UF IFAS Extension UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

UF/IFAS PEER REVIEWED SS-AGR-03

Weed Management in Peanuts[1]

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Successful weed control in peanuts involves use of good management practices in all phases of peanut production. Weeds compete with peanuts for moisture, nutrients, and light, with the greatest competition usually occurring during the first six weeks after planting. Although late-season weeds may not be as competitive as early-season weeds, they may interfere with harvesting, and fungicide and insecticide applications.

Crop Rotation

Crop rotation is an important part of a peanut weed control program. Certain broadleaf weeds, which are not easily controlled in peanuts, may be controlled by herbicides that can be used in a preceding crop such as corn. Other benefits of crop rotation may include a reduction in insect, disease, and nematode problems.

Herbicides

Herbicides are one of the most effective methods of weed control in peanuts. Proper weed identification is critical before deciding on the herbicide program for weed management and purchasing herbicides. Once you have determined the weed problem, you can use Tables 2 and 3 to identify the most effective herbicide(s) for certain weeds.

Effective weed control in peanuts is generally obtained by using herbicide programs that consist of a preplant incorporated or preemergence treatment, followed by a cracking/early postemergence treatment and a postemergence treatment. The cracking/early postemergence treatment, if properly timed, is generally the most critical application in a peanut weed control program. Maximum effectiveness will be achieved if the application is timed to the emergence of the weeds or made to weeds less than three inches tall. Follow all label instructions and precautions carefully to avoid crop injury or poor weed control. **CAUTION:** Peanuts under stress from cold and wet weather, thrips injury, etc., may be subject to injury from early-season herbicide applications.

Table 1 lists herbicide products registered for use in Florida peanut production, their mode of actions group, application rate per acre and per season, reentry interval, and specific comments regarding use. Tables 2 and 3 reflect the performance of these herbicides on several weeds under Florida conditions.

As with all herbicide applications, do not allow spray to drift to cotton, tobacco, or other nearby sensitive crops. Store herbicides behind locked doors in their original

1. This document is SS-AGR-03, one of a series of the Agronomy Department, UF/IFAS Extension. Original publication date November 1993. Revised May 2020. Visit the EDIS website at https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu for the currently supported version of this publication.

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containers with intact labels, and keep them separate from seed, fertilizer, and other pesticides.

Replanting intervals occur with certain peanut herbicides. Consult the product label or your county's UF/IFAS Extension office for additional information on next season's crop safety.

Cultivation

Cultivation may be utilized in the early season before peanut plants form a canopy and/or begin to peg. Generally, cultivation is used when herbicides are ineffective; it may also be a component of organic peanut production. Cultivation may also improve the activity of certain herbicides under adverse conditions such as drought. However, cultivation generally results in a flush of weeds and may increase disease problems. If cultivation is necessary, a shallow cultivation (1–2 inches deep) works best with minimal soil movement. This helps to reduce soil thrown onto the peanut foliage, the presence of which may result in increased incidence of stem rot (white mold).

Mowing generally does not result in effective weed control, but it may allow more adequate application of foliar fungicides and insecticide. Mowing is also sometimes used as a last-ditch effort prior to peanut digging and harvest. This approach involves cutting the weed biomass above the peanut canopy. Do not cut the peanut foliage.

Table 1. Weed management in peanuts.

Herbicide Active Ingredient (Trade/ Product Names)	Mode of Action Group (MoA)	Application Rate per A (total per A/season or year)	Reentry Interval (REI)	Comments
PREPLANT INCORPORATED (PPI)				
Pendimethalin (3.3 EC products: Prowl, Framework, others) **or** (Prowl H_2O)	3	1.8–2.4 pt (4.8 pt) **or** 2 pt (4 pt)	24 hrs	Effective on most annual grasses and many hard-to-control grasses such as sandbur and Texas panicum. Good control of Florida pusley and pigweeds. Refer to the label for proper incorporation procedures. Prowl may be applied by injection through center-pivot irrigation systems.
Ethalfluralin (Sonalan, etc.)	3	1.5–2.5 pt (3 pt)	24 hrs	May be tank-mixed with Dual, Pursuit, or Strongarm. Prowl/ Pendimax or Sonalan may be applied to soil surface prior to planting and irrigated with 0.25–0.50 in of water. However, reduced control of larger-seeded grasses such as Texas panicum, sandbur, and broadleaf signalgrass may result.
Dimethenamid-P (Outlook or Slider)	15	12–18 fl oz (21 fl oz)	12 hrs	Controls some annual grasses (not Texas panicum) and small-seeded broadleaf weeds. Suppresses yellow nutsedge but not purple nutsedge. May be tank-mixed with Prowl/Pendimax or Sonalan for control of mixed infestations of annual grasses and yellow nutsedge. PPI treatments generally provide better control of nutsedge. Do not apply more than 21 oz/A/ yr. Sequential applications of 11 oz followed by 10 oz can be made. Outlook is similar to Dual, but it is less effective on tropical spiderwort.
Imazethapyr (Pursuit)	2	2–4 fl oz (4 fl oz)	4 hrs	Controls purple and yellow nutsedge, wild poinsettia, wild radish, pigweed, and several other annual species. Shallow incorporation is preferred. May be tank-mixed with Dual, Prowl, or Sonalan. Consult the label for rotation restrictions. Rotation interval for cotton is 18 months.
Diclosulam (Strongarm)	2	0.45 oz (0.45 oz)	12 hrs	Provides residual control of broadleaf weeds, especially bristly starbur, ragweed, and pigweed. Will suppress nutsedges. Can be applied preplant incorporated or preemergence up to true peanut cracking. Do not apply after the leaves have emerged through the soil. Preplant incorporated applications may be more effective for nutsedge suppression.
PREEMERGENCE (PRE)				
S-metolachlor (Dual Magnum 7.62 EC and others)	15	1–1.33 pt (2.33 pt)	24 hrs	Provides good control of many annual grasses and certain small-seeded broadleaf weeds. Generally, not considered adequate for control of Texas panicum or broadleaf signalgrass. Provides good control of yellow nutsedge. Generally, PRE applications of Dual Magnum provide better control/ suppression of broadleaf weeds compared to PPI applications. Heavy rainfall after planting may result in crop injury expressed as delayed emergence and stunted growth of emerging plants.
Dimethenamid-P (Outlook)	15	12–18 fl oz (21 fl oz)	12 hrs	See notes in previous section. Do not apply more than 21 oz per season.
Metolachlor (Stalwart) **or** (Parallel 7.8)	15	1–1.33 pt (2.22 pt) **or** 1–2 pt (3.4 pt)	24 hrs	These formulations are similar to the Dual II 7.8 and Dual 8E formulations. For additional information, see the above note.
Imazethapyr (Pursuit)	2	2–4 fl oz (4 fl oz)	4 hrs	Provides good control of many broadleaf weeds and grasses, especially burgherkin, wild citron, wild poinsettia, wild radish, and pigweeds. Also effective on purple nutsedge. Do not plant cotton or sweet corn within 18 months of Pursuit application. Refer to label for additional rotation restrictions.

Herbicide Active Ingredient (Trade/ Product Names)	Mode of Action Group (MoA)	Application Rate per A (total per A/season or year)	Reentry Interval (REI)	Comments
Diclosulam (Strongarm 84 WDG)	2	0.45 oz (0.45 oz)	12 hrs	Refer to remarks in PPI section. PRE applications may be more effective for broadleaf weed control, while PPI applications result in better nutsedge control. However, nutsedge control with Strongarm has been variable and inconsistent.
Flumioxazin (Valor)	14	2–3 oz (3 oz)	12 hrs	Valor is used for hard-to-control broadleaf weeds. It provides residual control and is especially effective on Florida beggarweed, tropic croton, pigweeds, and sida. Do not use more than 3 oz/A in a season. No rotational restrictions. Valor must be applied within 3 days of planting prior to peanut emergence. Valor will kill peanut foliage. Peanuts should be planted at least 1.5 inches deep to minimize the risk of crop injury. **DO NOT** irrigate during peanut emergence. Valor has the tendency to adhere to sprayer tanks, hoses, and spray tips. Clean the sprayer completely on the same day of Valor application.
CRACKING STAGE (AC)				
Paraquat (Gramoxone SL) 2 lb ai/gal **or** (Firestorm, Parazone, others) 3 lb ai/gal	22	8–12 fl oz (16 fl oz) **or** 5.4–8 fl oz (16 fl oz)	24 hrs	Apply at true ground cracking up to 28 days after ground cracking. Paraquat will provide good to excellent control of seedling broadleaf and grass weeds. Paraquat kills weeds through contact burn activity and has no activity on weeds that have not emerged. Paraquat will burn peanut foliage. The degree of burn appears to be related to humidity and time of day that the application is made. Do not apply to foliage that is wet with dew or to peanuts that are excessively stressed due to drought, insects, or other conditions. A second application may be made if needed, but it should not be applied until peanuts have recovered from initial burn. Do not apply more than 16 oz per growing season. Always use a nonionic surfactant with paraquat at 1 qt per 100 gal of water. May be tank-mixed with Dual Magnum for residual control, but this will increase peanut injury. Adding 4–8 oz of Basagran to the paraquat + Dual combination will lessen peanut injury.
2,4-DB (2,4-DB several brands) 1.75 EC **or** 2.0 EC	4	9–18 fl oz (max of 2 applications per year) **or** 8–16 fl oz (max of 2 applications per year)	48 hrs	Cocklebur and morningglory control will improve when tank-mixed with paraquat. 2,4-DB may intensify burn on peanut foliage.
Bentazon (Basagran and others)	6	4–16 fl oz	48 hrs	Basagran tank-mixed with paraquat will aid in the control of bristly starbur, prickly sida, cocklebur, smallflower morningglory, and ragweed. The addition of Basagran to paraquat also appears to reduce peanut foliar burn. If applying with paraquat, 4–8 oz/A are sufficient to reduce foliar burn. Applying more than this is costly and does not improve foliar injury.

Herbicide Active Ingredient (Trade/ Product Names)	Mode of Action Group (MoA)	Application Rate per A (total per A/season or year)	Reentry Interval (REI)	Comments
S-metolachlor (Dual Magnum and others)	15	1–1.3 pt (2.33 pt)	24 hrs	See comments for Dual PRE. Application at peanut cracking stage provides better control of non-emerged weeds such as Florida beggarweed and tropical spiderwort compared to PRE (prior to cracking) application. May be mixed with Gramoxone treatments for improved contact activity and suppression/ control of problem broadleaf weeds and yellow nutsedge. Can also be tank-mixed with Basagran, Basagran + 2,4-DB, or Storm. Do not apply more than 2.8 pt of Dual Magnum per season. Research has shown that Dual will provide good to excellent residual control of tropical spiderwort if applied before emergence. Do not apply within 90 days of harvest.
Acifluorfen (Ultra Blazer)	14	0.5–1.5 pt (2 pt)	48 hrs	Minimal crop injury and best control will occur when Ultra Blazer is applied at true ground cracking of peanuts when weeds are present. Ultra Blazer is most active on morningglories, pigweed, tropic croton, hemp sesbania, and other seedling broadleaf weeds. Use in 10–20 gallons of solution per acre at a minimum pressure of 40 psi. Do not use within 75 days of harvest.
Diclosulam (Strongarm)	2	0.45 oz (0.45 oz)	12 hrs	24(c) label for use in Georgia and Florida**. The only weed on the current 24(c) label is tropical spiderwort**. Can be applied up until 30 days after planting. Use in combination with a NIS @ 0.25% v/v (1 qt/100 gal). **When applied postemergence in peanut, cotton rotation restriction is 18 months**. Follow other rotation restrictions listed in PPI section. Label must be in the user's possession at the time of application.
Bentazon + acifluorfen (Storm)	6 + 14	1.5 pt (3 pt)	48 hrs	Controls morningglories, cocklebur, prickly sida, ragweed, eclipta, tropic croton, and several other broadleaf weeds with less injury than Blazer alone. Application timing is critical—weeds must be small. Include surfactant or crop oil concentrate. Can be mixed with 2,4-DB or paraquat for control of larger weeds and sicklepod. Do not apply within 75 days of harvest. May be tank-mixed with paraquat. Rain-free period for Storm is 4 hours.
EARLY POSTEMERGENCE (EPOST)				
S-metolachlor (Dual Magnum and others)	15	1–1.3 pt (2.33 pt)	24 hrs	See comments for Dual PRE. At-cracking or EPOST applications provide better control of non-emerged weeds such as Florida beggarweed and tropical spiderwort compared to PRE. Can also be tank-mixed with Basagran, Basagran + 2,4-DB, Cadre, or Storm. Do not apply more than 2.8 pt of Dual Magnum per season. Research has shown that Dual will provide good to excellent residual control of tropical spiderwort if applied before emergence. Do not apply within 90 days of harvest.
Pyroxasulfone (Zidua 85WG) **or** (Zidua SC)	15	1.5–2.1 oz (5 oz) **or** 2.5–3.5 fl oz (8.25 fl oz)	12 hrs	Provides residual control (does not control emerged weeds) of small-seeded broadleaf and grass weeds. Apply to peanut at first true leaf through beginning of pod development. Can be tank-mixed with other peanut POST herbicides such as 2,4-DB, Gramoxone, Storm, Basagran, Cadre, Ultra Blazer, etc.

Herbicide Active Ingredient (Trade/ Product Names)	Mode of Action Group (MoA)	Application Rate per A (total per A/season or year)	Reentry Interval (REI)	Comments
Imazapic (Cadre, Impose)	2	4 fl oz (4 fl oz)	12 hrs	Cadre is very active on small weeds (3–4 in). Best when applied following paraquat as a late cracking to early postemergent spray. Excellent on both purple and yellow nutsedge. Very good on cocklebur, morningglory species, wild radish, and many other broadleaf weeds. Good activity on small grass weeds. May be mixed with Ultra Blazer to improve control of hairy indigo or tropic croton. Cadre has strict rotational restrictions with respect to following crops, the most notable of which is an **18-month restriction before planting cotton.** See label for complete spectrum of control and rotation restrictions. Do not apply within 90 days of harvest. Cultivation 10–21 days after application may provide additional control under droughty conditions.
POSTEMERGENCE (POST)				
S-metolachlor (Dual Magnum and others)	15	1–1.3 pt (2.33 pt)	24 hrs	See comments for Dual PRE. Can also be tank-mixed with Basagran, Basagran + 2,4-DB, Cadre, or Storm. Do not apply more than 2.8 pt of Dual Magnum per season. Research has shown that Dual will provide good to excellent residual control of tropical spiderwort if applied before emergence. Do not apply within 90 days of harvest.
Pyroxasulfone (Zidua 85WG) **or** (Zidua SC)	15	1.5–2.1 oz (5 oz) **or** 2.5–3.5 fl oz (8.25 fl oz)	12 hrs	Provides residual control (does not control emerged weeds) of small-seeded broadleaf and grass weeds. Apply to peanut at first true leaf through beginning of pod development. Can be tank-mixed with other peanut POST herbicides such as 2,4-DB, Storm, Basagran, Cadre, Ultra Blazer, etc.
2,4-DB (2,4-DB several brands) 1.75 EC **or** 2.0 EC	4	9–18 fl oz (max of 2 applications per year) **or** 8–16 fl oz (max of 2 applications per year)	48 hrs	Controls morningglory, sicklepod, and cocklebur. Poor control of Florida beggarweed and hairy indigo. Apply 2–12 weeks after planting. A second application may be made 3 weeks later. Do not apply to drought-stressed peanuts. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.
Chlorimuron (Classic)	2	0.5 oz (0.5 oz)	12 hrs	Apply Classic 60 days after peanuts emerge to 45 days before harvest for postemergence Florida beggarweed control. Under good conditions, other broadleaf weeds may be suppressed. Classic should be applied to Florida beggarweed that is 10 in or smaller for good control. Spray should include 2 pt of nonionic surfactant per 100 gal of spray. Classic may be tank-mixed with Bravo, and surfactant should still be used. Classic application may cause temporary yellowing of peanuts, increase severity of TSWV, and reduce canopy growth. Classic injury is worse if peanuts are stressed at time of application. Check label for peanut variety restrictions. May be tank-mixed with 2,4-DB for bristly starbur control.
Lactofen (Cobra)	14	8–12.5 fl oz (25 fl oz)	12 hrs	Good to excellent control of morningglory, pigweed, hemp sesbania, and other broadleaf weeds. Apply after peanuts have 6 true leaves. Sequential applications can be made 14 days after first application; do not exceed 25 oz/A/yr. An adjuvant must be used. Any adjuvant may be selected, but oil-based products will increase peanut injury and weed control relative to nonionic surfactants. Crop injury with Cobra will be similar to, but often greater than, Ultra Blazer injury. Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.

Herbicide Active Ingredient (Trade/ Product Names)	Mode of Action Group (MoA)	Application Rate per A (total per A/season or year)	Reentry Interval (REI)	Comments
Bentazon (Basagran)	6	1–1.5 pt (3 pt)	48 hrs	Good control of cocklebur, bristly starbur, and smallflower. Rate depends on weed species and size; refer to the label. Good spray coverage is essential for control. Do not apply to peanuts that have been subjected to stress. Must be applied with crop oil concentrate.
Acifluorfen (Ultra Blazer)	14	0.5–1.5 pt (2 pt)	48 hrs	Good control of many broadleaf weed species, including hemp sesbania, crotalaria, and citron. Rate depends on size of weeds and species; therefore, refer to the label. Good spray coverage is essential for control. Add a surfactant as suggested on the label. Do not apply when weeds or peanuts are stressed. Do not apply within 75 days of harvest. Sprayed leaves and stems may be crinkled or burned, but new leaves will appear normal.
Bentazon + acifluorfen (Storm)	6 + 14	1.5 pt (3 pt)	48 hrs	Prepackaged mix of bentazon + acifluorfen. Apply when weeds are small and actively growing from cracking stage up to 75 days before harvest. Add 1 pt/A of a crop oil concentrate. See label and previous comments on Blazer + Basagran for weed size to treat and expected control spectrum.
Sethoxydim (Poast Plus) **or** (Poast)	1	1.0–2.5 pt (3.75 pt) **or** 1.0–1.5 pt (2.5 pt)	12 hrs	Good control of many grass weed species, including crabgrass, goosegrass, and Texas panicum. Split applications may be required for certain hard-to-control grasses (2 pt), but no more than 2.5 pt may be applied per acre/growing season. Will likely not control bermudagrass. Best results will be obtained when applied in 15–20 GPA carrier volume. All applications should include a crop oil concentrate at 2 pt/A.
Clethodim (Select Max or TapOut)	1	9–32 fl oz (64 fl oz)	24 hrs	Similar to Select 2EC, but formulated differently. For rate conversion, multiply the Select 2EC rate by 1.5 to determine the Select Max rate. Apply at 9–16 fl oz/A for annual grasses and 12–32 fl oz/A for perennial grasses. May be applied with either surfactant or crop oil.
Clethodim (Select 2EC, Arrow, Shadow, others)	1	6–16 fl oz (16 fl oz)	24 hrs	Good control of annual and perennial grasses. Do not apply more than 32 fl oz per acre per season. Use a minimum of 5 gal and a maximum of 40 gal of spray solution per acre. All applications should include a crop oil concentrate at 2 pt/A. Rates of 6–8 oz/A will adequately control small annual grasses. For Texas millet, rates should be increased to 12 oz when weeds reach a height of 6 in. For bermudagrass, 16 oz will be required, and 2 applications are often necessary.
Control of Tropical Spiderwort				
Paraquat (Gramoxone SL) + S-metolachlor (Dual Magnum)	22 + 15	8 fl oz + 1.3 pt	24 hrs	Applications of Gramoxone + Dual Magnum have been found to be the most effective herbicide combination for tropical spiderwort. Applications should be made when peanuts are at cracking stage (up to 28 DAP) and spiderwort is 1 in high or smaller. Peanut injury will be greater when Gramoxone is applied alone, but peanuts will recover within 7 days. To reduce injury, 6–12 oz of Basagran may be added to the spray mix.

Table 2. Estimated effectiveness of recommended herbicides on common weeds in Florida peanuts.[1]

Weed Name	Pendimax/ Prowl or Sonalan	Pursuit	Strongarm	Valor	Dual Magnum and Outlook	Basagran	Ultra Blazer or Cobra
Time of Application	**PPI**	**PPI**	**PPI/PRE**	**PRE**	**PRE**	**POT**	**POT**
amaranth, Palmer	F–G	E	G	E	G	P–F	F
anoda, spurred	P	G–E	G	G	-	G	P
balloonvine	P	-	-	-	P	F	F
barnyardgrass	E	F–G	P	P	G	P	P
beggarweed, Florida	P	P	F–G	E	F	P	P–F
bermudagrass	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
burgherkin	P	G	F	F–G	P–F	P–F	G
carpetweed	F–G	G	G	G	-	G–E	G
citronmelon	P	P–F	F	F–G	P	P	F
cocklebur, common	P	G–E	E	P	P	E	G–E
cowpea	P	P	-	P–F	P	P	F
crabgrass	E	F	P	P	E	P	P
crotalaria, showy	P	P–F	-	-	P	P	E
croton, tropic	P	P	F–G	G	P–F	P	F–G
crowfootgrass	G–E	F	P	P	E	P	P
dayflower, spreading	P	P	P	P	P–F	F	F
eclipta	P	P	E	G–E	P–F	G	F–G
goosegrass	E	F	P	P	E	P	P
groundcherry, cutleaf	P	-	-	-	-	-	F
horsenettle	P	P	-	P	P	P	F
indigo, hairy	P	P	G	G	P–F	P	F–G
johnsongrass (rhizome)	P–F	P	P	P	P	P	P
johnsongrass (seedling)	E	G	P	P	F	P	P
lambsquarters, common	G	F–G	G	E	P–F	P	F
morningglory, bigroot	P	F–G	G	F–G	P	P	P
morningglory, cypressvine	P	G	G	G	P–F	G	G
morningglory, entireleaf	P	G	G	E	P–F	F	G
morningglory, ivyleaf	P	G	G	E	P–F	F	G
morningglory, palmleaf	P	G	G	G	P–F	-	G
morningglory, pitted	P	G	G	G	P–F	P	G
morningglory, purple	P	G	G	G	P–F	F	G
morningglory, red	P	G	G	E	P–F	F	G
morningglory, smallflower	P	E	G–E	E	P–F	G–E	G
morningglory, tall	P	G	G	G	P–F	F	G
nightshade, eastern black	P	G	-	G	P	P	P
nutsedge, purple	P	G	F	P	P	P	P
nutsedge, yellow	P	F–G	F	P	F–G	F–G	P
panicum, fall	G–E	F	P	P	G	P	P
panicum, Texas	G–E	P–F	P	P	P–F	P	P
passionflower, maypop	P	P	P	P	P	P	P–F
pigweed, redroot	E	E	E	E	E	F	G
pigweed, smooth	E	E	E	E	E	F	G

Weed Name	Pendimax/ Prowl or Sonalan	Pursuit	Strongarm	Valor	Dual Magnum and Outlook	Basagran	Ultra Blazer or Cobra
Time of Application	**PPI**	**PPI**	**PPI/PRE**	**PRE**	**PRE**	**POT**	**POT**
poinsettia, wild	P	E	G	G	P	P	G
purslane, common	G	G	-	G	-	G	G
pusley, Florida	E	G	G	G	G	P	P
radish, wild	P	E	-	-	-	F	G
ragweed, common	P	P	G–E	G	P–F	F	G
redweed	P	G	G	G	P	G	P
sandbur, field	E	P	P	P	G	P	P
senna, coffee	P	P–F	P	F	P	F	P
sesbania, hemp	P	P	P	G	P	P	E
sicklepod	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
sida, arrowleaf	P	F–G	G	-	F	F–G	P–F
sida, prickly	P	G	G	G–E	F	F–G	P–F
signalgrass, broadleaf	G–E	P	P	P	G	P	P
smartweed, Pennsylvania	P–F	G	G	-	-	G	G
spurge, spotted	P	G	G	G	F	P	F
starbur, bristly	P	F	E	F–G	F	G	F
tropical spiderwort	P	P	F–G	F	G–E[2]	F	F

[1]Estimated effectiveness based on rates recommended in this report. Effectiveness may vary depending on factors such as herbicide rate, size of weeds, time of application, soil type, and weather conditions.
Weed Control Symbols: E = 90%–100% control; G = 80%–90% control; F = 60%–80% control; P = less than 60% control; - = insufficient observations.
Time of Application Symbols: PPI = preplant incorporated; AC = cracking stage; EP = early postemergence; POT = postemergence over the top; PRE = preemergence.
Herbicide recommendations in this report are contingent upon their registration by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. If a registration is canceled, the herbicide would no longer be recommended.
[2]Dual Magnum is significantly better on tropical spiderwort than Outlook.

Table 3. Estimated effectiveness of recommended herbicides on common weeds in Florida peanuts (cont.).[1]

Weed Name	Paraquat	2,4-DB	Cadre	Classic	Poast	Select	Storm
Time of Application	**POT**	**POT**	**POT**	**POT**	**POT**	**POT**	**POT**
amaranth, Palmer	G	F	E	-	P	P	F
anoda, spurred	P	P	E	-	P	P	P
balloonvine	-	P	P	-	P	P	F
barnyardgrass	E	P	-	P	G	E	P
bermudagrass	P	P	P	P	P	E	P
burgherkin	F	F	G–E	P	P	P	F
carpetweed	F–G	F	G	G	P	P	F
citronmelon	F	F	G–E	F	P	P	F
cocklebur, common	E	E	E	G	P	P	G
cowpea	G	P	P–F	F	P	P	P
crabgrass	G	P	F	P	G	E	P
crotalaria, showy	E	P	-	-	P	P	F
croton, tropic	P–F	P	P–F	P–F	P	P	F
crowfootgrass	E	P	G	P	P	E	P
dayflower, spreading	P	P	P	P	P	P	F
eclipta	P	P	P	P	P	P	F
Florida beggarweed	E	P	F	G	P	P	P
goosegrass	E	P	P	P	E	E	P
groundcherry, cutleaf	F	F	F	-	P	P	F
horsenettle	P	P	F	P	P	P	P
indigo, hairy	F	P	F	F–G	P	P	P
johnsongrass (rhizome)	F	P	F–G	P	G–E	E	P
johnsongrass (seedling)	E	P	F	P	E	E	P
lambsquarters, common	F	P	P	P	P	P	P
morningglory, bigroot	P	P	F	P–F	P	P	G
morningglory, cypressvine	G	G	G	F–G	P	P	F
morningglory, entireleaf	G	G	G	F–G	P	P	F
morningglory, ivyleaf	G	G	G	F–G	P	P	F
morningglory, palmleaf	G	G	G	F–G	P	P	F
morningglory, pitted	G	F	G	F–G	P	P	F
morningglory, purple	F	G	G	P	P	P	F
morningglory, red	G	G	G	F–G	P	P	F
morningglory, smallflower	P	G	G	F–G	P	P	F
morningglory, tall	F	G	G	F–G	P	P	F
nightshade, eastern black	F	F	-	F–G	P	P	P
nutsedge, purple	F	P	G–E	P	P	P	P
nutsedge, yellow	F	P	G–E	F	P	P	P
panicum, fall	E	P	F	P	E	E	P
panicum, Texas	E	P	F	P	G	E	P
passionflower, maypop	P	P	P–F	P	P	P	P
pigweed, redroot	G	F	E	F	P	P	F
pigweed, smooth	G	F	E	F	P	P	F
poinsettia, wild	F	P	E	P–F	P	P	F
purslane, common	G	G	P	P	P	P	P

Weed Name	Paraquat	2,4-DB	Cadre	Classic	Poast	Select	Storm
Time of Application	**POT**	**POT**	**POT**	**POT**	**POT**	**POT**	**POT**
pusley, Florida	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
radish, wild	P	P	E	P	P	P	F
ragweed, common	F	P–F	P	P	P	P	P
redweed	F	P–F	G–E	P–F	P	P	F
sandbur, field	F	P	G	P	G	E	P
senna, coffee	F	F–G	G	F	P	P	P
sesbania, hemp	F	F	P	F	P	P	E
sicklepod	E	F–G	G	P–F	P	P	-
sida, arrowleaf	P	F	G	F	P	P	P
sida, prickly	P	P	G	F	P	P	P
signalgrass, broadleaf	E	P	-	P	G	E	P
smartweed, Pennsylvania	G	P	G	F	P	P	F
spurge, spotted	P	P	P–F	-	P	P	P
starbur, bristly	P–F	P	F	F	P	P	F
tropical spiderwort	E	P	F	-	P	P	P–F

[1]Estimated effectiveness based on rates recommended in this report. Effectiveness may vary depending on factors such as herbicide rate, size of weeds, time of application, soil type, and weather conditions.
Weed Control Symbols: E = 90%–100% control; G = 80%–90% control; F = 60%–80% control; P = less than 60% control; - = insufficient observations.
Time of Application Symbols: PPI = preplant incorporated; AC = cracking stage; EP = early postemergence; POT = postemergence over the top; PRE = preemergence.
Herbicide recommendations in this report are contingent upon their registration by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. If a registration is canceled, the herbicide would no longer be recommended.