

WEED CONTROL IN FLUE-CURED TOBACCO

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Good weed control uses crop rotation, early root and stalk destruction, cultivation, and appropriate use of herbicides. Application of a herbicide before transplanting (PRE, PPI) or over-the-top at transplanting (OT) will reduce reliance on tillage and cultivation for early season weed control. Some herbicides may also be applied to the row middle just after the last cultivation to extend weed control later in the growing season. Herbicide use should be based upon the specific weeds present in each field, the weed control program that integrates best with overall farm management practices, herbicide cost in relation to performance and crop safety, and anticipated rotational crops. Herbicide performance and safety are dependent upon the use of correct application methods. Special effort should be made to apply all herbicides exactly as stated on the product label.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS IN HERBICIDE USE

Selecting the Proper Herbicide

Weed Identification - Identifying the problem weeds in each field should be the first step in any weed control program. A good resource to help you accurately identify weeds can be found at

<http://oak.ppws.vt.edu/~flessner/weedguide/>

Check herbicide labels to ensure that the products are active against the desired weeds. Using herbicides in rotation crops may reduce populations of hard-to-control weeds in tobacco fields. The table on page 69 is a relative summary of herbicide performance for the majority of weeds found in flue-cured tobacco fields in Virginia.

Soil Texture and Organic Matter Content - Herbicide rates should increase as percent organic matter increases and as soil texture changes from coarse to fine. However, the lowest recommended rate should always be used when percent organic matter is less than 1%, regardless of soil texture. The soil textures listed in herbicide labels and recommendations are as follows: Coarse Soils - sands, loamy sands, and sandy loams; Medium Soils - sandy clay loams, loams, silt loams, and silts; Fine Soils - clay loams, silty clay loams, and clays. The percent organic matter of your soils can be determined by taking a soil sample and submitting it to a soils laboratory for analysis.

Proper Herbicide Application

Soil Preparation – All weed growth and crop stubble should be thoroughly worked into the soil prior to application of most tobacco herbicides. Soil should be moist and loose, with all clods broken up, before a herbicide is applied.

Spray Equipment - A standard low-pressure (25 to 50 psi) boom sprayer should be used to apply herbicides. Although most herbicides should be applied in 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre, Poast should be sprayed in only 5 to 20 gallons of water per acre. Check for clogged nozzles and screens frequently while spraying. Use 50-mesh screens in strainers, nozzles, and suction units. Clean or replace dirty or worn-out sprayer, boom, and nozzle parts to ensure uniform application. Be sure to calibrate the sprayer before use to avoid crop injury and/or poor herbicide performance from improper spray volume or a non-uniform spray pattern. Ensure that the spray solution is continuously agitated. Do not apply a herbicide in strong wind, since wind can cause uneven coverage and potential spray drift damage to surrounding areas. Never leave a spray mixture in a sprayer overnight!

Herbicide Incorporation - Herbicides that require incorporation should generally be incorporated as soon after application as possible. Use a field cultivator or a combination, double disc, or disc harrow set to cut 4 to 6 inches deep, or a rotary tiller set to cut 2 inches deep. Avoid using a large field disc to incorporate PPI herbicides. Discs should be no more than 24 inches in diameter and 8 inches apart. Shallow incorporation with implements set to cut less than 2 inches deep can result in erratic weed control. **A single cultivation does not adequately incorporate herbicides, and may increase crop injury and decrease weed control.** Incorporating equipment should be operated in two different directions, at right angles to each other, at 4 to 6 mph. P.T.O.-driven equipment (tillers, cultivators, hoes) performs best on coarse soil types. P.T.O.-driven equipment should be set to cut 3 to 4 inches deep and should not be operated at a speed greater than 4 mph. Tillage is often required with herbicide use over-the-top (OT) after transplanting. Irrigation is also often required to incorporate tobacco herbicides applied at layby. Using incorporation equipment and/or tractor speeds not listed on the product label may result in poor or erratic weed control and/or crop injury.

Undesired Effects of Herbicide Use

Effect of Preplant Applications on Early Season Tobacco Growth - Herbicides applied before transplanting sometimes inhibit root development of transplants, delaying plant growth during the first month after transplanting. Full season weed control can be obtained, and possible early season growth reductions avoided, by applying herbicides at transplanting and layby.

Effects of Herbicides on Rotation Crops - Residues from some tobacco herbicides may reduce growth of crops following tobacco. These effects are discussed in the labels for the particular herbicides involved. Potential carry-over can be reduced by: 1) using the minimum labeled rates for the chemical, for your weed problems, on your soils; 2) applying herbicides in a band at transplanting and/or layby rather than broadcast PPI; 3) fall tillage

for early root and stalk destruction; and, 4) by deep plowing after the final harvest and before seeding the cover or rotation crop.

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO HERBICIDES

Preplant Herbicides (No-till) Apply the herbicide in an even broadcast application, avoiding spray overlap. Use even, fan-type, flood-jet, or raindrop nozzles. Spartan Charge contains the same active ingredient as Spartan 4F (sulfentrazone), but Spartan Charge also contains carfentrazone (the active ingredient in Aim), as well as sulfentrazone. Both Spartan products may be surface-applied or incorporated shallowly (less than 2 inches) before transplanting, but not afterwards. *Tobacco leaves will burn if contacted by sprays containing Spartan Charge.* The following table presents rates of Spartan Charge, Spartan 4F, and Aim that deliver equivalent amounts of sulfentrazone:

SPARTAN CHARGE CONVERSION TABLE		
Rate of Spartan Charge	Equivalent Rate of Spartan 4F or generic	Equivalent Rate of Aim EC
3.8 fl oz/A	3.0 fl oz/A	0.65 oz/A
4.5 fl oz/A	3.5 fl oz/A	0.75 oz/A
5.7 fl oz/A	4.5 fl oz/A	1.00 oz/A
7.6 fl oz/A	6.0 fl oz/A	1.3 oz/A
10.2 fl oz/A	8.0 fl oz/A	1.8 oz/A
12.8 fl oz/A	10.1 fl oz/A	2.2 oz/A
15.2 fl oz/A	12.0 fl oz/A	2.7 oz/A

Preplant Herbicides (PRE, PPI) Apply herbicide(s) evenly in a broadcast spray, avoiding overlap. Spartan 4F and Command 3ME are designed for surface application before transplanting and do not require mechanical incorporation. Apply these herbicides to the soil surface at least 12 hours before transplanting. Prowl and Devrinol require incorporation (PPI). Preplant tobacco herbicides should not be incorporated more than 2 inches deep.

Over-the-Top After Transplanting (OT) and Layby Herbicides

An OT application of Command 3ME can be made as either a band or broadcast application within 7 days of transplanting. An OT application of Devrinol 50DF or DF-XT may also be made immediately after transplanting. Devrinol should be shallowly incorporated, or irrigated in, if rainfall doesn't occur within 5 days of application.

1. Band Application - Apply the herbicide in a 14 to 24 inch band over the row using fan-type, even-spray nozzles (8004E, etc.). The amount of herbicide per acre of crop is reduced with band application and can be determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Lbs of Product/Acre} = \frac{\text{Band Width (inches)}}{\text{Row Spacing (inches)}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate per/A}$$

2. Broadcast Application - Apply the herbicide in an even broadcast application using a sprayer equipped with fan-type nozzles (8004, etc.).

Apply layby herbicides as directed sprays to row middles immediately after the last normal cultivation. Use drops equipped with flat, flood-jet (TK2, TK4, etc.) or even, flat-fan (8004, etc.) nozzles to apply the herbicide solution in a 16 to 30 inch band in the row middles. Use nozzles which apply one-half (½) the normal number of gallons per acre where spray nozzles on the end of the boom pass over the same row middle twice (to prevent over-application). Use the formula above to determine the amount of product to use for a band application. Irrigation will be required if 0.5 to 1 inch of rain does not fall within 7 to 10 days after application (to ensure herbicide activation).

RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF HERBICIDES FOR TOBACCO*

Grasses and Nutsedge

Herbicide	Barnyard-grass	Bermuda-grass	Broadleaf Signalgrass	Crab-grass	Crowfoot grass	Fall Panicum	Fox-tails	Goose-grass	Johnsongrass (seedling)	Texas Panicum	Nut-sedge
Aim	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Command & generics	E	P-F	E	E	E	E	E	E	G	G	P
Devrinol	G	P	G	E	E	G	E	E	F	-	N
Poast	G	G	E	G	F	E	E	G	E	E	N
Prowl & generics	G	P	G	E	E	G	E	E	G	G	N
Spartan & generics	F	P	F	F	F	F	F	F	P	F	E

Broadleaf Weeds

Herbicide	Carpet-weed	Cockle-bur	Galinsoga	Jimson-weed	Lambs-quarters	Morning-glory	Pig-weed	Purs-lane	Prickly sida	Rag-weed	Sickle-pod	Smart-weed
Aim	-	G	P	G	G	E	E	G	P	N	P	G
Command & generics	P	F	F	G	G	P	P	G	E	F	P	G
Devrinol	G	P	P-F	P	G	P	G	E	P	F	P	P
Poast	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Prowl & generics	G	P	P	P	G	P	G	G	P	P	P	P
Spartan & generics	G	F-G	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	P	P	G

*E = 90 to 100% control; G = 76 to 90%; F = 50 to 75%; P = 20 to 50%; N = Less than 20%; - = no data. This table gives general ratings of relative herbicidal activity. Activity varies with weather conditions, soil type and application method. Under non-optimal conditions, activity may be less than indicated.

WEED CONTROL IN FLUE-CURED TOBACCO FIELDS

Weed Problems	Soil Texture	Chemical Lbs Active Ingredient/A	Product per Acre	Applic. Method
Pigweed, lambsquarters, nightshade, purslane, smartweed, velvetleaf, spurred anoda, carpetweed, cocklebur, cotton, groundcherry, morningglory, common ragweed		Carfentrazone 0.012-0.024 0.013-0.023	Aim 0.5-1.0 oz Aim EC or Aim EW 0.8-1.5 fl oz	Pretransplant burndown; shielded or hooded spray before layby; directed spray after 1 st harvest. HRAC Group E.
Remarks: <i>Spray solution will cause extensive burn to broadleaf plants (and tobacco leaves) on contact.</i> Pre-transplant interval = 1 day; pre-harvest interval = 6 days. Do not apply more than 2.0 oz. Aim or 3.0 fl oz. Aim EC or EW per acre per season..				
Barnyardgrass, broadleaf signalgrass, crabgrass, field sandbur (suppression), foxtails, seedling Johnsongrass, fall panicum, velvetleaf, jimsonweed, lambsquarter, prickly sida, purslane, spurred anoda, venice mallow, common ragweed, smartweed, cocklebur (suppression), shattercane	Coarse Fine	Clomazone 0.75 1.0	Command 3ME & generics 2.0 pt 2.7 pt	OT. HRAC Group F4.
Remarks: Consult specific product labels for details such as application rates. Use the higher rate for heavy weed pressure or heavy soils. Transplant roots should be placed below the treated area. Stands of grass cover crops may be reduced if planted within 9 months of application. Do not graze or feed cover crops planted less than 9 months after application.				
Barnyardgrass, carpetweed, crabgrass, fall panicum, foxtails, goosegrass, johnsongrass from seed, lambsquarters, pigweed, common purslane, ragweed (suppression), ryegrass; check label for uncommon weeds.	Coarse Medium Fine Coarse Medium Fine	napropamide 1.0 1.0-1.5 2.0 1.0 1.0-1.5 2.0	Devrinol 50DF or DF-XT 2.0 lb 2.0-3.0 lb 4.0 lb Devrinol 2E, 2-XT 2 qt 2-3 qt 4 qt	PPI, OT, Layby. HRAC Group K3. PPI only. HRAC Group K3.
Remarks: For PPI application, incorporate the same day as applied. Small grain injury may result from PPI application method. Newer XT formulations include a UV light protectant.				

WEED CONTROL IN FLUE-CURED TOBACCO FIELDS (continued)

Weed Problems	Soil Texture	Chemical Lbs Active Ingredient/A	Product per Acre	Applic. Method
Grass weeds and volunteer small grain	All types	sethoxydim	Poast	Postemergence HRAC Group A.
	Single use:	0.28	1.5 pt + 2 pt oil concentrate	
	Sequential use:	0.19	1 pt + 2 pt oil concentrate	
Remarks: Apply to actively growing grasses in 5-20 gal/A. <i>Consult spray-additive (crop oil concentrate) label for appropriate rate to avoid crop injury.</i> May be banded or applied broadcast. Do not apply more than 4 pt/A per season or within 42 days of harvest.				
Annual spurge, barnyardgrass, carpetweed, crabgrass, crowfoot grass, Florida pusley, foxtails, goosegrass, johnsongrass from seed, lambsquarters, panicums, pigweed, purslane, signalgrass.	Coarse Medium Fine	Pendimethalin 0.74-0.99 0.74-1.24 0.99-1.24	Prowl 3.3 EC & generics 1.8 – 2.4pt 1.8 - 3.0 pt 2.4 - 3.0 pt	HRAC Group K1. PPI only
	Coarse Medium Fine	0.50 – 0.74 0.74 – 0.99 0.74 – 0.99	1.2 – 1.8 pt 1.8 – 2.4 pt 1.8 – 2.4 pt	Layby only
	Coarse Medium Fine	0.95 0.95 – 1.19 1.19	Prowl H ₂ O & generics 2.0 pt 2.0 – 2.5 pt 2.5 pt	PPI only
	Coarse Medium Fine	0.71 0.95 0.95	1.5 pt 2.0 pt 2.0 pt	Layby only
Remarks: Consult specific product labels for details such as application rates. Higher rates may be recommended for silt and silt loam soils. <i>Rates are for broadcast application and must be adjusted for banded sprays based on the width of the intended spray band and soil texture.</i> Pendimethalin products should not harm transplanted tobacco if applied according to directions and under normal growing conditions, but can temporarily retard growth under stressful conditions (cold/wet to hot/dry weather). Layby applications should be made as a directed spray in a 16 to 24 inch band centered between rows. Spray contacting tobacco leaves may cause deformations. Crop injury may result if winter wheat or barley are no-till planted in the fall after spring application of pendimethalin products. Don't feed forage or graze livestock for 75 days after planting wheat or barley in pendimethalin-treated soil.				

WEED CONTROL IN FLUE-CURED TOBACCO FIELDS (continued)

Weed Problems	Soil Texture	Chemical Lbs Active Ingredient/A	Product per Acre	Applic. Method
Groundcherry, hairy galinsoga, jimsonweed, lambsquarters, morningglory (except pitted), nutsedge, pigweed, prickly sida, Pennsylvania smartweed.	Coarse <1.5%OM 1.5-3%OM >3%OM	sulfentrazone 0.14-0.19 0.19-0.25 0.25-0.32	Spartan 4F & generics 4.5-6.0 fl oz 6.0-8.0 fl oz 8.0-10.1 fl oz	After bedding, before transplant. HRAC Group 14.
Suppresses most grasses, foxtail, panicums, cocklebur, signalgrass, spurges. Check label for uncommon weeds.	Medium <1.5%OM 1.5-3%OM >3%OM	0.19-0.25 0.25-0.32 0.32-0.38	6.0-8.0 fl oz 8.0-10.1 fl oz 10.1-11.8 fl oz	
	Fine <1.5%OM 1.5-3%OM >3%OM	0.25 0.32 0.38	8.0 fl oz 10.1 fl oz 11.8 fl oz	

Remarks: %OM = % organic matter. Consult specific product labels for details such as application rates, and apply only as specified on the label. Do not apply to soils classified as sands with less than 1% O.M. and shallow ground-water. *Most tobacco fields in Virginia contain coarse to medium textured soils.* Do not impregnate on fertilizer. Apply to soil surface after field has been prepared for planting. Apply within 14 days of transplanting, **after** beds are knocked down for planting. **Do not** apply at or after transplanting. Do not disturb treated soil below a 2 inch depth. *Crop injury can occur when incorporation is poor, transplants are set too shallow, or heavy rain falls near transplanting.* **Do not** apply a sulfentrazone product more than once per season. Do not seed small grains within 4 months of application. Do not plant cotton or canola within 18 months of use.

WEED CONTROL IN FLUE-CURED TOBACCO FIELDS (continued)

Weed Problems	Soil Texture	Chemical Lbs Active Ingredient/A	Product per Acre	Applic. Method
Hairy galinsoga, goosegrass, groundcherry, jimsonweed, lambsquarters, morning-glory, wild mustard, nightshade, nutsedge, orchardgrass, pigweed, prickly sida, broadleaf signalgrass, Pennsylvania smartweed.	<u>Coarse</u> <1.5%OM 1.5-3%OM >3%OM <u>Medium</u> <1.5%OM 1.5-3%OM >3%OM <u>Fine</u> <1.5%OM 1.5-3%OM >3%OM	sulfentrazone + carfentrazone 0.14 – 0.19 + 0.016 – 0.021 0.19 – 0.25 + 0.021 – 0.028 0.25 – 0.32 + 0.028 – 0.035 0.19 – 0.25 + 0.021 – 0.028 0.25 – 0.32 + 0.028 – 0.035 0.32 – 0.38 + 0.035 – 0.042 0.25 + 0.028 0.32 + 0.035 0.38 + 0.042	Spartan Charge 5.7 – 7.6 fl oz 7.6 – 10.2 fl oz 10.2 – 12.8 fl oz 7.6 – 10.2 fl oz 10.2 – 12.8 fl oz 12.8 – 15.2 fl oz 10.2 fl oz 12.8 fl oz 15.2 fl oz	Burndown, preplant surface application, PPI. Both active ingredients are HRAC Group 14.

Remarks: May be surface applied or preplant incorporated (less than 2 inches) from 14 days to 12 hr before transplanting. Beds must be knocked down before applying the product. If no incorporation, timely cultivation after transplanting is required for acceptable weed control. Tobacco may be re-planted in treated soil, but DO NOT retreat or re-bed field. *Do not use in tobacco greenhouses.* May be tank-mixed with liquid fertilizer and other registered herbicides, but a jar test prior to mixing is recommended to ensure compatibility. See label for instructions. Do not apply to soils classified as sands with less than 1 percent organic matter. *Splashing of treated soil onto young tobacco may cause localized burning.* Do not apply more than once per site per season. Do not seed small grains within 4 months of application, or plant cotton within 18 months or canola within 24 months. See label for other crop rotational *restrictions.*

PRECAUTIONARY AND RESTRICTION STATEMENTS

Read and follow all directions, cautions, precautions, and restrictions on each product label. Take labels seriously. This publication must not be used as the sole source of precautionary and restriction statements.

