



to help you deal with the unexpected

Count on DuPont



		2014 — Pea	2014 — Peanut* Disease Risk Spray Schedule	pray Schedule			
			21-Day Interval, 4 to 5 Total Applications	o 5 Total Applicati	ons		
	(40 DAP Start)	(60 DAP)	08)	(80 DAP)	(100 DAP)	(1)	(120 DAP)
Low Risk	1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5t	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 5 th spray only if needed — 120 days	eded — 120 days						
			21-Day Interval,	21-Day Interval, 5 Total Applications	S		
	(30–35 DAP Start)	(50–55 DAP)		(70–75 DAP)	(90–95 DAP)	(110	(110-120 DAP)
Moderate Risk	1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5th S	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	14-Day Interval, 6 Total Applications	S		
	(45 DAP Start)	(60 DAP)	(75 DAP)	(90 DAP)	(105 DAP)	JAP)	(120 DAP)
High Risk —	1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	, 5th Spray	oray	6th Spray
Option 1	Headline 9 fl oz/A For	Fontelis® 16 fl oz/A	Fontelis® 16 fl oz/A	Fontelis® 16 fl oz/A	l oz/A Chlorothalonil 24 fl oz/A		Chlorothalonil 24 fl oz/A
			14-Day Interval, 7	14-Day Interval, 7 Total Applications	5		
	(30 DAP Start)	(45 DAP)	(60 DAP)	(75 DAP)	(90 DAP)	(105 DAP)	(120 DAP)
High Risk —	1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	y 4th Spray	J 5th Spray	6th Spray	7th Spray
Option 2	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz/A + Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz/A	Tebuconazole 7.2 f Chlorothalonil 16-2.	7.2 fl oz/A + Fontelis® 16-24 fl oz/A 16 fl oz/A	Fontelis® A 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 floz/A per year of Fontelis®.







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.



STEP 1

Peanut Variety							
Variety¹:	Spotted Wilt 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 1073	20	25	20				
Georgia-06G	10	20	20				
Georgia-07W	10	20	15				
Georgia-09B3	20	25	25				
Georgia-12Y ¹	5	20	15				
Georgia Green	30	20	25				
Georgia Greener ²	10	20	20				
Tifguard ⁴	10	15	15				
TUFRrunner 427 ^{1,3}	15	15	15				

- 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.

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

 High-oleic variety
 Tiguard has excellent resistance to the peanut root-knot nematode.

Ш	611	Lin	gı	e

	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Disease Points		
Peanuts Are Planted:	Points	Points	White Mold		
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)

	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Disease Points		
Plant Stand:	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot	
Less than 3 plants per					
foot	25	NA	0	NA	
3 to 4 plants per foot⁵	15	NA NA	0	NA	
3 to 4 plants per foot6	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

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

Row Pattern

	Spotted	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Disease Points		
Peanuts are Planted In:			White Mold	Limb Rot	
Single Rows Twin Rows	10 5	0	5 0	0	
Tillage					
	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Dis	sease Points	
Tillage Type:	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot	
Conventional Reduced	15 5	10 0	0 5	0 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				
	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Disease Points	
Classic® Applied?	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
Yes No	5 0	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
Crop Rotation with a Non-Le	gume Cro	p		
Years Between	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Dis	sease Points
Peanut Crops:	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
0 1 2 2	NA NA NA	25 15 10	25 20 10	20 15 10
3 or more	NA	5	5	5
Field History		ALCOHOLD IN	Soil-borne Dis	coop Dalat
Previous Disease Problems in Field?	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points		
No	NA	0	White Mold	Limb Rot
Yes	NA NA	10	15	0 10
Irrigation				
	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Dis	sease Points
Irrigation?	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
No Yes	NA NA	0 10	0 5	0 10

STEP 2

	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points	Rhizoctonia Limb Rot Points
Peanut Variety				
Planting Date				
Plant Population		_		_
At-Plant Insecticide		_	-	A lest
Row Pattern				
Tillage				
Classic® Herbicide		_	_	1
Crop Rotation	_			
Field History	_			
Irrigation				
Your Total Index Value				

STEP 3

Risk Category							
Risk Category:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Dis				
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.

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