



Weed Control in Beets¹

William M. Stall²

Beets can be found as red beets, table beets or garden beets. Both the tops (greens) and the bottoms (swollen hypocotyle) may be eaten. Always check the label on beet greens because residue establishment varies.

Clopyralid (Stinger) has just received labeling for use postemergence, over-the-top of beets. At the present time however, Stinger may not be sold in Florida. This may change in the future, so check labeling in Florida. See Table 1.

1. This document is HS951, one of a series of the Horticultural Sciences Department, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. Original publication date August 1, 2003. Revised October 2, 2006. Visit the EDIS Web Site at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>.

2. William M. Stall, professor, Horticultural Sciences Department, Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, 32611.

The use of trade names in this publication is solely for the purpose of providing specific information. It is not a guarantee or warranty of the product named, and does not signify that they are approved to the exclusion of others of suitable composition.

The Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS) is an Equal Opportunity Institution authorized to provide research, educational information and other services only to individuals and institutions that function with non-discrimination with respect to race, creed, color, religion, age, disability, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, political opinions or affiliations. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Florida, IFAS, Florida A. & M. University Cooperative Extension Program, and Boards of County Commissioners Cooperating. Larry Arrington, Dean

Weed Control in Beets

2

Table 1. Chemical weed controls: Beets.

Herbicide	Labeled crops	Time of application to crop	Rate (lbs. AI/Acre)	
			Mineral	Muck
Carfentrazone (Aim)	Beets	Preplant Directed-hooded Row-middles	0.031	0.031
Remarks: Aim may be applied as a preplant burn-down treatment and/or as a post-directed hooded application to row middles for the burndown of emerged broadleaf weeds. May be tank mixed with other registered herbicides. May be applied at up to 2 oz (0.031 lb ai). Use a quality spray adjuvant such as crop oil concentrate (coc) or non-ionic surfactant at recommended rates.				
Cycloate (Ro-Neet)	Beet	Preplant Incorporate	3-4 lb	----
Remarks: Apply to mineral soils only. Use on trial basis.				
Pyrazon (Pyramin)	Beet	Preemergence Early Postemergence	3-3.5	-----
Remarks: Apply preemergence or early postemergence to beet and weeds for control of many broadleaf weeds. Do not use on muck soils.				
Phenmedipham (Spin-aid)	Red beet	Post-directed	0.5 - 1.0	0.5 - 1.0
Remarks: Apply after red beets reach the 4-6 leaf stage at 3-6 pints product/A. For best control, weeds should be small and actively growing.				
Sethoxydim (Poast)	Beet, garden	Post	0.47	0.47
Remarks: Apply for control of emerged grass weeds. Two applications of up to 2.5 pts each may be made per season. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. Use a crop oil concentrate in the mix.				
Glyphosate (Several)	Red beet	Prior to emergence	0.375 - 1.5	0.375-1.5
Remarks: For control of emerged weeds prior to planting or crop emergence. Has no residual soil activity. Check the label for weeds and rate for control.				
Clethodim (Select) (Arrow)	Garden beet	Post	0.09 - 0.125	0.09 - 0.125
Remarks: Apply for the control of emerged grass weeds. Apply at 6-8 fl oz per application. Use a crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v in the spray mix. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.				