Determining Flumioxazin Dissipation and Effects on Peanut Using a Thermal Gradient Table

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Georgia growers achieve high yields by starting the season with clean, weed-free fields. It is better to take preventative action, than it is to respond. One critical aspect of weed control in crop production is the critical weed free period. This is the period in which crops need to be maintained weed free and if not, can suffer yield reductions due to weed competition. With peanuts not being very competitive, it is imperative growers keep their fields clean for those 3 to 8 weeks. One way growers can stay weed-free early in the season is to use preemergence herbicides.

Flumioxazin is a commonly used preemergent herbicide in peanut. It has 51% active ingredient and is typically applied at 107 g ai/ha. Flumioxazin is classified as a group 14 herbicide, also known as the PPO's. Flumioxazin has only a 2 month cotton rotation and 30 corn rotation. While flumioxazin can provide a wide range of weed control, some Georgia growers are seeing early season damage attributed to flumioxazin in unfavorable weather conditions. Research was conducted using a thermal gradient table to see the effects of temperature over time on flumioxazin dissipation and flumioxazin effects on peanut seed radical length. Results will be added.