

ASSESS DISEASE RISK IN YOUR FIELD AND DEVELOP A PEANUT RX

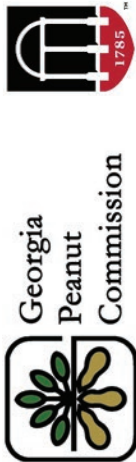
This worksheet will lead you through the four-step process of determining your disease risk level in order to customize a Peanut Rx[™] for your individual field using the reverse side of this worksheet and with the assistance of your Syngenta representative.

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 2021 Peanut Rx or the notes that accompany each factor. To view the complete 2021 Peanut Rx, visit the University of Georgia peanut website at www.ugapecanutteam.com.

Assess Your Disease Risk

Peanut Variety		Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	White Mold	Resistance	Root-Knot
Variety1							
AU NPL 17 ²		10	15	15		Susceptible	Nematode
Bailey ^{2,3}		10	25	10	15	Susceptible	
Florida Fancy ²		25	20	20	20	Susceptible	
FloRun™ 52N ^{1,2}		15	20	20	20	Susceptible	
FloRun™ 331 ²		20	20	15	15	Susceptible	
FloRun™ T61 ^{1,2}		10	25	15	15	Susceptible	
Georgia-06G		10	20	20	20	Susceptible	
Georgia-09B ²		20	25	25	25	Susceptible	
Georgia-12V ²		5	15	10	10	Susceptible	
Georgia-14N ^{2,4}		10	15	15	15	Resistant	
Georgia-16HO ²		10	25	20	20	Susceptible	
Georgia-18RU		10	25	20	20	Susceptible	
Georgia-20VHO ^{1,2}		10	20	20	20	Susceptible	
Georgia Green ⁶		30	20	25	25	Susceptible	
Sullivan ⁷		10	25	15	15	Susceptible	
TifNV-HG ^{13,14}		10	20	20	20	Resistant	
TifNV-HOL ^{2,4}		10	15	15	15	Resistant	
TUFRunner™ 297 ^{7,2}		10	25	20	20	Susceptible	
TUFRunner™ 511 ^{2,6}		20	30	15	15	Susceptible	
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	0
May 1 to May 10		15	5	5		5	0
May 11 to May 25		5	10	0		0	0
May 26 to June 10		10	15	0		0	5
After June 10		15	15	0		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	NA
3 to 4 plants/ft (3)		10 (15)	NA	0 (0)		NA	NA
More than 4 plants/ft		5	NA	5		5	NA
At-plant Insecticide							
Insecticide used		Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points		White Mold	Limb Rot
None		15	5	NA		NA	NA
Other than Thimet® 20G		15	5	NA		NA	NA
Velum Total		15	0	NA		NA	NA
Thimet 20G		5	0	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	0
Twin rows		5	0	0		0	0
Tillage							
Tillage type		Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points		White Mold	Limb Rot
Conventional		15	10	0		0	0
Reduced		5	0	5		5	5

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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				
Total Index Value				

Interpret Your Risk Total

Point total range for tomato spotted wilt = 35-155.
Point total range for leaf spot = 10-105.
Point total range for white mold = 10-95.
Point total range for Rhizoctonia limb rot = 15-75.

	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
High Risk	≥ 115	65-105	55-80	TBD
High Risk for fungal diseases: Growers should always use full fungicide input program in a high-risk situation.				
Moderate Risk	70-110	40-60	30-50	TBD
Medium 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.				
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 application.				

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

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.

Programs developed through the cooperation of



Classic® Herbicide		Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
Classic usage						
Classic applied		5	NA	NA	NA	NA
No Classic applied		0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Crop Rotation (with a non-legume crop)						
Years between peanut crop		Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	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						
Have you had a problem controlling these diseases?		Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points		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		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 Variety Bailey II is similar in characteristics to Bailey² but is a high oleic chemistry. I also has increased resistance to Cylindrocium black rot (CBR) as compared to other varieties commonly planted in Georgia.
⁴ Tifguard, TifNV-HOL/TifNV-HG, and Georgia M-4 have excellent resistance to the peanut root-knot nematode.
⁵ Georgia-12V appears to have increased risk to Rhizoctonia limb rot and precautions should be taken to protect against this disease.
⁶ These varieties are rarely grown commercially anymore, but remain embedded in Peanut Rx as historic examples of how resistance to tomato spotted wilt disease and other diseases have changed over time.



MINIMIZING DISEASES OF PEANUT IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

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