2019 Bayer Peanut Disease Risk Spray Schedules

PEANUT Rx

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

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

Low Risk

ABSOLUTE MAXX 3.5 oz -- OR -- Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt → 28 Days → PROVOST SILVER 13 oz → 28 Days → PROVOST SILVER 13 oz → 28 Days → Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt

Moderate Risk

PROLINE 5.7 oz In-Furrow

ABSOLUTE MAXX 3.5 oz -- OR -- Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt → 21 Days → PROVOST SILVER 13 oz → 21 Days → Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide** → 21 Days → PROVOST SILVER 13 oz → 21 Days → Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt

High Risk

PROLINE 5.7 oz In-Furrow

ABSOLUTE MAXX 3.5 oz -- OR -- Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt → 14 Days → Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt → 14 Days → Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide** → 14 Days → PROVOST SILVER 13 oz → 14 Days → Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide** → 14 Days → PROVOST SILVER 13 oz → 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 MAXX 3.5 oz -- OR -- Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt → 14 Days → PROVOST SILVER 13 oz → 14 Days → Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide** → 14 Days → PROVOST SILVER 13 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 → ABSOLUTE MAXX 3.5 oz -- OR -- Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt → 14 Days → PROPULSE 13.6 oz → 14 Days → PROVOST SILVER 13 oz → 14 Days → Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide** → 14 Days → PROVOST SILVER 13 oz → 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 · Extension (Alabama A&M & Auburn Universities) · UF IFAS University of Florida · 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 in a grower program to qualify for Bayer standard product performance protection.

Science For A Better Life

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 2019 Peanut Rx. To view the complete 2019 Peanut Rx, visit the University of Georgia peanut web site at www.ugapeanuts.com.

Step 1: Assess Your Disease Risk

	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points: White Mold	Soilborne Disease Points: Limb Rot
Variety Selection				
AU NPL 17[1,2]	15	15	15	NA
Bailey[3]	10	25	10	NA
Florida Fancy[2]	25	20	20	NA
FloRun™ '331'[2]	10	20	15	NA
Georgia-06G	10	20	20	NA
Georgia-07W	10	20	15	NA
Georgia-09B[2]	20	25	25	NA
Georgia-12Y[5]	5	15	10	NA
Georgia-14N[2,4]	5	15	15	NA
Georgia-16HO[2]	10	25	20	NA
Georgia Green	30	20	25	NA
Sullivan[1,2]	10	25	15	NA
Tiftguard[5]	10	15	15	NA
TifNV-HiOL[2,4]	5	15	15	NA
TUFRunner™ '297'[2]	10	25	20	NA
TUFRunner™ '511'[2]	20	30	15	NA
Planting Date				
Prior to May 1	30	0	10	0
May 1 – May 10	15	5	5	0
May 11 – May 31	5	10	0	0
June 1 – June 10	10	15	0	5
After June 10	15	15	0	5
Plant Population (final stand, not seeding rate)				
Less than 3 plants per foot	25	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants per foot *(for varieties with spotted wilt points greater than 25)*	15	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants per foot *(for varieties with spotted wilt points less than 25)*	10	NA	0	NA
More than 4 plants per foot	5	NA	5	NA
At-Plant Insecticide				
None	15	NA	NA	NA
Other than Thimet 20G	15	NA	NA	NA
Thimet 20G	5	NA	NA	NA
Row Pattern				
Single rows	10	0	5	0
Twin rows	5	0	0	0
Tillage				
Conventional	15	10	0	0
Reduced	5	0	5	5
Classic Herbicide				
Classic applied	5	NA	NA	NA
No Classic applied	0	NA	NA	NA

[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.*

	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points: White Mold	Soilborne Disease Points: Limb Rot
Crop Rotation with a Non-Legume Crop				
0	NA	25	25	20
1	NA	15	20	15
2	NA	10	10	10
3 or more	NA	5	5	5
Field History				
No	NA	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	15	10
Irrigation				
No	NA	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	5	10

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	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: 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	Limb Rot Points
High Risk	≥ 115	65-100	55-80	TBD
Moderate Risk	70-110	40-60	30-50	TBD
Low Risk	≤65	10-35	10-25	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: 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.

BAYER Science For A Better Life

2019
Disease Risk Spray Schedules

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/Southern blight; *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.

Aproach® Prima FUNGICIDE

Fontelis® FUNGICIDE

Peanut Disease Risk Spray Schedule

Low Risk

21 Day Interval, 5 Total Applications

40 DAP Start	60 DAP	80 DAP	100 DAP	120 DAP
1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5th Spray
Aproach® Prima	**Fontelis®**	**Tebuconazole** 7.2 fl oz/A **+ Chlorothalonil** 16-24 fl oz/A	**Fontelis®**	**Chlorothalonil**
6.8 oz/A	16 fl oz/A		16 fl oz/A	24 fl oz/A

Moderate Risk

14–21 Day Interval, 6 Total Applications

30–35 DAP Start	45–50 DAP	60–65 DAP	80–85 DAP	100–105 DAP	120–125 DAP
1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5th Spray	6th Spray
Aproach® Prima	**Tebuconazole** 7.2 fl oz/A **+ Chlorothalonil** 16-24 fl oz/A	**Fontelis®**	**Tebuconazole** 7.2 fl oz/A **+ Chlorothalonil** 16-24 fl oz/A	**Fontelis®**	**Chlorothalonil**
6.8 oz/A		16 fl oz/A		16 fl oz/A	24 fl oz/A

High Risk Option 1

14 Day Interval, 6 Total Applications

45 DAP Start	60 DAP	75 DAP	90 DAP	105 DAP	120 DAP
1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5th Spray	6th Spray
Aproach® Prima	**Fontelis®**	**Fontelis®**	**Fontelis®**	**Chlorothalonil**	**Chlorothalonil**
6.8 oz/A	16 fl oz/A	16 fl oz/A	16 fl oz/A	24 fl oz/A	24 fl oz/A

High Risk Option 2

14 Day Interval, 7 Total Applications

30 DAP Start	45 DAP	60 DAP	75 DAP	90 DAP	105 DAP	120 DAP
1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5th Spray	6th Spray	7th Spray
Aproach® Prima	**Tebuconazole** 7.2 fl oz/A **+ Chlorothalonil** 16-24 fl oz/A	**Fontelis®**	**Fontelis®**	**Fontelis®**	**Tebuconazole** 7.2 fl oz/A **+ Chlorothalonil** 16-24 fl oz/A	**Chlorothalonil**
6.8 oz/A		16 fl oz/A	16 fl oz/A	16 fl oz/A		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.
Do not exceed 72 fl oz/A per year of Fontelis.

CORTEVA™ agriscience
Agriculture Division of DowDuPont

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.

Step 1

Peanut Variety[1]:	Points		Soil-borne Disease Points	
	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	White Mold	Limb Rot
AU NPL 17[1,2]	15	15	15	NA
Bailey[3]	10	25	10	NA
Florida Fancy[2]	25	20	20	NA
FloRun™ 331[2]	10	20	15	NA
Georgia-06G	10	20	20	NA
Georgia-07W	10	20	15	NA
Georgia-09B[2]	20	25	25	NA
Georgia-12Y[5]	5	15	10	NA
Georgia-14N[2,4]	5	15	15	NA
Georgia-16HO[2]	10	25	20	NA
Georgia Green	30	20	25	NA
Sullivan[1,2]	10	25	15	NA
Tifguard[4]	10	15	15	NA
TifNV-HiOL[2,4]	5	15	15	NA
TUFRrunner™ 297[2]	10	25	20	NA
TUFRrunner™ 511[2]	20	30	15	NA
Peanuts Planting Date:				
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)				
Less than 3 plants per foot	25	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants per foot[3]	15	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants per foot[4]	10	NA	0	NA
More than 4 plants per foot	5	NA	5	NA
At-Plant Insecticide Used:				
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:				
Single Rows	10	0	5	0
Twin Rows	5	0	0	0
Tillage Type:				
Conventional	15	10	0	0
Reduced	5	0	5	5
DuPont™ Classic® herbicide Applied?				
Yes	5	NA	NA	
No	0	NA	NA	
Crop Rotation with a Non-Legume Crop				
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?)				
No	NA	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	15	10
Irrigation?				
No	NA	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	5	10

Step 2: Calculate Your Risk

Add your index values from:	Points			
	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 3: Risk Category

Add your index values from:	Points		Soil-borne Disease Points	
	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	White Mold	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.

PEANUT Rx

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 2019 version of PEANUT Rx by the authors based upon data and observations from the 2018 season, and access the online calculator, visit www.ugapeanuts.com.

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

[4] Tifguard, TifNV-HiOL and Georgia-14N 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.

2019
Disease Risk Spray Schedules

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	**UMBRA** 26 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1 pt	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	**UMBRA** 26 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1 pt	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts
MEDIUM RISK	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts	**UMBRA** 14-18 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1 pt	**UMBRA** 14-18 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1 pt	**UMBRA** 14-18 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1 pt	**UMBRA** 14-18 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1 pt	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts
HIGH RISK	Priaxor 6 fl oz		**UMBRA** 36 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1 pt	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1 pt OR Priaxor 6-8 fl oz	**UMBRA** 36 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1 pt	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz + Chlorothalonil 1 pt	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pts

[1]Days After Planting.

Notes:
- Use higher rate of UMBRA if white mold risk increases to High Risk category.
- UMBRA controls soil-borne diseases (*Sclerotium rolfsii* – white mold/Southern blight; *Rhizoctonia solani* – limb rot) and foliar diseases (early and late leaf spot; peanut rust; web blotch).
- One pint of chlorothalonil should be used with all applications of UMBRA to reduce risk of resistance and to enhance leaf spot control.

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

UMBRA® FUNGICIDE

NICHINO AMERICA®

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.

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
Florida Fancy	25	20	20	unknown
TUFRunner 511	20	30	15	unknown
Georgia-09B	20	25	25	unknown
AU-NPL 17	15	15	15	unknown
Georgia-16HO	10	25	20	unknown
TUFRunner 297	10	25	20	unknown
Sullivan	10	25	15	unknown
Bailey	10	25	10	unknown
Georgia-06G	10	20	20	unknown
FloRun 331	10	20	15	unknown
Georgia-07W	10	20	15	unknown
Tifguard	10	15	15	unknown
TifNV-HiOL	5	15	15	unknown
Georgia-14N	5	15	15	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				
Field Receive 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 2019 version of Peanut Rx by the authors based upon data and observations from the 2018 season and access the online calculator, visit **www.ugapeanuts.com**.

Disease Risk **Fungicide Schedules**

PEANUT Rx™

Columns A through G represent 14 day intervals with first application at 30–45 days after planting.

PLANTING DATE / TRADITIONAL PROGRAM	In-Furrow[1]	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
		LEAF SPOT	LEAF SPOT	LEAF SPOT WHITE MOLD LIMB ROT	LEAF SPOT	LEAF SPOT WHITE MOLD LIMB ROT	LEAF SPOT	LEAF SPOT
LOW RISK[2]	Abound® 0.6 fl oz/ 1000 row feet	Bravo® 1.0 pt + Alto® 5.5 oz	28 days	Elatus® 9.5 oz + Miravis® 3.4 fl oz	28 days	Elatus® 9.5 oz + Miravis® 3.4 fl oz	28 days	Bravo® 1.0 pt + Alto® 5.5 oz
MODERATE–HIGH RISK OPTION 1 Primary Target: WHITE MOLD	Abound® 0.6 fl oz/ 1000 row feet	Elatus® 7.3 oz	21 days	Elatus® 7.3 oz + Miravis® 3.4 fl oz	28 days	Elatus® 7.3 oz + Miravis® 3.4 fl oz	28 days	Bravo® 1.5 pt	Bravo® 1.5 pt
MODERATE–HIGH RISK OPTION 2 Primary Target: LEAF SPOT	Abound® 0.6 fl oz/ 1000 row feet	Bravo® 1.0 pt + Alto® 5.5 oz	Bravo® 1.5 pt	Elatus® 9.5 oz + Miravis® 3.4 fl oz	28 days	Elatus® 9.5 oz + Miravis® 3.4 fl oz	28 days	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 ALABAMA A&M & AUBURN UNIVERSITIES

MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SERVICE

[1]Adequate stand count can help reduce risk of tomato spotted wilt virus.

[2]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.

[3]Do not harvest for 30 days following application.

[4]Miravis applications must be at least 14 days prior to harvest.

Under the Peanut RX™ 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 2019 Peanut Rx or the notes that accompany each factor. To view the complete 2019 Peanut Rx, visit the University of Georgia peanut website at **www.ugapeanuts.com**.

Step 1: Assess Your Disease Risk

VARIETY SELECTION				
Variety[1]	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White Mold	
AU NPL 17	15	15	15	
Bailey[3]	10	25	10	
Florida Fancy[2]	25	20	20	
FloRun™ '331'[1,2]	10	20	15	
Georgia-06G	10	20	20	
Georgia-07W	10	20	15	
Georgia-09B[2]	20	25	25	
Georgia-12Y[5]	5	15	10	
Georgia-14N[1,2,4]	5	15	15	
Georgia-16HO[1,2]	10	25	20	
Georgia Green	30	20	25	
Sullivan[1,2]	10	25	15	
Tifguard[4]	10	15	15	
TifNV-HiOL[1,2,4]	5	15	15	
TUFRunner™ '297'[1,2]	10	25	20	
TUFRunner™ '511'[2]	20	30	15	

PLANTING DATE				
Peanuts are planted:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White Mold	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:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne 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	Soilborne 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	Soilborne 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	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
Conventional	15	10	0	0
Reduced	5	0	5	5

CLASSIC® HERBICIDE				
Classic usage	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne 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	Soilborne 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	Soilborne 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	Soilborne 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] Bailey has increased resistance to *Cylindrocladium* black rot (CBR) compared to other varieties commonly planted in Georgia.
[4] Tifguard, TifNV-HiOL 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.

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

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

UF UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA IFAS Extension

AUBURN UNIVERSITY

MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SERVICE

syngenta®

Priaxor®

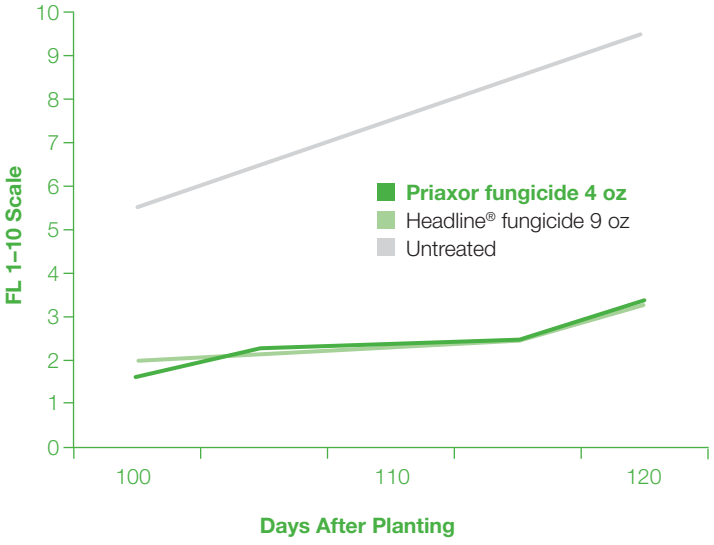
Xemium® Brand Fungicide

Priaxor® Fungicide for Peanuts

Benefits of Priaxor Fungicide

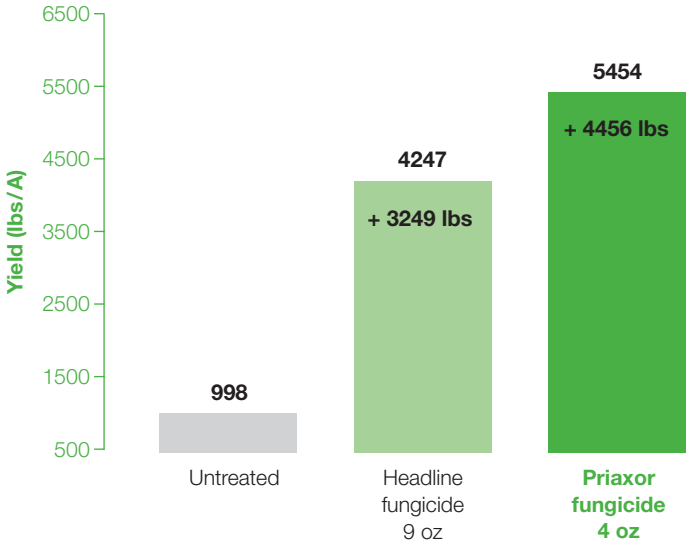
- Excellent leaf spot control
- Reduces disease to maximize peanut production
- Only one spray needed between 30-45 DAE with Priaxor fungicide

Excellent Leaf Spot Control



2013 BASF Biology Data, GA – Avg. 2 trials. Four applications of Priaxor fungicide/ Headline fungicide on 21 day intervals beginning 50 DAP.

Increased Yield



2013 BASF Biology Data, GA – Avg. 2 trials. Four applications of Priaxor fungicide/ Headline fungicide on 21 day intervals beginning 50 DAP.

Technical Information Bulletin

BASF
The Chemical Company

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

Priaxor Fungicide Disease Control
Late Leaf Spot – Peanut

Untreated | Priaxor fungicide

Clemson University Research Trial 2013. Priaxor fungicide applied preventatively at 6 fl oz/A.

Option 1 *Two of your First Three Fungicide Sprays Should be Priaxor!*

Application Recommendation Using Priaxor Fungicide for Control of Leaf Spot and Soilborne Diseases

30 DAE	45 DAE	60 DAE	75 DAE	90 DAE	105 DAE	120 DAE
1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5th Spray	6th Spray	7th Spray
Only 6 sprays are needed if Priaxor fungicide is your first spray **Priaxor®** Xemium® Brand Fungicide 6 oz		tebuconazole* or Convoy® or Artisan® or Fontelis®	**Priaxor®** Xemium® Brand Fungicide 8 oz	tebuconazole* or Convoy or Artisan or Fontelis	tebuconazole* or Convoy or Artisan or Fontelis	chlorothalonil

DAE = Days After Emergence

Option 2

Application Recommendation Using Priaxor Fungicide for Control of Leaf Spot

30 DAE	45 DAE	60 DAE	75 DAE	90 DAE	105 DAE	120 DAE
1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5th Spray	6th Spray	7th Spray
Only 6 sprays are needed if Priaxor fungicide is your first spray **Priaxor®** Xemium® Brand Fungicide 6 oz		tebuconazole* or Convoy or Artisan or Fontelis	tebuconazole* or Convoy or Artisan or Fontelis	tebuconazole* or Convoy or Artisan or Fontelis	tebuconazole* or Convoy or Artisan or Fontelis	chlorothalonil

DAE = Days After Emergence

For best resistance management, practice two sprays per season – one solo spray and one tank mixed with Bravo Weather Stik®

***Tank mix 4 fl oz/A of Priaxor fungicide into at least one of these mid-season fungicide applications**

Priaxor®
Xemium® Brand Fungicide

Always read and follow label directions.

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