



SUGGESTIONS FOR WEED CONTROL IN PEANUTS

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The recommendations contained herein are based primarily on herbicide labels researched by the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service. Information given is for educational purposes only. The use of product names is not intended as an endorsement by the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service of the product or of a specific manufacturer, nor is there any implication that other formulations containing the same active ingredient are not equally effective. Product names are included solely to aid readers in locating and identifying the herbicides suggested.

This publication is not a substitute for herbicide product labels! It is only a guide for controlling weeds in peanut. Labeled rates and restrictions change constantly. Please consult a current product label before use.

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Cultural and mechanical weed control

Weeds can be controlled in cropland through cultural, mechanical and chemical means. Wise use of these individual methods or a combination of them can result in effective weed management without causing economic loss or harming the environment. Deciding which practice to use will depend largely on the weed(s) being controlled and the infestation level. Also, the crop being planted will play a major role in determining when to use mechanical measures. Considerations for cultural and mechanical weed control include:

1. Remove light or spotty infestations of weeds by hand hoeing or spot cultivation to prevent spreading weed seed, rhizomes or roots. This is particularly important with perennial weeds because of the way in which they propagate (by seed and root tissue). However, also exercise caution when plowing perennial weeds, being careful to prevent the transport and spread of plant parts to other areas of the field.
2. Use weed-free planting seed to protect against weed infestations in the row and the introduction of new weed species.
3. Thoroughly clean harvesting equipment before moving from one field to the next, or require it of custom harvesters before they enter your fields.
4. Use tillage to remove initial weed flushes before planting, thereby eliminating or at least reducing the potential for continued infestation.
5. Consider the economics of using mechanical cultivation alone for weed control in the crop, especially where annual weed infestations are light.

6. Practice rotation to crops that physically out-compete certain weeds, resulting in their gradual decline. Consider crop rotation also when chemical methods are labeled only for certain crops.

Weed species listed in the “weeds controlled” columns of these tables are taken from herbicide labels. The degree of control herbicides achieve depends on the application rate, amount and timing of rainfall/irrigation, soil type, weed size and infestation level.

Cultivating peanuts: Because of their growth habit, peanuts are not well suited for conventional cultivation methods. Moving soil onto peanuts causes several problem situations:

1. The lower nodes of the lowest lateral branches will be covered with soil, inhibiting normal flower, peg and pod set.
2. Soil thrown to the crown and lateral portions of the peanut plant creates favorable conditions for southern blight development and other diseases. Cultivate only for weed control; sweeps should be operated flat and shallow, removing the weeds without “dirting” the plants.

Herbicide Mechanism of Action

Herbicide mechanism of action describes how a herbicide controls susceptible weed species. Currently there are 10 herbicide mechanisms of action available for use in Texas peanut production (Table1). It is important to target problematic weed species with at least two mechanisms of action and to change herbicide programs from year to year to delay or halt the development of herbicide resistant weeds. The Weed Science Society of America (WSSA) has devised a numbering system for classifying herbicide mechanisms of action into groups. These group numbers are often shown on product labels. All herbicide recommendations in this publication will include the WSSA group number(s) for each product.

Table 1. Mechanism of action of herbicides labeled for use in peanut

Mechanism of action	WSSA Group #	Representative products
ACCase inhibitors	1	Poast, Select, Fusilade
ALS inhibitors	2	Cadre, Leadoff, Pursuit
Microtubule assembly inhibitors	3	Prowl, Sonalan, Treflan
Synthetic auxins	4	2,4-D, Butyrac
Photosystem II inhibitors	6	Basagran
EPSP synthase inhibitors	9	Roundup
Carotenoid biosynthesis inhibitors	12	Solicam, Brake
PPG oxidase inhibitors	14	Aim, Cobra, ET, Ultra Blazer, Valor
VLCFA inhibitors	15	Dual Magnum, Outlook, Warrant, Zidua
Photosystem I inhibitors	22	Gramoxone

Boom Sprayer Calibration

1. Determine nozzle spacing.
2. Refer to the table below for length of calibration course.
3. Mark off the calibration course on the actual area to be sprayed.
4. Record the time required to drive calibration course at desired field gear and rpm to be used while spraying.
5. Park tractor, maintain rpm used to drive course, turn on the sprayer and set at the proper pressure for desired nozzle tips.
6. Catch water from one nozzle for the time equal to that required to drive the calibration course.
7. Ounces of water caught = gallons per acre.
8. Divide gallons per acre into the number of gallons in spray tank to determine how many acres will be sprayed. Add appropriate amount of herbicide for number of acres to be sprayed.

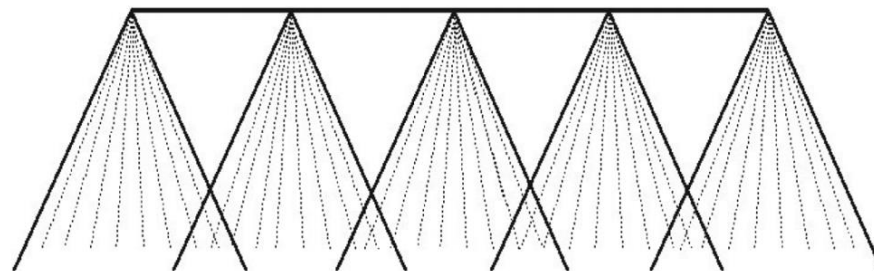


Chart for Nozzle Spacing and Length of Calibration Course

Nozzle Spacing (Inches)	18	20	30	40
Length of Calibration Course* (Linear feet)	227	204	136	102

Table 2. List of common names (herbicide group number) by application timings

Preplant burndown (PP)	Preplant Incorporated (PPI)	Preemergence (PRE)	Early post or cracking (EPOST)	Postemergence (POST)
Common name (Group number)				
2,4-D amine (4) (p. 7)			2,4-DB (4) (p. 13)	2,4-DB (4) (p. 18)
Glyphosate (9) (p. 7)				
Oxyfluorfen (14) (p. 7)				
Pyraflufen ethyl (14) (p. 7)		Pyraflufen ethyl (14) (p. 10)		
Paraquat (22) (p. 8)			Paraquat (22) (p. 13)	
Rimsulfuron (2) + Thifensulfuron-methyl (2) (p.8)				
	Pendimethalin (3) (p. 9)	Pendimethalin (3) (p. 9)		
	Ethalfuralin (3) (p. 9)			
	Trifluralin (3) (p. 9)			
		Norflurazon (12) (p. 10)		
		Flumioxazin (14) (p. 10)		
		Dimethenamid (15) (p. 10)	Dimethenamid (15) (p. 13)	
		Imazethapyr (2) (p. 11)	Imazethapyr (2) (p. 14)	Imazethapyr (2) (p. 18)
		Acetochlor (14) (p. 11)	Acetochlor (14) (p. 14)	Acetochlor (14) (p. 18)
		S-metolachlor (15) (p. 11)	S-metolachlor (15) (p. 14)	S-metolachlor (15) (p. 18)
		Fluridone (12) (p. 12)	Pyroxasulfone (15) (p. 15)	
			Imazapic (2) (p. 15)	Imazapic (2) (p. 18)
			Fluazifop-P-butyl (1) (p. 15)	Fluazifop-P-butyl (1) (p. 18)
			Clethodim (1) (p. 16)	Clethodim (1) (p. 18)
			Sethoxydim (1) (p. 16)	Sethoxydim (1) (p. 18)
			Acifluorfen (14)+ Bentazon (6) (p. 17)	Acifluorfen (14)+ Bentazon (6) (p. 18)
			Bentazon (6) (p. 17)	Bentazon (6) (p. 19)
				Carfentrazone (14) (p. 19)
				Acifluorfen (14) (p. 19)
				Lactofen (14) (p. 19)

Table 3. Preplant burndown herbicides

Group #	Common name	Trade names	Application rate/A	Weeds controlled	Remarks
4	2,4-D amine	Various trade names	8-16 oz	Various broadleaf weeds	Preplant burndown. Tank-mix with glyphosate or paraquat for broader spectrum of weed control. Wait at least 2 weeks before planting.
9	Glyphosate	Various trade names	16-48 oz	Several annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds, Russian-thistle.	Apply when weeds are growing vigorously. Consult label for specific rate and height restriction for weeds. For maximum agronomic benefit, apply when weeds are 6 inches or less in height. For aerial applications, do not apply during inversion conditions, when winds are gusty or under other conditions that allow drift. Do not apply by ground when winds are gusty or more than 10 mph. Do not store, mix or spray in galvanized or unlined steel tanks except stainless steel. Allow at least 3 days before tillage.
14	Oxyfluorfen	Goal 2XL	1-2 pt	Many broadleaf weeds, henbit, mustards, purslane.	For pre- and postemergence control of winter weeds on fallow beds. Allow at least 60 days from application to planting peanut. Treated beds should be tilled to a depth of 2.5 inches prior to planting to disrupt herbicide activity in the soil.
14	Pyraflufen ethyl	ET	0.5-2.0 fl oz	Various broadleaf weeds	Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution/A by air or 10 gallons spray solution/A by ground. The addition of a COC adjuvant at a concentration of 1.0-2.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. Use the higher COC rate for larger labeled weed species or in low moisture conditions.

Table 3. Preplant burndown herbicides continued

Group #	Common name	Trade names	Application rate/A	Weeds controlled	Remarks
22	Paraquat	Gramoxone, SL, 2 SL, and other Trade names	40-60 oz	Annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds, Russian-thistle.	Apply prior to planting to control emerged weeds. Add non-ionic surfactant at 1 qt/ 100gals or crop oil at 1 gal/100 gal.
2	Rimsulfuron + Thifensulfuron-methyl	Leadoff	1.5 oz	Many annual grass and broadleaf weeds. Henbit, lambsquarters, purslane, velvetleaf.	For preplant burndown and residual control of many weed species. Apply from after harvest through early spring 45 days or more prior to planting. Add COC at 1% or NIS at 0.25%. UAN or AMS may also be added to improve efficacy.

Table 4. Preplant incorporated herbicides

Group #	Common name	Trade names	Application rate/A	Weeds controlled	Remarks
3	Pendimethalin	Prowl H ₂ O and other generics	1.0-2.0 pts	Several annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds. Palmer amaranth, Russian-thistle, and kochia. Ineffective at controlling large-seeded broadleaf weeds such as cocklebur or sunflowers, and sedges (yellow and purple).	Apply up to 60 days before planting for PPI. Prowl is to be incorporated 1-2 inches deep within 48 hours of application with at least 0.75 inch of water. Deeper than 1-2 inches of incorporation may result in crop injury. May be tank-mixed with Outlook, Dual, or Pursuit for control of mixed infestations of annual grasses and nutsedge spp.
3	Ethalfuralin	Sonalan 3EC	1.5-2 pts for coarse soil 2.0-2.5 pts for fine soil	Several annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds. Palmer amaranth, Russian-thistle, and kochia. Ineffective at controlling large-seeded broadleaf weeds such as cocklebur or sunflowers, and sedges (yellow and purple).	Incorporate at 2-3 inches deep. Do not delay incorporation more than 48 hours after treatment. Mechanical incorporation with two cross angles will improve efficacy. May be tank-mixed with Outlook or Dual for control of mixed infestations of annual grasses and nutsedge spp.
3	Trifluralin	Treflan and other generics	1.0-1.5 pt.	Several annual grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds. Palmer amaranth, Russian-thistle, and kochia. Ineffective at controlling large-seeded broadleaf weeds such as cocklebur or sunflowers, and sedges (yellow and purple).	Do not delay incorporation more than 24 hours after application. For use in TX, OK, and NM only for peanut. May be tank-mixed with Outlook or Dual for control of mixed infestations of annual grasses and nutsedge spp.

Table 5. Preemergence herbicides

Group #	Common name	Trade names	Application rate/A	Weeds controlled	Remarks
14	Pyraflufen ethyl	ET	0.5-2.0 fl oz	For control of various emerged broadleaf weeds only. Will not provide residual weed control.	Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution/A by air or 10 gallons spray solution/A by ground. The addition of a COC adjuvant at a concentration of 1.0-2.0% is recommended for optimum weed control. Use the higher COC rate for larger labeled weed species or in low moisture conditions. PHI of 7 days.
12	Norflurazon	Solicam DF, Zorial	0.5 lb	Broadleaf and grass weeds. bahiagrass seedlings, barnyardgrass, Florida beggarweed, bermudagrass, annual bluegrass, downy brome, wild buckwheat, carpetweed, and others	Please read the label for rotational interval descriptions. Only one application per crop is allowed in peanuts at planting. Must be incorporated by tillage, irrigation, or rainfall before weed germination. Do not use Solicam DF on Spanish peanut cultivars. Cultivar specific. 24 month rotation restriction to corn and grain sorghum.
14	Flumioxazin	Valor SX 51WG, Outflank 51WG, Panther 51WG, other generics	2-3 oz	Broadleaf weeds controlled by residual activity include kochia, morningglories, Palmer amaranth	Apply immediately after planting but no later than 2 days after planting. 4-6 weeks of residual activity. Application of Valor later than 2 days of planting may cause severe injury. High wind, splashing or heavy rains or cool conditions at or near peanut emergence may result in peanut injury. Valor can be tank-mixed with Prowl, Sonalan, Dual Magnum, or Warrant. Rotation intervals are 2 months for wheat and cotton.
15	Dimethenamid	Outlook, Commit other generics	12-21 oz	Several annual grasses, small-seeded broadleaf weeds and yellow nutsedge (suppression)	Provides suppression of Texas panicum. Either rainfall or irrigation is needed for activation and efficacy.

Table 5. Preemergence herbicides continued

Group #	Common name	Trade names	Application rate/A	Weeds controlled	Remarks
2	Imazethapyr	Pursuit, Imazethapyr 2SL other generics	1.44 -4.0 oz	Yellow and purple nutsedge, a few selected grasses and several broadleaf weeds	Shallow incorporation (1-2 inches) preferable. For maximum grass control, tank mixed with Prowl, Sonalan, Treflan, Outlook or Zidua. Do not harvest peanuts for at least 85 days after application. <i>Not labeled for preplant incorporated or preemergence applications in West Texas; wait until late-cracking when most of the crop has emerged. Rotation intervals are 18 months for cotton and sorghum, and 4 months for wheat.</i>
15	Acetochlor	Warrant	1.25-2 qt	Annual grasses, pigweeds, purslane, lambsquarters, nightshade and other broadleaf weeds.	In wet years or environments, the length of residual control with Warrant may be reduced. Preplant soil incorporated applications together with Prowl, Sonalan, or Treflan are not recommended due to risk of crop injury and reduced weed control.
15	S-metolachlor	Dual Magnum 7.62EC Dual II Magnum 7.64EC Cinch 7.62EC other generics	16-21 oz	Several annual grasses, small-seeded broadleaf weeds and yellow nutsedge	Apply Dual II Magnum during planting or after planting, but before weeds or crops emerge. Only partial control of Texas panicum and no control of purple nutsedge. Either rainfall or irrigation is needed for effective results. Injury may occur after the use of Dual II Magnum or Dual Magnum if it is incorporated too deeply or unusually high rainfall moves the herbicide into the germination zone. Also can have injury if applied in combination with Valor under cool, wet conditions. Do not harvest peanuts within 90 days of application.

Table 5. Preemergence herbicides continued

Group #	Common name	Trade names	Application rate/A	Weeds controlled	Remarks
12	Fluridone	Brake	12-16 oz	Palmer amaranth, small-seeded broadleaf weeds, annual grasses	Apply PRE OR PREPLANT up to 14 days prior to planting. Not a stand alone product. Needs to be used in combination with other soil applied herbicides. Do not apply fluridone to the same field more than 2 years in a row. Some peanut varieties may exhibit more injury than others but no injury has been seen Webb, Georgia 09B, or Georgia M-13. Do not apply more than 16.0 fl oz/A in a growing season. Do not apply by air or through chemigation. Do not apply to Spanish or Valencia peanuts. Plant peanuts at least 1.5 inches deep.

Table 6. At cracking or early postemergence herbicides

Group #	Common name	Trade names	Application rate/A	Weeds controlled	Remarks
4	2,4-DB	Butyrac 175 Butyrac 200 Butoxone 200 2,4-DB 175 2,4-DB 200	0.9-1.8 pts 0.8-1.6 pts	Several annual broadleaf weeds	Use 1 pt on cocklebur and 1-3/4 pts on morningglory up to 12 inches in size. Treatment may be made twice during the season. Second application should be made no later than the late bloom stage of peanuts. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. Do not allow this herbicide to drift on to cotton because severe injury can occur. Do not apply if peanuts are under moisture stress as injury may occur. Do not feed vines and peanut hay to livestock.
22	Paraquat	Gramoxone, SL, and 2 SL other generics	40-60 oz	Annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds	Provides effective, broad spectrum weed control. Provides burndown of yellow nutsedge. Addition of Dual or Outlook provides residual weed suppression/control, but may result in increased foliar peanut burn. Apply anytime up to 28 days after ground crack. Make no more than two applications per season and do not exceed 16 fl oz/acre/season. Has shown to cause stunting and reduced yield in certain areas.
15	Dimethenamid	Outlook, Commit other generics	20-32 oz	Residual control of several annual grasses, small-seeded broadleaf weeds and yellow nutsedge (suppression)	Partial control of Texas panicum. Either rainfall or irrigation is needed for effective results from preemergence treatments. Higher rates may cause injury in coarse soils when rainfall/irrigation follows application.

Table 6. At cracking or early postemergence herbicides continued

Group #	Common name	Trade names	Application rate/A	Weeds controlled	Remarks
2	Imazethapyr	Pursuit, Imazethapyr 2 SL other generics	1.44 -4.0 oz	Yellow and purple nutsedge, very small (<1.0 inch) annual grasses and several broadleaf weeds	Can be applied preplant incorporated, preemergence, at ground cracking, and postemergence. If weeds have emerged, surfactant should be added at 1qt/100 gals of spray solution or crop oil concentrate at 1 qt./ac. The addition of nitrogen fertilizer may improve control. Sequential applications of 2 oz plus 2 oz can be very effective for weed control. Can be tank mixed with 2,4-DB for broader spectrum control of emerged broadleaf weeds. In West Texas, delay application until late cracking, when most of the crop has emerged. 18-month rotation restriction for cotton and sorghum.
15	Acetochlor	Warrant other generics	1.25-2 qt	Residual control of annual grasses, pigweeds, purslane, lambsquarters, nightshade, other broadleaf weeds	See remarks in PRE table. POST application can be made after crop emergence up through the R1 growth stage (beginning bloom). R1 ends as 50% of the plants in an area have a visible peg (R2). Allow minimum 90 days between last application and grazing or feeding of peanut hay to livestock.
15	S-metolachlor	Dual Magnum 7.62EC other generics	0.8-1.33 pts	Residual control of several annual grasses, small-seeded broadleaf weeds and yellow nutsedge.	No POST activity, but it will extend residual activity. Dual Magnum can be used after peanut emergence. Use only when late germinating weeds are expected to be a problem. Please read remarks in PRE table. Do not apply within 90 days of harvest.

Table 6. At cracking or early postemergence herbicides continued

Group #	Common name	Trade names	Application rate/A	Weeds controlled	Remarks
15	Pyroxasulfone	Zidua WG Zidua SC	1.5-2.1 oz 2.5-5.3 oz	Residual control of Palmer amaranth and annual grasses.	Apply to peanut from “at-cracking” stage. Do not apply preemergence to peanuts. Controls only germinating weeds. Application of Zidua may result in temporary leaf burn and stunting, but a reduction in peanut yield is unexpected. West of Interstate 35: Application rate is 1.5 oz WG/ac or 2.5 oz SC/ac. Use of Zidua may result in growth suppression if heavy rainfall or irrigation (>2inches) occurs after application.
2	Imazapic	Cadre and other generics	4 oz.	Broadleaf weeds: Carpet weed, common cocklebur, golden crownbeard, morningglory, pigweed, sicklepod, spurge spp. Very small (<1.0 inch) grass weeds: Crabgrass, Texas panicum, sandbur spp., broadleaf signalgrass, southern crabgrass, Larger Johnsongrass (8-10 inch). Sedges: Yellow and purple nutsedge	Peanuts should be emerged before making Cadre application. Do not apply if peanuts are under stress. Cadre will provide residual soil activity when activated by rainfall, irrigation or shallow cultivation. Cadre may cause yellowing and reduced vine growth. Always use nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate. Addition of nitrogen fertilizer may improve control. Do not harvest within 90 days after application. 18-month crop rotation restriction for cotton and sorghum.
1	Fluazifop-P-butyl	Fusilade DX and other generics	8-12 fl oz	Annual and perennial grass weeds including barnyardgrass, broadleaf signalgrass, field sandbur, foxtails, Texas panicum and others	Do not apply a total of more than 48 fl oz of Fusilade DX per acre per year to peanuts. Do not harvest peanuts within 40 days of last application.

Table 6. At cracking or early postemergence herbicides continued

Group #	Common name	Trade names	Application rate/A	Weeds controlled	Remarks
1	Clethodim	Select 2 EC and other generics	8-16 fl oz/ac	Annual and perennial grass weeds.	Always use a crop oil concentrate at 1.0 qt/a by ground or 1% v/v in the finished spray volume by air. The addition of AMS has shown improved grass control for difficult to control species. Can be mixed with Basagran, Ultra Blazer, or Storm. Antagonism with these herbicides may result in reduced efficacy under certain conditions. Do not apply to peanuts within 40 days of harvest.
1	Sethoxydim	Poast Plus and other generics	1.5-2.25 pts	Annual and perennial grass weeds	Do not apply to grasses under stress from lack of moisture or other adverse growing conditions, otherwise unsatisfactory control may result. Bermudagrass and rhizome Johnsongrass may require two applications. Do not apply to peanuts within 40 days of harvest. Treated peanut forage or hay cannot be fed to livestock. Maximum height for rhizome Johnsongrass treatment areas east of I-35 is 25 inches; 10 inches in High Plains and Rolling Plains. Bermudagrass runners should not exceed 6 inches.
14	Acifluorfen	Ultra Blazer 2L and other generics	1-1.5 pts	Palmer amaranth, buffalobur, carpetweed, cocklebur, golden crownbeard, eclipta, common lambsquarters, morningglory, nightshade, pigweed, and smellmelon	Blazer and Ultra Blazer work primarily by contact; therefore, good coverage is essential. Do not apply more than 2 pts. of Blazer or Ultra Blazer per season. Do not apply these products within 75 days of harvest. Can be tank-mixed with 2,4-DB for improved weed control especially with taller weeds. Always use a nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate. Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.

Table 6. At cracking or early postemergence herbicides continued

Group #	Common name	Trade names	Application rate/A	Weeds controlled	Remarks
6	Bentazon	Basagran	1-2 pts	Bindweed, common purslane, cocklebur, dayflower, eclipta, common lambsquarters, yellow nutsedge, and others	Apply from peanut cracking though pegging. Peanut hay and forage may be fed to livestock. DO NOT graze treated peanut fields for at least 50 days after the last Basagran treatment. For season-long yellow nutsedge control may require repeat applications.
6, 14	Acifluorfen + Bentazon	Storm	1.5 pts	Broadleaf weeds including carpetweed, morningglory, lambsquarters, wild mustard, nightshade, smellmelon, and others. Also yellow nutsedge.	Do not graze or feed the treated peanut fields. Minimum of 75 days PHI. Do not apply sequential applications of Ultra Blazer or Storm within 15 days following the initial application of Storm.

Table 7. Postemergence herbicides

Group #	Common name	Trade names	Application rate/A	Weeds controlled	Remarks
4	2,4-DB	Butyrac 175 Butyrac 200 Butoxone 200 2,4-DB 175 2,4-DB 200	0.9-1.8 pts 0.8-1.6 pts	Several annual broadleaf weeds	Use 1 pt on cocklebur and 1-3/4 pts on morningglory up to 12 inches in size. Treatment may be made twice during the season. Second application should be made no later than the late bloom stage of peanuts. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. Do not allow this herbicide to drift on to cotton because severe injury can occur. Do not apply if peanuts are under moisture stress as injury may occur. Do not feed vines and peanut hay to livestock.
2	Imazethapyr	Pursuit 2 AS Pursuit 70DG	4 oz 1.44 oz	Yellow and purple nutsedge, very small (<1.0 inch) annual grasses and several broadleaf weeds	Please read remarks in EPOST table.
15	Acetochlor	Warrant	1.25-2 qt	Annual grasses, pigweeds, purslane, lambsquarters, nightshade	Please read remarks in EPOST table.
2	Imazapic	Cadre and other generics	4 oz.	Please read weeds controlled in EPOST table.	Please read remarks in EPOST table.
15	S-metolachlor	Dual Magnum	0.8-1.33 pts	Several annual grasses, a few small-seeded broadleaf weeds and yellow nutsedge.	Please read remarks in EPOST table.
1	Fluazifop-P-butyl	Fusilade DX and other generics	8-12 fl oz	Annual and perennial grass weeds including barnyardgrass, broadleaf signalgrass, field sandbur, foxtails, Texas panicum and others	Please read remarks in EPOST table.
1	Clethodim	Select 2 EC and other generics	8-16 fl oz/ac	Annual and perennial grass weeds.	Please read remarks in EPOST table.
1	Sethoxydim	Poast Plus and other generics	1.5-2.25 pts	Annual and perennial grass weeds	Please read remarks in EPOST table.
6, 14	Acifluorfen + Bentazon	Storm 4EC	1.5 pts	Broadleaf weeds including carpetweed, morningglory, lambsquarters, wild mustard, nightshade and others. Also yellow nutsedge.	Please read remarks in EPOST table.

Table 7. Postemergence herbicides continued

Group #	Common name	Trade names	Application rate/A	Weeds controlled	Remarks
6	Bentazon	Basagran 4EC Basagran 5L other generics	1-2 pts	Bindweed, common purslane, cocklebur, dayflower, eclipta, common lambsquarters, yellow nutsedge, and others	Please read remarks in EPOST table
14	Carfentrazone	Aim EC and other generics	2.0 fl oz/ac	Morningglory, nightshade, redroot pigweed, velvetleaf, field pennycress, common purslane and others.	Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 6.1 fl oz/ac per season. Do not feed immature peanut plant or peanut hay to livestock.
14	Acifluorfen	Ultra Blazer 2L other generics	1.5 pts	Palmer amaranth, buffalobur, carpetweed, cocklebur, golden crownbeard, eclipta, common lambsquarters, morningglory, nightshade, pigweed, and smellmelon	Please read remarks in PPI/PRE table.
14	Lactofen	Cobra 2 EC	8-12.5 fl oz/ac	Redroot pigweed, common cocklebur, kochia, waterhemp (common and tall), buffalobur, carpetweed, eclipta, Florida pusley, smellmelon, and others	Apply after the peanuts have at least 6 true leaves. Do not apply more than 12.5 fl oz/ac of Cobra herbicide per application. Do not make more than two Cobra herbicide applications per season. Do not apply Cobra herbicide to peanuts later than 45 days before harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze treated foliage.

Table 8. Example weed control programs

Weed species	Preplant burndown	PPI	PRE	EPOST	POST
Purple nutsedge	Glyphosate (9)/ paraquat (22) + 2,4-D (4)	Pursuit (2)	Pursuit (2)	Cadre (2)/Pursuit (2)	Cadre (2)/Pursuit (2)
Eclipta	Glyphosate (9)/ paraquat (22) + 2,4-D (4)	Outlook(15)/ Dual Magnum (15)	Outlook(15)/ Dual Magnum (15)/ Valor SX (14)	Storm (6&14)/ Cobra (14)/ Ultra Blazer (14)	Cobra (14)/ Ultra Blazer (14)
Pigweed (non-ALS resistant)	Glyphosate (9)/ paraquat (22) + 2,4-D (4)	Prowl (3)/ Sonalan (3)/ Treflan (3)/ Pursuit (2)	Outlook (15)/ Dual Magnum (15) + Valor SX (14) + Pursuit (2)	Storm (6 &14)/ 2,4-DB (4) / Cadre (2)/ Pursuit (2)	2,4-DB (4) + Cobra (14)/ Ultra Blazer (14) + Cadre (2)/Pursuit (2)
Pigweed (ALS resistant) -1	Glyphosate (9)/ paraquat (22) + 2,4-D (4)	Prowl (3)/ Sonalan (3)/ Treflan (3)	Valor SX (14)	2,4-DB (4) + Dual Magnum (15)/ Warrant (14)	Cobra (14)/ Ultra Blazer (14)
Pigweed (ALS resistant) -2	Glyphosate (9)/ paraquat (22) + 2,4-D (4)	Prowl (1)/ Sonalan 3EC/ Treflan	Valor SX (14)	Paraquat (22) + Storm (6&14) + Dual Magnum (15)	Cobra (14)/ Ultra Blazer (14) + Dual Magnum (15)
Pigweed (Glyphosate resistant) -2	Paraquat (22) + 2,4-D (4)	Prowl (1)/ Sonalan 3EC/ Treflan	Valor SX (14)	Paraquat (22) + Storm (6&14) + Dual Magnum (15)	Cobra (14)/ Ultra Blazer (14) + Dual Magnum (15)
Morningglory	paraquat (22) + 2,4-D (4)	Prowl (1)/ Sonalan	Valor SX (14)	Storm (6 &14)/ 2,4-DB (4) / Cadre (2)	Cobra (14)/ Ultra Blazer (14)/ Cadre (2)

*Rotational crop restrictions must be considered before using Group 2 herbicide such as Cadre and Pursuit



Weed photos available at <https://peanut.tamu.edu/photo-gallery/weeds/>



Peanut variety trial results available at <https://extscscnw3prd.wpengine.com/varietytesting/peanuts/>



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