

Program Start: 30 days after planting.	HIGH RISK PROGRAM						
MAZINGA™ ADV 32oz/A	ARIUS™ ADV 30oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	ECHO® 720 24oz/A
MAZINGA™ ADV 32oz/A	ARIUS™ ADV 30oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MAZINGA™ ADV 32oz/A
ARIUS™ ADV 30oz/A	MAZINGA™ ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	ARIUS™ ADV 30oz/A
Program Start: 40 days after planting. <th colspan="7">MODERATE RISK PROGRAM</th>	MODERATE RISK PROGRAM						
ARIUS™ ADV 30oz/A	ARIUS™ ADV 30oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MAZINGA™ ADV 32oz/A
MAZINGA™ ADV 32oz/A	ARIUS™ ADV 30oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MAZINGA™ ADV 32oz/A
ARIUS™ ADV 30oz/A	MAZINGA™ ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	ARIUS™ ADV 30oz/A
Program Start: 45 days after planting. <th colspan="7">LOW RISK PROGRAM</th>	LOW RISK PROGRAM						
ARIUS™ ADV 30oz/A	ARIUS™ ADV 30oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MAZINGA™ ADV 32oz/A
MAZINGA™ ADV 32oz/A	ARIUS™ ADV 30oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MAZINGA™ ADV 32oz/A
ARIUS™ ADV 30oz/A	MAZINGA™ ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	MUSCLE® ADV 32oz/A	ARIUS™ ADV 30oz/A
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	

## Disease Fungicide Timeline

NAME:

FIELD NAME:

PLANT DATE:

# Peanuts Disease Risk Planner

Use the steps inside to calculate risk and determine a fungicide program.

This University of Georgia Peanut Rx™ worksheet enables you to determine peanut disease risk levels and select or develop the appropriate Sipcam Agro USA fungicide program – detailed on the back side.



## 1 ASSESS DISEASE RISK

Peanut Variety				
VARIETY <sup>1</sup>	SPOTTED WILT POINTS	LEAF SPOT POINTS	SOIL-BORNE DISEASE POINTS	
			WHITE MOLD	LIMB ROT
Bailey <sup>3</sup>	10	15	10	
Florida-07 <sup>2</sup>	10	20	15	
Florida Fancy <sup>2</sup>	25	20	20	
FloRun™ '107' <sup>2</sup>	20	25	20	
FloRun™ '157' <sup>1,2</sup>	25	25	20	
Georgia-06G	10	20	20	
Georgia-07W	10	20	15	
Georgia-09B <sup>2</sup>	20	25	25	
Georgia-12Y <sup>5</sup>	5	15	10	
Georgia-13M <sup>1,2</sup>	10	30	25	
Georgia-14N <sup>1,2,4</sup>	10	15	15	
Georgia Green	30	20	25	
Sullivan <sup>1,2</sup>	10	20	15	
Tifguard <sup>4</sup>	10	15	15	
TUFRunner™ '297' <sup>1,2</sup>	10	25	20	
TUFRunner™ '511' <sup>2</sup>	20	30	15	

Planting Date				
PEANUTS ARE PLANTED:	SPOTTED WILT POINTS <sup>6</sup>	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	5	5	0
May 11-May 25	5	10	0	0
May 26-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 <sup>6</sup>	LEAF SPOT POINTS	SOIL-BORNE DISEASE POINTS	
			WHITE MOLD <sup>7</sup>	LIMB ROT
Less than 3 plants per foot	25	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants per foot <sup>8</sup>	15	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants per foot <sup>9</sup>	10	NA	0	NA
Less than 4 plants per foot	5	NA	5	NA

At-Plant Insecticide				
INSECTICIDE USED:	SPOTTED WILT POINTS <sup>10</sup>	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:	SPOTTED WILT POINTS	LEAF SPOT POINTS <sup>12</sup>	SOIL-BORNE DISEASE POINTS	
			WHITE MOLD	LIMB ROT
Conventional	15	10	0	0
Reduced <sup>11</sup>	5	0	5	5

Classic® Herbicide <sup>13</sup>				
	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 <sup>14</sup>	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? <sup>15</sup>	SPOTTED WILT POINTS	LEAF SPOT POINTS	SOIL-BORNE DISEASE POINTS	
			WHITE MOLD	LIMB ROT
NO	NA	0	0	0
YES	NA	10	15	15

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 <sup>16, 17</sup>	10

## 2 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	—			
<b>YOUR TOTAL INDEX VALUE</b>				

## 3 INTERPRET DISEASE RISK

CALCULATE YOUR POINTS & USE THIS CHART TO DETERMINE RISK	SPOTTED WILT POINTS	LEAF SPOT POINTS	SOIL-BORNE POINTS	
			WHITE MOLD POINTS	LIMB ROT POINTS
<b>High Risk</b>	≥ 115	65-100	55-80	TBD
High Risk for fungal diseases: Growers should always use full fungicide input program in a high-risk situation.				
<b>Medium Risk</b>	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.				
<b>Low Risk</b>	≤ 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.				

## 4 DEVELOP A PROGRAM

After interpreting risk, refer to the fungicide programs on the reverse side. To purchase Sipcam Agro USA solutions, visit your local chemical retailer.

- 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.
- High oleic variety.
- Variety Bailey have increased resistance to Cynindrocladium black rot (CBR) than do other varieties commonly planted in Georgia.
- Tifguard and Georgia 14N have excellent resistance to the peanut root-knot nematode.
- Georgia-12Y appears to have increased risk to Rhizoctonia limb rot and precautions should be taken to protect against this disease.
- 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.
- It is known that closer planted peanuts tend to have an increased risk to white mold.
- This category (15 risk points for spotted wilt) is only for varieties with a risk to spotted wilt of MORE THAN 25 points
- This category (10 risk points for spotted wilt) is for varieties with 25 point or less for risk to spotted wilt.
- An insecticide's influence on the incidence of TSWW is only one factor among many to consider when making an insecticide selection. In a given field, nematode problems may overshadow spotted wilt concerns and decisions should be made accordingly. Note: While Thimet is the only insecticide documented to reduce the risk of TSWW, other insecticides may offer good-to-excellent control of early season thrips.
- 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.
- "Funky" or "irregular" leaf spot tends to be more severe in conservation tillage than in conventional tillage, though this malady is not typically associated with yield losses.
- Use of Classic 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.
- 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. Cotton is an excellent crop to reduce risk to the peanut root-knot nematode; however corn is a host for this pest. 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, peanut root-knot nematode and CBR. Rotation with grass crops will decrease the potential risk of limb rot; tobacco and vegetables will not.
- "YES" would be appropriate in fields where leaf spot and/or soilborne diseases were a problem in the field despite use of a good fungicide program.
- Irrigation has a greater affect on Rhizoctonia limb rot than on southern stem rot (white mold) or Cynindrocladium black rot.
- Special note: There are times when peanuts grown in non-irrigated fields are at greater risk to white mold than are peanuts planted in irrigated fields. Although (as discussed earlier) irrigation may produce the environmental conditions more favorable for white mold to develop, efficacy of fungicides may be reduced in non-irrigated fields where the water from irrigation could have facilitated relocation of the fungicide to the crown of the plant.