# > 2015 Disease Risk Fungicide **Schedules**

PEANUT Rx™

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<br>WHITE MOLD<br>LIMB ROT | LEAF SPOT | LEAF SPOT<br>WHITE MOLD<br>LIMB ROT | LEAF SPOT | LEAF SPOT |
| **LOW RISK*** | TiltBravo™ 2.25 pt | 21 days | Abound® 12-18 oz + Alto® 5.5 oz | 21 days | Abound® 12-18 oz + Alto® 5.5 oz | 21 days | Bravo® 1.5 pt |
| **MODERATE RISK** | TiltBravo™ 2.25 pt | 21 days | Abound® 18 oz + Alto® 5.5 oz | 14 days | TiltBravo™ 1.5 pt | 14 days | Abound® 18 oz + Alto® 5.5 oz<br>21 days<br>Bravo® 1.5 pt |
| **HIGH RISK** | TiltBravo™ 1.5 pt<br>14 days<br>TiltBravo™ 1.5 pt | 14 days | Abound® 18 oz + Alto® 5.5 oz | 14 days | TiltBravo™ 1.5 pt | 14 days | Abound® 18 oz + Alto® 5.5 oz<br>14 days<br>Bravo® 1.5 pt<br>14 days<br>Bravo® 1.5 pt |
| **YOUR PROGRAM** | | | | | | | |

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* In stewardship of FRAC guidelines, Syngenta recommends tank mixing Bravo Weather Stik® 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-99R and York, spray intervals could be stretched to 24 to 25 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.



GS 405.53003

SLC 2127I 03-2015

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# Assess Disease Risk in Your Field and Develop a Peanut Rx

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 2015 Peanut Rx or the notes that accompany each factor. To view the complete 2015 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 | |
| Bailey[3] | 10 | 15 | 10 | |
| Florida-07[2] | 10 | 20 | 15 | |
| Florida Fancy[2] | 25 | 20 | 20 | |
| FloRun™ '107'[2] | 20 | 25 | 20 | |
| Georgia-06G | 10 | 20 | 20 | |
| Georgia-07W | 10 | 20 | 15 | |
| Georgia-09B[2] | 20 | 25 | 25 | |
| Georgia-12Y | 5 | 20 | 10 | |
| Georgia Green | 30 | 20 | 25 | |
| Georgia Greener[3] | 10 | 20 | 20 | |
| Tifguard[4] | 10 | 15 | 15 | |
| TUFRunner™ '727'[2] | 20 | 15 | 15 | |
| TUFRunner™ '511'[1,2] | 20 | 30 | 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 | 15 | NA | NA | NA |
| Thimet 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 | 10 | 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.

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[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.

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