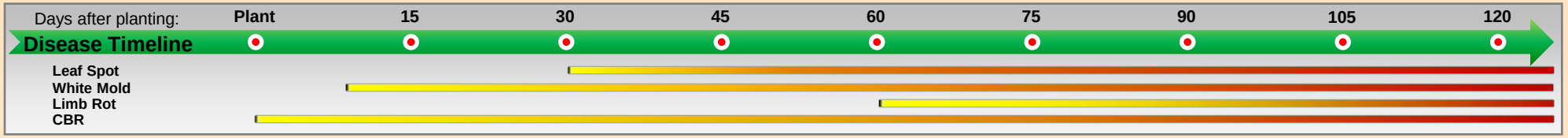
2014 Bayer CropScience Peanut Disease Risk Spray Schedules

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

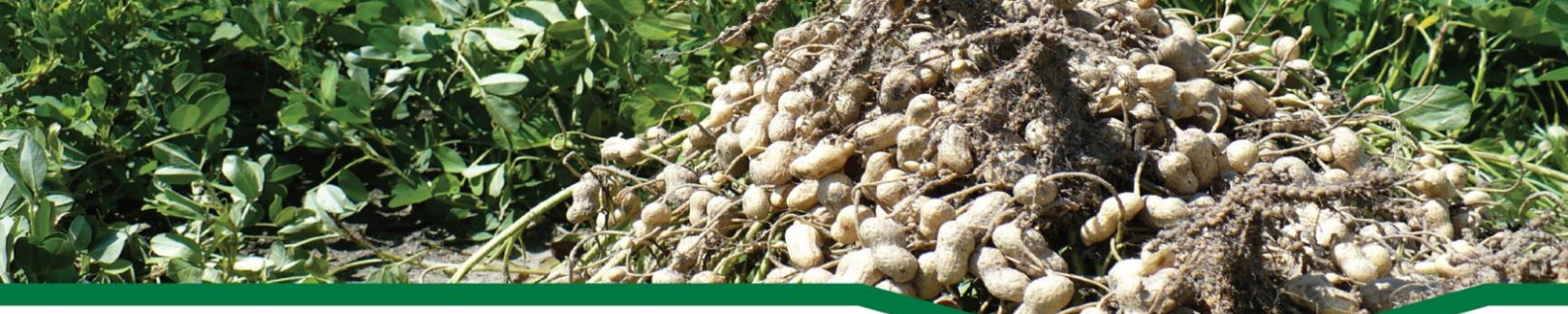
See reverse side to assess your Peanut Disease Risk Index

** 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

Under Peanut Rx, Bayer CropScience brand fungicides are the only fungicides that may be used in a grower program to qualify for Bayer CropScience standard product performance protection.

Bayer CropScience



Peanut Rx

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. Use the reverse side of this worksheet with the assistance of your Bayer CropScience 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 2014 Peanut Rx. To view the complete 2014 Peanut Rx, visit the University of Georgia peanut web site at www.ugapeanuts.com.

Step 1: Assess Your Disease Risk

Variety Selection				
Variety:	**TSWV Points**	**Leaf Spot Points**	**White Mold Points**	**Limb Rot Points**
Bailey[3]	10	15	10	Unknown
Florida-07[2]	10	20	15	Unknown
Florida Fancy[2]	25	20	20	Unknown
FloRun 107[2]	20	25	20	Unknown
Georgia-06G	10	20	20	Unknown
Georgia-07W	10	20	15	Unknown
Georgia-09B[2]	20	25	25	Unknown
Georgia-12Y[1]	5	20	15	Unknown
Georgia Green	30	20	25	Unknown
Georgia Greener[3]	10	20	20	Unknown
Tiftguard[5]	10	15	15	Unknown
TUFRunner™ '727'[1,2]	15	15	15	Unknown
Planting Date				
Peanuts are planted:	**TSWV Points**	**Leaf Spot Points**	**White Mold Points**	**Limb Rot Points**
Prior to May 1	30	0	10	0
May 1 – 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 Population (final stand, not seeding rate)				
Plant Stand:	**TSWV Points**	**Leaf Spot Points**	**White Mold Points**	**Limb Rot Points**
Less than 3 plants per foot	25	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants per foot *(for varieties with spotted wilt points greater than 25)*	15	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants per foot *(for varieties with spotted wilt points less than 25)*	10	NA	0	NA
More than 4 plants per foot	5	NA	5	NA
At-Plant Insecticide				
Insecticide Used:	**TSWV Points**	**Leaf Spot Points**	**White Mold Points**	**Limb Rot Points**
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:	**TSWV Points**	**Leaf Spot Points**	**White Mold Points**	**Limb Rot Points**
Single rows	10	0	5	0
Twin rows	5	0	0	0
Tillage				
Tillage Type:	**TSWV Points**	**Leaf Spot Points**	**White Mold Points**	**Limb Rot Points**
Conventional	15	10	0	0
Reduced	5	0	5	5
Classic Herbicide				
Classic Herbicide:	**TSWV Points**	**Leaf Spot Points**	**White Mold Points**	**Limb Rot Points**
Classic applied	5	NA	NA	NA
No Classic applied	0	NA	NA	NA

[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]*High oleic variety.*
[3]*Varieties Georgia Greener, and Bailey have increased resistance to Cylindrocladium black rot (CBR) than do other varieties commonly planted in Georgia.*
[4]*Tifguard has excellent resistance to the peanut root-knot nematode.*

Crop Rotation (with non-legume crop)				
Years between legume crops:	**TSWV Points**	**Leaf Spot Points**	**White Mold Points**	**Limb Rot Points**
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 the field?	**TSWV Points**	**Leaf Spot Points**	**White Mold Points**	**Limb Rot Points**
No	NA	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	15	10
Irrigation				
Does the field receive irrigation?	**TSWV Points**	**Leaf Spot Points**	**White Mold Points**	**Limb Rot Points**
No	NA	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	5	10

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.

Calculate Your Risk				
Add your index values for each determining factor below:	**TSWV Points**	**Leaf Spot Points**	**White Mold Points**	**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: Interpret Your Index Values

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

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

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