2025 Peanut Weed Control Update

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UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
College of Agricultural & Environmental Sciences

2024 Problems

2,4-D LV4 @ 16 oz/A Applied at 45 DAP

Cadre
2,4-DB
Class Act NG

Cadre
2,4-D LV4
Class Act NG

13% yield loss??

2,4-D (*not 2,4-DB*) on Peanut

UGA extension

Peanut Yield Response to 2,4-D in Georgia

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Graduate Research Assistants

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Professor and Extension Weed Specialist
Department of Crop & Soil Sciences

The herbicide 2,4-D has been used to control broadleaf weeds in numerous grass crops, including field corn, grain sorghum, rice, cereal grains, pastures and turf, for more than 65 years. The evolution and spread of glyphosate-resistant weeds has led to the development of 2,4-D-resistant crops, including soybean and cotton. Despite advancements in both formulation and spray nozzle technologies, planting 2,4-D-resistant crops in close proximity to peanut increases the risk of 2,4-D injury through off-target movement (drift, volatilization) and/or sprayer contamination. Therefore, the objective of this publication is to provide growers, county agents, crop consultants, etc. with information regarding peanut yield response to 2,4-D injury.

2,4-D/Peanut Symptomology

When evaluating peanut fields for suspected off-target movement or sprayer contamination of 2,4-D, it is important to eliminate other potential causes such as drought, nutrient deficiencies or certain plant diseases/viruses. In some instances, these problems might mimic the symptoms caused by 2,4-D or other growth regulator herbicides. Typical peanut injury symptoms caused by 2,4-D include plant stunting, stem twisting (epinasty) and occasional leaf burn. Examples of 2,4-D amine injury to peanut are presented in Figures 1 and 2. It is important to note that peanut growers are very familiar and comfortable with injury caused by postemergence applications of 2,4-DB (Figure 3). However, peanut plants are more sensitive to 2,4-D than to 2,4-DB.

Figures 1 and 2. Peanut injury caused by 2,4-D amine.

Figure 3. Typical peanut injury caused by 2,4-DB.

2,4-D/Peanut Yield Loss

Field trials were conducted in Georgia during 2011 and 2012 to determine peanut yield response to various rates of 2,4-D amine. Results are presented in Tables 1-3. When applied at 30 days after planting (DAP), only 16 or 32 oz/A of 2,4-D resulted in average yield losses in excess of 10%. Generally, average peanut yield losses were greatest when 2,4-D was applied 60 DAP. At that time, peanut plants were in the R3 to R4 stages of growth (beginning pod to full pod). Previous research has shown that yield losses in soybean (non-resistant) have been greater when 2,4-D was applied during reproductive stages of growth (Slife, 1956; Wax et al., 1969). Surprisingly, average peanut yield losses from 2,4-D applied at 90 DAP were <10%.

Table 1. Peanut (GA-06G) yield response to 2,4-D amine applied at 30 days after planting in Georgia.

Rate (oz/A)[a]	Peanut Yield Loss (%)[b]		
	Low	High	Average
2	0	17	5
4	0	19	7
8	0	29	7
16	0	28	11
32	8	59	33

[a]3.8 lb ai/gal
[b]compared to non-treated control

Table 2. Peanut (GA-06G) yield response to 2,4-D amine applied at 60 days after planting in Georgia.

Rate (oz/A)[a]	Peanut Yield Loss (%)[b]		
	Low	High	Average
2	0	38	11
4	0	28	7
8	0	45	16
16	0	37	15
32	0	63	35

[a]3.8 lb ai/gal
[b]compared to non-treated control

Table 3. Peanut (GA-06G) yield response to 2,4-D amine applied at 90 days after planting in Georgia.

Rate (oz/A)[a]	Peanut Yield Loss (%)[b]		
	Low	High	Average
2	0	46	5
4	0	38	7
8	0	40	6
16	0	43	9
32	0	43	9

[a]3.8 lb ai/gal
[b]compared to non-treated control

Summary

Peanut yield response to 2,4-D is dependent upon rate and time of application. It is important that peanut growers are aware of the off-target movement and sprayer contamination risks associated with 2,4-D, especially when peanut plants are in the R3 to R4 (beginning pod to full pod) stages of growth. To avoid potential problems, growers should properly label all 2,4-D containers, thoroughly clean sprayers after 2,4-D applications and follow labeled drift management recommendations.

References

Slife, F. W. 1956. The effect of 2,4-D and several other herbicides on weeds and soybeans when applied as post-emergence sprays. *Weeds* 4:61-68.

Wax, L. M., L. A. Knuth, and F. W. Slife. 1969. Response of soybeans to 2,4-D, dicamba, and picloram. *Weed Science* 17:388-393.

Circular 1036 **January 2014**

Gramoxone 3SL @ ~8-16 oz/A (70-80 DAP)

No Negative Yield Effects

Atrazine 4L @ 12 oz/A ~90 DAP

~ 4500 NTC
~2500 treated
44% yield loss

Roundup Drift on Peanut From Drone (3 qt/A + COC @ 3 GPA)

Roundup/Peanut

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences
College of Family and Consumer Sciences

Peanut Response to Glyphosate

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Professor and Extension Weed Specialist, Department of Crop & Soil Sciences

Timothy L. Grey
Associate Professor and Research Weed Scientist, Department of Crop & Soil Sciences

Introduction

Since the introduction of glyphosate-resistant crops in 1996, glyphosate has become one of the most widely used herbicides in Georgia. Glyphosate is currently sold under many trade names, including Buccaneer®, Clearout®, Credit®, Durango™ , Glyfos®, GlyStar® Plus, Honcho®, Mirage®, Rattler®, Roundup PowerMax® and Touchdown Total®. In the late 1980s, glyphosate (Quotamaker™) was registered for use in peanut as a growth regulator/yield enhancer. However, Quotamaker™ did not become popular at the farm level and this particular registration for glyphosate was discontinued.

Today, because of the abundance of glyphosate that is applied to adjacent crops and that accumulates around pesticide mixing locations, it has become common for peanut fields to be unintentionally treated with this herbicide. This usually occurs in the form of spray drift or sprayer contamination (Figure 1).

Figure 1. A Georgia peanut field unintentionally treated with glyphosate. (Photo: Ray Hicks, Screven County Extension Coordinator, 2007)

This publication provides county agents, peanut growers, crop consultants and agri-business personnel with information that can assist them in making appropriate management decisions after a suspected glyphosate drift or sprayer contamination problem has occurred.

Glyphosate/Peanut Symptomology

When evaluating peanut fields for potential glyphosate drift/sprayer contamination problems, it is important to rule out other potential causes. Nutrient deficiencies and certain plant diseases can cause symptoms that often mimic herbicide injury. Examples of glyphosate injury symptoms on peanut plants are presented in the following pictures.

Glyphosate/Peanut Yield Effects

Estimated peanut yield losses caused by glyphosate applications (based upon recent field trials conducted at North Carolina State University and the University of Georgia) are presented in Tables 1 and 2. From these data, it is apparent that smaller, immature peanut plants may be more sensitive to lower glyphosate use rates than older plants.

Table 1. Estimated average peanut yield loss caused by glyphosate applied at 28 days after planting.[a]

Glyphosate Rate (oz/A) (4.0 lb ai/gal)	Glyphosate Rate (oz/A) (5.5 lb ai/gal)	Peanut Yield Loss (%)
2.8	2.0	10
5.5	4.0	15
8.3	6.0	21
11.0	8.0	26
16.5	12.0	38
22.0	16.0	49
24.0	17.5	53
32.0	23.2	69

[a]Adapted from Lassiter et al., 2007.

Table 2. Estimated average peanut yield loss caused by glyphosate applied 75-105 days after planting.[a]

Glyphosate Rate (oz/A) (4.0 lb ai/gal)	Glyphosate Rate (oz/A) (5.5 lb ai/gal)	Peanut Yield Loss (%)
2.8	2.0	0
5.5	4.0	5
8.3	6.0	12
11.0	8.0	24
16.5	12.0	36
22.0	16.0	48
24.0	17.5	53
32.0	23.2	70

[a]Adapted from Grey and Prostko, 2010.

Summary

Depending upon the rate and time of application, peanut plants can be very sensitive to glyphosate. Consequently, it is extremely important for growers to utilize drift reduction strategies when applying glyphosate near peanut fields. It is also critical that glyphosate containers be properly labeled and stored in order to minimize potential mixing errors that could result in undesirable sprayer contamination.

References

Grey, T.L. and E.P. Prostko. 2010. Physiological effects of late season glyphosate applications on peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*) seed development and germination. *Peanut Science* 37:124-128.

Lassiter, B.R., I.C. Burke, W.E. Thomas, W.A. Pline-Srnic, D.L. Jordan, J.W. Wilcut, and G.G. Wilkerson. 2007. Yield and physiological response of peanut to glyphosate drift. *Weed Technology* 21:954-960.

Learning for Life

Circular 1007 **September 2011**

GA-12Y
60 DAP

Gunslinger AMP (aminopyralid + 2,4-D) Sprayer Contamination (24 oz/A applied to pasture then rinsed out)

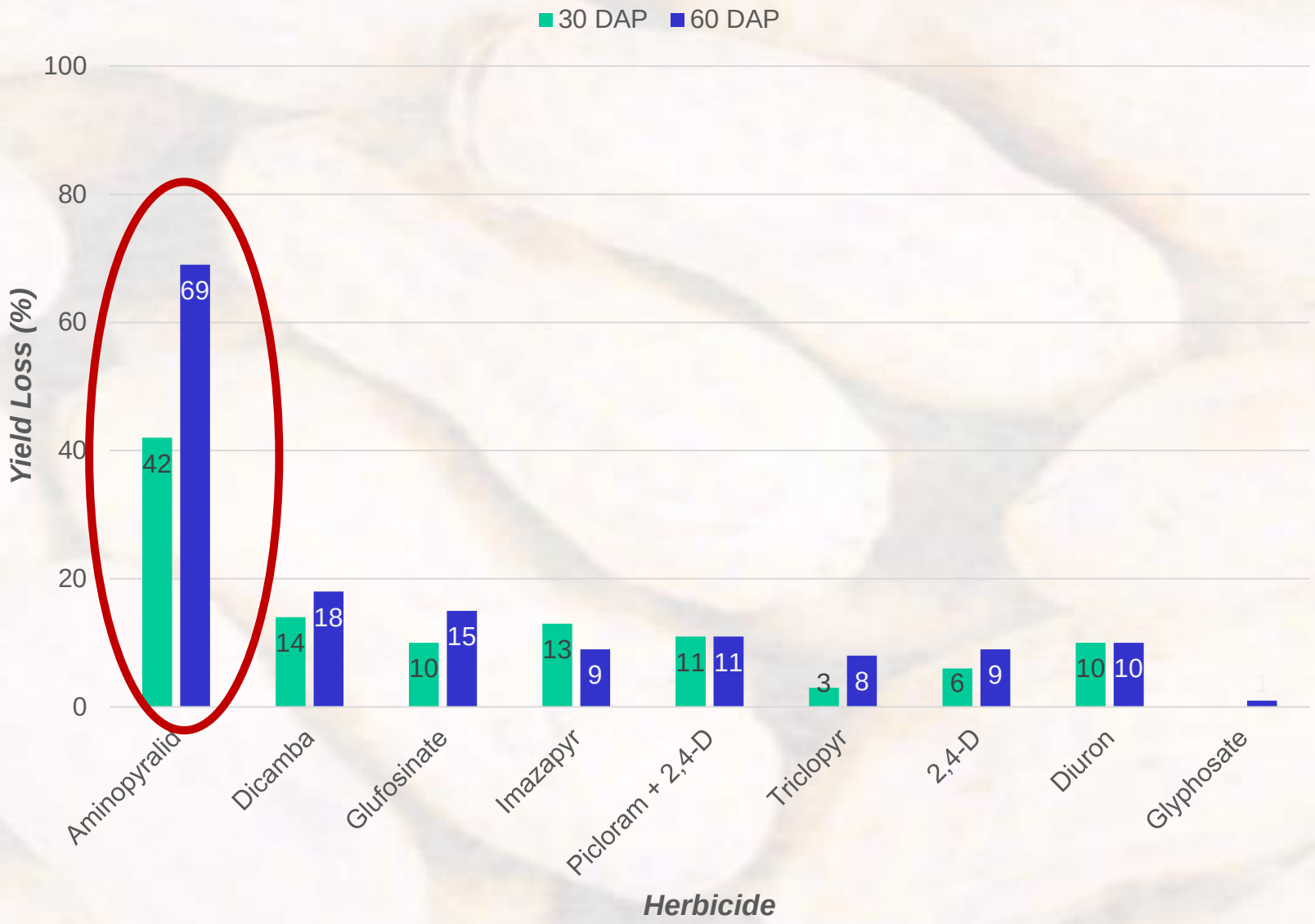
July 22, 2024
21 DAT

GA-12Y
60 DAP

Gunslinger AMP (aminopyralid + 2,4-D) Sprayer Contamination (24 oz/A applied to pasture then rinsed out)

August 20, 2024
50 DAT

Numerical Peanut Yield Loss (%) from **"Non-Peanut"** Herbicides Applied at 1/10X Rates at Different Times in Georgia



Gunslinger AMP Sprayer Cleanout

Sprayer Clean-Out Instructions

It is recommended to use separate spray equipment on highly sensitive crops such as tobacco, soybeans, potatoes, peanuts and tomatoes.

Do not use spray equipment used to apply GUNSLINGER AMP PASTURE HERBICIDE for other applications to land planted to, or to be planted to, crops or desirable sensitive plants, unless it has been determined that all residues of this herbicide have been removed by thorough cleaning of equipment.

Equipment used to apply GUNSLINGER AMP PASTURE HERBICIDE should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals as follows:

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use. Dispose of rinse water away from water supplies.
2. Rinse a second time, adding 1 quart of household ammonia or tank cleaning agent for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 minutes). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Spray nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately.

Cadre “Yellow Flash” – 3 DAT

June 25, 2010
GA-06G

Yellow Nutsedge Control with Cadre @ 4 oz/A + Agridex @ 1% v/v - 2019

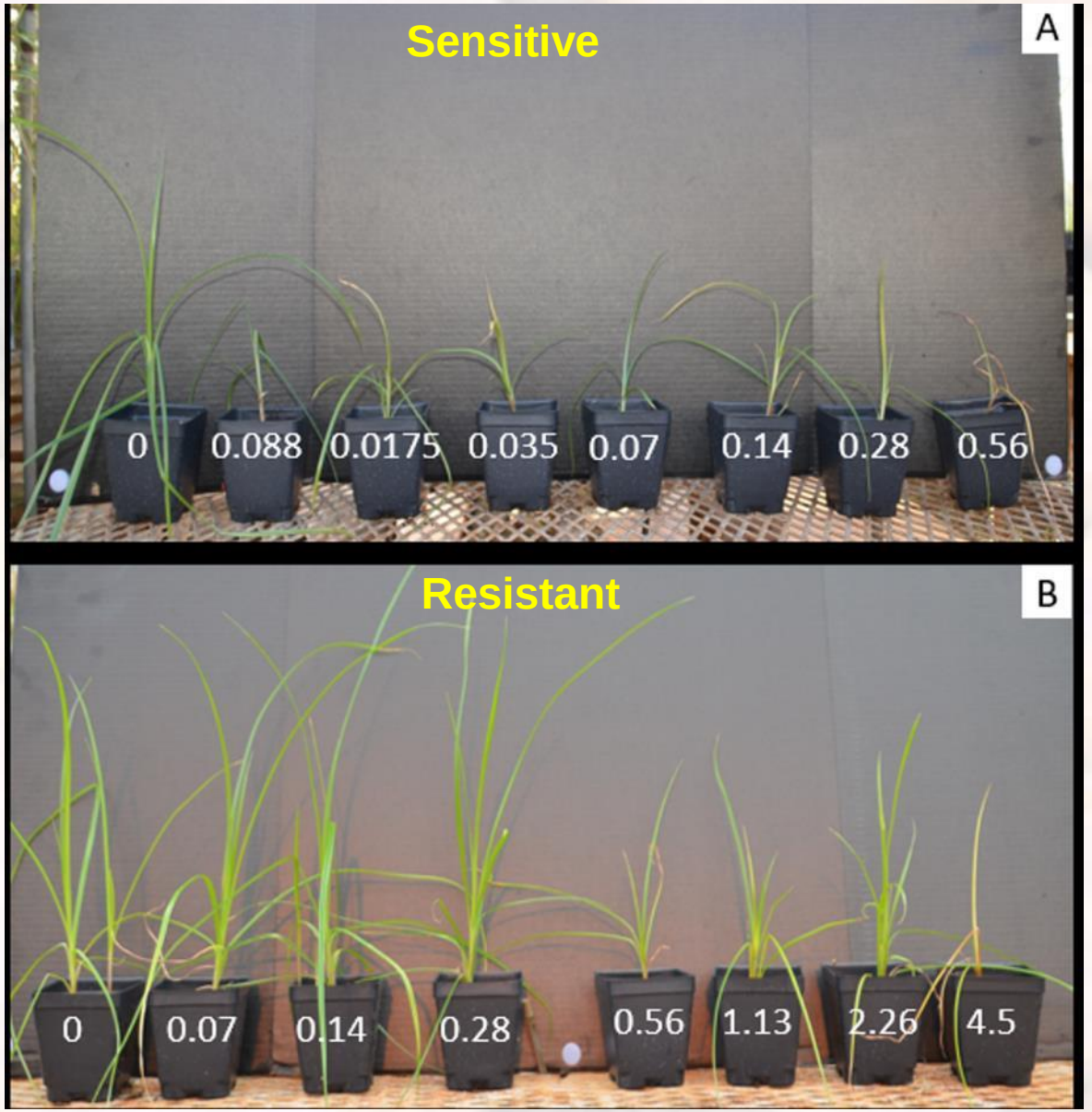
PE-17-19
Applied May 22
6-12” at application

Cadre Not Working on Yellow Nutsedge Anymore?

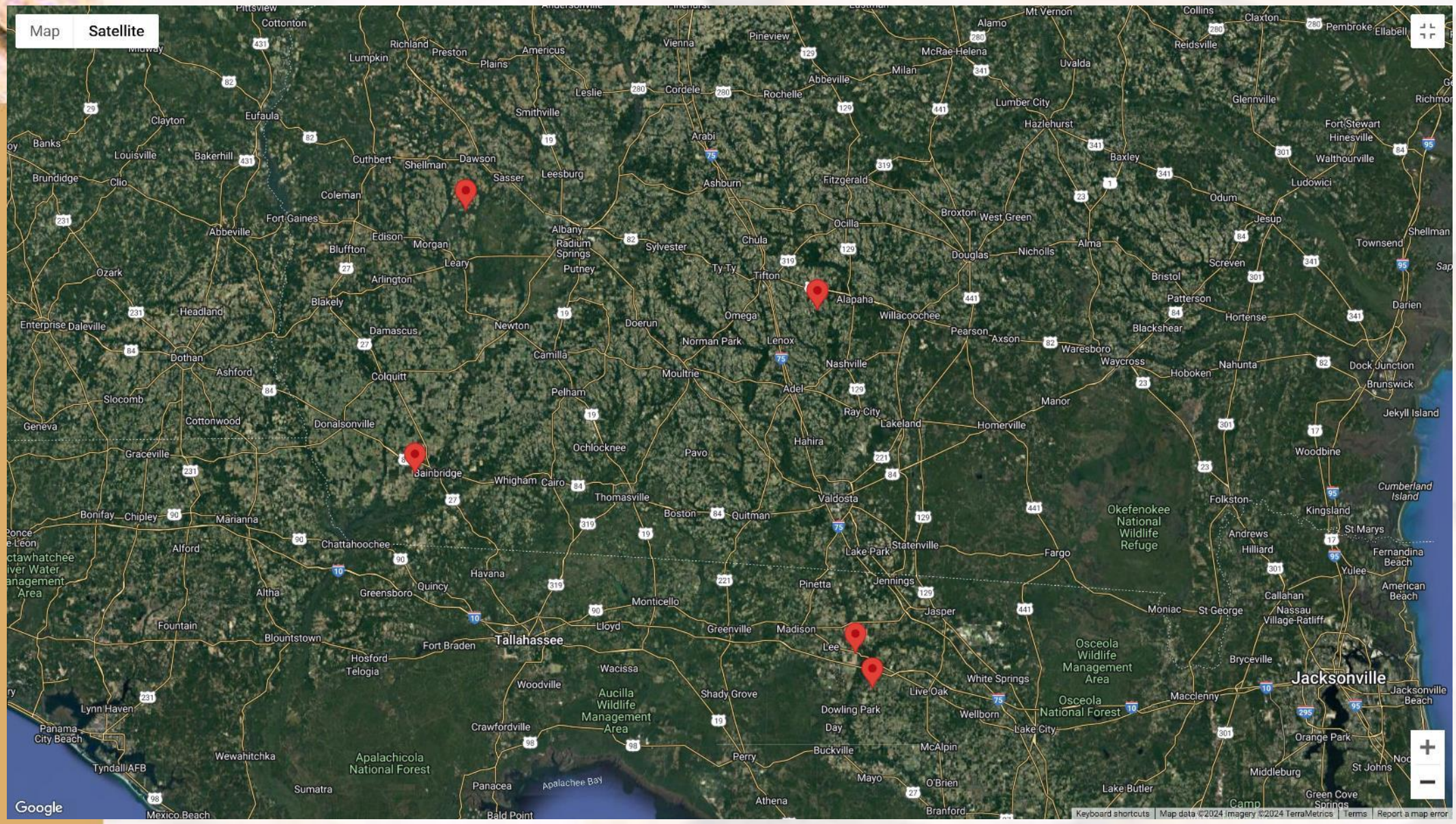
PE-16-23
August 29
120 DAP

Cadre 2AS @ 4 oz/A
(0.07 kg ai/ha)

Cadre (imazapic) Resistant Yellow Nutsedge – 28 DAT



Yellow Nutsedge/Cadre Samples-2024



Yellow Nutsedge Control with Broadloom (bentazon) - 2019

NTC

Broadloom 4SL @ 32 oz/A
Agridex @ 1% v/v
2 POST applications 10 days apart

NC-04-19
August 7
13 days after POST2

Yellow Nutsedge Control with Split Shot of Basagran (32 oz/A) + Crop Oil (1% v/v) – Field was previously treated with Cadre @ ~40 DAP.

(Basagran + COC was applied August 30 then September 10)

08/27/24 - Before

09/17/24 - After

Berrien Co. (2024)

Dicamba Preplant? NO, NO, NO!!!!

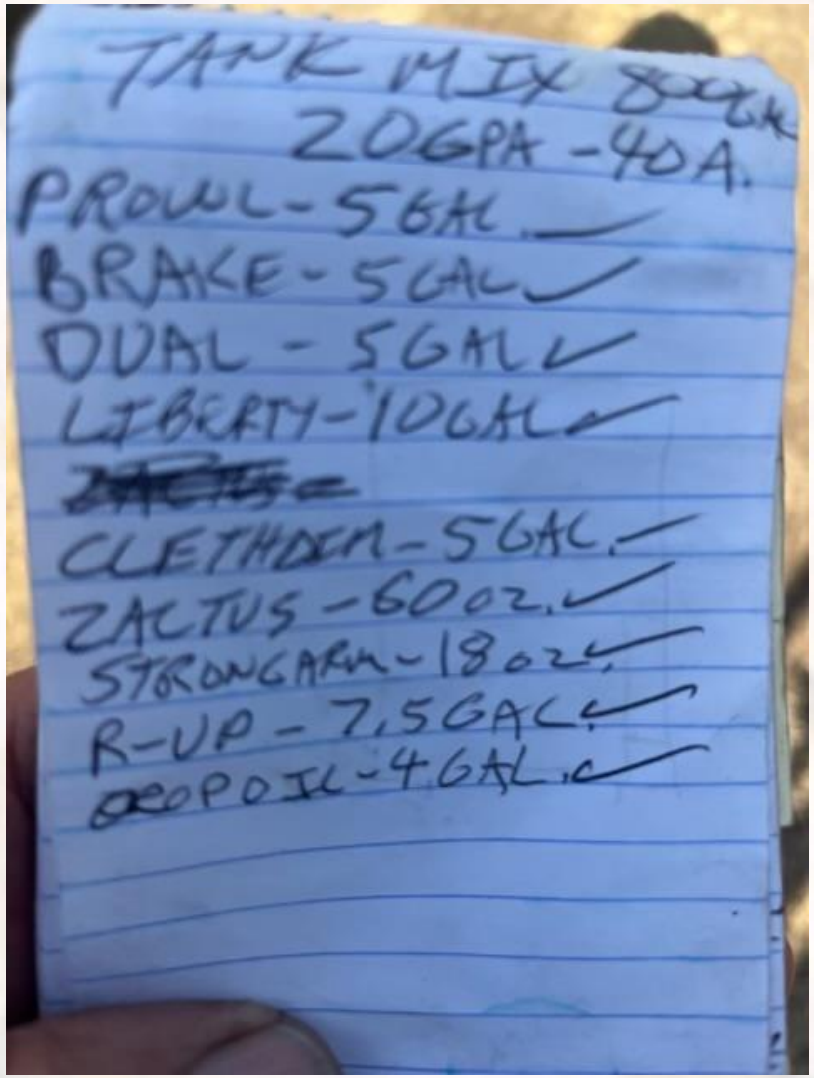
C. Jones
Birdsong Peanuts
June 2024

Dicamba Preplant in Peanut

(Not Labeled, need at least 28 D + 1” rainfall/irrigation)

W. Briggs
06/14/24

Do What?

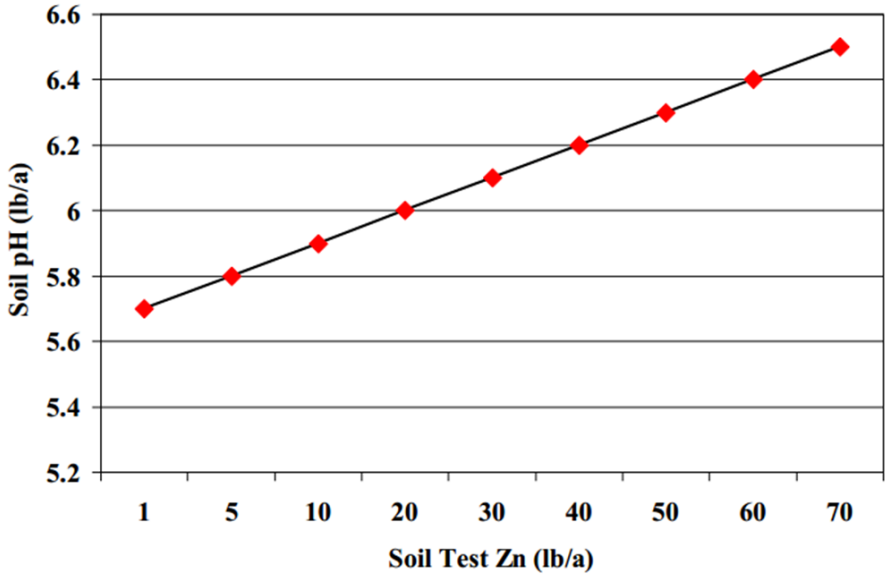


- Prowl @ 16 oz/A ($5.88)
- Brake @ 16 oz/A ($23.23)
- Dual @ 16 oz/A ($8.88)
- Liberty @ 32 oz/A ($6.00)
- Clethodim @ 16 oz/A ($6.88)
- Zaltus @ 1.5 oz/A ($3.47)
- Strongarm @ 0.45 oz/A ($20.18)
- Roundup @ 24 oz/A ($4.03)
- Crop Oil @ 12.8 oz/A ($2.00)
- ***Total Cost/A = ~$80.55***

C.A. Abbott
SePro
May 8, 2024
VA Grower

Peanut/pH/Zinc

Figure 2. Relationship between pH and zinc availability. Maintain soil pH levels above the line to help avoid zinc toxicity.
Source: Davis-Carter, J. et al. 1991 Peanut Research Extension report



Examples:
Waters: 1) Good: pH = 6.2, Zn = 8.4 lbs/A; Bad: pH = 5.4, Zn = 5.8 lbs/A
Riden: 1) Good: pH = 5.9, Zn = 9.9 lbs/A; Bad: pH = 5.0, Zn = 5.0 lbs/A

Berrien Co.
2024

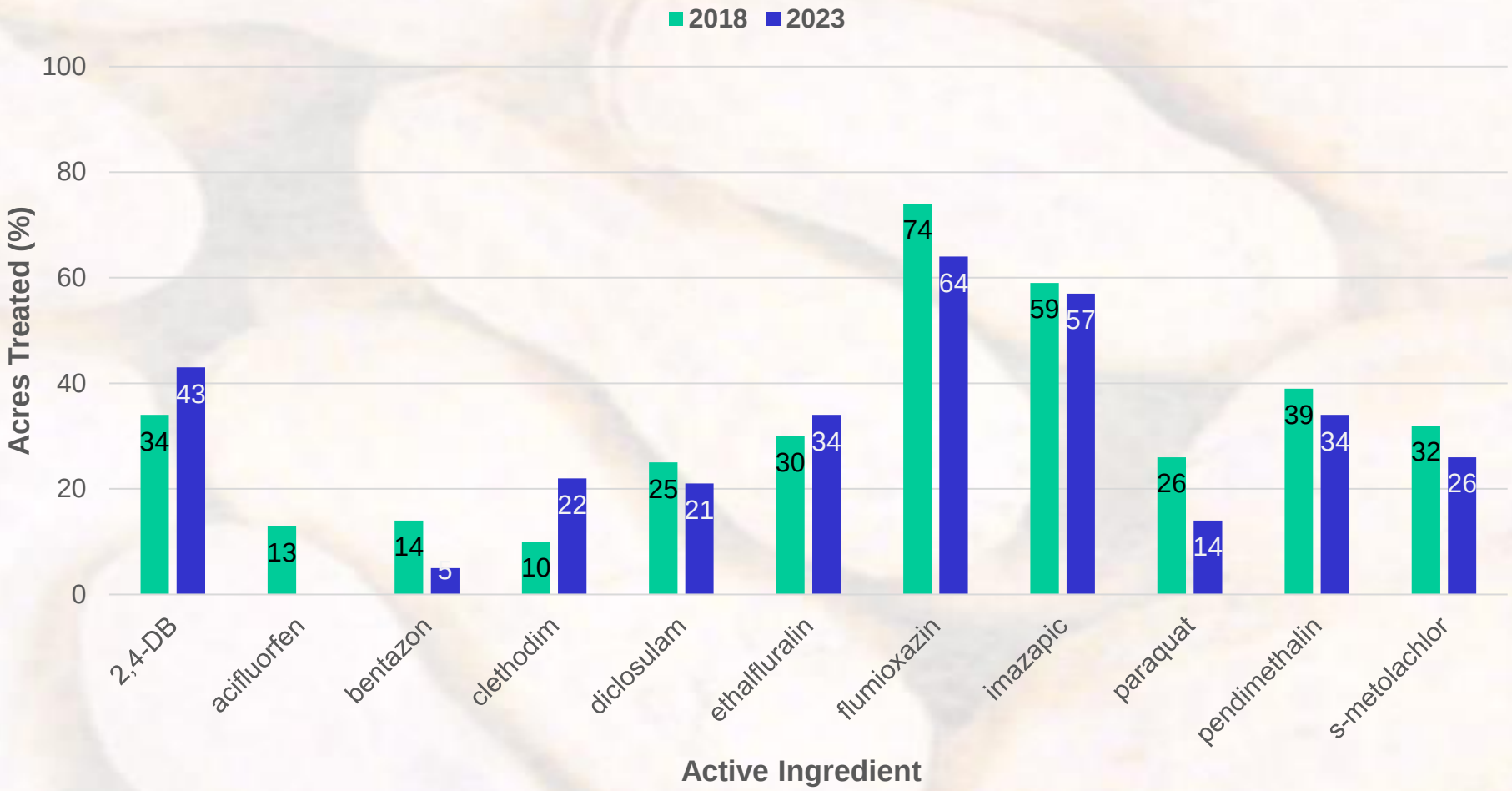
Peanut/pH/Zn

- Good: pH = 5.8; Zn = 3 lbs/A
- Bad: pH = 4.6; Zn = 108 lbs/A

Burke Co.
July 2024

Peanut Weed Control Programs

Herbicide Use in Georgia Peanuts (2018 and 2023)



Sources: USDA/NASS: 2018 Agrichemical Use Survey-Peanut, May 2019, No. 2019-2; 2023 Agrichemical Use Survey-Peanut, May 2024, No. 2024-3.

Peanut Weed Control - 2024

NTC

4646 lbs/A

Prowl H_20 3.8SC @ 32 oz/A
Valor EZ 4SC @ 3 oz/A
Strongarm 84WG @ 0.225 oz/A
PRE (1 DAP)
Cadre 2AS @ 4 oz/A
Butyrac 200 2SL @ 16 oz/A
Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A
POST (34 DAP)

4681 lbs/A

Sonalan 3EC @ 32 oz/A
Valor EZ 4SC @ 3 oz/A
Strongarm 84WG @ 0.225 oz/A
PRE (1 DAP)
Cadre 2AS @ 4 oz/A
Butyrac 200 2SL @ 16 oz/A
Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A
POST (34 DAP)

PE-07-24
July 22
83 DAP

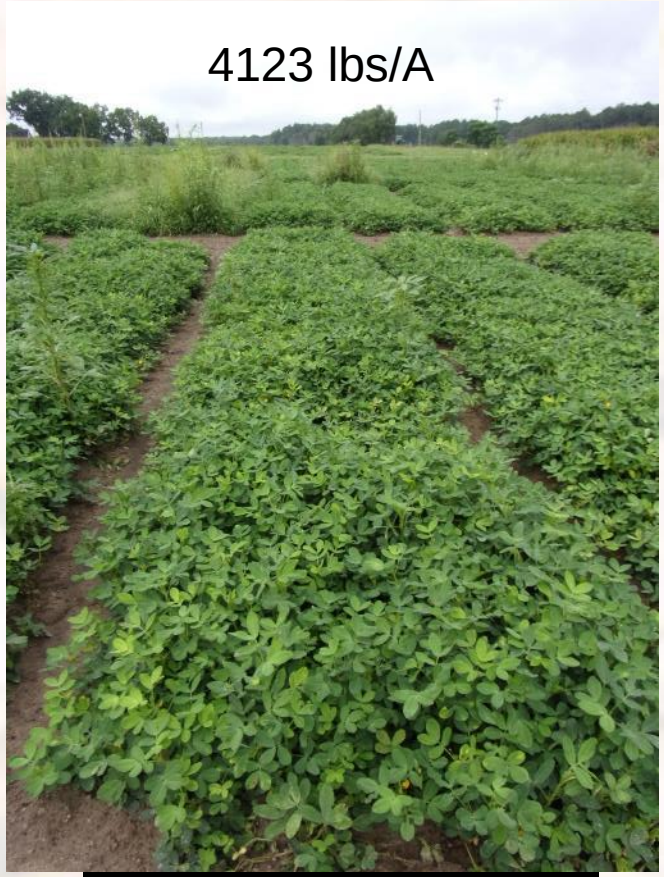
Peanut Weed Control - 2024

NTC

4024 lbs/A

Gramoxone 3SL @ 8 oz/A
Basagran 5L @ 6.4 oz/A
Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A
EPOST (12 DAP)
Cadre 2AS @ 4 oz/A
Butyrac 200 2SL @ 16 oz/A
Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A
POST (34 DAP)

4123 lbs/A



Gramoxone 3SL @ 8 oz/A
Bastante 4SL @ 8 oz/A
Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A
EPOST (12 DAP)
Actylis (imazapic) 2AS @ 4 oz/A
Actylis (2,4-DB) 2SL @ 16 oz/A
Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A
POST (34 DAP)

PE-18-24
July 22
82 DAP

WSSA Group 15 Herbicides?

WARRANT® HERBICIDE

Outlook® Herbicide

ANTHEM® FLEX HERBICIDE

Dual Magnum®

Group 15 Herbicide

Zidua® SC Herbicide

Storm vs. “Georgia” Storm - 2024

NTC

Gramoxone 3SL @ 8 oz/A
Storm 4SL @ 16 oz/A
Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A

Gramoxone 3SL @ 8 oz/A
Ultra Blazer 2LC @ 16 oz/A
Broadloom 4LC @ 8 oz/A
Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A

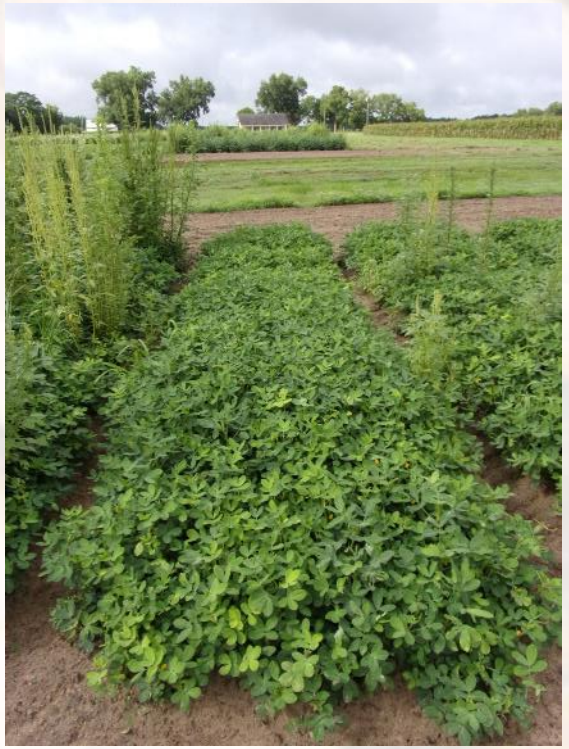
PE-10-24
June 3
21 DAT

Peanut Weed Control - 2024

Cadre/Ultra Blazer/Cobra/2,4-DB/Dual Magnum Tank-Mixes (15 GPA, AIXR11002 Tips)

NTC

Cadre 2AS @ 4 oz/A
Butyrac 200 2SL @ 16 oz/A
Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A



Cadre 2AS @ 4 oz/A
Cobra 2EC @ 12.5 oz/A
Butyrac 200 2SL @ 16 oz/A
Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A

Cadre 2AS @ 4 oz/A
Ultra Blazer 2SL @ 24 oz/A
Butyrac 200 2SL @ 16 oz/A
Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A

PE-20-24
July 22
61 DAT

Valor Injury - 2019

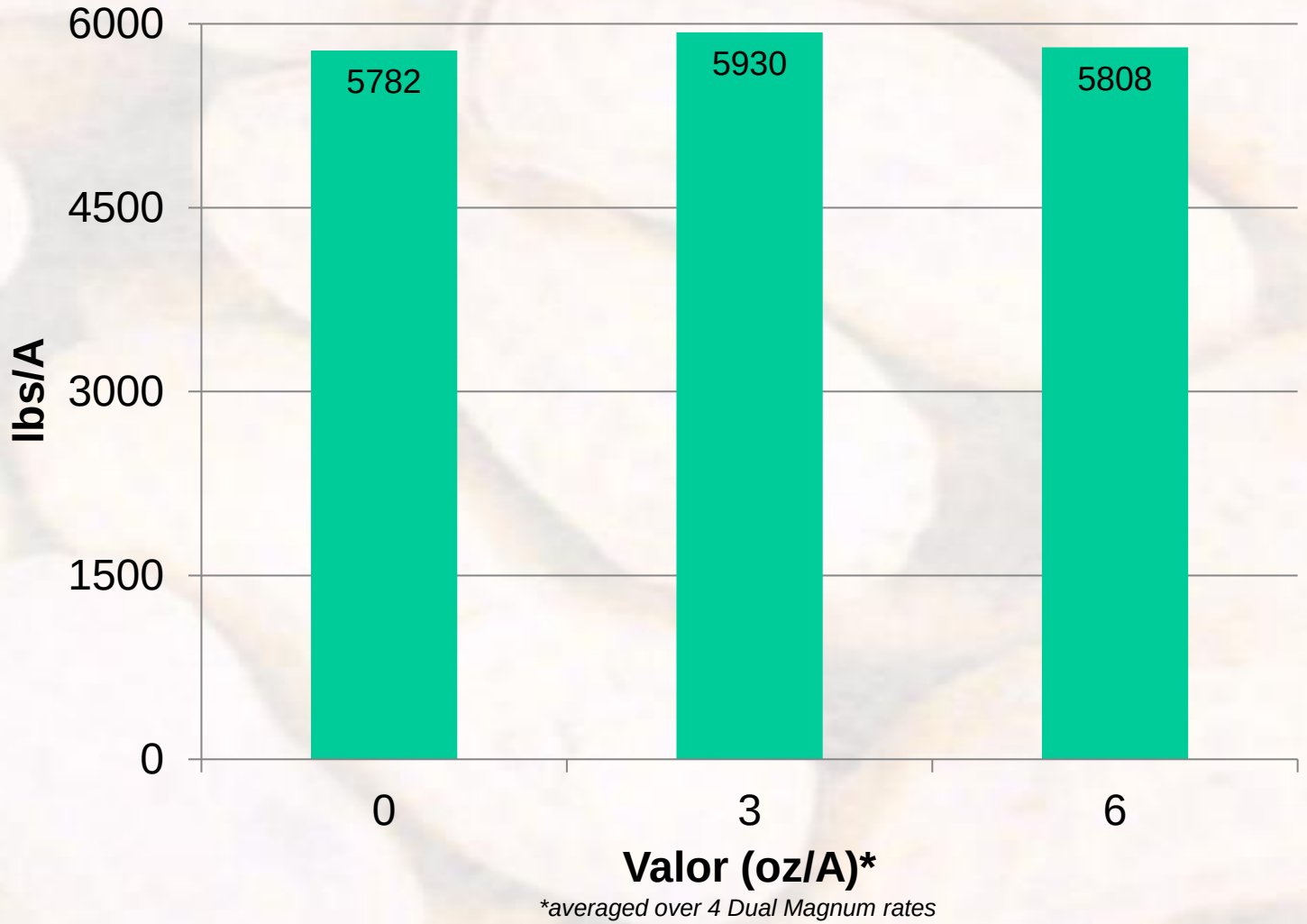
NTC

3 oz/A

6 oz/A

PE-07-19
May 14
13 DAP

Valor Effects on Peanut Yield
High Moisture Conditions - 2019



PE-07-19
- Weed-free
- 8.3” rainfall/irrigation first 30 DAP

P = 0.7798
CV = 10.6

Valor causes injury but what about weed control?

- Dryland
- Valor + Prowl
- Timely rain after application
- Old Age or “Natties”

D. Hall
June 4, 2024

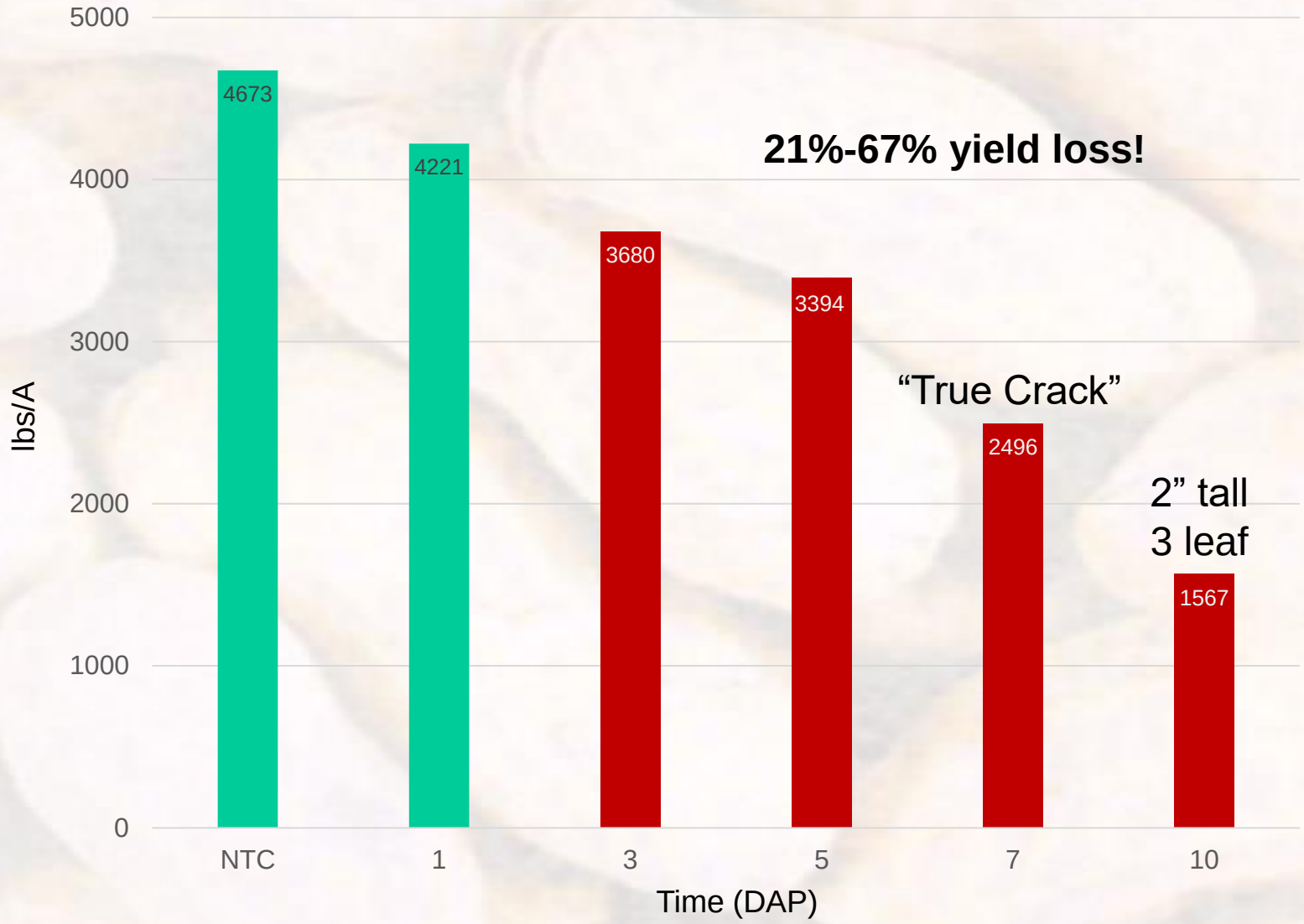
Peanut Yield as Influenced By Valor 50WG (3 oz/A) Timing

(Only Valor + Water was Applied at Listed Timings)

Prowl PPI @ 2.4 ptA

Irrigation:
1 DAP = 0.50" irrigation
8 DAP = 0.65" irrigation
13 DAP = 0.50" irrigation

Historic Rainfall Avg. (May 8-29) 21 DAP
2.44"



PE-16-01
GA Green
Planted May 8, 2001

LSD 0.05 = 729
CV = 14.33

New Stuff

Generic Strongarm?

DICLOSULAM | GROUP 2 | HERBICIDE

DICLOM Herbicide

For broadleaf weed control in peanuts

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT
diclosulam: N-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-5-ethoxy-7-fluoro[1,2,4] triazolo-[1,5-c]pyrimidine-2-sulfonamide	84%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	16%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 2749-628 **EPA Est. No.** 82778-CHN-001

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail)

Agricultural Use Requirements
Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

FIRST AID	
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	· Take off contaminated clothing. · Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. · Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES	· Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. · Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. · Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. FOR MEDICAL EMERGENCIES INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL CHEMTREC® TOLL FREE 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887.

See inside booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

Read "LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY" before buying or using. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE OR MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL CHEMTREC® TOLL FREE 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887.

NET WEIGHT: 1 Pound Made in China

Manufactured for: Aceto Life Sciences, L.L.C.
4 Tri Harbor Court, Port Washington, NY 11050-4661

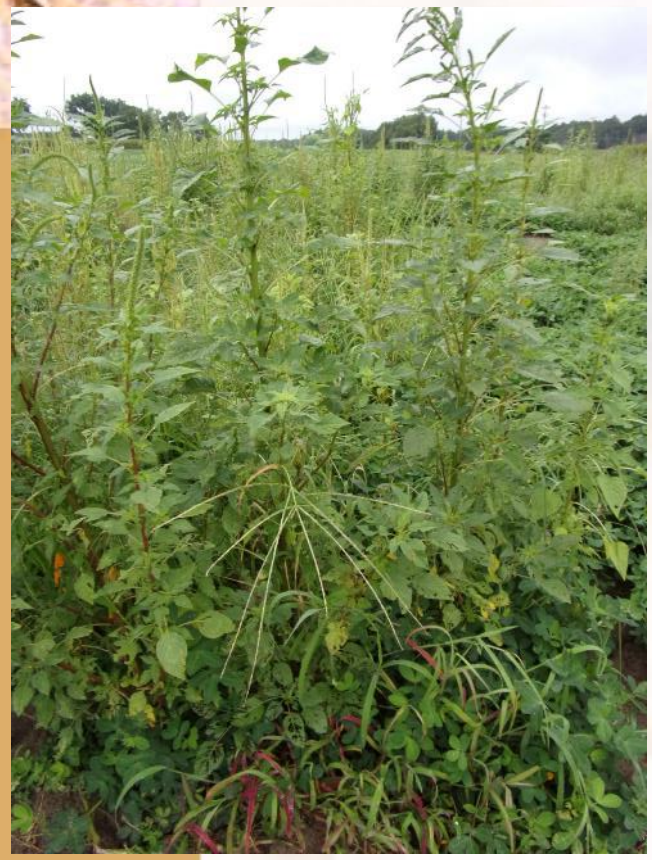
ACETO LIFE SCIENCES

- Aceto/Actylis
- Only 2 years of field data?
  - *25 years with Strongarm*
- Cheaper than brand name?
- No problems thus far.
- Label has expanded POST section.

Application Rates and Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Postemergence Applications: DICLOM Herbicide will not control known ALS resistant biotypes of weeds listed below.

Weeds Controlled	DICLOM Herbicide oz/acre (lb. a.i./acre)
common cocklebur common ragweed Florida beggarweed hemp sesbania morningglory species nutsedge species prickly sida smartweed spurge species spurred anoda velvetleaf	0.15 - 0.45 (0.008 – 0.024)

Peanut Weed Control - 2024



NTC

4215 lbs/A

Sonalan 3EC @ 32 oz/A
Valor EZ @ 4SC @ 3 oz/A
Strongarm 84WG @ 0.225 oz/A
PRE
Cadre 2AS @ 4oz/A
Butyrac 200 2SL @ 16 oz/A
Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A
POST (34 DAP)

4271 lbs/A

Actylis (ethalfluralin) 3EC @ 32 oz/A
Valor EZ @ 4SC @ 3 oz/A
Diclom 84WG @ 0.225 oz/A
PRE
Actylis (imazapic) 2AS @ 4oz/A
Actylis (2,4-DB) 2SL @ 16 oz/A
Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A
POST (34 DAP)

PE-18-24
July 22
82 DAP

Brake Injury – 2024 (Grower Field)

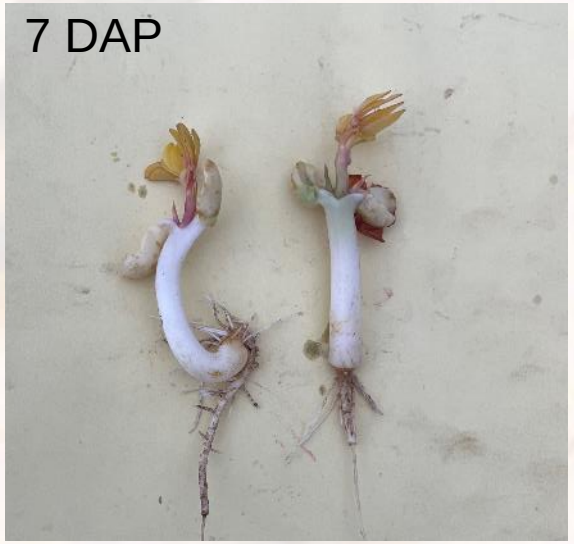
GA-18RU (Planted April 25); Brake @ 12 oz/A + Dual Magnum @ 22 oz/A (April 27)

T. Price
Cook Co.
May 17

Brake Label Issues

- “Apply prior to planting or within 36 hours after planting”
- Equipment issues?
- Weather?

2024 Brake/Rexovor Timing Study



PE-02-24

Brake/Rexovor Timing – 2024

Brake 1.2SC @ 12 oz/A

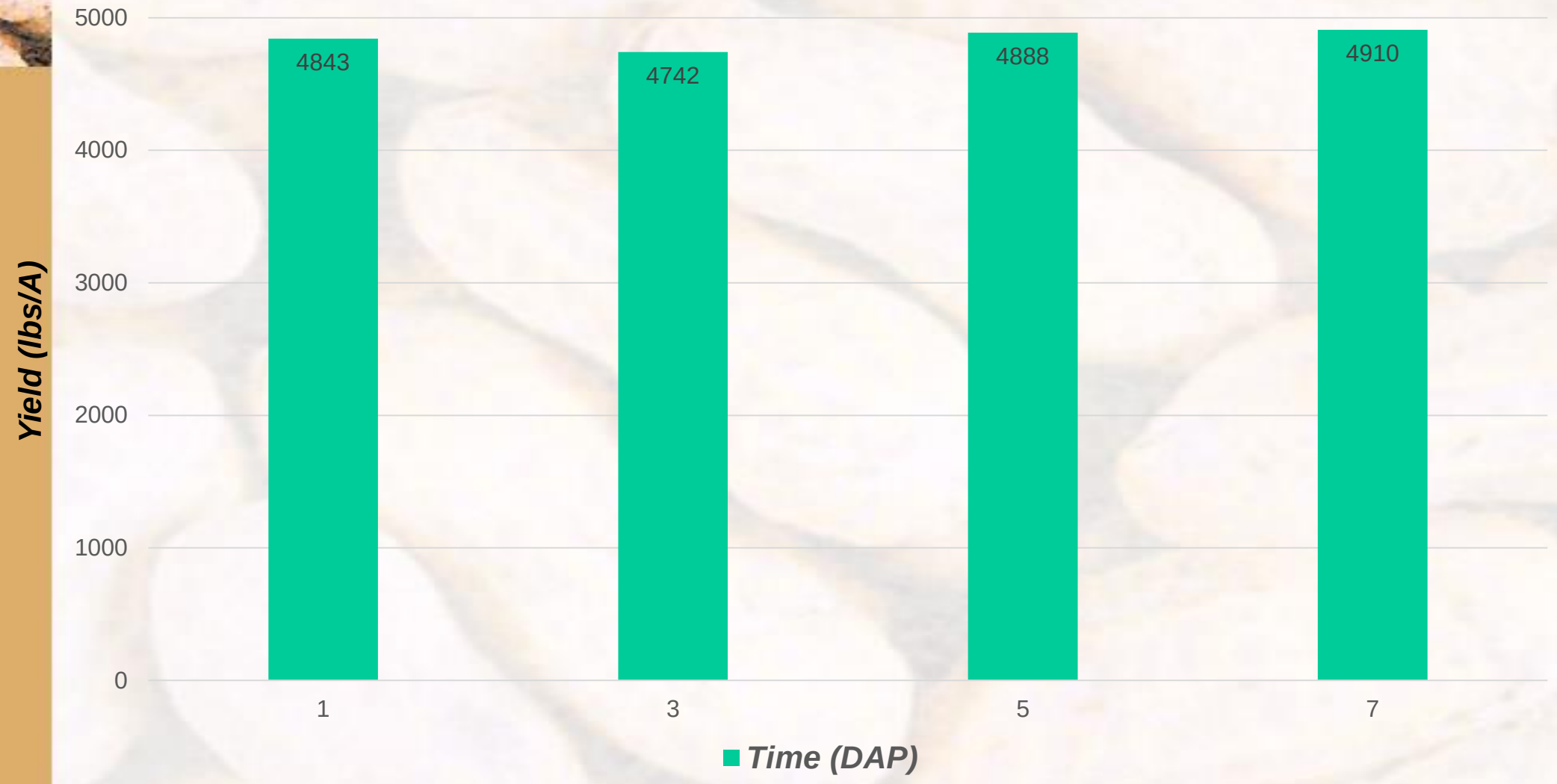
NTC

5 DAP

7 DAP

PE-08-24
May 13
12 DAP

Peanut (GA-06G) Yield Response to Brake Timing (2022-2024)



P = 0.63

Pendimethalin Formulations

Prowl® H2O
Herbicide

SATELLITE®
HydroCap
HERBICIDE

Pendalin H_20

Weed Control in Peanut with Different Pendimethalin Formulations - 2024

NTC

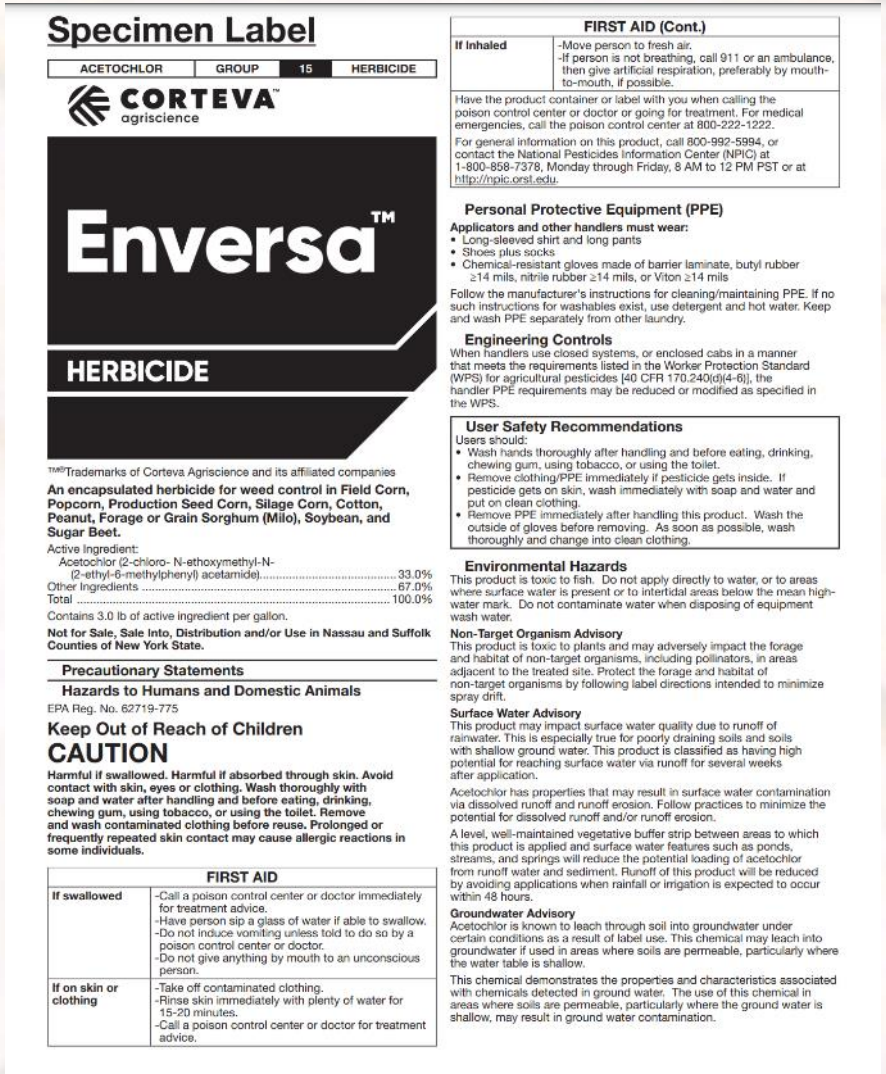
Prowl H_20 3.8SC @ 32 oz/A
Valor EZ 4SC @ 3 oz/A
Strongarm 84WG @ 0.225 oz/A
PRE

Pendalin H_20 3.8SC @ 32 oz/A
Valor EZ 4SC @ 3 oz/A
Strongarm 84WG @ 0.225 oz/A
PRE

Satellite Hydrocap 3.8SC @ 32 oz/A
Valor EZ 4SC @ 3 oz/A
Strongarm 84WG @ 0.225 oz/A
PRE

PE-01-24
June 11
41 DAT

Enversa™



Specimen Label

ACETOCHLOR | GROUP 15 | HERBICIDE

CORTEVA™ agriscience

Enversa™

HERBICIDE

™®Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies

An encapsulated herbicide for weed control in Field Corn, Popcorn, Production Seed Corn, Silage Corn, Cotton, Peanut, Forage or Grain Sorghum (Milo), Soybean, and Sugar Beet.

Active Ingredient:

Acetochlor (2-chloro- N-ethoxymethyl-N-(2-ethyl-6-methylphenyl) acetamide)	33.0%
Other Ingredients	67.0%
Total	100.0%

Contains 3.0 lb of active ingredient per gallon.

Not for Sale, Sale Into, Distribution and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York State.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-775

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

FIRST AID

If swallowed	-Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. -Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. -Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. -Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing	-Take off contaminated clothing. -Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. -Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

FIRST AID (Cont.)

If Inhaled	-Move person to fresh air. -If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.

Have the product container or label with you when calling the poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For medical emergencies, call the poison control center at 800-222-1222.

For general information on this product, call 800-992-5994, or contact the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378, Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 12 PM PST or at http://npic.orst.edu.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, or Viton ≥14 mils

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water.

Non-Target Organism Advisory

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks after application.

Acetochlor has properties that may result in surface water contamination via dissolved runoff and runoff erosion. Follow practices to minimize the potential for dissolved runoff and/or runoff erosion.

A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of acetochlor from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Groundwater Advisory

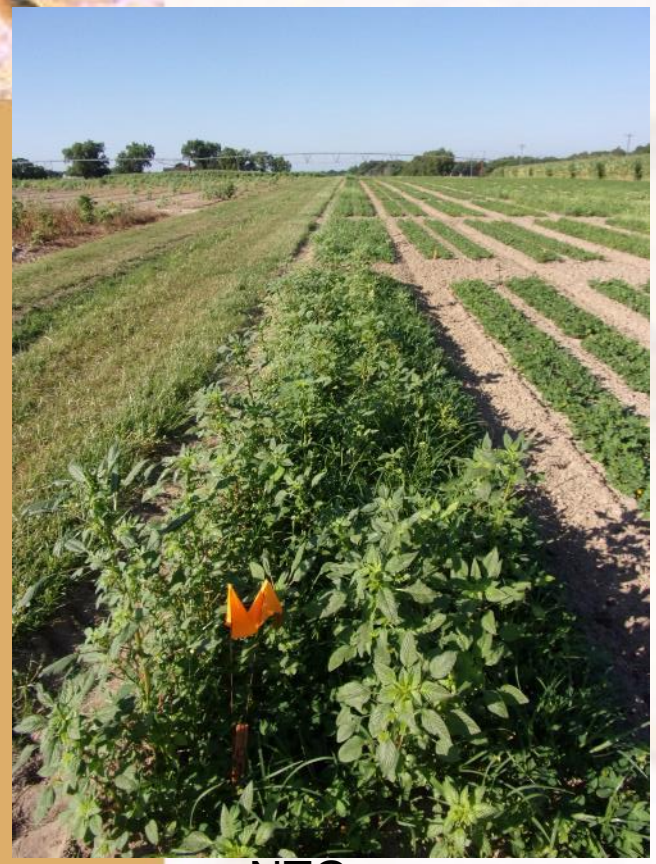
Acetochlor is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the ground water is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

- Corteva
- Ecapsulated acetochlor
- Similar to but NOT the same as Warrant
- Moisture activation issues?
  - Delay irrigation for 48 hours
- Only 1 year of data for me

Weed Control in Peanut - 2024

0 DAT = 0.5” I
2 DAT = 0.9” R
7 DAT = 0.75”R
8 DAT = 0.75” R
11 DAT = 1.1” R



NTC

Warrant 3ME @ 48 oz/A PRE

Enversa 3ME @ 48 oz/A PRE

PE-16-24
June 14
44 DAP

Weed Control in Peanut - 2024

NTC

Prowl H_20 3.8SC @ 32 oz/A
Valor EZ 4SC @ 3 oz/A
PRE
Cadre 2AS @ 4 oz/A
Butyrac 200 2SL @ 16 oz/A
Warrant 3ME @ 48 oz/A
Agridex @ 1% v/v
POST (34 DAP)

Prowl H_20 3.8SC @ 32 oz/A
Valor EZ 4SC @ 3 oz/A
PRE
Cadre 2AS @ 4 oz/A
Butyrac 200 2SL @ 16 oz/A
Enversa 3ME @ 48 oz/A
Agridex @ 1% v/v
POST (34 DAP)

PE-16-24
July 22
82 DAP

What do the top Georgia peanut growers do?

2023 Georgia Peanut Achievement Club Winners

- 16 growers
  - *142 to 1473 acres (range)*
  - *~520 acres (average)*
- ***5734 lb/A average yield***
  - *4630-6357 lbs/A (range)*
  - *2023 GA State Avg. = 4080 lb/A*
- 100% - irrigated
- 56% - bottom plow
- 75% - twin rows
- **Herbicides**
  - *40% - Sonalan*
  - ***93% - Valor***
  - *53% - Dual*
  - ***73% - Cadre***
  - ***47% - 2,4-DB***
  - *33% - Prowl*
  - *33% - Strongarm*
  - *13% - Zidua*
  - *13% - paraquat*
  - *20% - Storm*

Questions/Comments