



GUIDELINE TOOLS

Weed Management in Pepper

Relative Effectiveness of Herbicides Available for Use in Pepper in New York for 2015

				Broadleaf Annuals ²									Annual Grasses				Perennials		
				common lambsquarter	common purslane	common ragweed	pigweed	smart weed	galinsoga	mustard	nightshade	velvetleaf	barnyardgrass	crabgrass	fall panicum	foxtail sp.	quackgrass	yellow nutsedge	
Herbicide	Common Name	Timing ¹	MOA ²																
Trade Name																			
Preemergence Surface-applied																			
Command 3ME	clomazone	PreE	13	do not apply to banana peppers or on soil that will be under plastic								⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			
*†Dual Magnum	metolachlor	PreT; PostT	15	○	●	○	●	●	●	●	○	●	○	●	●	●	●	○	●
Prefar	bensulide	PPI; PreE	8	○	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	
Prowl H2O	pendimethalin	PreT; PostT	3	●	●	○	●	●	○	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	
Sandea	halosulfuron	PreE	2	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	
Preplant-incorporated																			
Devrinol	napropamide	PPI	15	●	●	○	●	○	●	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	
Prefar	bensulide	PPI; PreE	8	○	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	
Treflan	trifluralin	PPI	3	●	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	
Postemergence activity																			
Aim	carfentrazone	PostE	14	●	-	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	
*Gramoxone	paraquat	PreE; PostE	22	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Poast	sethoxydim	PreE; PostE	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	
Reflex ³	fomesafen	PreT	14	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
Roundup WM	glyphosate	PostE	9	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Sandea	halosulfuron	PostE	2	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	
*Select Max	clethodim	PreE; PostE	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	

Effectiveness may vary with method of application, rate, use of adjuvant, size of weed, and soil and climate factors. See 2015 Cornell Commercial Vegetable Production Guidelines for more details. Always read and follow label directions.

¹ Timing: PPI = pre-plant incorporated; PreE= pre-emergent; PreT=pre-transplant; PostT=post-transplant; PostE=post-emergence.

² MOA = Mechanism of Action number as a guide for resistance management.

³ Special Local Needs Registration (SLN), requires indemnification and SLN label in possession.

* Restricted-use pesticide.

† Not for use in Nassau/Suffolk Counties.



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Weed Management in Pepper

- **Major Weeds in New York:** Ragweed, lambsquarters, redroot pigweed, galinsoga, nightshade species, yellow nutsedge, annual and perennial grasses, mustards, and others are a problem throughout the growing season.
- **Weed Issues:** Reduced yields from weed competition, weeds growing up through planting holes of plastic mulch can be a particular problem.
- **Timing of Control:** Pre-plant, pre-emergence, and post-emergence.
- **Yield Losses:** Losses can run as high as 75% in untreated fields. Typical losses are 1-5%.
- **Regional Differences:** Weed spectra can vary regionally.
- **Cultural Control Practices:** Planting on plastic-mulched beds can aid in weed control. Many growers use hand-weeding to clean up weed escapes. Some cultivation is practiced between the beds, but aggressive cultivation can pull up the edges of the plastic mulch.
- **Post-Harvest Control Practices:** Cultivation. Post-harvest application of herbicides to control perennial weeds.
- **Post-Harvest Control Practices:** Application of herbicides and/or cultivation after harvest can be useful in controlling perennial weeds.
- **Other Issues:** Read herbicide labels for rotational restrictions, transplant usage and possible crop injury when residuals are left on plastic mulch that could washing down into transplant holes or contact crop.

Adapted from 2015 Cornell Integrated Crop and Pest Management Guidelines for Commercial Vegetable Production., Cooperative Extension Cornell University. 2014 Cornell University., and <http://pmep.cce.cornell.edu/jqpa/crop-profiles/pepper.html>

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Weeds appearing between rows.



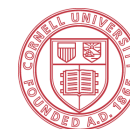
Weeds appearing in transplant hole.



Weed seedlings <1 inch tall.



Ragweed – too large to control with herbicides – will need to be hand weeded.



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