

> 2014 Disease Risk Fungicide Schedules



Field Name _____

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 WHITE MOLD LIMB ROT	LEAF SPOT WHITE MOLD LIMB ROT	LEAF SPOT	LEAF SPOT

LOW RISK*



MODERATE RISK



HIGH RISK



YOUR PROGRAM

Programs developed through the cooperation of



* In stewardship of FIFAC guidelines, Syngenta recommends tank mixing Bravo Weather Sdk® fungicide (containing the active ingredient chlorothalonil) with Abound® fungicide (containing the active ingredient azoxystrobin). When planting late-season varieties that have maturities greater than 140 days, such as Georgia 02C, C-59H and York, spray intervals should be stretched to 21 to 28 days depending on rotation and rainfall patterns. Under conditions of higher than normal rainfall or tropical storm conditions, fungicide spray intervals should be reduced and rates increased to coincide with the next most conservative index recommendation.

Under Peanut Rx®, Syngenta brand fungicides are the only fungicides that may be used in your spray program to qualify for Syngenta standard product performance protection.

©2013 Syngenta. Important: Always read and follow label instructions. Some crop protection products may not be registered for sale or use in all states or countries. Please check with your local extension service to ensure registration status. Abound®, Alto®, Bravo Weather Sdk®, Tilt Bravo®, the Alliance Frame, the Peanut Rx and the Syngenta logo are trademarks of a Syngenta Group Company. Peanut Rx® is a trademark of the University of Georgia. Thirte® is a registered trademark of Amvac Chemical Corporation. Classic® is a registered trademark of Dupont Crop Protection. Syngenta Customer Center 1-866-SYNGENTA (726-4268).

GS 403.51506

SLC 2127H 11-2013

syngenta®

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 2014 Peanut Rx or the notes that accompany each factor. 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 ¹	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points	
			White Mold	
AT-215 ²	30	30		30
Bailey ^{2,3}	10	15		10
Florida-07 ²	10	20		15
Florida Fancy ²	25	20		20
FloRun 107 ²	20	25		20
Georgianic	5	10		10
Georgia-02C ^{2,3,4}	15	20		10
Georgia-06G	10	20		20
Georgia-07W	10	20		15
Georgia-09B ²	20	25		25
Georgia Green	30	20		25
Georgia Greener ³	10	20		20
Tifguard ⁵	10	15		15

Planting Date				
Peanuts are planted:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease 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 stand, not seeding rate)				
Plant stand:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
Less than 3 plants/ft	25	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants/ft (3)	10 (15)	NA	0 (0)	NA
More than 4 plants/ft	5	NA	5	NA

At-plant Insecticide				
Insecticide used	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
None	15	NA	NA	NA
Other than Thimet® 20G or Phorate 20G	15	NA	NA	NA
Thimet 20G, Phorate 20G	5	NA	NA	NA

Row Pattern				
Peanuts are planted in:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
Single rows	15	0	5	0
Twin rows	5	0	0	0

Tillage				
Tillage type	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
Conventional	15	10	0	0
Reduced	5	0	5	5

Classic® Herbicide				
Classic herbicide usage	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
Classic applied	5	NA	NA	NA
No Classic applied	0	NA	NA	NA

Crop Rotation (with a non-legume crop)				
Years between peanut crop	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease 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				
Have you had a problem controlling these diseases?	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
No	NA	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	15	10

Irrigation				
Does the field receive irrigation?	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
No	NA	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	5	10

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



* Data for these new varieties is limited and risk ratings will undergo changes as needed in the future.

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-02C, Georgia Greener and Bailey have increased resistance to *Cylindrocladium* black rot (CBR) than do other varieties commonly planted in Georgia.

⁴ The malady referred to as "funky" or "irregular" leaf spot tends to be more severe in Georgia-02C than in other varieties. Although this condition can look like early leaf spot (*Cercospora arachidicola*), the cause of "funky" leaf spot is unknown. Disease losses are not typically associated with funky leaf spot.

⁵ Tifguard has excellent resistance to the peanut root-knot nematode.

