

EXTENDING PEANUT WEED CONTROL

(Excerpt Taken from Dr. David Jordan, NCSU Peanut Portal)

In order to provide weed control through June, postemergence herbicides are necessary to be applied regardless of the herbicides already used. Since the window for applying Paraquat has closed for many fields (within 28 days after emergence), it becomes necessary and often more effective to switch to Cobra, Ultra Blazer, Storm, or Cadre in order to control weeds that have escaped and are too large for Paraquat. 2,4-D and Basagran are also effective choices. The choice of any of these products depends on the weeds present in a given field situation.

Residual herbicides such as Anthem Flex, Dual Magnum, Zidua, Outlook, and Warrant can be applied with contact herbicides. Acephate for thrips control is generally compatible with most herbicide mixtures. If clethodim is going to be applied with other broadleaf and sedge herbicides, remember to increase the rate and read the label for the proper adjuvant to also be added.

2,4-DB Options

2,4-DB remains an important tool for peanut weed control. Used alone, it controls cocklebur and some of the morningglories but usually it is applied as a mixture with Basagran, Cadre, Cobra, Storm, and Ultra Blazer as well as with peanut fungicides. A good rule is that when the timeframe for Paraquat runs out, the time for 2,4-DB arrives. One important role for 2,4-DB is to suppress Palmer amaranth that might have escaped in July and August.

LOOKING AHEAD TO PEANUT SPRAY PROGRAMS

Now is the time to begin planning an effective peanut spray program which provides solid leaf spot and stem rot protection. When designing a spray program, every field should receive protection from leaf spot and southern stem rot. Spraying typically begins the first week the first week of July when peanuts reach the R3 stage or the “very early” pod stage. Spraying before July 1 is not justified except in poor rotations. Listed below are some points to consider as plans are being made:

It Starts with Bravo.

Using Bravo is an essential part of any foliar disease control program. Bravo is usually the first and the last fungicide applied to a peanut crop. Consider adding a systemic produce such as Topguard during the first application of Bravo.

Considering Miravis?

For those peanut farmers who are considering the use of Miravis, this product is best used in the number 2 slot. Miravis offers leaf spot protection for possibly as long as 28 days but it does not control stem rot so it will need to be tank mixed with a stem rot fungicide. Miravis can be tank

mixed with any group 7 fungicide which includes Convoy (32 ounces/acre) or Elatus (9.5 ounces/acre).