2013
GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY COMMISSION FOR PEANUTS
FINAL REPORT

Project Title:

UGA Extension Peanut Weed Management Program

Principal Investigator:

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Background:

The UGA Extension Peanut Weed Science Program conducts numerous research trials every year. Current topics under investigation include Palmer amaranth control, peanut variety tolerance to herbicides, potential new herbicides, and peanut response to unregistered herbicides (2,4-D, dicamba, glufosinate). In 2011-2012, the UGA Extension Weed Science Program conducted 39 peanut field trials of which 41% were unfunded. For the past 13 years, the UGA Extension Weed Science Program has been supporting peanut research with funds obtained for use on other crops such as field corn and soybeans.

Objective:

The objective of the UGA Extension Weed Science Research Program is to provide peanut growers with current information regarding all relevant weed management issues.

Rational and Economic Significance of Project:

Weed management is one of the most important aspects of peanut production systems. According to current UGA budgets, weed control accounts for 6-9% of the total variable costs of production. Therefore, up-to-date information about weed management is critical to economic success.

Procedures and Plan of Investigation:

In 2013, 17 small-plot, replicated field trials were conducted the Ponder Research Farm and Attapulgus Research and Education Center. The focus of these trials was on new peanut cultivar tolerance to herbicides, Palmer amaranth control, and evaluations of potential new herbicides.

Results:

Complete results of these field trials are available for review on the UGA Weed Science web-page at the following location: http://www.gaweed.com/trials/prostko2013/index.html

A few highlights of the results are as follows:

1) GA-06G and GA-09B exhibited adequate tolerance to various postemergence treatments of paraquat.
2) GA-09B yield was significantly reduced by 5.3% when Classic was applied 74 days after emergence (DAE). Peanut yields were not reduced when Classic was applied 60, 92, and 105 DAE.
3) Palmer amaranth control studies further confirm the effectiveness of current UGA recommendations (tillage, twin rows, multiple residual herbicides, timely POST applications).
4) Several herbicides are under evaluation for their potential use in peanut. These include **Brake** (fluridone), **Fierce** (pyroxasulfone + flumioxazin), **Warrant** (acetochlor), and **Zidua** (pyroxasulfone). A peanut registration/label for Warrant is anticipated for 2014.