Weed management programs in conventional vs. strip-tillage peanut were evaluated for effectiveness in controlling Bengal dayflower in 2008 and 2009. Strip-tillage increased Bengal dayflower infestation by 21 and 17% over conventional-tillage in both 2008 and 2009 respectively. Conventional tillage also had slightly higher but non-significant peanut yield in both years. Ten peanut herbicide programs were evaluated in each tillage system. In 2008 only Dual Magnum + Gramoxone Inteon + Induce at cracking (AC) followed by Dual Magnum + Cadre + Induce postemergence (POST) and Dual Magnum + Gramoxone Inteon + Basagran AC followed by Pursuit + Induce POST provided acceptable Bengal dayflower management (>74% control). In 2009 all herbicide programs, except the low input program of Gramoxone Inteon + Induce AC, provided at least 78% Bengal dayflower control. Herbicide programs that included Strongarm, Cadre, or Pursuit in a POST application had 92% or greater weed control. In 2008 all herbicide programs improved peanut yield over the untreated while in 2009 only programs with a POST application of Strongarm or Cadre improved peanut yield over the untreated.

In another study peanuts and cotton were planted in conventional or strip-tillage under high, medium, low or no herbicide input programs in 2008 and 2009 to evaluate influence on Bengal dayflower density and control. In 2008 Bengal dayflower control was the greatest in conventional tillage for both crops. However, in 2009, no differences were detected between tillage treatments or between cropping systems. In both years all herbicide programs improved control over the untreated, but in 2008 only the medium and high input programs maintained acceptable control (>80%). In both years weed counts were taken during the mid- and late-season. Only the high input herbicide programs significantly reduced the total number of Bengal dayflower plants compared to the untreated control in both years. No significant differences in yield were detected between the herbicide programs in peanuts or cotton in 2008. In 2009 the high and the medium herbicide programs improved yield in peanut over the untreated, but no differences between programs were detected in cotton.