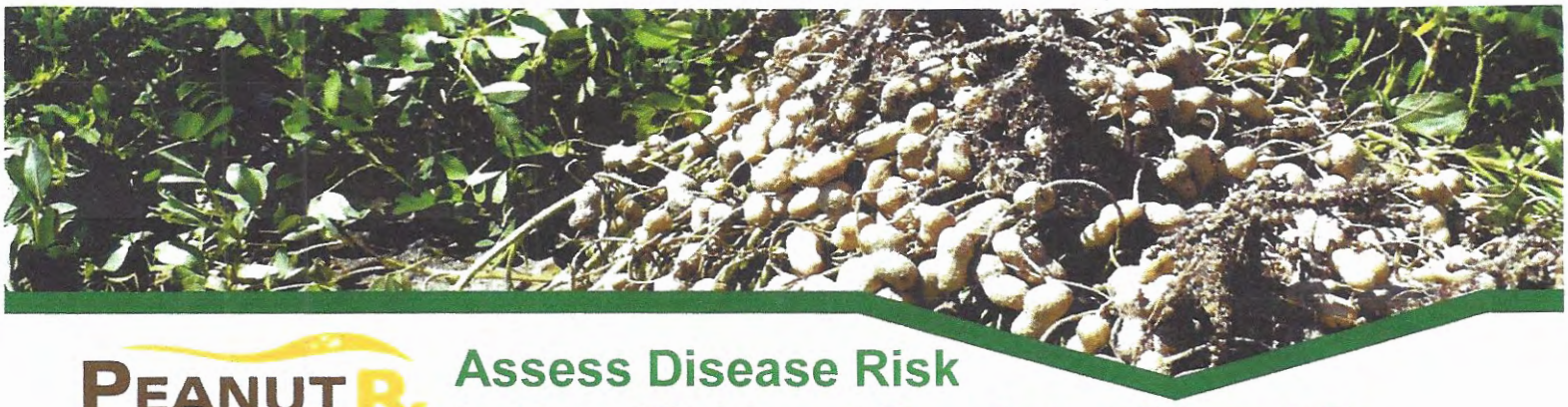

PEANUT Rx

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. Use the reverse side of this worksheet with the assistance of your Bayer representative to develop a program specifically for your field.

For each of the risk index factors, identify which option best describes the situation in 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 notes that accompany each factor included in the 2017 Peanut Rx. To view the complete 2017 Peanut Rx, visit the University of Georgia peanut web site at www.ugapeanuts.com.

Step 1: Assess Your Disease Risk

Variety Selection Variety:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
Bailey[3]	10	15	10
Florida-07[2]	10	20	15
Florida Fancy[2]	25	20	20
FloRun™ '107'[2]	20	25	20
FloRun™ '157'[1,2]	25	25	20
Georgia-06G	10	20	20
Georgia-07W	10	20	15
Georgia-09B[2]	20	25	25
Georgia-12Y[5]	5	15	10
Georgia-13M[1,2]	10	30	25
Georgia-14N[1,2,4]	10	15	15
Georgia Green	30	20	25
Sullivan[1,2]	10	20	15
Tiftguard[5]	10	15	15
TUFRunner™ '295'[1,2]	10	25	20
TUFRunner™ '511'[2]	20	30	15
Planting Date Peanuts are planted:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
Prior to May 1	30	0	10
May 1 – May 10	15	5	5
May 11 – May 31	5	10	0
June 1 – June 10	10	15	0
After June 10	15	15	0
Plant Population (final stand, not seeding rate) Plant Stand:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
Less than 3 plants per foot	25	NA	0
3 to 4 plants per foot *(for varieties with spotted wilt points greater than 25)*	15	NA	0
3 to 4 plants per foot *(for varieties with spotted wilt points less than 25)*	10	NA	0
More than 4 plants per foot	5	NA	5
At-Plant Insecticide Insecticide Used:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
None	15	NA	NA
Other than Thimet 20G	15	NA	NA
Thimet 20G	5	NA	NA
Row Pattern Peanuts are planted in:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
Single rows	10	0	5
Twin rows	5	0	0
Tillage Tillage Type:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
Conventional	15	10	0
Reduced	5	0	5
Classic Herbicide Classic Herbicide:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
Classic applied	5	NA	NA
No Classic applied	0	NA	NA

Crop Rotation (with non-legume crop) Years between legume crops:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
0	NA	25	25
1	NA	15	20
2	NA	10	10
3 or more	NA	5	5
Field History Previous disease problems in the field?	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
No	NA	0	0
Yes	NA	10	15
Irrigation Does the field receive irrigation?	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
No	NA	0	0
Yes	NA	10	5

Step 2: Calculate Your Severity Points

Fill in 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.

Calculate Your Risk Add your index values for each determining factor below:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
Peanut 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 table below to interpret your risk level.

Risk Index Category Risk Category:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
High Risk	≥ 115	65-100	55-80
Moderate Risk	70-110	40-60	30-50
Low Risk	≤65	10-35	10-25

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: 1 - Use less susceptible varieties. 2 - Adjust your planting date. 3 – Consult the complete Peanut Rx for additional options that may provide limited benefit.

Step 4: Develop your Peanut Rx

Once you have calculated your total risk for each peanut disease, utilize the most conservative fungicide program as your guide for customizing a per field prescription spray program with the assistance of your Bayer CropScience representative. Bayer CropScience recommended disease risk spray schedules for each risk level are included on the reverse side of this worksheet.

[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 Bailey have increased resistance to Cylindrocladium black rot (CBR) than do other varieties commonly planted in Georgia.*

[4] *Tifguard and Georgia 14-N have excellent resistance to the peanut root-knot nematode.*

[5] *Georgia-12Y appears to have increased risk to Rhizoctonia limb rot and precautions should be taken to protect against this disease.*

BAYER Science For A Better Life

2017 Bayer Peanut Disease Risk Spray Schedules

PEANUTRx

Field Name: _____ **Planting Date:** _____

Days after planting:	Plant	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120
Disease Timeline	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Low Risk		ABSOLUTE® 3.5 oz -- OR -- Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt	28 Days	PROVOST® OPTI 10.7 oz	28 Days	PROVOST® OPTI 10.7 oz	28 Days		Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
Moderate Risk	PROLINE® 5.7 oz In-Furrow	ABSOLUTE® 3.5 oz -- OR -- Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt	21 Days	PROVOST® OPTI 10-10.7 oz	21 Days	Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**	21 Days	PROVOST® OPTI 10-10.7 oz	21 Days	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
High Risk	PROLINE® 5.7 oz In-Furrow	ABSOLUTE® 3.5 oz -- OR -- Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt	14 Days Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt	14 Days PROVOST® OPTI 10-10.7 oz	14 Days	Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**	14 Days PROVOST® OPTI 10-10.7 oz	14 Days Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**	14 Days Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
CBR Program*	PROLINE® 5.7 oz In-Furrow	30 Days	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt -- OR -- PROLINE® 5.7 oz Banded	14 Days ABSOLUTE® 3.5 oz -- OR -- Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt	14 Days PROVOST® OPTI 10.7 oz	14 Days Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**	14 Days PROVOST® OPTI 10.7 oz	14 Days Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**	14 Days Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
Nematode Program	VELUM® TOTAL 18 oz In-Furrow	45 Days	PROPULSE® 13.6 oz	14 Days PROVOST® OPTI 10.7 oz	14 Days Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**	14 Days	PROVOST® OPTI 10.7 oz	14 Days Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**	14 Days Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
Your Program									

See reverse side to assess your Peanut Disease Risk Index

Programs developed with the cooperation of:

UGA extension | Alabama Extension | UF University of Florida IFAS | Mississippi State University

*Fields with a history of or threat from Cylindrocladium Black Rot (CBR) should use the Bayer CBR disease management program coupled with a CBR resistant peanut variety.
**For resistance management, growers should rotate with non-DMI (Fungicide Group 3) fungicides. Do not use other DMI fungicides such as tebuconazole in these timings. If a grower chooses to use a strobilurin products such as pyraclostrobin or azoxystrobin in these timings, mix with other non-DMI fungicides such as chlorothalonil due to disease resistance. Contact your local Bayer rep for more information.

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

Science For A Better Life

Disease Risk Spray Schedules – 2017

PEANUT Rx

Field Name_____

Planting Date_____

PROGRAMS	LEAF SPOT		LEAF SPOT / WHITE MOLD / LIMB ROT				LEAF SPOT
DAP[1]	30	45	60	75	90	105	120
LOW RISK	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	**CONVOY** 21 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	**CONVOY** 21 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts
MEDIUM RISK	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	**CONVOY** 13-16 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1 pt + Topsin 5-10 fl oz	**CONVOY** 13-16 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	**CONVOY** 13-16 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1 pt + Topsin 5-10 fl oz	**CONVOY** 13-16 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts
HIGH RISK	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	**CONVOY** 26-32 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1 pt + Topsin 5-10 fl oz	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1 pt OR Priaxor 6-8 fl oz	**CONVOY** 26-32 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1 pt + Topsin 5-10 fl oz	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1 pt OR Priaxor 6-8 fl oz	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts

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

CONVOY® FUNGICIDE

NICHINO AMERICA®

Peanut Rx™ is a trademark of University of Georgia.

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.

PEANUT Rx

STEP 1

PEANUT VARIETY

Variety:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points: White Mold	Soilborne Disease Points: Limb Rot
Georgia Green	30	20	25	unknown
FloRun 157	25	25	20	unknown
Florida Fancy	25	20	20	unknown
TUFRunner 511	20	30	15	unknown
Georgia-09B	20	25	25	unknown
FloRun 107	20	25	20	unknown
Georgia-13M	10	30	25	unknown
TUFRunner 297	10	25	20	unknown
Georgia-06G	10	20	20	unknown
Florida-07	10	20	15	unknown
Georgia-07W	10	20	15	unknown
Sullivan	10	20	15	unknown
Tifguard	10	15	15	unknown
Georgia-14N	10	15	15	unknown
Bailey	10	15	10	unknown
Georgia-12Y	5	15	10	unknown

PLANTING DATE

Peanuts Are Planted:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points: White Mold	Soilborne Disease Points: Limb Rot
Prior to May 1	30	0	10	0
May 1 to May 10	15	5	5	0
May 11 to May 25	5	10	0	0
May 26 to June 10	10	15	0	5
After June 10	15	15	0	5

PLANT POPULATION (final stand, not seeding rate)

Plant Stand:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points: White Mold	Soilborne Disease Points: Limb Rot
Less than 3 plants per foot	25	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants per foot[1]	15	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants per foot[2]	10	NA	0	NA
More than 4 plants per foot	5	NA	5	NA

[1] only for varieties with a risk to spotted wilt of more than 25 points
[2] for varieties with 25 points or less for risk to spotted wilt

AT-PLANT INSECTICIDE

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

TILLAGE

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

CLASSIC® HERBICIDE

Classic Applied?	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points: White Mold	Soilborne Disease Points: Limb Rot
Yes	5	NA	NA	NA
No	0	NA	NA	NA

CROP ROTATION WITH A NON-LEGUME CROP

Years Between Peanut Crops:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points: White Mold	Soilborne Disease Points: 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

Previous Disease Problems in Field?	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points: White Mold	Soilborne Disease Points: Limb Rot
No	NA	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	15	10

IRRIGATION

Irrigation?	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points: White Mold	Soilborne Disease Points: 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		---	---	---
Row Pattern				
Tillage				
Classic Herbicide		---	---	---
Crop Rotation	---			
Field History	---			
Irrigation	---			
Your Total Index Value				

STEP 3

RISK CATEGORY

Risk Category:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points: White Mold	Soilborne Disease 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.

The Peanut Disease Risk Index, developed by researchers and extension specialists at **University of Georgia**, **University of Florida**, **Auburn University**, **Mississippi State University**, and **Clemson University** is officially known as "PEANUT Rx." To view the fully updated 2017 version of Peanut Rx by the authors based upon data and observations from the 2016 season and access the online calculator, visit **www.ugapeanuts.com**.

DUPONT
The miracles of science™

Count on DuPont to help you deal with the unexpected

DuPont™ Fontelis™ fungicide

Peanut* Disease Risk Spray Schedule							
	21-Day Interval, 4 to 5 Total Applications						
	(40 DAP Start)	(60 DAP)	(80 DAP)	(100 DAP)	(120 DAP)		
Low Risk	1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	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] 5th spray only if needed — 120 days							
	21-Day Interval, 5 Total Applications						
	(30–35 DAP Start)	(50–55 DAP)	(70–75 DAP)	(90–105 DAP)	(110–120 DAP)		
Moderate Risk	1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	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, 7 Total Applications						
	(30 DAP Start)	(45 DAP)	(60 DAP)	(95 DAP)	(109 DAP)	(125 DAP)	
High Risk — Option 1	1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5th Spray	6th Spray	7th Spray
	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz/A + Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz/A	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz/A + Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz/A	Fontelis™ 16 fl oz/A	Fontelis™ 16 fl oz/A	Fontelis™ 16 fl oz/A	Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz/A	Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz/A
	14-Day Interval, 6 Total Applications						
	(45 DAP Start)	(60 DAP)	(75 DAP)	(90 DAP)	(105 DAP)	(120 DAP)	
High Risk — Option 2	1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5th Spray	6th Spray	
	Headline 9 fl oz/A	Fontelis™ 16 fl oz/A	Fontelis™ 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
Low-Risk Program sprays BEGIN at 40 days after planting and are continued on 21-day intervals.
Medium-Risk Program sprays BEGIN at 30 to 35 days after planting and are continued on 21-day intervals.
High-Risk Program Option 1 sprays BEGIN at 30 days after planting and are continued on 14-day spray intervals.
High-Risk Program Option 2 sprays BEGIN at 45 days after planting and are continued on 14-day intervals.
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.

PEANUT Rx

AUBURN UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

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.

PEANUT Rx

STEP 1

Peanut Variety

Variety:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points: White Mold	Soil-borne Disease Points: Limb Rot
Flavorunner 458 or Florunner	50	unknown	unknown	unknown
NC-V 11	35	30	30	unknown
AT-215	30	30	30	unknown
Georgia Green	30	20	25	unknown
Florida Fancy	25	20	20	unknown
Georgia-09B	20	25	25	unknown
FloRun 107	20	25	2	unknown
Georgia Greener	10	20	20	unknown
Georgia-02C	15	20	10	unknown
Georgia-06G	10	20	20	unknown
Florida-07	10	20	15	unknown
Georgia-07W	10	20	10	unknown
Tifguard	10	15	15	unknown
Bailey	10	15	10	unknown
Georganic	5	10	10	unknown

Planting Date

Peanuts Are Planted:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points: White Mold	Soil-borne Disease Points: 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:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points: White Mold	Soil-borne Disease Points: Limb Rot
Less than 3 plants per foot	25	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants per foot[1]	15	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants per foot[2]	10	NA	0	NA
More than 4 plants per foot	5	NA	5	NA

[1] Only for varieties with a risk to spotted wilt of more than 25 points
[2] For varieties with 25 points or less for risk to spotted wilt

At-Plant Insecticide

Insecticide Used:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points: White Mold	Soil-borne Disease Points: 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:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points: White Mold	Soil-borne Disease Points: Limb Rot
Single Rows	15	0	5	0
Twin Rows	5	0	0	0

Tillage

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

DuPont™ Classic® herbicide

Classic® Applied?	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points: White Mold	Soil-borne Disease Points: Limb Rot
Yes	5	NA	NA	NA
No	0	NA	NA	NA

Crop Rotation with a Non-Legume Crop

Years Between Peanut Crops:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points: White Mold	Soil-borne Disease Points: 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

Previous Disease Problems in Field?	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points: White Mold	Soil-borne Disease Points: Limb Rot
No	NA	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	15	10

Irrigation

Irrigation?	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points: White Mold	Soil-borne Disease Points: 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		—	—	—
Row Pattern				
Tillage				
Classic® Herbicide		—	—	—
Crop Rotation	—			
Field History	—			
Irrigation	—			
Your Total Index Value				

STEP 3

Risk Category

Risk Category:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points: White Mold	Soil-borne Disease 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

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.

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.
White mold is the common name for *sclerotium rolfsii* and southern stem blight.
Thimet 20G is a restricted-use pesticide. Fontelis™ is not registered for sale or use in New York. Contact your DuPont retailer or representative for details and availability in your state.
This reference guide is not intended as a substitute for the product label for the product(s) referenced herein. Product labels for the above product(s) contain important precautions, directions for use and product warranty and liability limitations that must be read before using the product(s). Applicators must be in possession of the product label(s) at the time of application. Always read and follow all label directions and precautions for use when using any pesticide alone or in tank-mix combinations.

Reorder No.: K-26598-1 (Replaces K-26598 and K-25538)

Disease Risk **Fungicide Schedules**

PEANUT Rx

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	LEAF SPOT WHITE MOLD LIMB ROT	LEAF SPOT	LEAF SPOT
LOW RISK*	TiltBravo™ 2.25 pt	21 days →	Elatus® 9.5 oz	21 days →	Elatus® 9.5 oz	21 days →	Bravo® 1.5 pt + Alto® 5.5 oz
MODERATE *5 spray program*	Bravo® 1.5 pt + Alto® 5.5 oz	21 days →	Elatus® 9.5 oz	TiltBravo™ 1.5 pt	Elatus® 9.5 oz	21 days →	Bravo® 1.5 pt + Alto® 5.5 oz
MODERATE *6 spray program*	Elatus® 7.14 oz	Bravo® 1.5 pt	Elatus® 7.14 oz	Bravo® 1.5 pt	Elatus® 7.14 oz	Bravo® 1.5 pt + Alto® 5.5 oz	
HIGH RISK	TiltBravo™ 1.5 pt	Bravo® 1.5 pt + Alto® 5.5 oz	Elatus® 9.5 oz	TiltBravo™ 1.5 pt	Elatus® 9.5 oz	Bravo® 1.5 pt + Alto® 5.5 oz	Bravo® 1.5 pt
YOUR PROGRAM							

Programs developed through the cooperation of

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES | University of Florida IFAS Extension | extension | MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SERVICE

* 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 the PeanutRX™ incentive offered by Syngenta, incentive offered by Syngenta, Syngenta brand fungicides are the only fungicides that may be used in your spray program to qualify for Syngenta standard product performance protection.

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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 2016 Peanut Rx or the notes that accompany each factor. To view the complete 2016 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	15	10
Georgia-13M1,2	10	30	25
Georgia-14N[1,2,4]	10	15	15
Georgia Green	30	20	25
Georgia Greener[3]	10	20	20
Tifguard[4]	10	15	15
TUFRunner™ '297'[1,2]	15	25	20
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

[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.

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

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

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THE NATURAL CHOICE

Disease Risk Fungicide Worksheet

Field Name: _____ **Plant Date:** _____

PEANUT Rx 2015

30 DAYS	45 DAYS	60 DAYS	75 DAYS	90 DAYS	105 DAYS	120 DAYS
Leaf Spot	Leaf Spot	Leaf Spot White Mold Limb Rot	Leaf Spot	Leaf Spot White Mold Limb Rot	Leaf Spot	Leaf Spot

Low Risk Program

Program Start: 45 days after planting.

Echo® Mazinga™ CP Fungicide Co-Pack — 24 oz/A Echo[1] + 7.2 oz/A Mazinga CP
→ +21 days → Muscle® ADV Fungicide — 32 oz/A
→ +21 days → Muscle® ADV Fungicide — 32 oz/A
→ +21 days → Muscle® ADV Fungicide — 32 oz/A

[1]Add Echo 720 Fungicide to spray tank to supply 24 oz/A

Moderate Risk Program

Program Start: 40 days after planting.

Echo® Mazinga™ CP Fungicide Co-Pack — 16 oz/A Echo + 7.2 oz/A Mazinga CP
→ +21 days → Muscle® ADV Fungicide — 32 oz/A
→ +14 days → Muscle® ADV Fungicide — 32 oz/A
→ +14 days → Muscle® ADV Fungicide — 32 oz/A
→ +21 days → Echo® Mazinga™ CP Fungicide Co-Pack — 16 oz/A Echo + 7.2 oz/A Mazinga CP[2]

[2]Use Muscle ADV as an alternate to Echo Tetraconazole depending on white mold pressure.

High Risk Program

Program Start: 30 days after planting.

Echo® Mazinga™ CP Fungicide Co-Pack — 16 oz/A Echo + 7.2 oz/A Mazinga CP
→ +14 days → Echo® Mazinga™ CP Fungicide Co-Pack — 16 oz/A Echo + 7.2 oz/A Mazinga CP
→ +14 days → Muscle® ADV Fungicide — 32 oz/A
→ +14 days → Muscle® ADV Fungicide — 32 oz/A
→ +14 days → Muscle® ADV Fungicide — 32 oz/A
→ +14 days → Muscle® ADV Fungicide — 32 oz/A
→ +14 days → Echo® 720 Agricultural Fungicide — 24 oz/A

Your Program

Echo Mazinga CP is provided in a dual-chambered container containing a standard-use ratio of 16 oz. Echo chlorothalonil and 7.2 oz. Mazinga CP tetraconazole. Muscle ADV is a pre-mix combining a standard-use ratio of Echo chlorothalonil and Muscle tebuconazole.

Programs developed through the cooperation of: The University of Georgia College of Agricultural & Environmental Sciences

SipcamAdvan
The Natural Choice™
www.sipcamadvan.com
800-295-0733

Calculate risk to determine fungicide program.

This University of Georgia Peanut Rx™ worksheet enables you to determine peanut disease risk levels and select or develop the appropriate SipcamAdvan fungicide program – detailed on the reverse side. For complete footnotes and information, click on "2015 UGA Peanut Production Guide" at **www.ugapeanuts.com**.

PEANUT Rx 2015

Step One . . . assess disease risk.

Peanut Variety

Variety[1]	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot 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™ '107'[3]	20	25	20
Georgia-06G	10	20	20
Georgia-07W	10	20	15
Georgia-09B[3]	20	25	25
Georgia-12Y[3]	5	20	15
Georgia Green	30	20	25
Georgia Greener[2]	10	20	20
Tifguard[4]	10	15	15
TUFRunner™ '727'[1,3]	15	15	15
TUFRunner™ '511'[1,2]	20	30	15

Planting Date

Peanuts are planted:	Spotted Wilt Points[5]	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-May 31	5	5	0	0
June 1-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[5]	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-Borne Disease Points: White Mold[6]	Limb Rot
Less than 3 plants per foot	25	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants per foot[7]	15	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants per foot[8]	10	NA	0	NA
More than 4 plants per foot	5	NA	5	NA

At-Plant Insecticide

Insecticide used:	Spotted Wilt Points[9]	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	15	0	5	0
Twin rows	5	0	0	0

Tillage

Tillage:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points[11]	Soil-Borne Disease Points: White Mold	Limb Rot
Conventional	15	10	0	0
Reduced[10]	5	0	5	5

Classic® Herbicide[12]

	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 Crops[13]	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

Previous disease problems in the field?[14]	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 Two . . . calculate disease risk.

Add your index values from:	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	White Mold	*Rhizoctonia* Limb Rot
Peanut Variety				
Planting Date				
Plant Population		----		----
At-Plant Insecticide		----	----	----
Row Pattern				
Tillage				
Classic® Herbicide		----	----	----
Crop Rotation	----			
Field History	----			
Irrigation	----			
Your Total Index Value				

Step Three . . . interpret disease risk.

Calculate your points and use this chart to determine risk.	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points	Limb Rot Points
Low Risk	≤ 65	10-35	10-25	TBD
Low Risk for fungal diseases: These fields are likely to have the least impact from fungal disease. Growers have made the management decisions which offer maximum benefit in reducing the potential for severe disease; these fields are strong candidates for modified disease management programs that require a reduced number of fungicide applications.				
Moderate Risk	70-110	40-60	30-50	TBD
Moderate Risk for fungal diseases: Growers can expect better performance from standard fungicide programs. Reduced fungicide programs in research studies have been successfully implemented when conditions are not favorable for disease spread.				
High Risk	≥ 115	65-100	55-80	TBD
High Risk for fungal diseases: Growers should always use full fungicide input program in a high-risk situation.				

Step Four . . . develop a program.

After interpreting risk, refer to the fungicide programs on the reverse side and consult your SipcamAdvan distributor.

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

3 High oleic variety.

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

5 Only plant during conditions conducive to rapid, uniform emergence. Less than optimum conditions at planting can result in poor stands or delayed, staggered emergence, both of which can contribute to increased spotted wilt. Note: a twin row is considered to be one row for purposes of determining number of plants per foot of row

6 It is known that closer planted peanuts tend to have an increased risk to white mold.

7 This category (15 risk points for spotted wilt) is only for varieties with a risk to spotted wilt of MORE THAN 25 POINTS.

8 This category (10 risk points for spotted wilt) is for varieties with 25 points or less for risk to spotted wilt.

9 An insecticide's influence on the incidence of TSWV is only one factor to consider among many when making an insecticide selection. In a given field, nematode problems may overshadow spotted wilt concerns and decisions should be made accordingly.

10 For fungal diseases, this does not apply for reduced tillage situations where peanut is following directly behind peanut in a rotation sequence. Limb rot can exist on some types of crop debris and use the organic matter as a bridge to the next peanut crop.

11 "Funky" or "irregular" leaf spot tends to be more severe in conservation tillage, though this malady is not typically associated with yield losses.

12 Use of Classic Herbicide is not recommended for fields planted to Georgia-06G. Research has documented a slight, yet consistent, yield reduction when Classic Herbicide is applied specifically to Georgia-06G.

13 All crops other than peanut are acceptable in a rotation to reduce leaf spot. Cotton and grass crops will reduce the severity of white mold. Rhizoctonia limb rot can still be a significant problem, especially with cotton, under a longer rotation with favorable conditions, e.g. heavy vine growth & irrigation/rainfall. Rotation with soybeans can increase risk to white mold, Rhizoctonia limb rot, and CBR. Rotation with grass crops will decrease the potential risk of limb rot; tobacco and vegetables will not.

Note that rotation of peanuts with soybeans may lower the risk for leaf spot diseases, but it does not reduce the risk to CBR or peanut root-knot nematodes and only has minimal impact on risk to white mold or to Rhizoctonia limb rot.

14 "YES" would be appropriate in fields where leaf spot and/or soil-borne diseases were a problem in the field despite use of a good fungicide program.