2014 Disease Risk Spray Schedules

Field Name

Planting Date



LOW RISK

LEAF SPOT 1st Spray 45 DAP

Headline

9 oz

Chlorothalonil 16 oz + Topsin® 5 oz

LEAF SPOT/WHITE MOLD/LIMB ROT

CONVOY 21 0Z +

2nd Spray

LEAF SPOT/WHITE MOLD/LIMB ROT

3rd Spray

86

LEAF SPOT

4th Spray 107

CONVOY 21 0Z +

Headline 6-9 oz Chlorothalonil 16 oz +

Topsin 5 oz

LEAF SPOT

LEAF SPOT 1st Spray 40 DAP

Headline

CONVOY 15-17 0Z + Chlorothalonil 16 oz + Topsin 5 oz

2nd Spray

3rd Spray

CONVOY 15-17 0z + Headline 6-9 oz

LEAF SPOT/WHITE MOLD/LIMB ROT

Chlorothalonil 24 oz

4th Spray

5th Spray 116

Chlorothalonil 16 oz + Topsin 5 oz

LEAF SPOT

HIGH RISK

LEAF SPOT 40 DAP

1st Spray

Headline

CONVOY 13 0Z + 2nd Spray

Chlorothalonil 16 oz + Topsin 5 oz

Chlorothalonil 24 oz CONVOY 13 0Z +

3rd Spray

4th Spray

5th Spray

6th Spray 120

90

75

CONVOY 13 0Z +

Headline 6-9 oz

Chlorothalonil 16 oz + CONVOY 13 0Z + Topsin 5 oz

Chlorothalonil

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:



COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES





AUBURN



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

	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soilborne Disease Points	
Variety:	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
Georgia Green	30	20	25	unknown
Florida Fancy	25	20	20	unknown
Georgia-09B	20	25	25	unknown
FloRun 107	20	25	20	unknown
TUFRunner 727	15	15	15	unknown
Georgia Greener	10	20	20	unknown
Georgia-06G	10	20	20	unknown
Florida-07	10	20	15	unknown
Georgia-07W	10	20	15	unknown
Tifguard	10	15	15	unknown
Bailey	10	15	10	unknown
Georgia-12Y	5	20	15	unknown
PLANTING DATE				
Peanuts Are	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soilborne Disease Points	
Planted:	Points	Points	White Mold	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 sta	nd, not seedin	g rate)	
	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soilborne Disc	
Plant Stand:	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
Less than 3 plants per foot	25	NA	0	NA
Loss than o plants per loot		NA	0	NA.
3 to 4 plants per foot ¹	15	INA	I 759	10000000
3 to 4 plants per foot ² 3 to 4 plants per foot ²	15 10	NA	0	NA

AT-PLANT INSECTICIDE

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

Insecticide Used:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White Mold	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	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soilborne Disease Points	
Planted In:	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
Single Rows	10	0	5	0
Twin Rows	5	0	0	0

TILLAGE

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

The Peanut Disease Risk Index, developed by researchers and extension specialists at the **University of Georgia**, the **University of Florida**, and **Auburn University** is officially known as "PEANUT Rx." To view the fully updated 2014 version of Peanut Rx by the authors based upon data and observations from the 2013 season, and access the online calculator, visit **www.ugapeanuts.com**.



	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soilborne Disease Points	
Classic Applied?	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
Yes	5	NA	NA	NA
No	0	NA	NA	NA
CROP ROTATION	WITH A NO	N-LEGUMI	E CROP	
Years Between	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soilborne Disease Poin	
Peanut Crops:	Points	Points	White Mold Limb R	
0 1 2 3 or more	NA NA NA	25 15 10 5	25 20 10 5	20 15 10 5
FIELD HISTORY Previous Disease Problems in Field?	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soilborne Dis	ease Points
	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
No	NA	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	15	10
IRRIGATION				
Irrigation?	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soilborne Disease Points	
	Points	Points	White Mold Limb Rot	
No	NA	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	5	10

STEP 2

TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points	Rhizoctonia Limb Rot Points
		#I	
		*	
	9		
	Points	Points Points	Points Points Points

STEP 3

RISK CATEGORY				
Risk Category:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Dis White Mold	ease 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.