Develop a PEANUT Rx

For each of the following factors that influence the incidence of TSWV or fungal diseases, the grower or consultant should identify which option best describes the situation for each peanut field. An option must be selected for each risk factor unless the information is "unknown." A score of "0" for any variable does not imply "no risk", but that this practice does not increase disease risk. Add the index numbers associated with each choice to obtain an overall risk index value. Compare that number to the risk scale provided and identify the projected level of risk.

PEANUT Rx

STEP 1

Peanut Variety

Variety[1]:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points White Mold
Bailey[2]	10	15	10
Florida-07[3]	10	20	15
Florida Fancy[3]	25	20	20
FloRun 107[3]	20	25	20
Georgia-06G	10	20	20
Georgia-07W	10	20	15
Georgia-09B[3]	20	25	25
Georgia-12Y	5	20	10
Georgia Green	30	20	25
Georgia Greener[2]	10	20	20
Tifguard[4]	10	15	15
TUFRrunner 727[3]	20	15	15
TUFRrunner 511[1,3]	20	30	15

[1] Adequate research data is not available for all varieties with regards to all diseases. Additional varieties will be included as data to support the assignment of an index value are available.
[2] Varieties Georgia Greener and Bailey have increased resistance to Cylindrocladium black rot (CBR) than do other varieties commonly planted in Georgia.
[3] High-oleic variety
[4] Tifguard has excellent resistance to the peanut root-knot nematode.

Planting Date

Peanuts Are Planted:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points White Mold	Soil-borne Disease Points Limb Rot
Prior to May 1	30	0	10	0
May 1 to May 10	15	0	5	0
May 11 to May 31	5	5	0	0
June 1 to June 10	10	10	0	5
After June 10	15	10	0	5

Plant Population (final stand, not seeding rate)

Plant Stand:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points White Mold	Soil-borne Disease Points Limb Rot
Less than 3 plants per foot	25	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants per foot[5]	15	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants per foot[6]	10	NA	0	NA
More than 4 plants per foot	5	NA	5	NA

[5] Only for varieties with a risk to spotted wilt of more than 25 points
[6] For varieties with 25 points or less for risk to spotted wilt

At-Plant Insecticide

Insecticide Used:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points White Mold	Soil-borne Disease Points Limb Rot
None	15	NA	NA	NA
Other than Thimet 20G	15	NA	NA	NA
Thimet 20G	5	NA	NA	NA

Row Pattern

Peanuts are Planted In:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points White Mold	Soil-borne Disease Points Limb Rot
Single Rows	10	0	5	0
Twin Rows	5	0	0	0

Tillage

Tillage Type:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points White Mold	Soil-borne Disease Points Limb Rot
Conventional	15	10	0	0
Reduced	5	0	5	5

The Peanut Disease Risk Index, developed by research and extension faculty at the University of Georgia, the University of Florida, Auburn University, and Mississippi State University is officially known as "PEANUT Rx." To view the fully updated 2012 version of PEANUT Rx by the authors based upon data and observations from the 2011 season, and access the online calculator, visit www.ugapeanuts.com.

DuPont™ Classic® herbicide

Classic® Applied?	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points White Mold	Soil-borne Disease Points Limb Rot
Yes	5	NA	NA	NA
No	0	NA	NA	NA

Crop Rotation with a Non-Legume Crop

Years Between Peanut Crops:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points White Mold	Soil-borne Disease Points Limb Rot
0	NA	25	25	20
1	NA	15	20	15
2	NA	10	10	10
3 or more	NA	5	5	5

Field History

Previous Disease Problems in Field?	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points White Mold	Soil-borne Disease Points Limb Rot
No	NA	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	15	10

Irrigation

Irrigation?	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points White Mold	Soil-borne Disease Points Limb Rot
No	NA	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	5	10

STEP 2

Calculate Your Risk
Add your index values from:

	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points	Rhizoctonia Limb Rot Points
Peanut Variety				
Planting Date				
Plant Population		—		—
At-Plant Insecticide		—	—	—
Row Pattern				
Tillage				
Classic® Herbicide		—	—	—
Crop Rotation	—			
Field History	—			
Irrigation	—			
Your Total Index Value				

STEP 3

Risk Category

Risk Category:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points White Mold	Soil-borne Disease Points Limb Rot
High Risk	≥ 115	65–100	55–80	TBD
Medium Risk	70–110	40–60	30–50	TBD
Low Risk	≤ 65	10–35	10–25	TBD

STEP 4

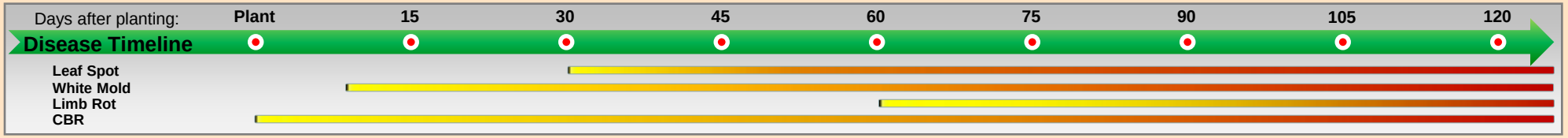
Choose a PEANUT Rx Spray Program

After determining your risk level for each fungal disease, use the most conservative fungicide program as a base for developing your per-field prescription spray program.

2016 Bayer Crop Science Peanut Disease Risk Spray Schedules

PROLINE® PROVOST®

Field Name: _____ **Planting Date:** _____



Low Risk

Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt → 28 Days → PROVOST 10.7 oz → 28 Days → PROVOST 10.7 oz → 28 Days → Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt

Moderate Risk

PROLINE 5.7 oz In-Furrow
---------- OR ----------
Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
PROLINE 5.7 oz Banded

→ 21 Days → PROVOST 8-10.7 oz → 21 Days → PROVOST 8-10.7 oz → 21 Days → PROVOST 8-10.7 oz → 21 Days → Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt

High Risk

PROLINE 5.7 oz In-Furrow
---------- OR ----------
Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
PROLINE 5.7 oz Banded

→ 21 Days → PROVOST 8-10.7 oz → 14 Days → PROVOST 8-10.7 oz → 14 Days → Non-DMI White Mold Fungicide → 14 Days → PROVOST 8-10.7 oz → 14 Days → Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt

Risk of CBR*

PROLINE 5.7 oz In-Furrow

Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt → 14 Days → Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt → 14 Days
---------- OR ----------
PROLINE 5.7 oz Banded
→ 21 Days

→ PROVOST 10.7 oz → 14 Days → PROVOST 10.7 oz → 14 Days → PROVOST 10.7 oz -----OR----- Non-DMI White Mold Fungicide → 14 Days → PROVOST 10.7 oz → 14 Days → Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt

Your Program

See reverse side to assess your Peanut Disease Risk Index

** Fields with a history of or threat from Cylindrocladium Black Rot (CBR) should use the Bayer CropScience CBR disease management program coupled with a CBR resistant peanut variety.*

Programs developed through the cooperation of

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

AUBURN UNIVERSITY

UF UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA IFAS

BASF
The Chemical Company

Priaxor®

Xemium® Brand Fungicide

Technical Information Bulletin for Peanuts

Priaxor® Fungicide is the dual mode of action peanut fungicide that combines the active ingredient in Headline® and the new, highly active fungicide Xemium®.

Two of your First Three Fungicide Sprays Should Be Priaxor!

Option 1

Application Recommendation using Priaxor for control of the peanut diseases Leaf Spot, Southern Stem Rot and *Rhizoctonia*

Days After Emergence 30	45	60	75	90	105	120
1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5th Spray	6th Spray	7th Spray
Save a spray		teb* or Convoy® or Fontelis or Provost®	Priaxor Xemium® Brand Fungicide -- 8 oz--	teb* or Convoy® or Fontelis or Provost®	teb* or Convoy® or Fontelis or Provost®	chlorothalonil
Priaxor Xemium® Brand Fungicide -- 6 oz--						

Option 2

Application Recommendation using Priaxor for control of Leaf Spot

Days After Emergence 30	45	60	75	90	105	120
1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5th Spray	6th Spray	7th Spray
Save a spray		teb* or Convoy® or Fontelis® or Provost®	teb* or Convoy® or Fontelis® or Provost®	teb* or Convoy® or Fontelis® or Provost®	teb* or Convoy® or Fontelis® or Provost®	chlorothalonil
Priaxor Xemium® Brand Fungicide -- 6 oz--						

Tankmix 4 oz

Priaxor

Xemium® Brand Fungicide

into either of these mid-season fungicide applications

Realize the full potential of your peanut crop

DuPont™ Fontelis® fungicide

Peanut* Disease Risk Spray Schedule						
	21-Day Interval, 4 to 5 Total Applications					
	(40 DAP Start)	(60 DAP)	(80 DAP)	(100 DAP)	(120 DAP)	
Low Risk	1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5th Spray[1]	
	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz/A + Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz/A	**Fontelis®** 16 fl oz/A	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz/A + Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz/A	**Fontelis®** 16 fl oz/A	Chlorothalonil 24 fl oz/A	
[1] 5th spray only if needed — 120 days						
	21-Day Interval, 5 Total Applications					
	(30–35 DAP Start)	(50–55 DAP)	(70–75 DAP)	(90–95 DAP)	(110–120 DAP)	
Moderate Risk	1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5th Spray (FINAL)	
	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz/A + Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz/A	**Fontelis®** 16 fl oz/A	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz/A + Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz/A	**Fontelis®** 16 fl oz/A	Chlorothalonil 24 fl oz/A	
	14-Day Interval, 6 Total Applications					
	(45 DAP Start)	(60 DAP)	(75 DAP)	(90 DAP)	(105 DAP)	(120 DAP)
High Risk — Option 1	1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5th Spray	6th Spray
	Headline 9 fl oz/A	**Fontelis®** 16 fl oz/A	**Fontelis®** 16 fl oz/A	**Fontelis®** 16 fl oz/A	Chlorothalonil 24 fl oz/A	Chlorothalonil 24 fl oz/A
	14-Day Interval, 7 Total Applications						
	(30 DAP Start)	(45 DAP)	(60 DAP)	(75 DAP)	(90 DAP)	(105 DAP)	(120 DAP)
High Risk — Option 2	1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5th Spray	6th Spray	7th Spray
	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz/A + Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz/A	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz/A + Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz/A	**Fontelis®** 16 fl oz/A	**Fontelis®** 16 fl oz/A	**Fontelis®** 16 fl oz/A	Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz/A	Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz/A

DAP = days after planting

Make no more than 3 sequential applications of DuPont™ Fontelis® fungicide before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action.
Programs developed through the cooperation of UGA, UFL, Auburn and Mississippi State.
Do not exceed 72 fl oz/A per year of Fontelis®.

AUBURN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

PEANUT Rx

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

2016 Disease Risk Spray Schedules

Field Name_____

Planting Date_____

LOW RISK	LEAF SPOT	LEAF SPOT/WHITE MOLD/LIMB ROT		LEAF SPOT	
	45 DAP[1]	65	86	107	
	1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	
	Headline® 9 oz	**CONVOY** 21 oz + Chlorothalonil 16 oz + Topsin® 5 oz	**CONVOY** 21 oz + Headline 6-9 oz	Chlorothalonil 16 oz + Topsin 5 oz	
MODERATE RISK	LEAF SPOT	LEAF SPOT/WHITE MOLD/LIMB ROT			LEAF SPOT
	40 DAP[1]	60	81	102	116
	1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5th Spray
	Headline 9 oz	**CONVOY** 15-17 oz + Chlorothalonil 16 oz + Topsin 5 oz	**CONVOY** 15-17 oz + Headline 6-9 oz	**CONVOY** 15-17 oz + Chlorothalonil 24 oz	Chlorothalonil 16 oz + Topsin 5 oz
HIGH RISK	LEAF SPOT	LEAF SPOT/WHITE MOLD/LIMB ROT				LEAF SPOT
	40 DAP[1]	60	75	90	105	120
	1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5th Spray	6th Spray
	Headline 9 oz	**CONVOY** 13 oz + Chlorothalonil 16 oz + Topsin 5 oz	**CONVOY** 13 oz + Chlorothalonil 24 oz	**CONVOY** 13 oz + Headline 6-9 oz	**CONVOY** 13 oz + Chlorothalonil 16 oz + Topsin 5 oz	Chlorothalonil 24 oz
YOUR PROGRAM						

[1] Days After Planting. Notes: Use higher rate of CONVOY if white mold risk increases to High Risk category. CONVOY only controls soilborne diseases (*Sclerotium rolfsii*–white mold; *Rhizoctonia solani*–limb rot). A foliar disease spray program must be added for management of leaf spot.

See reverse side to assess the Peanut Disease Risk Index developed by:

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA | UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA | AUBURN UNIVERSITY | MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY | CLEMSON UNIVERSITY

Peanut Rx™ is a trademark of University of Georgia.

Disease Risk **Fungicide Schedules**

PEANUT Rx

PLANTING DATE ______	30 DAYS	45 DAYS	60 DAYS	75 DAYS	90 DAYS	105 DAYS	120 DAYS
TRADITIONAL PROGRAM	LEAF SPOT	LEAF SPOT	LEAF SPOT WHITE MOLD LIMB ROT	LEAF SPOT	LEAF SPOT WHITE MOLD LIMB ROT	LEAF SPOT	LEAF SPOT
LOW RISK*	Bravo® 1.0 pt + Alto® 5.5 oz	21 days →	Elatus® 9.5 oz	21 days →	Elatus® 9.5 oz	21 days →	Bravo® 1.0 pt + Alto® 5.5 oz
MODERATE *5 spray program*	Bravo® 1.0 pt + Alto® 5.5 oz	21 days →	Elatus® 9.5 oz	Bravo® 1.5 pt	Elatus® 9.5 oz	21 days →	Bravo® 1.0 pt + Alto® 5.5 oz
MODERATE *6 spray program*	Elatus® 7.3 oz	Bravo® 1.0 pt + Alto® 5.5 oz	Elatus® 7.3 oz	Bravo® 1.5 pt	Elatus® 7.3 oz	Bravo® 1.0 pt + Alto® 5.5 oz	
HIGH RISK	Bravo® 1.0 pt + Alto® 5.5 oz	Bravo® 1.5 pt	Elatus® 9.5 oz	Bravo® 1.5 pt	Elatus® 9.5 oz	Bravo® 1.0 pt + Alto® 5.5 oz	Bravo® 1.5 pt
YOUR PROGRAM							

Programs developed through the cooperation of

The University of Georgia College of Agricultural & Environmental Sciences

University of Florida IFAS Extension

eXtension

Mississippi State University Extension Service

syngenta®