

New Weed Science Research Projects

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UGA Agent Training
2022



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Project(s) Overview

- Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*)
- Pink Purslane (*Portulaca pilosa*)
- Peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*)
- Corn (*Zea mays*)
- Soybean (*Glycine max*)



Watermelon Production & Management



States That Produce The Most Watermelons

United States		3,400,450,000	
Rank	State	Pounds	% Of U.S.
1	Florida	1,016,400,000	29.89%
2	Georgia	693,000,000	20.38%
3	California	490,000,000	14.41%
4	Texas	366,000,000	10.76%
5	North Carolina	255,750,000	7.52%
6	Indiana	240,500,000	7.07%
7	Arizona	205,800,000	6.05%
8	South Carolina	133,000,000	3.91%

Source: NASS/USDA - 2021 (Rob Cook)

\$103,742,000 (NASS/USDA 2021)



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CUCURBITS

RECOMMENDED HERBICIDE USES IN SPECIFIC CUCURBIT CROPS		WATERMELON
HERBICIDE	APPLICATION METHOD*	
<i>carfentrazone</i> Aim EC	Pre-plant	X
<i>paraquat</i> (numerous)	Pre-plant	X
<i>pyraflufen</i> ET	Pre-plant	X
<i>glyphosate</i> Roundup, others	Pre-plant	X
<i>fomesafen</i> Reflex	Pre-plant or PRE	X
<i>bensulide</i> Prefar	PPI or PRE	X
<i>clomazone</i> Command 3 ME	Pre-plant or PRE	X
<i>halosulfuron</i> Sandea	Pre-plant or PRE	X
<i>terbacil</i> Sinbar	Pre-plant or PRE	X

VEGETABLES

(UGA Pest Management Handbook – Veggies, 2021)

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VEGETABLES

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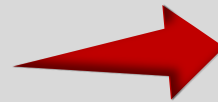
Impact of Residuals on Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*)

CUCURBITS

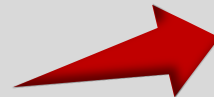
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VEGETABLES

10 mos.



24 mos.



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Sorghum Production Systems

- **Sorghum production in GA:**
GA - 41,000 acres
Farm gate value \$16 million (UGA Farmgate Report 2019)
- **Objective:**
Simulating sorghum planting behind watermelon production

Sorghum tolerance following fomesafen & terbacil applications 100 DAA



Sorghum: Preliminary Results

2019

- PRE applications of Terbacil & Fomesafen:

- Did not reduce **plant stand**, and **biomass** (14 DAA)
- Did not reduce **plant stand**, and **height** (21 DAA)

- Yield:

- **Range:** 58 – 77 bu ac⁻¹ or 3,657 – 4,781 lbs ac⁻¹
- Trt differences ($P = 0.03$) but none from NTC

2020 – 2022

- PRE applications of Terbacil & Fomesafen:

- Did not reduce **plant stand**, and **biomass** (14 DAA)
- Did not reduce **plant stand**, and **height** (21 DAA)
- Necrosis was observed 139 DAA – transient by Sep.

- Yield:

- **Range:** 41 – 53 bu ac⁻¹ or 2,519 – 3,254 lbs ac⁻¹
- No Trt differences ($P > 0.1$)

Controlling Pink Purslane (*Portulaca pilosa*)

- **Increased frequency**
 - Disturbed gravelly and sandy field edges
- **Occurrence:**
 - Southwest
 - Southeast (Railroad)
- **Summer annual / weak-perennial**
 - 212,000 – 292,000 seeds plant⁻¹
 - Germination ~ 10 days
 - 6 – 8 weeks – flowering / mature capsules
 - Non-dormant seed
- **Management difficulties:**
 - Succulent vegetative structures
 - Densely populated hairs
 - Continuous seed production



Controlling Pink Purslane (*Portulaca pilosa*)

- Limited research for desired control in southeastern U.S.
- Objective:
 - Investigating herbicidal options for controlling pink purslane in the coastal plain region of Georgia



Controlling Pink Purslane (*Portulaca pilosa*)

Greenhouse POST Treatments

- NTC
- Roundup PowerMaxx3: 22.0 oz ac⁻¹
- Gramoxone: 32.0 oz ac⁻¹
- Liberty: 32.0 oz ac⁻¹
- Engenia: 12.8 oz ac⁻¹
- Enlist One: 32.0 oz ac⁻¹
- Diuron: 24.0 oz ac⁻¹
- Aatrex: 48.0 oz ac⁻¹
- Ultra Blazer: 24.0 oz ac⁻¹
- Storm: 24.0 oz ac⁻¹
- 2,4-DB: 16.0 oz ac⁻¹
- Strongarm: 0.30 oz ac⁻¹
- Cobra: 12.5 oz ac⁻¹
- Impact: 1.25 oz ac⁻¹
- Callisto: 3.0 oz ac⁻¹
- Laudis: 3.0 oz ac⁻¹
- Shieldex: 1.0 oz ac⁻¹
- Gramoxone 12.0 + Storm
16.0 oz ac⁻¹
- Reflex: 24.0 oz ac⁻¹
- AIM: 1.0 oz ac⁻¹
- Cadre: 4.0 oz ac⁻¹

^a Treatments followed by letter indicate efficacious herbicides selected from greenhouse experiment for in-field research.



Controlling Pink Purslane (*Portulaca pilosa*)



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Investigating New Peanut Cultivar Responses to Postemergence Applications of Chlorimuron



- Rescue herbicide
- Chlorimuron ↑ TSWV
- Disease management
- Cultivar resistance
- Lack of understanding on new cultivars



Objective:

- Evaluate impact of chlorimuron on the incidence of TSWV and yield on AUNPL-17, FLORUN 331, GA-12Y, GA-16HO, GA-18RU, GA-20VHO, & TIFNV HIGH O/L

Response to Chlorimuron

- **TSWV:**
- No interaction between variety & herbicide ($P = 0.38$)
- Avg. over variety, classic timing @ 90 DAP ↑ TSWV ($P < 0.1$)
- Avg. over herbicide, some variety differences:⁺
 - FLORUN 331 – 29.7%_a
 - GA-18RU – 19.6%_b
 - TIFNV HIGH O/L – 18.8%_b
 - GA-20VHO – 10.4%_c
 - AUNPL-17 – 8.6%_c
- **Yield:**
- No interaction between variety & herbicide ($P = 0.30$)
- Avg. over variety, no yield difference at any timing ($P = 0.12$)
- No yield difference regardless of TSWV ($P > 0.1$)

AUNPL-17

TIFNV
HIGH O/L

GA-20VHO

FLORUN 331

⁺ Varieties with different letter indicated statistical difference at ($P = 0.05$).

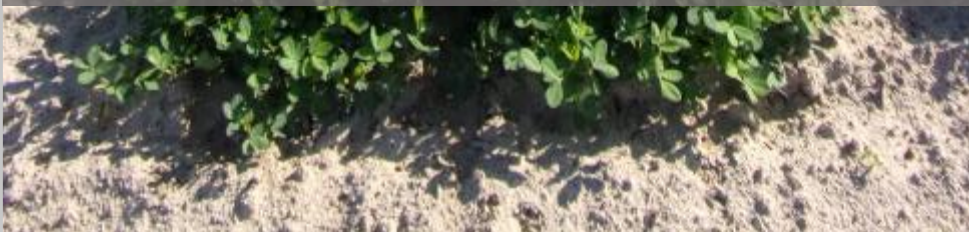


Response to Chlorimuron



GA-12Y

- **Plant height:**
No trt. Influence ($P = 0.43$)
- **TSWV:**
No trt. Influence ($P = 0.16$)
- **Yield:**
Trt differences ($P = 0.05$)
 $77_a = 6772 \text{ lb ac}^{-1}$
 $0_{ab} = 6573 \text{ lb ac}^{-1}$
 $65_{ab} = 6432 \text{ lb ac}^{-1}$
 $90_b = 5943 \text{ lb ac}^{-1}$



GA-16HO

- **Plant height:**
65 & 77 DAP ($P = 0.01$)
- **TSWV:**
No trt. influence ($P = 0.13$)
- **Yield:**
No yield difference ($P = 0.30$)
4833 – 5835 lbs ac^{-1}

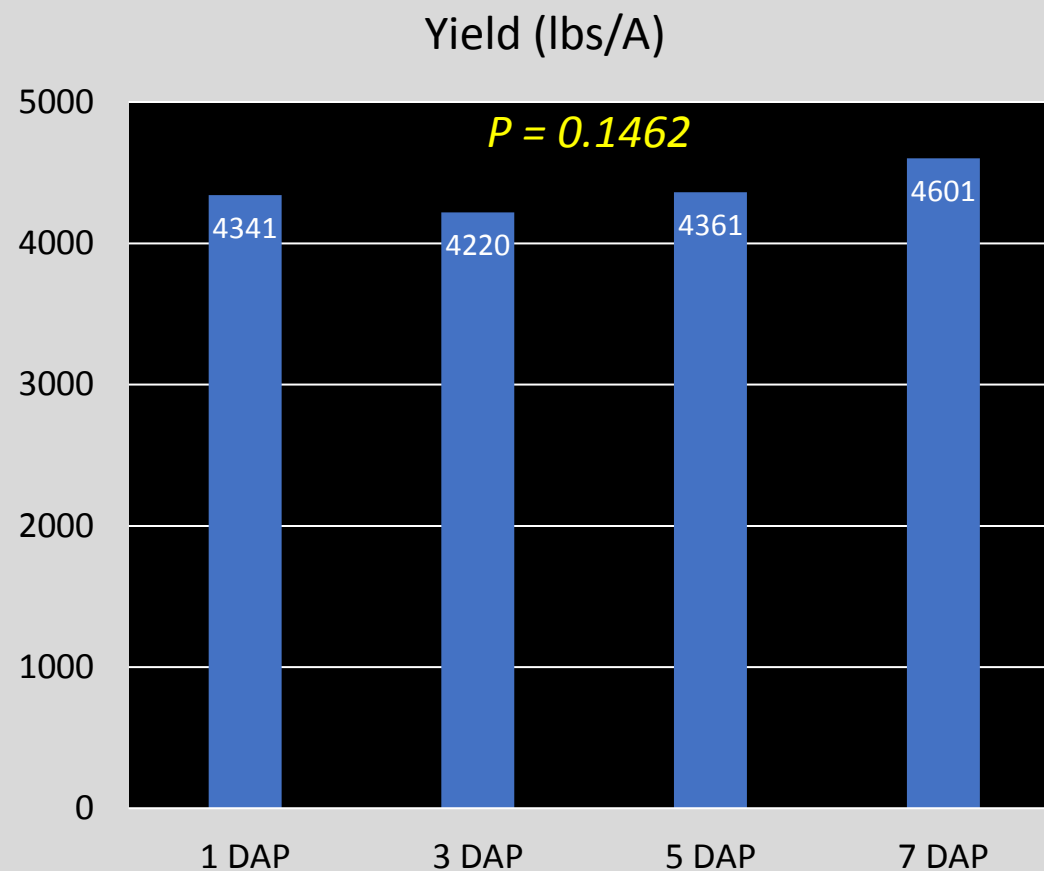
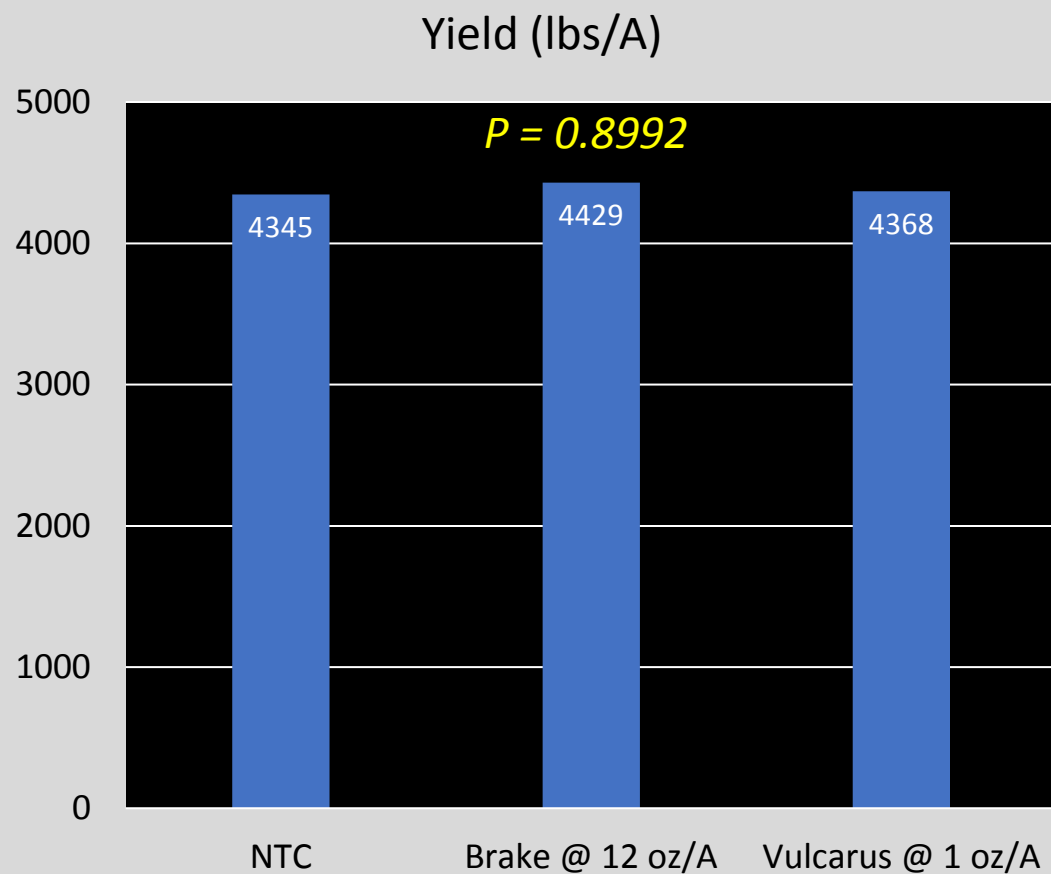


Peanut Response to Delayed Timing Applications of Fluridone and Trifludimoxazin

- Limited herbicide options
- Herbicide resistance 
- Newly developed herbicides
- Repurpose herbicides
- **Objective:**
 - Test peanut response to delayed timing applications of fluridone & Trifludimoxazin
 - Application timing: 1,3,5, & 7 DAP



Peanut (GA-06G) Yield Response to Brake and Vulcarus Applied 1,3,5,7 DAP





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Thank you.
Questions?



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