellow and purple nutsedge.	Do not apply more than 4 ounces of Pursuit during the growing season. Do not graze or feed treated forage to livestock. Rotation restriction: cotton — 18 months; small grain — 4 months.
metolachlor at 2 to 2.5 lb/A	Dual Magnum — 1.6 to 2 pt in 10 to 20 gal water	For preplant incorporation , apply within 14 days of planting. For pre-emergence (surface application), apply at planting or after but before emergence of weeds or crop.	Most annual grasses, yellow nutsedge, and pigweed.	Incorporation should place the herbicide no deeper than 2 inches. If a dry period follows surface application, a shallow incorporation may be beneficial before peanuts emerge. Rainfall is required to activate surface-applied herbicides. Optimum control is obtained when rainfall occurs within 10 days after application.

Preemergence

alachlor at 2 lb/A	Lasso 4EC — 2 qt in 10 to 20 gal water by ground	At planting or after but before emergence of weeds or crop.	Most annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds such as pigweed.	Rainfall is required to activate the herbicide; optimum control is obtained when rainfall occurs within 10 days after application. Rates up to 4 pounds of active ingredient may be used for hard-to-control weeds as specified on the label; e.g., yellow nutsedge. See label for restrictions.
--------------------	--	---	---	---

Because of the potential for above tolerance levels of alachlor metabolites, certain peanut buyers may require certification of peanuts grown without Lasso. Peanut producers should consult with buyers prior to using Lasso.

flumioxazin 0.096 lb/A	Valor 51WDG 3 oz in 10 to 20 gal water	Apply immediately after planting, but no later than 2 days after planing.	Small-seeded broadleaves such as pigweed, teaweed, eclipta, horseweed, Florida beggarweed, and tropic croton. Valor will not control annual/perennial grasses, sicklepod, nutsedge, and cocklebur	Apply immediately after planting but no later than 2 days after planting. 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.
imazethapyr at 0.0625 lb/A	Pursuit DG — 1.44 oz (may be split 0.72 oz ppi or pre + 0.72 post); or Pursuit 2E — 4 oz (may be split 2 oz ppi or pre + 2 oz post)	Preplant incorporated, pre-emergence, or split with post application.	Several broadleaf weeds, many annual grasses, and yellow and purple nutsedge.	Do not apply more than 4 ounces of Pursuit during the growing season. Do not graze or feed treated forage to livestock. Rotation restriction: cotton — 18 months; small grain — 4 months.

Peanuts, Continued

Crop, weed, or situation and active chemical per treated land acre	Formulation needed to treat 1 acre broadcast (See table on page 3 for band rates)	Time of application	Weeds controlled	Special instructions and remarks
--	---	---------------------	------------------	----------------------------------

Overlays and Tank Mix Combinations

For a broad spectrum of grasses and broadleaf weeds, use of a combination of herbicides may provide greater control than single materials. This may be accomplished through tank mixtures or overlays of a preemergence over a preplant herbicide. Where overlays or combinations are used, they should be applied according to the prescribed rate and manner indicated on the respective labels.

Postemergence

2,4-DB at 0.2 - 0.4 lb/A	0.9 to 1.75 pt of a 1.75 lb/gal formulation or 0.8 to 1.6 pt of a 2 lb/gal formulation in 10 to 20 gal water	Two to 12 weeks after planting. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.	Cocklebur, annual morningglory, common ragweed, and sicklepod.	Do not make more than two applications per season. Do not apply to peanuts within 30 days of harvest. Do not feed treated vines or peanut hay to livestock. Do not apply to peanuts if suffering from lack of water.
--------------------------	--	---	--	--

Check individual 2,4-DB labels for different use rates and restrictions.

acifluorfen at 0.125 to 0.5 lb/A	Blazer 2L — 0.5 to 2 pt in 5 to 10 gal water by aerial or 20 gal water by ground equipment. Select rate based on table. Add 1 to 4 pt nonionic surfactant per 100 gal of spray mixture as per label.	When seedling weeds are in 2- to 4-leaf stage.	See Rate Table.	Do not apply to crop or weeds under stress from weather, pests or other herbicides. Do not apply within 75 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 2 pints per acre during the growing season. Rainfall received within 6 hours of application may reduce control. Avoid drift to other crops such as cotton. Apply at 40 to 60 psi to thoroughly cover weeds. Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.
----------------------------------	---	--	-----------------	--

Blazer Rate Table

Hemp sesbania	0.5-1.0 pt	Common ragweed	1.5 pt
Showy Crotonaria	1.0 pt	Cocklebur	2.0 pt
Purple moonflower	1.5 pt	Copperleaf, hophornbeam	2.0 pt
Pitted Morningglory	1.5 pt	Groundcherry, cutleaf	2.0 pt
Redroot pigweed	1.5 pt	Other morningglories	
Smooth pigweed	1.5 pt	than above	2.0 pt

bentazon at 0.5 to 0.75 to 1 lb/A	Basagran 4E — 1 to 1.5 to 2 pt in 20 gal of water	Early post-emergence while weeds are small and actively growing. Use medium to high rate for 6- to 10-inch cocklebur and 3- to 4-inch prickly sida.	Several broadleaf weeds including cocklebur and prickly sida. Little or no control of most morningglory species at these rates.	Thorough weed coverage is essential. For band applications, use at least two nozzles per row and preferably three nozzles. Use a minimum of 40 psi pressure. Do not apply if peanuts show prior herbicide damage or during periods of drought or cold weather stress. Do not apply more than 2 quarts per acre per season and do not feed treated peanut forage to livestock. Peanut hay may be fed.
-----------------------------------	---	---	---	---

Late Cocklebur Rescue Treatment: apply 1.5 pints per acre to cocklebur before blooming up to 24 inches tall and repeat in 10 to 14 days. Only partial control may be obtained.

bentazon + acifluorfen 0.75 lb/A	Storm 4EC — 1.5 pt in 20 gal by ground. 10 gal minimum by air. Add 1 pt of crop oil concentrate per acre. However, 0.125% nonionic surfactant per 100 gal may be substituted.	From cracking through two expanded trifoliolate leaves.	Several broadleaf weeds including cocklebur, prickly sida, sesbania, and pigweed.	Do not apply Storm to peanuts that have been subject to stress conditions. Do not apply more than a total of 1.5 pints of Storm within 75 days of peanut harvest.
----------------------------------	---	---	---	---

Peanuts, Continued

Crop, weed, or situation and active chemical per treated land acre	Formulation needed to treat 1 acre broadcast (See table on page 3 for band rates)	Time of application	Weeds controlled	Special instructions and remarks
carfentrazone-ethyl	Aim EC — Up to 2 fl oz/A	Apply more than 7 days before harvest	Troublesome weeds present at harvest	Do not apply more than 2 ounces per acre as a harvest aid. Only rotate field to a carfentrazone-ethyl-registered crop.
clethodim at 0.094 to 0.125	Select 2EC — 6 to 8 oz + 1 qt crop oil concentrate in 10 to 20 gal water	Use the low rate for small (< 4 inches tall) annual grasses and high rate for larger annual or perennial grasses or in heavy populations of annual grasses.	Most annual and perennial grasses.	Apply over the top of actively growing grasses. Do not apply (1) within 40 days of harvest, (2) more than 32 ounces per acre per season, (3) if rainfall is expected within 1 hour, or (4) to stressed plants.
diclosulan at 0.024	Strongarm 84 WG — 0.45 oz in 10 to 20 gal water	Apply up to 28 days after planting	Tropical Spiderwort (<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>)	Strongarm has a 24C label for control of tropical spiderwort in peanuts. Apply when tropical spiderwort plants are small. Larger plants will be stunted, but will rarely die. Strongarm applied postemergence is also excellent on common ragweed, cocklebur, eclipta, bristly starbur, and wild radish, among other weeds.
imazameth at 0.063 lb	Cadre 70DG at 1.44 oz plus 0.25% nonionic surfactant or 1 qt crop oil concentrate	At crack to within 90 days of harvest.	Sicklepod, morningglories, pigweeds, Florida beggarweed, common cocklebur, and nutsedges.	Shallow cultivation may improve control of some species. Rainfall within 3 hours of application may reduce control.
imazethapyr at 0.0625 lb/A	Pursuit DG — 1.44 oz (may be split 0.72 oz ppi or pre + 0.72 post); or Pursuit 2E — 4 oz (may be split 2 oz ppi or pre + 2 oz post)	At crack or postemergence.	Several broadleaf weeds, many annual grasses, and yellow and purple nutsedge.	Do not (1) apply more than 4 ounces of Pursuit during the growing season; (2) graze or feed treated forage to livestock; or (3) apply within 45 days of harvest. Rotation restriction: cotton — 18 months, small grain — 4 months.
lactofen at 0.195 lb/A	Cobra 2EC — 12.5 oz	Apply after peanuts reach the 6-true-leaf stage.	Provides good control of pigweeds, morningglories, ragweed, copperleaf, wild poinsettia, and eclipta.	Use COC at 1% v/v. Preharvest interval is 90 days.
paraquat at 0.125 lb/A	Firestorm (3 lb/gal) — 5.4 fl oz Gramoxone Inteon (2 lb/gal) — 8 fl oz	Apply at cracking or early postemergence up to 14 days after ground cracking. After that time, use in combination with Basagran or Storm.	Provides effective control of sicklepod, Florida beggarweed, Texas panicum, and many other problem weeds. When used alone, paraquat is not effective on small-flower morningglory, prickly sida, wild radish, or tropic croton.	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.

Peanuts Continued

Crop, weed, or situation and active chemical per treated land acre	Formulation needed to treat 1 acre broadcast (See table on page 3 for band rates)	Time of application	Weeds controlled	Special instructions and remarks
paraquat + bentazon 0.127 lb/A + 0.25 lb/A to 0.5 lb/A	Starfire 2EC — 11 oz in 20 gal by ground. Second application 11 oz plus Basagran 0.5 pt to 1 pt. Add surfactant at 1 pt/100 gal (0.125% v/v).	From cracking through 28 days after ground crack.	Small, emerged annual grass and many broadleaf weeds.	Do not apply after flower initiation. Do not make more than two applications per crop. Do not apply a total of more than 22 fluid ounces of Starfire per acre. One pint of Basagran needed for nutsedge control. Use 0.5 pint if added only as a safener.
sethoxydim at 0.18 to 0.38 lb/A	Poast Plus 1E — 1.5 to 3 pt in 5 to 10 gal water by air or 5 to 20 gal water by ground. Always add a crop oil concentrate at 1 qt/A.	Apply to actively growing grasses.	Most annual grasses, seedling and rhizome johnsongrass, bermudagrass, and red rice.	Peanuts at all stages of growth are tolerant. Apply over the top of peanuts or as a semi-directed spray to the grasses. Do not apply (1) to grasses under drought stress or herbicide injury; (2) if rainfall is expected within one hour after application; (3) within 40 days of harvest.

Grass	Growth Stage (inches)	Poast (oz/A)
Goosegrass and crabgrass	up to 6	24
Other annual grasses and		
seedling johnsongrass	up to 8	24
Rhizome johnsongrass	15 to 20	24
regrowth	6 to 12	24
Bermudagrass	stolons up to 6	36
regrowth	stolons 1 to 4	24
Red rice	up to 4	48