

# PERENNIAL PEANUT WEED CONTROL

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HERBICIDE	BROADCAST RATE/ACRE		REMARKS AND PRECAUTIONS
	AMOUNT OF FORMULATION	POUNDS ACTIVE INGREDIENT	
<b>POSTEMERGENCE</b>			
<p><i>2,4-D amine</i> Weed Killer EPA Reg. No. 1386-43 -72693</p>	1 pt	0.5	<p>For control of many annual broadleaf species such as Mexican tea (Jerusalem oak), pigweeds, cutleaf eveningprimrose, etc. Can be applied any time during the season as long as the 30 day restriction on hay cutting is observed. May lead to slight yield decrease in “Florigraze”, but “Arbrook” is more tolerant. Mixing 8 fl. oz of 2,4-D amine Weed Killer with 4 fl oz of Impose has been found to be an effective combination. 2,4-D amine Weed Killer (Universal Crop Production Alliance, LLC) is the product that has been officially approved for use. Use this particular product rather than other non-approved 2,4-D herbicides.</p>
<p><i>imazapic</i> Impose 2.0 lb/gal</p>	4 fl oz	0.063	<p>Impose is effective on crabgrass, nutsedges, johnsongrass, and numerous broadleaf weeds. Add a surfactant at 0.25% v/v to the spray mix. There are no grazing restrictions for this herbicide. DO NOT cut for hay for 7 days after application. Other herbicides with the same active ingredient such as “Cadre” cannot be legally applied to perennial peanuts.</p>
<p><i>Clethodim</i> Select Max 0.97 lb/gal Intensity One 0.97 lb/gal TapOut 0.97 lb/gal</p>	9-32 fl oz	0.07-0.24	<p>Clethodim will provide excellent control of annual and perennial grasses, but will not control broadleaf weeds or sedges. Use the low rate on annual grasses, and the high rate on perennial grasses (see label). Select Max and Intensity One require the addition of a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v. For Shadow and Arrow use only a crop oil concentrate at 1.0% v/v. Use a nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate with Tapout. Do not cut for hay or graze for 40 days after an application of clethodim.</p>
<p>Shadow 2 lb/gal</p>	6-16 fl oz	0.09-0.25	
<p>Arrow 2 lb/gal</p>	6-16 fl oz	0.09-0.25	

**NOTE:** The Georgia Department of Agriculture has ruled that the above herbicides may be legally applied to perennial peanuts. This crop is classified as a forage. Additionally, the site of application is classified as a pasture or hay field. DO NOT apply 2,4-D amine to peanuts being grown for seed or nuts. Perennial peanuts are not listed on the 2,4-D amine label. Users are advised that in the event of poor weed control, adverse crop injury, or any other issues that might arise, the manufacturers of 2,4-D amine may not warrant the application. Thus, while an application of these herbicides is legal, the end user assumes all responsibility with issues associated with an application. The University of Florida has conducted numerous experiments with these herbicides; however, there has been only limited testing of 2,4-D amine at 0.5 lbs. ai/acre on perennial peanut in Georgia. End users are advised to evaluate the use of 2,4-D amine on a limited basis, and then make a decision if spraying an entire field is advisable.