Weed Management in Narrow- vs. Wide-Row Peanut.

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Research was conducted in Florida during 2005 through 2008 to evaluate weed management systems in narrow (38 cm)- and wide (76 cm)-row peanut. Benghal dayflower control increased when peanut row spacing was narrowed. Paraquat + bentazon early-postemergence (EPOST) followed by (fb) imazapic or imazethapyr mid-postemergence (MPOST) or chlorimuron late-postemergence (LPOST) controlled Benghal dayflower at least 90%. Imazapic EPOST with or without 2,4-DB MPOST controlled Benghal dayflower 98 to 100%. Diclosulam or flumioxazin preemergence (PRE) fb paraquat + bentazon EPOST fb 2,4-DB MPOST or either PRE herbicide fb 2,4-DB MPOST did not increase Benghal dayflower control compared with imazapic-containing treatments. Browntop millet control was 98 to 100% for treatments with imazapic or imazethapyr EPOST and control was greater in narrow-row compared to wide-row peanut. All herbicide treatments controlled pitted morningglory at least 90% and peanut row spacing did not influence control. Only treatments with imazapic EPOST as a component controlled sicklepod at least 90%. No difference between peanut row spacing was observed for sicklepod control. In general, peanut planted in narrow-rows yielded greater than wide-row peanut. Few differences in peanut yield were observed among herbicide treatments, but all treatments resulted in yields greater than the nontreated control. Data indicates that seeding peanut in narrow-rows will improve control of Benghal dayflower and browntop millet and will increase peanut yield compared to wide-row peanut.