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.



STFD 1

Peanut Variety			
Variety [:] :	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points White Mold
Bailey ²	10	15	10
Florida-073	10	20	15
Florida Fancy ³	25	20	20
FloRun 107 ³	20	25	20
Georgia-06G	10	20	20
Georgia-07W	10	20	15
Georgia-09B ³	20	25	25
Georgia-12Y	5	20	10
Georgia Green	30	20	25
Georgia Greener ²	10	20	20
Tifguard ⁴	10	15	15
TUFRrunner 727 ³	20	15	15
TUFRrunner 511 ^{1,3}	20	30	15

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. ¹ High-oleic variety Tirguard has excellent resistance to the peanut root-knot nematode.

Planting Date					
	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Disease Points		
Peanuts Are 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 s	tand, not see	ding rate)			
	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Disease Points		
Plant Stand:	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot	
Leasther 2 - leasts are					
Less than 3 plants per					
Less than 3 plants per foot	25	NA	0	NA	
foot 3 to 4 plants per foot ^s	25 15	NA NA	0 0	NA NA	
foot 3 to 4 plants per foot ⁵ 3 to 4 plants per foot ⁶		NA NA	0 0 0	NA NA	
foot 3 to 4 plants per foot ^s 3 to 4 plants per foot ^e More than 4 plants per	15	NA	0 0 0 5	NA	
foot 3 to 4 plants per foot ⁵ 3 to 4 plants per foot ⁶	15 10	NA NA	0 0	NA NA	
foot 3 to 4 plants per foot ^s 3 to 4 plants per foot ^e More than 4 plants per	15 10 5 potted wilt of mc	NA NA NA NA	0 0 5	NA NA	

At-Plant Insecticide

	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Disease Points						
Insecticide Used:	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot					
None Other than Thimet 20G	15 15	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA					
Thimet 20G	5	NA	NA	NA					
Row Pattern									
	Spotted	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Disease Points						
Peanuts are Planted In:	Wilt Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot					
Single Rows	10	0	5	0					
Twin Rows	5	0	0	0					
Tillage									
	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Disease Points						
Tillage Type:	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot					
Conventional	15	10	0	0					
Reduced	5	0	5	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	5	NA	NA	NA				
No	0	NA	NA	NA				
Crop Rotation with a Non-Le	gume Cro)p						
Years Between	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Di					
Peanut Crops:	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot				
0	NA	25	25	20				
1	NA	15	20	15				
2 3 or more	NA NA	10 5	10 5	10 5				
and the second		,	,	,				
Field History	_	_		-				
Previous Disease Problems	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Disease Points					
in Field?	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot				
No	NA	0	0	0				
Yes	NA	10	15	10				
Irrigation								
	TSWV	Leaf Spot	Soil-borne Dis	sease Points				
Irrigation?	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot				
No	NA	0	0	0				
Yes	NA	10	5	10				

STEP 2

Calculate Your Risk Add your index values from:								
	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points	Rhizoctonia Limb Rot Points				
Peanut Variety								
Planting Date								
Plant Population								
At-Plant Insecticide		-	5 	3 				
Row Pattern								
Tillage								
Classic [®] Herbicide		*	2					
Crop Rotation	- 20							
Field History	-							
Irrigation								
Your Total Index Value								

STEP 3

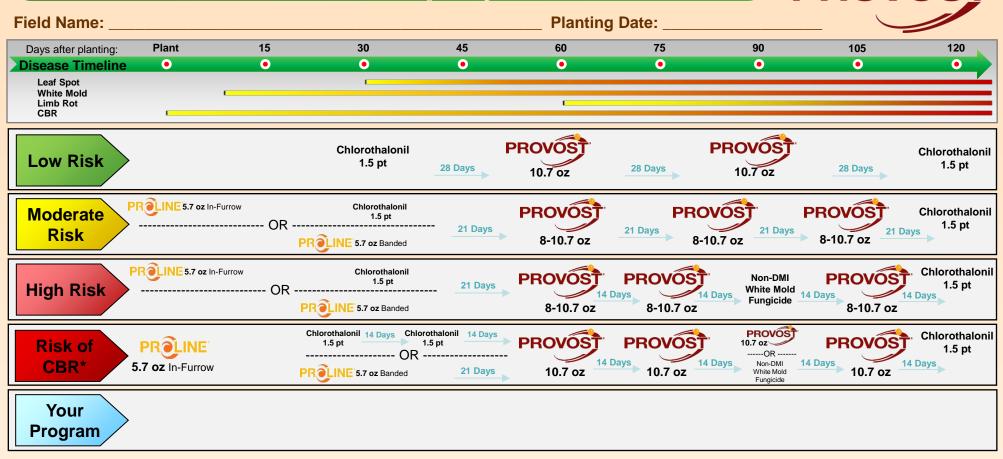
Risk Category									
Risk Category:	TSWV Leaf Spot Points Points		Soil-borne Disease Points White Mold Limb Rot						
High Risk	≥ 115	65-100	55-80	TBD					
Medium Risk	70-110	40-60	30-50	TBĐ					
Low Risk	≤ 65	10-35	10-25	TBD					

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.

2016 Bayer Crop Science Peanut Disease Risk Spray Schedules



See reverse side to assess your Peanut Disease Risk Index Programs developed

* 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.



through the

cooperation of

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

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IFAS



Priaxor

Xemium[®] Brand Fungicide

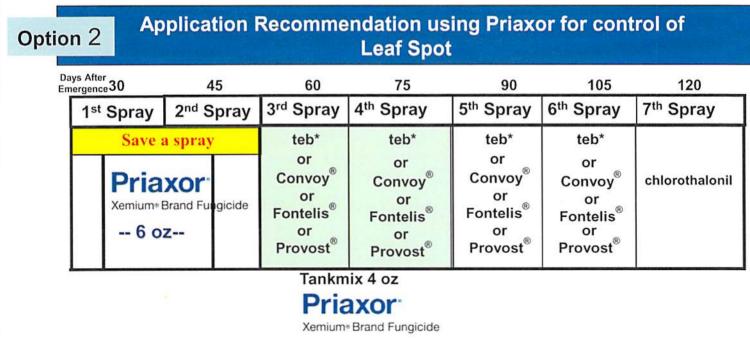
Technical Information Bulletin for Peanuts

Priaxor[®] Fungicide is the dual mode of action peanut fungicide that combines the active ingredient in Headline[®] and the new, highly active fungicide Xemium[®].

Two of your First Three Fungicide Sprays Should Be Priaxor!

Application Recommendation using Priaxor for control of the peanut Option 1 diseases Leaf Spot, Southern Stem Rot and *Rhizoctonia*

Days Atter Emergence 30	45	60	75	90	105	120			
1 st Spray	st Spray 2 nd Spray		st Spray 2 nd Spray		3 rd Spray 4 th Spray 5		6 th Spray	7 th Spray	
Pria	Brand Fur gicide	teb* or Convoy [®] or Fontelis or Provost [®]	Priaxor Xemium®Brand Fu 8 oz		teb* or Convoy [®] or Fontelis or Provost [®]	chlorothalonil			



into either of these mid-season fungicide applications



DuPont[™] Fontelis[®]

fungicide

Realize the full potential of your peanut crop

		Peanu	ıt* Diseas	e Risk Spray	Schedule					
			21-Da	ay Interval, 4 to	5 Total Applica	ations				
	(40 DAP Start)	(60 DAP)		(80 l	DAP)	-	(100 DAP)	-	(1	.20 DAP)
Low Risk	1st Spray	2nd Spray	/	3rd S	pray		4th Spray		5t	h Spray ¹
	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz/A Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz	+ Fontelis® 16 fl	oz/A	Tebuconazole Chlorothalonil		Fo	ntelis® 16 fl oz/.	A C	hlorotha	alonil 24 fl oz/A
¹ 5™ spray only if r	needed — 120 days									
			21-	Day Interval, 5	Total Applicati	ons				
	(30-35 DAP Start)	(50–55 DAI	P)	(70–7	5 DAP)		(90–95 DAP)		(110	–120 DAP)
Moderate Risk	1st Spray	2nd Spray	1	3rd S	pray		4th Spray		5th Spray (FINAL)	
		ebuconazole 7.2 fl oz/A + Fontelis [®] 16 fl nlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz/A		.oz/A Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz/A + Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz/A		Fontelis® 16 fl oz/A		A C	Chlorothalonil 24 fl oz/A	
5		14-Day Interval, 6 Total Applications								
	(45 DAP Start)	(60 DAP)	(7	5 DAP)	(90 DA	P)	(105 D/	AP)		(120 DAP)
High Risk —	1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rc	d Spray	4th Spi	ray	5th Sp	ray		6th Spray
Option 1	Headline 9 fl oz/A	Fontelis® 16 fl oz/A	Fontelis	° 16 fl oz/A	Fontelis [®] 16	16 fl oz/A Chlorothalonil C 24 fl oz/A		Chlorothalonil 24 fl oz/A		
10			14-	Day Interval, 7	Total Applicati	ons				
	(30 DAP Start)	(45 DAP))	(60 DAP)	(75 DA	(P)	(90 DAP)	(105	DAP)	(120 DAP)
High Risk —	1st Spray	2nd Spra	y	3rd Spray	4th Sp	ray	5th Spray	6th S	pray	7th Spray
Option 2	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz/A Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz			Fontelis® 16 fl oz/A	Fontel 16 fl oz	A 7.5 M	Fontelis® 16 fl oz/A	Chlorot 16-24		Chlorothaloni 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 fl oz/A per year of Fontelis®.



AUBURN UNIVERSITY

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2016 Disease Risk Spray Schedules

Field Name_____

Planting Date_____



LOW RISK		LEAF SPOT 45 DAP ¹ 1st Spray Headline® 9 oz	65 2nd Sp CONVOY Chlorothalonil 16 o	21 oz +	со	86 3rd Spray NVOY 21 oz + adline 6-9 oz	LEAF SP 107 4th Spr Chlorothaloni Topsin 5	ay I 16 oz +	
MODERATE RISK	LEAF SPOT 40 DAP ¹ 1st Spray Headline 9 oz		60 2nd Spray CONVOY 15-17 oz + Chlorothalonil 16 oz + Topsin 5 oz	LEAF SPOT/WHITE MOLD/ 81 3rd Spray CONVOY 15-17 Headline 6-9 or	0Z +	102 4th Spra CONVOY 1 Chlorothalon	5-17 oz +	5t Chloroth	F SPOT 116 h Spray alonil 16 oz + osin 5 oz
HIGH RISK	LEAF SPOT 40 DAP ¹ 1st Spray Headline 9 oz		60 2nd Spray CONVOY 13 oz + Chlorothalonil 16 oz + Topsin 5 oz	LEAF SPOT/WHIT 75 3rd Spray CONVOY 13 oz + Chlorothalonil 24 oz	4t CONV	IMB ROT 90 h Spray /OY 13 oz + line 6-9 oz	105 5th Spray CONVOY 13 Chlorothalonil 1 Topsin 5 oz	0z + 6 oz +	LEAF SPOT 120 6th Spray Chlorothalonil 24 oz
YOUR									

¹ 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:

UNIVERSITY OF	UNIVERSITY OF	AUBURN	MISSISSIPPI STATE	CLEMSON
GEORGIA	FLORIDA	UNIVERSITY	UNIVERSITY	UNIVERSITY



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PROGRAM

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Disease Risk Fungicide Schedules



