Weed Management in Peach

Peter Dittmar
1. New herbicide registrations

2. Resistance management
New registrations

• Alion (a.i. indaziflam)

• Rely 280/Cheetah (a.i. glufosinate)
Preemergence herbicide options

- **Alion**
  - 5 - 6.5 fl. oz.
- **Chateau**
  - 6 to 12 oz.
- **Diuron, Karmex, Direx**
  - 2 – 2.75 lb.
  - 1.6 – 2.2 qt.
- **GoalTender**
  - 2.5-4 pt.
- **Solicam**
  - 1.25 – 1.5 lb.
- **Oryzalin, Surflan**
  - 2 – 6 qt.
- **Prowl H₂O**
  - 2 to 6.3 qt.
- **Princep, Simazine**
  - 1.4 – 4 qt.
  - 1.6 – 4.4 lb.
- **Sinbar**
  - 0.5 – 2 lb.
- **Treflan**
  - 1 – 1.5 pt.
Chateau

- Active ingredient: Flumioxazin (Group 14/E)
- 6 to 12 oz./A.
- No more than 24 oz./A
- Most broadleaf weeds are controlled, WEAK ON GRASSES
- Split applications must be 30 days apart
- 60 day preharvest interval
Alion

• Active ingredient: indaziflam (Group 29/L)
• 5 to 6.5 fl. oz./A.
• Do not apply more than 10.3 fl. oz./A./yr.
• Spanish nettle, chickweeds, pigweeds, horseweed, filaree, crabgrass, goosegrass, guineagrass
• Trees must be established for 3 years
• 14 day preharvest interval
Incorporating preemergence

- Incorporate 2 to 3 inches deep
  - Cultivation
  - Irrigation
  - Rainfall
- Within 24 hours

TOO DEEP
Preemergence new trees (<3 yr.)

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Broadleaf POST herbicides

• **Aim**
  - 0.5 – 2 fl. oz.

• **Firestorm/Gramoxone**
  - 1.7-2.7 pt./2.5-4.0 pt.

• **Glyphosate**
  - Consult individual labels

• **Matrix**
  - 2-4 oz./A

• **Rely/Cheetah/Forfeit/Lifeline**
  - 48 – 82 fl. oz./A

• **Stinger**
  - 0.3 – 0.7 pt.
Glyphosate

- Glyphosate translocates through the weeds and the peach tree
- Be careful apply to young trees with green bark or low hanging branches
- Can be absorbed by suckers or sprouts from the rootsock, then translocate to tips of the tree
- Plastic cover or nonporous wraps
Rely 280

- Other trade names: Cheetah/Forfeit/Lifeline
- A.I.: glufosinate
- Grass and broadleaf control
- 48 to 82 fl. oz. based on the size of the weeds
- Not more than 82 fl. oz./application
- Not more than 164 fl. oz./12 mo. period
- Contact herbicide, coverage is key
- Tank mix with a PRE herbicide
- 14 day PHI
Resistance management
Herbicide mode of action (MOA)

- Resistance management includes rotation of herbicide’s mode of action

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Herbicide labels showing different herbicides in Group 1 and Group 14.
# PRE herbicide MOA

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>WSSA/HRA C</th>
<th>MOA</th>
<th>Trade name</th>
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<tr>
<td>3 / K1</td>
<td>Root growth inhibitor</td>
<td>Surflan, Oryzalin</td>
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<td>Prowl H₂O</td>
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<td>Kerb</td>
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<td>5 / C1</td>
<td>Photosynthesis Inhibitor (PSII)</td>
<td>Princep/Simazine</td>
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<td>Sinbar</td>
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<td>7 / C2</td>
<td>Photosynthesis Inhibitor (PSII)</td>
<td>Diuron, Karmex, Direx</td>
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<td>12 / F1</td>
<td>Pigment Synthesis Inhibitors</td>
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<td>14 / E</td>
<td>PPO Inhibitor</td>
<td>Chateau</td>
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<td>29 / L</td>
<td>Cellulose Inhibitor</td>
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## POST herbicide MOA

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<th>WSSA/HRA</th>
<th>MOA</th>
<th>Trade name</th>
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<td>1 / A</td>
<td>Lipid Synthesis Inhibitor</td>
<td>Fusilade</td>
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<td>Select Max, Arrow</td>
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<td>Poast</td>
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<td>2 / B</td>
<td>Amino Acid Synthesis (ALS)</td>
<td>Matrix</td>
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<td>9 / G</td>
<td>Amino Acid Synthesis (EPSP)</td>
<td>Roundup, glyphosate</td>
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<td>10 / H</td>
<td>Nitrogen Metabolism Inhibitor</td>
<td>Rely</td>
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<tr>
<td>14 / E</td>
<td>PPO Inhibitor</td>
<td>Aim</td>
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<td>Treevix</td>
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<td>22 / D</td>
<td>Photosynthesis inhibitor (PSI)</td>
<td>Diquat, Paraquat</td>
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<td>-- / --</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Scythe</td>
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Weed resistance in FL fruit production

• Peaches
  – I haven’t been told or seen any, YET.

• Citrus
  – Ragweed parthenium, glyphosate
  – Spanish nettles/Bidens, glyphosate
  – Horseweed, glyphosate

Dittmar, Stone Fruit Field Day, 5/29/18
Is the weed resistant?

• Proper calculation
• Correct surfactant
• Proper timing
• The right herbicide for the weed
Nutsedge control in Peaches

• Correctly identify
  – Triangular stems and flower heads

• Glyphosate

• Matrix 2-4 oz./A
Questions.

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