

Eric P. Prostko* and Nick J. Shay
University of Georgia
Dept. Crop & Soil Sciences





U.S. Row Crop Production – 2024 Acres Planted



Source: USDA/NASS, Acreage (06/28/24)



Peanut Herbicide History Since the 1980's

- Dual 1980
- Poast 1985
- Premerge/Dinitro/ Dyanap (dinoseb) was cancelled in 1986
- Sonalan 1988
- Classic 1988
- Paraquat 1988
- Lasso (alachlor)
 Issues 1991
- Pursuit 1991
- Zorial/Solicam 1993
- Tough 1992
- Select 1996
- Cadre 1996

- Frontier 1996
- Dual Magnum 1997
- Outlook 1999
- Strongarm 2000
- Valor 2001
- Spartan 2003
- Cobra 2005
- Fusilade 2009
- Warrant 2014
- Zidua 2017
- Anthem Flex 2020
- Brake 2023
- Rexovor ????????
- Liberty ???????

The Future of Herbicides?





'Burns me to a crisp': Farmers allege link between popular herbicide paraquat and Parkinson's disease

Internal documents show the manufacturer has been aware of concerns for decades.

By Cho Park and Jared Kofsky November 28, 2023, 11:09 AM









PPO-Resistance (PRE and POST) Has Recently Been Confirmed in Georgia (Randell-Singleton et al. 2024)

Weed Technology

Research Article

www.cambridge.org/wet

Cite this article: Randell-Singleton T, Hand LC, Vance JC, Wright-Smith HE, Culpepper AS (2024) Confirming resistance to PPO-inhibiting herbicides applied preemergence and postemergence in a Georgia Palmer amaranth population, Weed Technol, 38(e23), 1-10. doi: 10.1017/wet.2024.12

Received: 22 June 2023 Revised: 20 October 2023 Accepted: 7 February 2024

Associate Editor:

R. Joseph Wuerffel, Syngenta

Aciflurofen: flumioxazin: fomesafen: lactofen: oxyfluorfen; trifludimoxazin; Palmer amaranth; Amaranthus palmeri S. Watson; cotton Gossypium hirsutum L.; peanut, Arachis hypogaea L.; soybean, Glycine max (L.)

Herbicide resistance: residual herbicides postemergence herbicide applications

Taylor Randell-Singleton;

© The Author(s), 2024, Published by Cambridge University Press on behalf of Weed Science Society of America. This is an Open Access article, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution licence (http:// creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted re-use, distribution and reproduction, provided the original article is



Confirming resistance to PPO-inhibiting herbicides applied preemergence and postemergence in a Georgia Palmer amaranth population

Taylor Randell-Singleton¹, Lavesta C. Hand², Jenna C. Vance³, Hannah E. Wright-Smith⁴ and A. Stanley Culpepper⁵

Graduate Research Assistant, Department of Crop and Soil Science, University of Georgia, Tifton, GA, USA; ²Assistant Professor, Department of Crop and Soil Science, University of Georgia, Tifton, GA, USA; ³Research Professional, Department of Crop and Soil Science, University of Georgia, Tifton, GA, USA; ⁴Assistant Professor, Department of Horticulture, University of Arkansas, Little Rock, AR, USA and 5Professor, Department of Crop and Soil Science, University of Georgia, Tifton, GA, USA

Herbicides that inhibit protoporphyrinogen oxidase (PPO) are used in more than 40 agronomic and specialty crops across Georgia to manage weeds through residual and postemergence (POST) control. In 2017, a population of Palmer amaranth exhibiting reduced sensitivity to POST applications of PPO-inhibiting herbicides was identified by the University of Georgia. Seed were collected from the site along with a known sensitive population; distance between the samples was 200 m, increasing the likelihood of similar environmental and genetic characteristics. To quantify sensitivity for both preemergence (PRE) and POST uses, 21 greenhouse dose-response assessments were conducted from 2017 to 2022. After conducting initial rate-response studies, 13 doses per herbicide were chosen for the POST experiment; field use rates of fomesafen (420 g ai ha⁻¹), lactofen (219 g ai ha⁻¹), acifluorfen (420 g ai ha⁻¹), and trifludimoxazin (25 g ai ha-1) ranging from 0× to 4× the field use rate for the susceptible population, and 0x to 40x for the suspect population were applied. Herbicide treatments included adjuvants and were applied to plants 8 to 10 cm in height. Relative resistance factors (RRFs) were calculated for control ratings, mortality, and biomass, and ranged from 105 to 318, 36 to 1,477, 215 to 316, and 9 to 49 for fomesafen, lactofen, acifluorfen, and trifludimoxazin, respectively. In the PRE experiment, herbicide applications included five to nine doses of fomesafen ($1 \times = 210$ g ai ha⁻¹), flumioxazin ($1 \times = 57$ g ai ha⁻¹), oxyfluorfen ($1 \times = 561$ g ai ha⁻¹), and trifludimoxazin ($1 \times = 38$ g ai ha^{-1}); doses ranged from $0 \times$ to $6 \times$ for the suspect population and 0× to 2× for the susceptible population. Visual control, mortality, and biomass RRFs ranged from 3 to 5 for fomesafen, 21 to 31 for flumioxazin, 6 to 22 for oxyfluorfen, and 8 to 38 for trifludimoxazin. Results confirm that a Georgia Palmer amaranth population is resistant to PPO-inhibiting herbicides applied both PRE and POST.

Introduction

A familiar pest to many farmers and weed scientists, Palmer amaranth is a persistent weedy presence across U.S. agronomic and specialty crops. Native to the arid southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico, populations have spread beyond these regions through expansion of crop landscapes and movements associated with modern agriculture (Roberts and Florentine 2022; Steckel 2007; Ward et al. 2013; Webster and Nichols 2012). Palmer amaranth was first noted outside its native habitat in 1915 in Virginia, and as of 2020, its presence has been documented in at least 27 of the 48 continental U.S. states (USDA-APHIS 2020). By 2022, 28 states reported that Palmer amaranth was one of the most common and troublesome weeds in agronomic or vegetable cropping systems (Van Wychen 2022).

The physiological and biological characteristics of Palmer amaranth have contributed to its rapid spread across regions, along with its rise as an impactful weed of agriculture production. As a dioecious and highly fecund species, possessing the ability to produce 600,000 seeds per plant, Palmer amaranth is a significant contributor to the soil weed seed bank (Keeley et al. 1987; Ward et al. 2013; Webster and Grey 2015). Seedlings rapidly emerge when favorable conditions arise and quickly complete their life cycle in response to changing environmental conditions (Ehleringer 1985; Jha et al. 2010a,b; Kistner and Hatfield 2018; Steckel et al. 2004). Once established, Palmer amaranth plants are extremely competitive with crop plants for resources (sunlight, water, nutrients, space, pollinating insects) through high photosynthetic rates, fast vegetative growth, diaheliotropism, and prolific root production (Capinera 2005;

Palmer response to PPO herbicides POST



PRE Flumioxazin 3X on **Problematic Population**



PRE Fomesafen 3X on **Problematic Population**

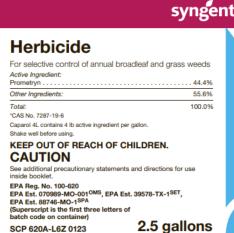




Caparol®

- Prometryn
- Commercially available in cotton in 1964
- Same herbicide family as atrazine
 - Triazine
- HRAC/WSSA Group 5
 - PSII-Inhibitor
- Peanut label in other countries?
 - Australia





2024 Prices

- Caparol 4L @ 32 oz/A (~\$10) vs. Valor EZ 4SC @ 3 oz/A (~\$12)

Zooni out

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

OzCrop

Prometryn 900 WG

HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 900 g/kg PROMETRYN



Controls early competing weeds in carrots, chickpeas, cotton, peanuts, potatoes, sunflowers and other crops as per Directions for Use table.

PACK SIZES:

10 kg, 15 kg

NOT A DANGEROUS GOOD ACCORDING TO THE AUSTRALIAN DANGEROUS GOODS (ADG) CODE. CMS Trade Pty. Ltd.

ABN 35 086 927 157 Suite 406, 3 Waverley Street, Bondi Junction NSW 2022

TEL: 02 9369 5724

APVMA Approval No.: 65238/50492 (Label Release: 201010) OzCrop Prometryn 900 WG • Page 1 of 5



CROP & SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE/HA	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Peanuts (pre-emergent)	Bladder Ketmia, Caltrop (Yellow Vine), Common Thornapple, Green Amaranth, Pigweed, Redroot Amaranth and suppression of Bellvine	Old only	1.6-2.2 kg	Apply onto bare moist soil, at or within 2 to 3 days of sowing. Rainfall or irrigation is required to move the herbicide into the weed root zone. Sufficient rain or irrigation to thoroughly wet the soil through the weed root zone should be made or occur within 10 days of spraying. Use rates towards the higher end of the range on heavy soils. Use rates towards the lower end of the scale on lighter soils.
Perennial Grass Seed Crops Sirocco, Phalaris, Demeter Fescue, Currie Cocksfoot, Medea Ryegrass 3 to 6 leaf stage	Redroot), Amsterda Blackberry Nightshade, Capeweed, Chickweed, Corn Spurry, Com Sciencell, Eurotocy (Common White and Dense Flowered), Fat Hen, Lesser Nettle, Mountain Sorrel, Rough Poppy, Three-cornered Jack	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	610 g to 1.2 kg	Spray when weeds are young and actively growing. Use the higher rate on heavy soils and for Three-cornered Jack. DO NOT use more than 1.1 litres per ha on Medea Ryegrass.
Perennial Ryegrass Seed Crops 3 to 6 leaf stage		Tas only		
Potatoes prior to emergence of the crop	Less than 4 true leaves and pre-emergent: Amsinckia, Blackberry Nightshade, Capeweed, Charlock, Chickweed, Corn Gromwell, Corn Spurry, Deadnettle, Fat-hen, Fumitory (Common, White and Dense Flowered), Hedge Hustard, Hexham Scent, Indian Hedge Mustard, Lesser Nettle, Mountain Sorrel, Powell's Slim and Redroot Amaranth, Rough Poppy, Threecornered Jack, Wild Radish Pre-emergent: suppression of Annual Ryegrass, Prairie Grass, Barnyard Grass and Summer Grass	QId, NSW, Vic, Tas, WA only	1.3 to 1.8 kg	Apply in the late Autumn and Winter. Spray when weeds are actively growing. Use the lower rate on light soils and the higher rate on heavy soils.
Sunflowers (pre-emergent)	Bladder Ketmia, Caltrop (Yellow Vine), Green Amaranth, Morning Glory, Pigweed, Redroot Amaranth	Southern Qld, NSW only	1.6- 2.2 kg	Apply onto bare moist soil, at or within 2 to 3 days of sowing. Rainfall or irrigation is required to move the herbicide into the weed root zone. Sufficient rain or irrigation to thoroughly wet the soil through the weed root zone should be made or occur within 10 days of spraying. Use rates towards the higher end of the range on heavy soils. Use rates towards the lower end of the scale on lighter soils. Severe injury may result if heavy rain occurs between pre-emergence application and crop emergence.

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THE LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

CHICKPEAS: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 9 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

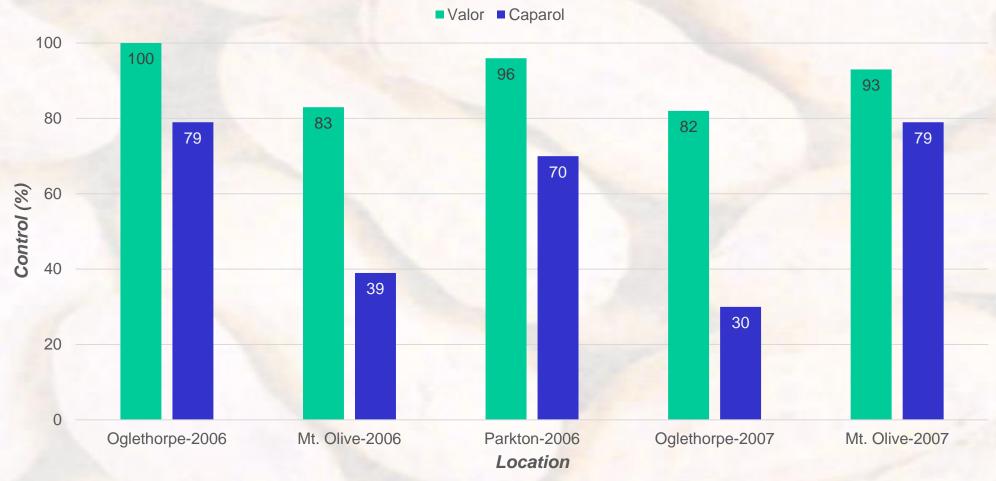
CARROTS, CELERY, COTTON, PASTURES, PEANUTS, PERENNIAL SEED CROPS, POTATOES, SUNFLOWERS:

NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

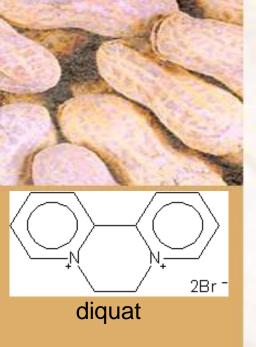


Caparol® and Pigweed?

Palmer Amaranth Control - 20 DAT*



*Source: Whitaker et al. 2011. Journal of Cotton Science 15:89-99.



Regione®

- Diquat
- Been around since 1955
- Same herbicide family as paraquat
 - Bipyridilium
- Harvest Aid/Desiccant
 - alfalfa, canola, clover, potato, tree/vine/small fruits/vegetables (non-bearing)
- HRAC/WSSA Group 22
 - PSI inhibitor
- H₃C → N → CH₃ 2CIparaquat
- 2024 Prices
 - Gramoxone 3SL @ 8 oz/A (~\$2) vs. Regione
 2SL @ 12 oz/A (~\$8)



TO PREVENT ACCIDENTAL POISONING, NEVER PUT INTO FOOD, DRINK OR OTHER CONTAINERS AND USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ENTIRE LABEL

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

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.)

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1061 EPA Est. 100-LA-001

Product of United Kings Formulated in the USA

2.5 gallons

SCP 1061A-L1G 0415 4055494 Net C







Materials and Methods





UGA Ponder Farm (Ty Ty)

small plots, 15 GPA,11002AIXR tips

· <u>2022</u>

- Caparol 4L @ 24, 32, 48
 oz/A alone and in tankmixes
- RCBD, 3 reps

· <u>2023</u>

- Repeated 2022 Caparol test
- Regione 2SL @ 6.4 and
 8.6 oz/A compared to
 Gramoxone 2SL
 - Lower rates (oopsy)
- ANOVA, P=0.10, Fisher's



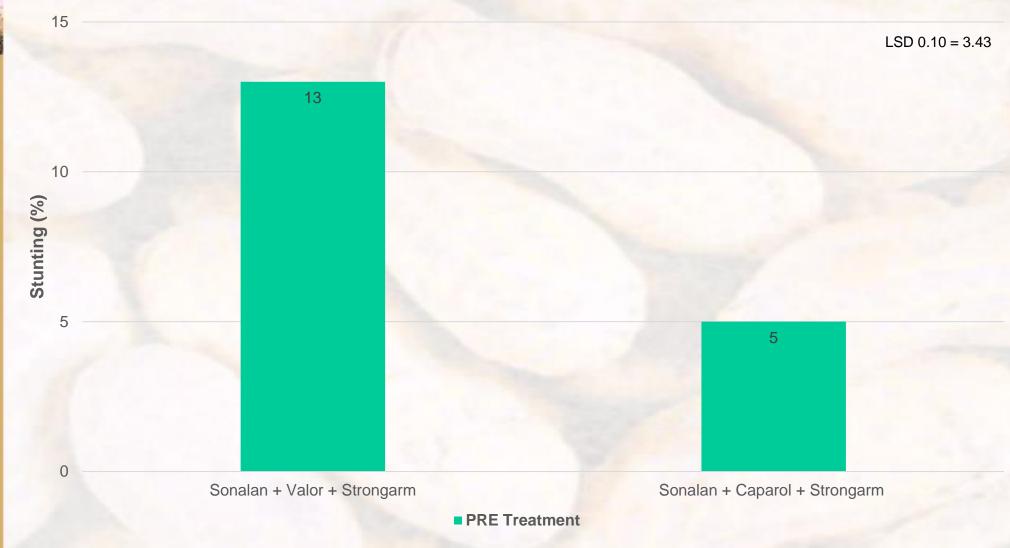
Example (1990) Capparol Syngenta. For standard cortex of arrand broaded and gross words. And the register. Line (1994) Line (199

Results - 2022





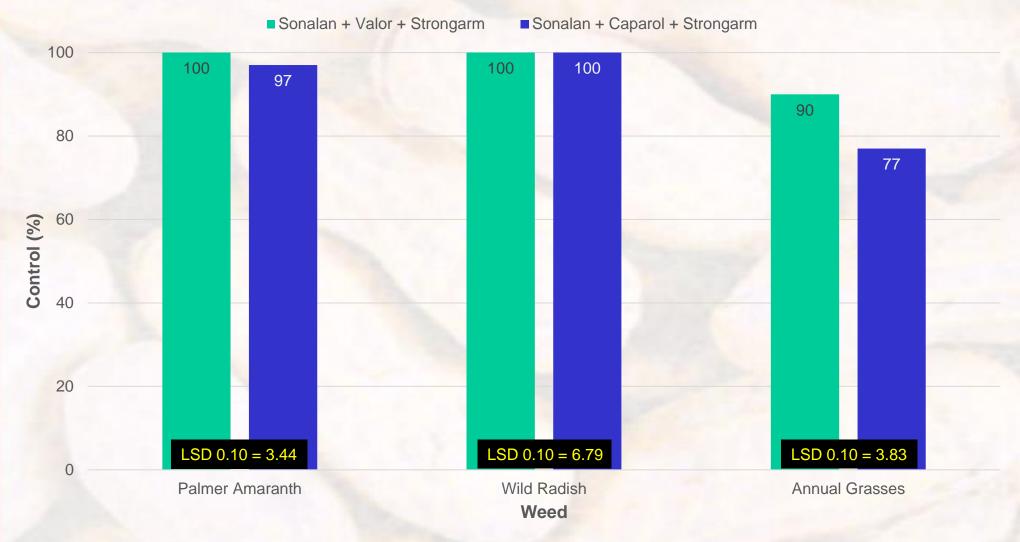
Peanut Stunting – 2022 (12 DAT)



Sonalan HFP 4EC @ 32 oz/A Valor EZ @ 3 oz/A Strongarm 84WG @ 0.225 oz/A Caparol 4L @ 24 oz/A



Peanut Weed Control – 2022 (22 DAT)



Sonalan HFP 4EC @ 32 oz/A Valor EZ @ 3 oz/A Strongarm 84WG @ 0.225 oz/A Caparol 4L @ 24 oz/A

Peanut Weed Control - 2022

Valor + Strongarm vs. Caparol + Strongarm



NTC



Sonalan HFP 4EC @ 32 oz/A

Valor EZ 4SC @ 3 oz/A

Strongarm 84WG @ 0.225 oz/A

Applied PRE (1 DAP)



Sonalan HFP 4EC @ 32 oz/A

<u>Caparol 4L @ 24 oz/A</u>

Strongarm 84WG @ 0.225 oz/A

Applied PRE (1 DAP)



Peanut Weed Control - 2022 Valor + Strongarm vs. Caparol + Strongarm







NTC

Sonalan HFP 4EC @ 32 oz/A

Valor EZ 4SC @ 3 oz/A

Strongarm 84WG @ 0.225 oz/A

PRE (1 DAP)

Cadre 2AS @ 4 oz/A

2,4-DB 2SL @ 16 oz/A
Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A
POST (27 DAP)

Caparol 4L @ 24 oz/A

Strongarm 84WG @ 0.225 oz/A

PRE (1 DAP)

Cadre 2AS @ 4 oz/A

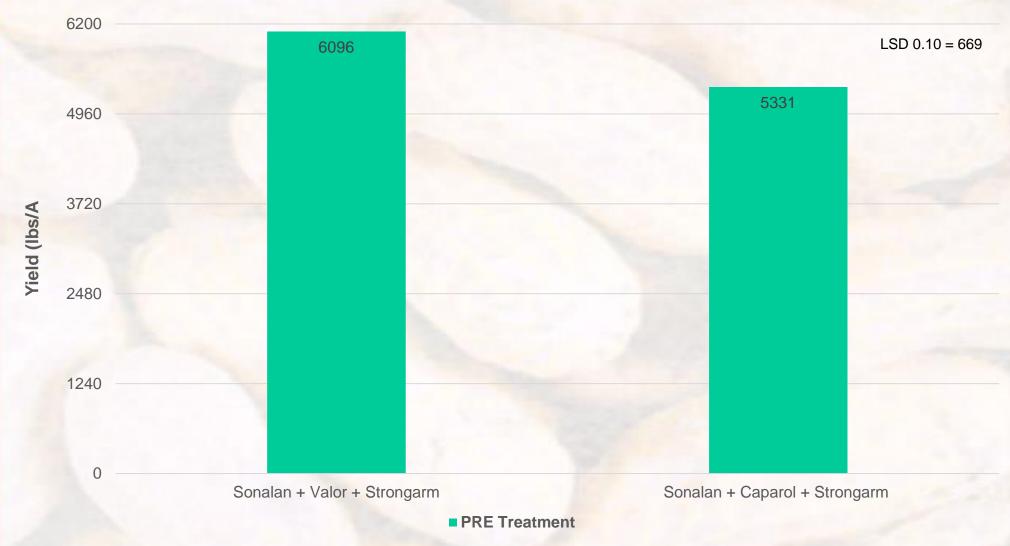
2,4-DB 2SL @ 16 oz/A

Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A

POST (27 DAP)



Peanut Yield – 2022



Sonalan HFP 4EC @ 32 oz/A Valor EZ @ 3 oz/A Strongarm 84WG @ 0.225 oz/A Caparol 4L @ 24 oz/A



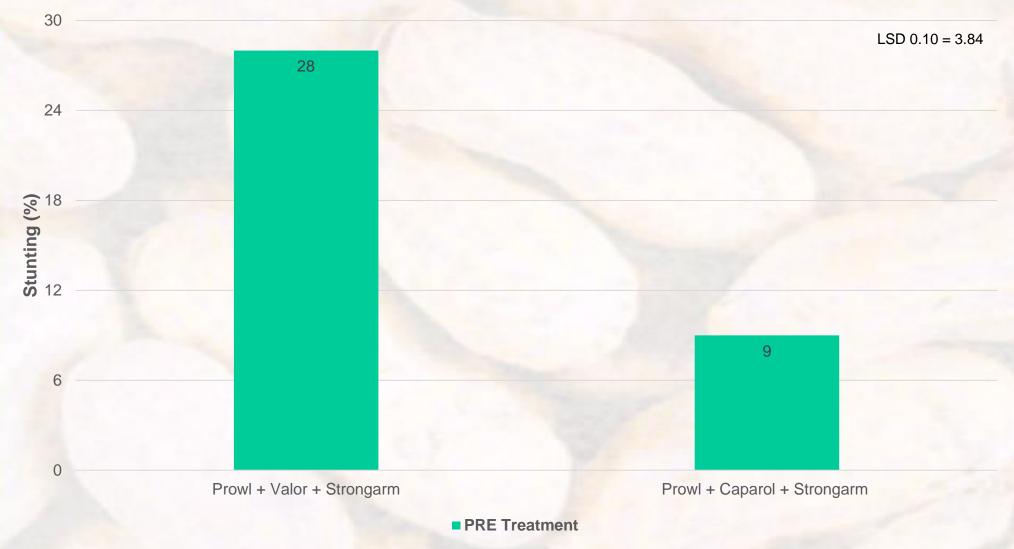
CALLES OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL

Results - 2023





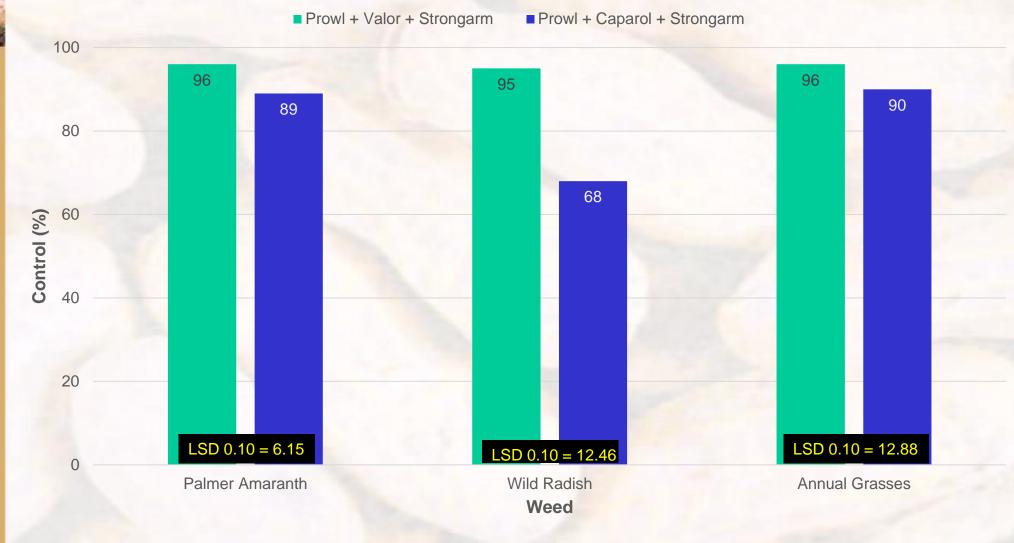
Peanut Stunting – 2023 (14 DAT)



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



Peanut Weed Control – 2023 (20 DAT)



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

Peanut Weed Control – 2023 Valor + Strongarm vs. Caparol + Strongarm 1st rainfall/irrigation event was 8 DAP (0.5" irrigation)



NTC



Prowl H₂0 3.8SC @ 32 oz/A *Valor EZ 4SC* @ 3 oz/A Strongarm 84WG @ 0.225 oz/A



 $\begin{array}{c} \text{Prowl H}_2\text{O 3.8SC @ 32 oz/A} \\ \underline{\textbf{\textit{Caparol 4L @ 32 oz/A}}} \\ \text{Strongarm 84WG @ 0.225 oz/A} \end{array}$

Peanut Weed Control - 2023 Valor + Strongarm vs. Caparol + Strongarm



NTC



Prowl H₂0 3.8SC @ 32 oz/A

<u>Valor EZ 4SC @ 3 oz/A</u>

Strongarm 84WG @ 0.225 oz/A

PRE (1 DAP)

Cadre 2AS @ 4 oz/A

Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A

2,4-DB 2SL @ 16 oz/A

POST2 (28 DAP)



Prowl H₂0 3.8SC @ 32 oz/A

<u>Caparol 4L @ 32 oz/A</u>

Strongarm 84WG @ 0.225 oz/A

PRE (1 DAP)

Cadre 2AS @ 4 oz/A

<u>Cobra 2EC 12.5 oz/A</u>

Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A

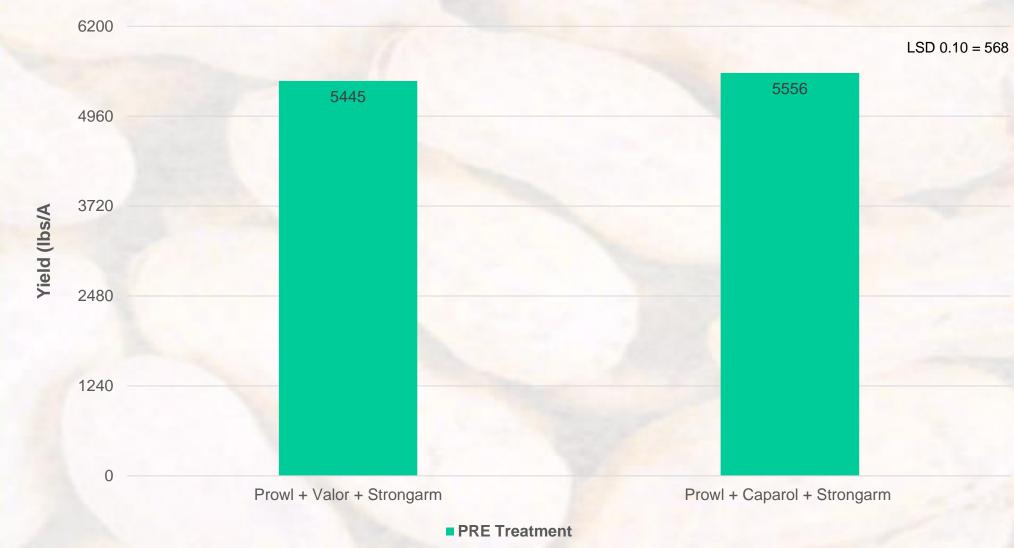
2,4-DB 2SL @ 16 oz/A

POST1 (22 DAP)

PE-14-23 June 28 56 DAP



Peanut Yield – 2023



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



Regione®



syngenta.

TO PREVENT ACCIDENTAL POISONING, NEVER PUT INTO FOOD, DRINK OR OTHER CONTAINERS AND USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ENTIRE LABEL

Diquat dibromide [6,7-dihydrodipyrido (1,2-a:2',1'-c)

Regione Dessicant is formulated as a soluble liquid containing 2 lb diquat cation per gal as 3.73 lb salt per gal.

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.)

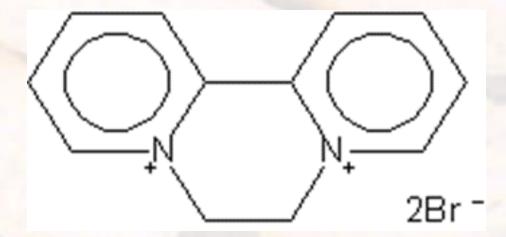
See additional precautionary statements and directions for use

EPA Reg. No. 100-1061 EPA Est. 100-LA-001

Product of United Kingdom Formulated in the USA

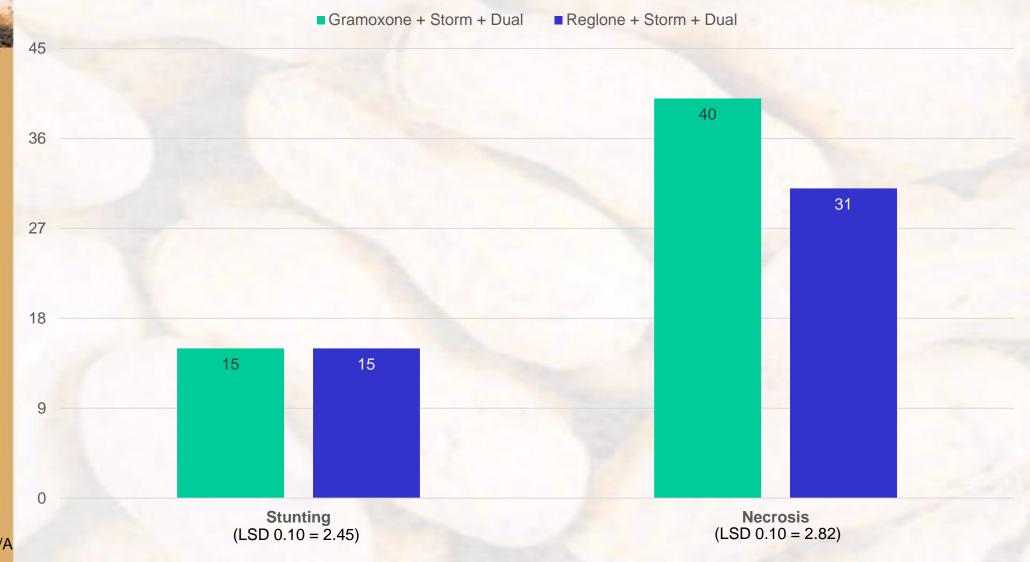
2.5 gallons

SCP 1061A-L1G 0415 4055494 Net Contents





Peanut Injury (%) – 2023 (2 DAT)



Gramoxone 2SL @ 12 oz/A Storm 4SL @ 16 oz/A Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A Reglone 2SL @ 8.6 oz/A



Peanut Injury – 2 DAT







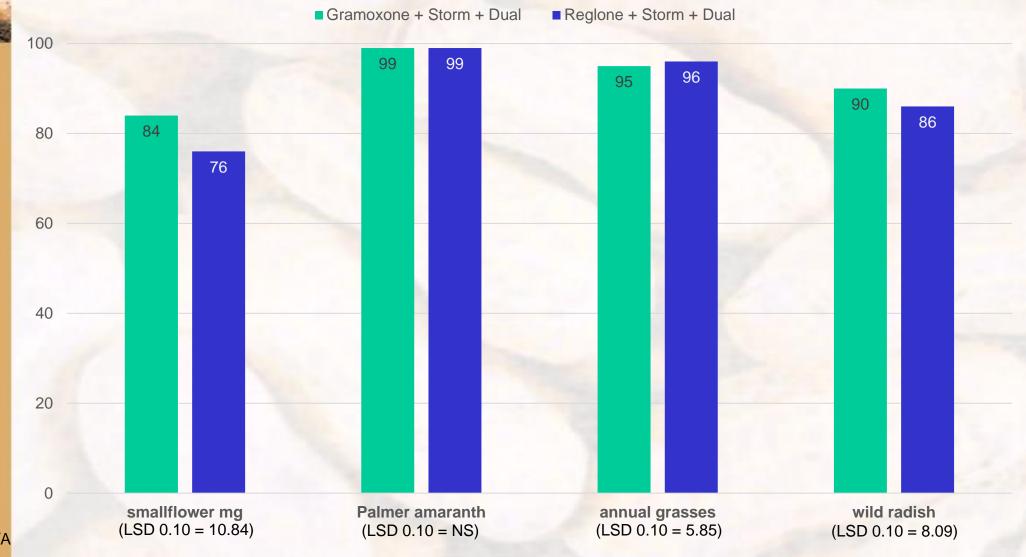
NTC

Gramoxone + Storm + Dual Magnum

Reglone + Storm + Dual Magnum



Weed Control (%) – 2023 (8 DAT)



Gramoxone 2SL @ 12 oz/A Storm 4SL @ 16 oz/A Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A Reglone 2SL @ 8.6 oz/A

Gramoxone vs. Reglone - 2023







NTC

Gramoxone 2SL @ 12 oz/A

Storm 4SL @ 16 oz/A Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A Applied 13 DAP Cadre 2AS @ 4 oz/A Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A 2,4-DB 2SL @ 16 oz/A Applied 27 DAP

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

Applied 13 DAP Cadre 2AS @ 4 oz/A

Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A

2,4-DB 2SL @ 16 oz/A Applied 27 DAP

PE-12-23 June 7 **35 DAP**

Gramoxone vs. Reglone - 2023







NTC

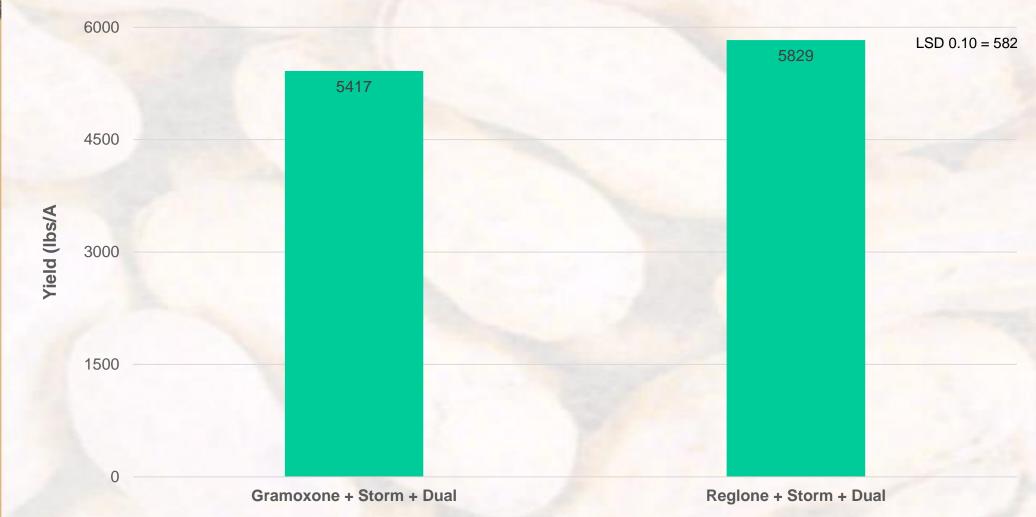
Gramoxone 2SL @ 12 oz/A
Storm 4SL @ 16 oz/A
Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A
Applied 13 DAP
Cadre 2AS @ 4 oz/A
Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A
2,4-DB 2SL @ 16 oz/A
Applied 27 DAP

Reglone 2SL @ 8.6 oz/A
Storm 4SL @ 16 oz/A
Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A
Applied 13 DAP
Cadre 2AS @ 4 oz/A
Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A
2,4-DB 2SL @ 16 oz/A
Applied 27 DAP

PE-12-23 July 24 83 DAP



Peanut Yield – 2023



Gramoxone 2SL @ 12 oz/A Storm 4SL @ 16 oz/A Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A Reglone 2SL @ 8.6 oz/A



Summary/Future

Caparol®

- Less injurious than Valor
- Less effective than Valor
- Moisture activation issues
- OK in PRE + POST system?

Regione®

- Less or more injurious than Gramoxone??
 - rate
- Similar weed control to Gramoxone
- \$/A

<u>Future</u>

- Repeated studies in 2024
- Caparol tank-mixes with Valor, Brake,
 Rexovor (ALS-resistant AMAPA)
- Appropriate rates for Regione



Gramoxone vs. Reglone - 2024







Gramoxone 3SL @ 8 oz/A
Storm 4SL @ 16 oz/A
Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A
EPOST (13 DAP)
Cadre 2AS @ 4 oz/A
Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A
Butyrac 20 2SL @ 16 oz/A
POST (34 DAP)

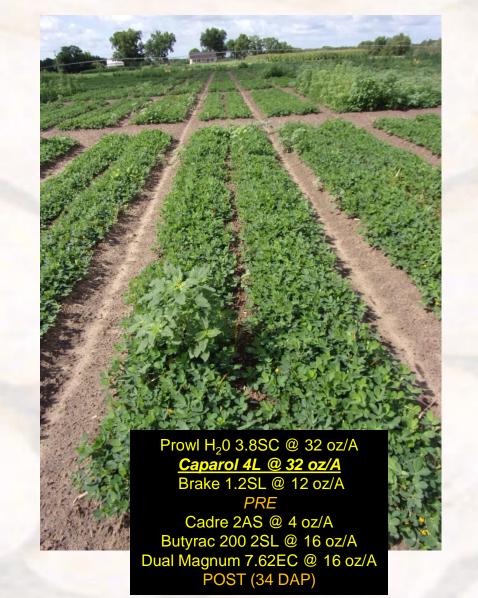


Regione 2SL @ 12 oz/A
Storm 4SL @ 16 oz/A
Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A
EPOST (13 DAP)
Cadre 2AS @ 4 oz/A
Dual Magnum 7.62EC @ 16 oz/A
Butyrac 20 2SL @ 16 oz/A
POST (34 DAP)



Weed Control in Peanut - 2024





PE-07-24 June 28 59 DAP



Questions/Comments? www.gaweed.com

