

This worksheet will lead you through the four-step process of determining your disease risk level in order to customize a Peanut RxTM for your individual field. Use the reverse side of this worksheet with the assistance of your Bayer representative to develop a program specifically for your field.

For each of the risk index factors, identify which option best describes the situation in your field and add the index value associated with each choice to obtain your overall disease risk value. This worksheet does not contain all of the notes that accompany each factor included in the 2017 Peanut Rx. To view the complete 2017 Peanut Rx, visit the University of Georgia peanut web site at www.ugapeanuts.com.

Step 1: Assess Your Disease Risk

Variety Selection	TSWV	Leaf Spot	White Moid
variety:	Points	Points	Points
Bailey ³	10	15	10
Florida-07 ²	10	20	15
Florida Fancy ²	25	20	20
FloRun TM '107' ²	20	25	20
FloRun TM '157' ^{1,2}	25	25	20
Georgia-06G	10	20	20
Georgia-07W	10	20	15
Georgia-09B ²	20	25	25
Georgia-12Y ⁵	5	15	10
Georgia-13M ^{1,2}	10	30	25
Georgia-14N ^{1,2,4}	10	15	15
Georgia Green	30	20	25
Sullivan ^{1,2}	10	20	15
Tiftguard ⁵	10	15	15
TUFRunner™ '295'1,2	10	25	20
TUFRunner™ '511'2	20	30	15
Planting Date			
Peanuts are planted:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Moli
Prior to May 1	30	0	10
May 1 – May 10	15	5	5
May 11 – May 31	5	10	0
June 1 – June 10	10	15	0
After June 10	15	15	0
Plant Population (final stand, not seed	ing rate)	14 (25)	
Plant Stand:	TSWV	Leaf Spot	White Mol
	Points	Points	Points
Less than 3 plants per foot	25	NA	0
3 to 4 plants per foot (for varieties with spotted wilt points greater than 25)	15	NA	0
3 to 4 plants per foot (for varieties with spotted wilt points less than 25)	10	NA	0
More than 4 plants per foot	5	NA	5
At-Plant Insecticide			
Insecticide Used:	TSWV	Leaf Spot	White Mol
	Points	Points	Points
None	15	NA	NA
Other than Thimet 20G	15	NA	NA
Thimet 20G	5	NA	NA
Row Pattern			
Peanuts are planted in:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mol
Single rows	10	0	5
Twin rows	5	0	0
Tillage		And the second second	
Tillage Type:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mol
Conventional	15	10	0
Reduced	5	0	5
Classic Herbicide		Sur	
Classic Herbicide:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mol
Classic applied	5	NA	NA
No Classic applied	0	NA NA	NA

Years between legume crops:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
0	NA NA	25	25
1	NA	15	20
2	NA	10	10
3 or more	NA	5	5
Field History			
Previous disease problems in the field?	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
No	NA	0	0
Yes	NA	10	15
Irrigation			
Does the field receive irrigation?	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
No	NA	0	0
Yes	NA	10	5

Step 2: Calculate Your Severity Points

Fill in following table to calculate your severity points for each of the four major peanut diseases given the 10 determining factors. Total each column to establish your disease index values.

TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
1		
	1	
	Points	Points Points

Step 3: Interpret Your Index Values

Once you've calculated your index values, utilize the table below to interpret your risk level.

Risk Index Category			
	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
High Risk	≥ 115	65-100	55-80
Moderate Risk	70-110	40-60	30-50
Low Risk	≤65	10-35	10-25

In a year when tornato spotted wilt virus incidence is high statewide or in your region, even fields with a low risk level may experience significant losses. Consider the following recommendations to reduce your spotted wilt risk level: 1 - Use less susceptible varieties. 2 - Adjust your planting date. 3 - Consult the complete Peanut Rx for additional options that may provide limited benefit

Step 4: Develop your Peanut Rx

Once you have calculated your total risk for each peanut disease, utilize the most conservative fungicide program as your guide for customizing a per field prescription spray program with the assistance of your Bayer CropScience representative. Bayer CropScience recommended disease risk spray schedules for each risk level are included on the reverse side of this worksheet.

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

Odla to support the ways.

- Varieties Balley have increased resistance to Cylindrocladium black rot (CBR) than do other varieties commonly planted in

Georgia.

*Tifiguard and Georgia 14-N have excellent resistance to the peanut root-knot nematode.

*Georgia-12Y appears to have increased risk to Rhizoctonia limb rot and precautions should be taken to protect against this





2017 Bayer Peanut Disease **Risk Spray Schedules**



Field Name:		Planting Date:							
Days after planting:	Plant	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120
Disease Timeline	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Low Risk		3 Chlore	OLUTE' 5 oz DR othalonil .5 pt	28 Days	PROVOST" OPTI 10.7 oz	28 Days	PROVOST OPTI 10.7 oz	28 Days	Chlorothaloni 1.5 pt
	7 oz In-Furrow		ABSOLUTE' 3.5 oz OR Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt	21 Days	PROVOST OPTI 10-10.7 oz	21 Days	Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**	PROVOST* OPTI 10-10.7 oz	Chlorothalon 1.5 pt
High Risk >	7 oz In-Furrow		ABSOLUTE 3.5 oz OR 14 De Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt	Chlorothalonil 14	PROVOST* Days OPTI 14 10-10.7 oz	Non Group White Mo Fungicide	old OPT	Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**	Chlorothalor 1.5 pt 14 Days
	PROLINE 7.7 oz In-Furrow	30 Вауя	Chlorothalonii 1.5 pt - OR - 14 Dat PR JUNE 5.7 oz Banded	OR	PROVOST OPTI 10.7 oz	Non Grou White Mc Fungicide		Non Group 3 White Mold	Chlorothalor 1.5 pt 14 Days
	S oz In-Furrow	45 Day	s	PROPULS 13.6 oz		Non Grou White Mo Fungicide	p 3 PROVOS old OPT 9** 14 Days 10.7 oz	Non Group 3 White Mold	Chlorothalor 1.5 pt

See reverse side to assess your Peanut Disease Risk Index

Programs developed with the cooperation of:









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

** For resistance management, growers should rotate with non-DMI (Fungicide Group 3) fungicides. Do not use other DMI fungicides such as tebuconazole in these timings. If a grower chooses to use a strobilurin products such as pyraclostrobin or azoxystrobin in these timings, mix with other non-DMI fungicides such as chlorothalonil due to disease resistance. Contact your local Bayer rep for more information.

Under Peanut Ry. Bayer heard funurcides see the unity funorcides that may be used in a grover or organito qualify for Bayer standard product performance protection

2017 Bayer CropScience LP, 2 T.W. Alexander Once. Pessonal Triangle Park. NC 27709. Alexay's read and follow/label instructione: Bayer's the Bayer Cross®, Prolinc®, Provide®. Absolute®, Volumi Total® and Propulse® are registered. trademasks of Bayer. The Peanut Riz Ingo and the UGA Externment topes are a trademask of The University of Georgia. The University of Florida IFAS logic is a trademask of the University of Florida. The Alabama Extension logic is a trademask. of Addum Driversity. The Microscopius State University Impress transcorned for assignment of the assig For adultional product information call tall free LRS6 99 BAYER (1.856.992.2937) or visiting. Web site at vevy Bayer CropScience com-



Science For A Better Life

Disease Risk Spray Schedules - 2017

Field Name_____
Planting Date_____



PROGRAMS	LEAF S	БРОТ	LEAF SPOT / WHITE MOLD / LIMB ROT				LEAF SPOT
DAP ¹	30	45	60	75	90	105	120
LOW RISK	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	CONVOY 21 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	CONVOY 21 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts
MEDIUM RISK	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	CONVOY 13-16 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1 pt + Topsin 5-10 fl oz	CONVOY 13-16 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	CONVOY 13-16 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1 pt + Topsin 5-10 fl oz	CONVOY 13-16 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts
HIGH RISK	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	CONVOY 26-32 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1 pt + Topsin 5-10 fl oz	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1 pt OR Priaxor 6-8 fl oz	CONVOY 26-32 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1 pt + Topsin 5-10 fl oz	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1 pt OR Priaxor 6-8 fl oz	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts

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





Develop a PEANUT Rx

For each of the following factors that can influence the incidence of tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) or fungal diseases, the grower or consultant should identify which option best describes the situation for an individual 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 the risk of disease as compared to the alternative. 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.



STEP 1

PEANUT VARIETY				
	TSWV	Leaf Spot		
	Points			Limb Rot
Georgia Green	30	20	25	unknown
FloRun 157	25	25	20	unknown
Florida Fancy	25	20	20	unknown
TUFRunner 511	20	30	15	unknown
Georgia-09B	20	25	25	unknown
FloRun 107	20	25	20	unknown
Georgia-13M	10	30	25	unknown
TUFRunner 297	10	25	20	unknown
Georgia-06G	10	20	20	unknown
Florida-07	10	20	15	unknown
Georgia-07W	10	20	15	unknown
Sullivan	10	20	15	unknown
Tifguard	10	15	15	unknown
Georgia-14N	10	15	15	unknown
Bailey	10	15	10	unknown
Georgia-12Y	5	15	10	unknown

100000						Total Control
PL	AN	TIN	G	D	Δ	TE

Peanuts Are				
Prior to May 1	30	0	10	0
May 1 to May 10	15	5	5	0
May 11 to May 25	5	10	0	0
May 26 to June 10	10	15	0	5
After June 10	15	15	0	5

PLANT POPULATION (final stand, not seeding rate)

	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soilborne Disease Points	
Plant Stand:				Limb Rot
Less than 3 plants per foot	25	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants per foot1	15	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants per foot2	10	NA	0	NA
More than 4 plants per foot	5	NA	5	NA

only for varieties with a risk to spotted wilt of more than 25 points

AT-PLANT INSECTICIDE

TSWV	Leaf Spot		
15	NA	NA	NA
15	NA	NA	NA
5	NA	NA	NA
	15	Points Points 15 NA 15 NA	Points Points White Mold 15 NA NA 15 NA NA

ROW PATTERN

Peanuts Are					
Planted in:	Points		White Mold		
Single Rows	10	0	5	0	
Twin Rows	5	0	0	0	

TILLAGE

	TSWV	TSWV Leaf Spot		Soilborne Disease Points		
Tillage Type:	Points			Limb Rot		
Conventional	15	10	0	0		
Reduced	5	0	5	5		

The Peanut Disease Risk Index, developed by researchers and extension specialists at University of Georgia, University of Florida, Auburn University, Mississippi State University, and Clemson University is officially known as "PEANUT Rx." To view the fully updated 2017 version of Peanut Rx by the authors based upon data and observations from the 2016 season and access the online calculator, visit www.ugapeanuts.com.



CLASSIC® HERBICI	DE			
				Limb Rat
Yes	5	NA	NA	NA
No	0	NA	NA	NA
CROP ROTATION V	VITH A NO	-LEGUME	CROP	
			Soilborne Disi	
				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				
Problems in Field?				
No	NA	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	15	10
IRRIGATION				
Irrigation?				Limb Rot
No	NA	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	5	10

STEP 2

		White Mold Points	Rhizectenia Limb Rot Points
Peanut Variety			
Planting Date			
Plant Population			
At-Plant Insecticide			
Row Pattern			
Tillage			
Classic Herbicide			
Crop Rotation			
Field History			
Irrigation			

STEP 3

RISK CATEGRY				
Control of the Contro	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Dise White Mold	
Risk Category:		DE LEVEL DE LA CELLE		
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.

² for varieties with 25 points or less for risk to spotted wilt



Count on DuPont to help you deal with the unexpected





			21-Da	ay Interval, 4 to	5 Total Applic	ations				
	(40 DAP Start)		(60 DAP)		(80 DAP)		(100 [AP)		(120 DAP)
Low Risk	1st Spray	2nd Spray		3rd Spray		4th Spray			5th Spray ¹	
				conazole 7.2 fl oz/A + Fontelis™ 16 fl oz/A rothalonil 16-24 fl oz/A		•	Chlorothalonil 24 fl oz/A			
5th spray only if	needed — 120 days									
			21-	Day Interval, 5	Total Applicati	ons				
	(30–35 DAP Start)	(50-55 D	AP)	(70-75	DAP)		(90-105 DAP))	(1	110-120 DAP)
Moderate Risk	1st Spray	2nd Spray	2nd Spray		3rd Spray 4th S		th Spray		5th Spray (FINAL)	
Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz/A + Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz//		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, 7	Total Applicati	ons				
	(30 DAP Start)	(45 DAF	9)	(60 D	AP)	(95)	DAP) (10	09 DAP)		(125 DAP)
High Risk —	1st Spray	2nd Spray		3rd Spray	4th Spray	5	5th Spray	6th Sp	oray	7th Spray
Option 1	Tebuconazole 7.2 il oz/A+ Tebuconazole 7.2 il oz/A+ Trontens		Fontelis™ 16 fl oz/A		ontelis™ .6 fl oz/A	\$100 P. A. S.	othalonil fl oz/A	Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz/A		
	14-Day Interval, 6 Total Applications									
	(45 DAP Start)	(60 DAP)	(7	5 DAP)	(90 DA	P)	(105 DAP)		((120 DAP)
High Risk —	1st Spray 2t	nd Spray	3rd Spray	/	4th Spray		5th Spray		6th S	oray
Option 2	Headline 9 fl oz/A Fo	ntelis™ 16 fl oz/A	Fontelis™	16 fl oz/A	Fontelis™ 16 f	l oz/A	Chlorothalon 16-24 fl oz/A			othalonil fl oz/A

DAP = days after planting

Low-Risk Program sprays BEGIN at 40 days after planting and are continued on 21-day intervals.

Medium-Risk Program sprays BEGIN at 30 to 35 days after planting and are continued on 21-day intervals.

High-Risk Program Option 1 sprays BEGIN at 30 days after planting and are continued on 14-day spray intervals.

High-Risk Program Option 2 sprays BEGIN at 45 days after planting and are continued on 14-day intervals.

Make no more than 3 sequential applications of DuPont™ Fontelis™ fungicide before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action.

PEANUT





Programs developed through the cooperation of UGA, UFL, Auburn and Mississippi State.

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 Variety				
	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Dis	sease Points
Variety:	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
Flavorunner 458 or Florunner	50	unknown	unknown	unknown
NC-V 11	35	30	30	unknown
AT-215	30	30	30	unknown
Georgia Green	30	20	25	unknown
Florida Fancy Georgia-09B	25	20 25	20 25	unknown unknown
FloRun 107	20 20	25	2	unknown
Georgia Greener	10	20	20	unknown
Georgia-02C	15	20	10	unknown
Georgia-06G	10	20	20	unknown
Florida-07	10	20	15	unknown
Georgia-07W	10	20	10	unknown
Tifguard	10	15	15	unknown
Bailey	10	15	10	unknown
Georganic	5	10	10	unknown
Planting Date			C-il b Pi	D 1.4
Door to Ass Blooded	TSWV	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Di	Sease Points Limb Rot
Peanuts Are Planted:	Points			
Prior to May 1 May 1 to May 10	30 15	0	10 5	0
May 11 to May 10	5	5	ő	0
June 1 to June 10	10	10	ő	5
After June 10	15	10	0	5
Plant Population (final stand	l, not see	iding rate)		
	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Di	sease Points
Dlant Stand				
Plant Stand:	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
Less than 3 plants per foot	Points 25	Points NA	White Mold 0	Limb Rot NA
Less than 3 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot	25 15	NA NA	0	NA NA
Less than 3 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot ¹ 3 to 4 plants per foot ²	25 15 10	NA NA NA	0 0 0	NA NA NA
Less than 3 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot ¹ 3 to 4 plants per foot ² More than 4 plants per foot	25 15 10 5	NA NA NA NA	0 0 0 5	NA NA NA NA
Less than 3 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot ¹ 3 to 4 plants per foot ² More than 4 plants per foot ¹ Only for varieties with a risk	25 15 10 5 to spott	NA NA NA NA ed wilt of m	0 0 0 5 ore than 25 po	NA NA NA NA
Less than 3 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot ¹ 3 to 4 plants per foot ² More than 4 plants per foot	25 15 10 5 to spott	NA NA NA NA ed wilt of m	0 0 0 5 ore than 25 po	NA NA NA NA
Less than 3 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot ¹ 3 to 4 plants per foot ² More than 4 plants per foot ¹ Only for varieties with a risk ² For varieties with 25 points	25 15 10 5 to spott or less fo	NA NA NA NA ed wilt of m or risk to sp	0 0 0 5 ore than 25 po	NA NA NA NA Dints
Less than 3 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot ¹ 3 to 4 plants per foot ² More than 4 plants per foot ¹ Only for varieties with a risk ² For varieties with 25 points At Plant Insecticide	25 15 10 5 to spott or less fo	NA NA NA NA ed wilt of m	0 0 0 5 ore than 25 pootted wilt	NA NA NA NA Dints
Less than 3 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot ¹ 3 to 4 plants per foot ² More than 4 plants per foot ¹ Only for varieties with a risk ² For varieties with 25 points	25 15 10 5 to spott or less fo	NA NA NA NA ed wilt of m or risk to sp	0 0 0 5 ore than 25 po otted wilt	NA NA NA NA Dints
Less than 3 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 4 More than 4 plants per foot 1 Only for varieties with a risk 7 For varieties with 25 points At-Plant Insecticide Insecticide Used: None Other than Thimet 20G	25 15 10 5 to spott or less for TSWV Points	NA NA NA ed wilt of m or risk to sp Leaf Spot Points NA	0 0 0 5 ore than 25 po otted wilt Soil-borne Di White Mold	NA NA NA NA Dints sease Points Limb Rot
Less than 3 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 4 Only for varieties with a risk For varieties with 25 points At-Plant Insecticide Insecticide Used: None Other than Thimet 20G or Phorate 20G	25 15 10 5 to spott or less for TSWV Points 15	NA NA NA ed wilt of m or risk to sp Leaf Spot Points NA NA	0 0 0 5 ore than 25 po otted wilt Soil-borne Di White Mold NA	NA NA NA NA Dints sease Points Limb Rot NA NA
Less than 3 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 4 Wore than 4 plants per foot 1 Only for varieties with a risk 2 For varieties with 25 points At Plant Insecticide Insecticide Used: None Other than Thimet 20G or Phorate 20G Thimet 20G, Phorate 20G	25 15 10 5 to spott or less for TSWV Points	NA NA NA ed wilt of m or risk to sp Leaf Spot Points NA	0 0 0 5 ore than 25 po otted wilt Soil-borne Di White Mold	NA NA NA NA Dints sease Points Limb Rot
Less than 3 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot More than 4 plants per foot Only for varieties with a risk For varieties with 25 points At-Plant Insecticide Insecticide Used: None Other than Thimet 20G or Phorate 20G	25 15 10 5 to spott or less for TSWV Points 15	NA NA NA ed wilt of m or risk to sp Leaf Spot Points NA NA	O O O S ore than 25 pootted wilt Soil-borne Di White Mold NA NA NA	NA NA NA NA Dints sease Points Limb Rot NA NA NA
Less than 3 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 4 More than 4 plants per foot 5 Only for varieties with a risk 7 For varieties with 25 points At Plant Insecticide Insecticide Used: None Other than Thimet 20G or Phorate 20G Thimet 20G, Phorate 20G	25 15 10 5 to spott or less for TSWV Points 15	NA NA NA ed wilt of m or risk to sp Leaf Spot Points NA NA	0 0 0 5 ore than 25 po otted wilt Soil-borne Di White Mold NA	NA NA NA NA Dints sease Points Limb Rot NA NA NA
Less than 3 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 4 Only for varieties with a risk For varieties with 25 points At-Plant Insecticide Insecticide Used None Other than Thimet 20G or Phorate 20G Thimet 20G, Phorate 20G Row Pattern Peanuts are Planted In:	25 15 10 5 to spott or less for TSWV Points 15 15	NA NA NA ed wilt of m or risk to sp Leaf Spot Points NA NA NA	O O O S ore than 25 pootted wilt Soil-borne Di White Mold NA NA NA	NA NA NA NA Dints sease Points Limb Rot NA NA NA
Less than 3 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 4 to 4 plants per foot 4 Only for varieties with a risk 5 For varieties with 25 points At-Plant Insecticide Insecticide Used: None Other than Thimet 20G or Phorate 20G Thimet 20G, Phorate 20G Row Pattern Peanuts are Planted In: Single Rows	25 15 10 5 to spott or less for TSWV Points 15 5 TSWV Points	NA NA NA ed wilt of m or risk to sp Leaf Spot Points NA NA NA Leaf Spot Points O	O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	NA N
Less than 3 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 4 Only for varieties with a risk For varieties with 25 points At-Plant Insecticide Insecticide Used: None Other than Thimet 20G or Phorate 20G Thimet 20G, Phorate 20G Row Pattern Peanuts are Planted In: Single Rows Twin Rows	25 15 10 5 to spott or less for TSWV Points 15 5	NA NA NA ed wilt of m or risk to sp Leaf Spot Points NA NA NA Leaf Spot Points	O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	NA NA NA NA Dints sease Points Limb Rot NA NA NA Sease Points
Less than 3 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 4 to 4 plants per foot Only for varieties with a risk For varieties with 25 points At-Plant Insecticide Insecticide Used: None Other than Thimet 20G or Phorate 20G Thimet 20G, Phorate 20G Row Pattern Peanuts are Planted In: Single Rows	25 15 10 5 to spott or less for TSWV Points 15 5 TSWV Points	NA NA NA ed wilt of m or risk to sp Leaf Spot Points NA NA NA Leaf Spot Points O	O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	NA NA NA NA Dints sease Points Limb Rot NA NA NA Sease Points Limb Rot O O
Less than 3 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 4 Only for varieties with a risk For varieties with 25 points At-Plant Insecticide Insecticide Used None Other than Thimet 20G or Phorate 20G Thimet 20G, Phorate 20G Row Pattern Peanuts are Planted In: Single Rows Twin Rows Tillage	25 15 10 5 to spott or less for TSWV Points 15 5 TSWV Points	NA NA NA ed wilt of m or risk to sp Leaf Spot Points NA NA NA Leaf Spot Points 0 0 Leaf Spot	O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	NA NA NA NA Dints sease Points Limb Rot NA NA NA sease Points Limb Rot O O sease Points
Less than 3 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 4 More than 4 plants per foot 1 Only for varieties with a risk 2 For varieties with 25 points At-Plant Insecticide Insecticide Used: None Other than Thimet 20G or Phorate 20G Thimet 20G, Phorate 20G Row Pattern Peanuts are Planted In: Single Rows Twin Rows	25 15 10 5 s to spott or less for Points 15 5 TSWV Points 15 5	NA NA NA ed wilt of m or risk to sp Leaf Spot Points NA NA NA Leaf Spot Points O O	O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	NA NA NA NA Dints sease Points Limb Rot NA NA NA Sease Points Limb Rot O O
Less than 3 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 3 to 4 plants per foot 4 More than 4 plants per foot 5 Only for varieties with a risk 7 For varieties with 25 points At Plant Insecticide Insecticide Used None Other than Thimet 20G or Phorate 20G Thimet 20G, Phorate 20G Row Pattern Peanuts are Planted In: Single Rows Twin Rows Tillage	25 15 10 5 s to spott or less for Points 15 5 TSWV Points 15 5	NA NA NA ed wilt of m or risk to sp Leaf Spot Points NA NA NA Leaf Spot Points 0 0 Leaf Spot	O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	NA NA NA NA Dints sease Points Limb Rot NA NA NA sease Points Limb Rot O O sease Points

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				
	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Dis	sease Points
Classic® Applied?			White Mold	Limb Rot
Yes No	5 0	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
Crop Rotation with a Non-Le	gume Cro	lp		
Years Between	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Dis	sease Points
Peanut Crops:	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
0 1 2 3 or more	NA NA NA NA	25 15 10 5	25 20 10 5	20 15 10 5
Field History				
Previous Disease Problems	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Dis	sease Points
in Field?	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
No Yes	NA NA	0 10	0 15	0 10
Irrigation				
	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Di	sease Points
Irrigation?	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
No Yes	NA NA	0 10	0 5	0 10

STEP 2

Add your index values fro	HIG		1	at:
	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	T -			
Your Total Index Value				

Risk Category							
	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Di	sease Points			
Risk Category:	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.

* Fontelis™ is not registered for use on peanuts in California.

White mold is the common name for sclerotium rolfsii and southern stem blight.

Thimet 20G is a restricted-use pesticide. Fontelis" is not registered for sale or use in New York. Contact your DuPont retailer or representative for details and availability in your state.

This reference guide is not intended as a substitute for the product label for the product(s) referenced herein. Product labels for the above product(s) contain important precautions, directions for use and product warranty and liability limitations that must be read before using the product(s). Applicators must be in possession of the product label(s) at the time of application. Always read and follow all label directions and precautions for use when using any pesticide alone or in tank-mix combinations.

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PEANUT RX" is a trademark of The University of Georgia. Headline is a registered trademark of BASF Corporation. Thimet is a registered trademark of Amvac Chemical Company.

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Reorder No.: K-26598-1 (Replaces K-26598 and K-25538)

Disease Risk Fungicide Schedules



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*	TiltBravo 2.25 pt	21 days	©Elatus 9.5 oz	21 days	© Clatus 9.5 oz	21 days	Bravo° 1.5 pt Alto° 5.5 oz
MODERATE 5 spray program	∏Bravo ° 1.5 pt ∔ △ Alto ° 5.5 oz	21 days	€Elatus 9.5 oz	TiltBravo	© Elatus` 9.5 oz	21 days	Bravo* 1.5 pt
MODERATE 6 spray program	Clatus 7.14 oz	Bravo*	Clatus 7.14 oz	Bravo °	Clatus 7.14 oz	■ Bravo * 1.5 pt ♣ Alto * 5.5 oz	
HIGH RISK	TiltBravo 1.5 pt	∏Bravo ° 1.5 pt ∔ △ Alto ° 5.5 oz	€Elatus 9.5 oz	TiltBravo`	Clatus 9.5 oz	∏Bravo ° 1.5 pt ♣ Alto ° 5.5 oz	MBravo*

YOUR PROGRAM

Programs developed through the cooperation of



University of Florida IFAS Extension





- In several design of FIAC publishers, Sympatic processing a recommendation in a partial processing processi
- ©2015 Syngents. Important: Always read and follow liabel instructions. Some crop protection products may not be registered for sale or use in all states or counties. Please check with year local actions service to ensu status. Allo", Braw Weather Stix". Elabor, "He time". The Allacco Frame, the Purpose Icon and the Syngenta logo are trademarks of a Syngenta Direct Company. Please for a trademark of the ensurance of the Syngenta Contamer Center 1-666-Syngenta International Please (Section 1).

Assess Disease Risk in Your Field and Develop a Peanut Rx

This worksheet will lead you through the four-step process of determining your disease risk level in order to customize a Peanut Rx[™] for your individual field using the reverse side of this worksheet and with the assistance of your Syngenta representative.



For each of the risk index factors, identify which option best describes the situation for your field and add the index value associated with each choice to obtain your overall disease risk value. This worksheet does not contain all of the varieties included in the 2016 Peanut Rx or the notes that accompany each factor. To view the complete 2016 Peanut Rx, visit the University of Georgia peanut Web site at www.ugapeanuts.com.

Step 1: Assess Your Disease Risk

Variety Selection

ariety¹ ailley³ orida-07² orida Fanoy² orida Fanoy² oRun™107² eorgia-06G eorgia-07W eorgia-09B² eorgia-12Y eorgia-13M1, 2 eorgia-14N\2.4 eorgia Green eorgia Greener³ fguard¹ JFRunner™1297*\2 JFRunner™1727*² JFRunner™1511*\2 lanting Date	Spotted With Points 10 10 25 20 10 10 20 5 10 10 30 10 10 10 20 5 20 20 20 5 20 20 20 5 20 20	Leaf Spot Points 15 20 20 25 20 20 25 30 15 20 20 25	Soil-borne Di- White 16 20 20 21 25 16 25 16 25 26 27 26 27 26	Mold () () () () () () () () () () () () ()
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oRun ^{Ta-1} 07 ² eorgia-06G eorgia-07W eorgia-09B ² eorgia-12Y eorgia-13M1, 2 eorgia-14N ^{1,2,4} eorgia Green eorgia Greene ³ fguard ⁴ JFRunner ^{TM-1} 27 ^{1,2} JFRunner ^{TM-1} 27 ^{1,2} JFRunner ^{TM-1} 511 ^{1,2}	10 10 20 5 10 10 30 10	20 20 25 15 30 15 20 20	20 18 28 10 20 18 20 20	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
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eorgia-13M1,2 eorgia-14N ^{1,2,4} eorgia Green eorgia Greener ³ fguard' JFRunner ^{m1} *297* ^{1,2} JFRunner ^{m1} *727* ² JFRunner ^{m1} *71* ^{1,2}	10 10 30 10 10	30 15 20 20 15	25 15 25 20	5
eorgia-14N ^{1,2,4} eorgia Green eorgia Greener ³ fguard' JFRunner ^{M1} (297 ^{1,2} JFRunner ^{M1} (717 ²) JFRunner ^{M3} (711 ^{1,2}	10 30 10 10	15 20 20 15	15 25 20	5
eorgia Green eorgia Greener ³ fguard¹ JFRunner™ 297* ^{1,2} JFRunner [™] 511* ^{1,2} JFRunner [™] 511* ^{1,2}	30 10 10 15	20 20 15	25	5
eorgia Greener ³ fguard ⁴ JFRunner TM *297* ^{1,2} JFRunner TM *727* ² JFRunner TM *511* ^{1,2}	10 10 15	20 15	20	
fguard ⁴ JFRunner TM 1297 ^{11,2} JFRunner TM 1727 ¹² JFRunner TM 1511 ^{11,2}	10 15	15		
JFRunner TM 12971. ² JFRunner TM 1727 ² JFRunner TM 1511 ^{13,2}	15			
JFRunner™ '727' ² JFRunner™ '511' ^{1,2}	- 0		2(
JFRunner TM '511'1.2	20	15	15	
	20	30	15	
anting Date	2.0	00		,
	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Di	sease Points
anuts are planted:	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
ior to May 1	30	0	10	0
ay 1 to May 10	15	0	5	0
ay 11 to May 31	5	5	0	0
ine 1 to June 10	10	10	0 .	5
ter June 10	15	10	0	5
ant Population (final s	tand, not seedi	ng rate)		
	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Dis	sease Points
ant stand:	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
ss than 3 plants/ft	25	- NA	0	MA
	10 (15)	NA	0 (0)	NA
ore than 4 plants/ft	5	NA	5	NA
anaticida usad	Spotted Will	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Dis	sease Points
secuciae useu	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
one	15	NA	NA	NA
her than Thimet 20G	15	NA	NA	MA
imet 20G	5	NA	NA	NA
ow Pattern				
anula are elected by	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Dis	sease Points
anuts are planted in:	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
ngle rows	10	0		0
in rows	5	0	0	0
llage	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot		
	m 1 1	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
	Points			
	Points 15	10	0	0
	ant stand: ses than 3 plants/ft to 4 plants/ft -plant Insecticide secticide used one ther than Thimet* 20G imet 20G ow Pattern senuts are planted in: nigle rows vin rows llage	ss than 3 plants/ft to 4 plants/ft (3) to et han 4 plants/ft c-plant Insecticide secticide used the than Thimet 20G there than Thimet 20G the plants are planted in: single rows fin rows fin to section of the plant	Points Points Points	Points

OL - 1-1-1-1-1	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Di	sease Points
Classic herbicide usage	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
Classic applied	5	NA	NA	NA
No Classic applied	0	NA	NA	NA
Crop Rotation (with a nor	1-legume crop)		
Years between	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Di	sease Points
peanut crop	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
0	NA	25	25	20
1	MA	15	20	15
2	NA	10	10	10
3 or more	NA	5	5	5
Field History				
Have you had a problem	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Di	sease Points
controlling these diseases?	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
No	NA	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	15	10
Irrigation				
Does the field	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Di	sease Points
receive irrigation?	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
No	NA	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	5	10

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.

High oleic variety.

Varieties Georgia Greener and Bailey have increased resistance to Cylindrocladium black rot (CBR) than do other varieties commonly planted in Georgia.

1 Tifeward has excellent resistance to the peanut root-knot nematode.

Step 2: Calculate Your Severity Points

Fill in the following table to calculate your severity points for each of the four major peanut diseases given the 10 determining factors. Total each column to establish your disease index values.

	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	White Mold	Rhizoctonia Limb Rot
Variety				
Planting Date				
Plant Population				
At-plant Insecticide				
Row Pattern				
Tillage				
Classic Herbicide				
Crop Rotation				
Field History				
Irrigation				
Your Total Index Value				

Step 3: Interpret Your Index Values

Once you've calculated your index values, utilize the following information to interpret your risk level situation.

	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	White Mold	Rhizoctonia Limb Rot
Low Risk	≤ 65	10-35	10-25	TBD
Moderate Risk	70-110	40-60	30-50	TBD
High Risk	≥ 115	65-100	55-80	TBD

In a year when tomato spotted wilt virus incidence is high statewide or in your region, even fields with a low risk level may experience significant losses. Consider the following recommendations to reduce your spotted wilt risk level:

- · Use less susceptible varieties.
- · Adjust your planting date.
- Consult the complete Peanut Rx for additional options that may also provide limited benefit.

Step 4: Develop Your Peanut Rx

Once you have calculated your total risk for each fungal disease, utilize the most conservative fungicide program as your guide for customizing a per field prescription spray program with the assistance of your Syngenta representative. Syngenta recommended fungicide spray programs for each risk level are included on the reverse side of this worksheet.

Programs developed through the cooperation of



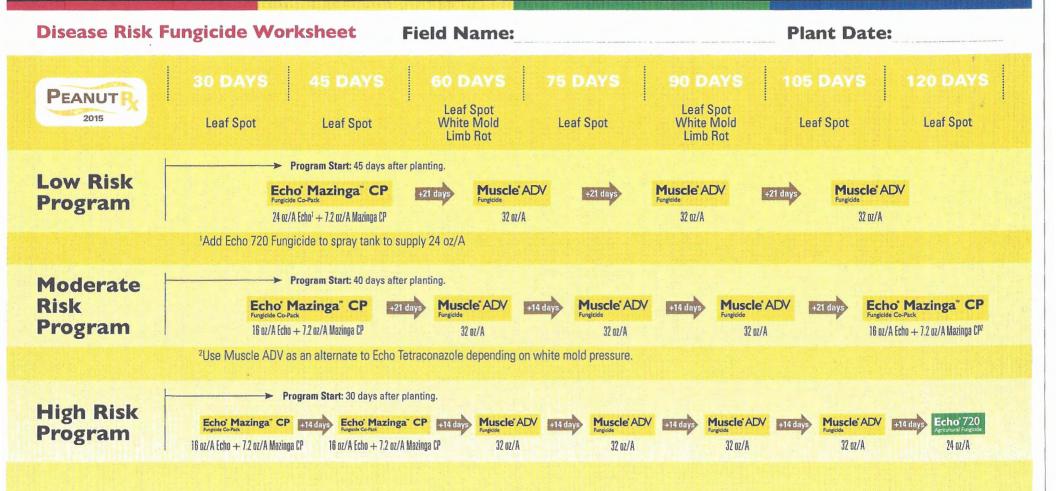








THE NATURAL CHOICE



Your Program

Echo Mazinga CP is provided in a dual-chambered container containing a standard-use ratio of 16 oz. Echo chlorothalonil and 7.2 oz. Mazinga CP tetraconazole. Muscle ADV is a pre-mix combining a standard-use ratio of Echo chlorothalonil and Muscle tebuconazole.

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www.sipcamadvan.com 800-295-0733

Calculate risk to determine fungicide program.

This University of Georgia Peanut Rx[™] worksheet enables you to determine peanut disease risk levels and select or develop the appropriate SipcamAdvan fungicide program – detailed on the reverse side. For complete footnotes and information, click on "2015 UGA Peanut Production Guide" at www.ugapeanuts.com.



Step One ... assess disease risk.

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-09B3	20	25	25
Georgia-12Y1	5	20	15
Georgia Green	30	20	25
Georgia Greener ²	10	20	20
Tifguard ⁴	10	15	15
TUFRunner™ '727"1.3	15	15	15
TUFRunner™ '511'1.2	20	30	15

Planting Date					
Peanuts are planted:	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	Soil-Borne Di	sease Points	
	Points ⁵	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot	
Prior to May 1	30	0	10	0	
May 1 to May 10	15	0	5	0	
May 11-May 31	5	5	0	0	
June 1-June 10	10	10	0	5	
After June 10	15	10	0	5	

Plant Stand:	Spotted Wilt Points ⁵	Leaf Spot	Soil-Borne Disease Points	
		Points	White Mold ⁶ Limb F	
Less than 3 plants per foot	25	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants per foot7	15	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants per foot8	10	NA	0	NΑ
More than 4 plants per foot	5	NA	5	NA

At-Plant Insecticide					
Insecticide used:	Spotted Wilt Points ⁹	Leaf Spot	Soil-Borne Di	sease Points	
insecticiae usea:		Points	White Mold Limb Ro		
None	15	NA	NA	NA	
Other than Thimet® 20G	15	NA	NA	NA	
Thimet 20G	5	NA	NA	NA	

Row Pattern					
December of the leading	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	Soil-Borne Di	sease Points	
Peanuts are planted in:	Points	Points	White Mold Limb F		
Single rows	15	0	5	0	
Twin rows	5	0	0	0	

Tillage				
Tillage:	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	Soil-Borne D	isease Points
	Points	Points ¹¹	White Mold	Limb Rot
Conventional	15	10	0	0
Reduced ¹⁰	5	0	5	5

Classic® Herbicide® Spotted Wilt Leaf Spot Soil-Borne Disease Points					
	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold	Limb Rot	
Classic Applied	5	NA	NA .	NA	
No Classic Applied	0	NA	NA	NA	

Crop Rotation with a Non-I	Legume Crop			
Years Between Peanut Crops ¹³	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	Soil-Borne Di	sease Points
rears between Peanut Grops	Points	Points	White Mold	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	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	Soil-Borne Di	sease Points
the field? ¹⁴	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
NO	NA	0	0	0
YES	NA	10	15	10

Irrigation					
Does the field	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	Soil-Borne Di	sease Points	
receive irrigation?	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot	
NO	NA	0	0	0	
YES	NA	10	5	10	

Step Two . . . calculate disease risk.

Add your index values from:	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	White Mold	Rhizoctonia Limb Rot
Peanut Variety				
Planting Date				
Plant Population				
At-Plant Insecticide			****	
Row Pattern				
Tillage				
Classic® Herbicide				
Crop Rotation				
Field History				
Irrigation				
Your Total Index Value				

Step Three . . . interpret disease risk.

Calculate your points and use this chart to determine risk.	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points	Limb Rot Points
Low Risk	≤ 65	10-35	10-25	TBD

Low Risk for fungal diseases: These fields are likely to have the least impact from fungal disease. Growers have made the management decisions which offer maximum benefit in reducing the potential for severe disease; these fields are strong candidates for modified disease management programs that require a reduced number of fungicide applications.

Moderate Risk	70-110	40-60	30-50	TBD		
Moderate Risk for fungal diseases: Growers can expect better performance from standard						

Moderate Risk for fungal diseases: Growers can expect better performance from standard fungicide programs. Reduced fungicide programs in research studies have been successfully implemented when conditions are not favorable for disease spread.

importanted from conditions are not tayorable for allocate spread.				
High Risk	≥ 115	65-100	55-80	TBD

High Risk for fungal diseases: Growers should always use full fungicide input program in a high-risk situation.

Step Four . . . develop a program.

After interpreting risk, refer to the fungicide programs on the reverse side and consult your SipcamAdvan distributor.

- 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 Cynlindrocladium 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.
- 5 Only plant during conditions conducive to rapid, uniform emergence. Less than optimum conditions at planting can result in poor stands or delayed, staggered emergence, both of which can contribute to increased spotted wilt. Note: a twin row is considered to be one row for purposes of determining number of plants per foot of row
- 6 It is known that closer planted peanuts tend to have an increased risk to white mold.
- 7 This category (15 risk points for spotted wilt) is only for varieties with a risk to spotted wilt of MORE THAN 25 POINTS.
- 8 This category (10 risk points for spotted wilt) is for varieties with 25 points or less for risk to spotted wilt
- 9 An insecticide's influence on the incidence of TSWV is only one factor to consider among many when making an insecticide selection. In a given field, nematode problems may overshadow spotted wilt concerns and decisions should be made accordingly.
- 10 For fungal diseases, this does not apply for reduced tillage situations where peanut is following directly behind peanut in a rotation sequence. Limb rot can exist on some types of crop debris and use the organic matter as a bridge to the next peanut crop.
- 11 "Funky" or "irregular" leaf spot tends to be more severe in conservation tillage, though this malady is not typically associated with yield losses.
- 12 Use of Classic Herbicide is not recommended for fields planted to Georgia-06G. Research has documented a slight, yet consistent, yield reduction when Classic Herbicide is applied specifically to Georgia-06G.
- 13 All crops other than peanut are acceptable in a rotation to reduce leaf spot. Cotton and grass crops will reduce the severity of white mold. Rhizoctonia limb rot can still be a significant problem, especially with cotton, under a longer rotation with favorable conditions, e.g. heavy vine growth & irrigation/ rainfall. Rotation with soybeans can increase risk to white mold, Rhizoctonia limb rot, and CBR. Rotation with grass crops will decrease the potential risk of limb rot; tobacco and vegetables will not.
 - Note that rotation of peanuts with soybeans may lower the risk for leaf spot diseases, but it does not reduce the risk to CBR or peanut root-knot nematodes and only has minimal impact on risk to white mold or to Rhizoctonia limb rot.
- 14 "YES" would be appropriate in fields where leaf spot and/or soil-borne diseases were a problem in the field despite use of a good fungicide program.