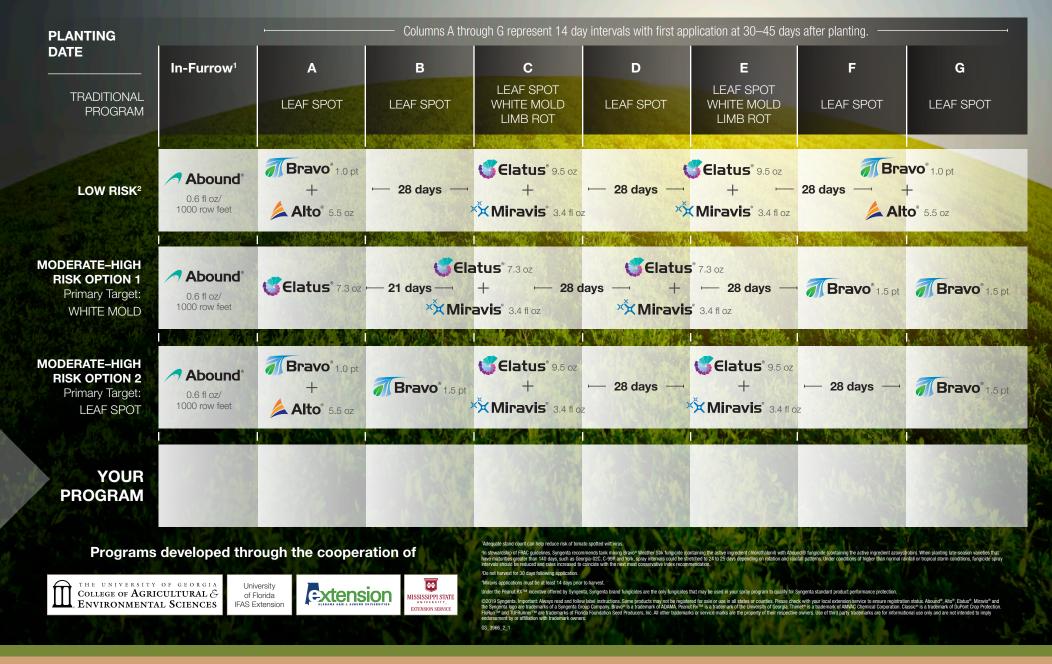
Disease Risk Fungicide Schedules

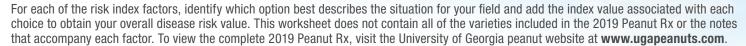






Assess Disease Risk in Your Field and Develop a Peanut Rx

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.





Step 1: Assess Your Disease Risk

VARIETY SELECTION						
Variety ¹	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points			
AU NPL 17	15	15	White Mold			
Bailev ³	10	25	15 10			
	25	25		0		
Florida Fancy ² FloRun™ '331' ^{1,2}						
	10	20		5		
Georgia-06G	10	20		0		
Georgia-07W	10	20		5		
Georgia-09B ²	20	25		5		
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	1	5		
PLANTING DATE						
	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	Soilborne Di	sease Points		
Peanuts are planted:	Points	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)						
	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	Soilborne Di	sassa Points		
Plant stand:	Points	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 NA		
More than 4 plants/ft	5	NA	5	NA		
AT-PLANT INSECTICIDE	5	INA	5	IVA		
AI-PLANT INSECTICIDE			0 'II D'	B		
Insecticide used	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	Soilborne Di			
Mana	Points	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 Dis White Mold	sease Points Limb Rot		
Single rows	10	0	5	0		
Twin rows	5	0	0	0		
TILLAGE			0			
	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	Soilborne Di	sease Points		
Tillage type	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot		
Conventional	15	10	0	0		
Reduced	5	0	5	5		
neuuceu	5	U	0	5		

Classic was a	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	Soilborne Disease Points		
Classic usage	Points	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	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	Soilborne Disease Points		
peanut crop	Points	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	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	Soilborne Disease Points		
controlling these diseases?	Points	Points	White Mold	Limb Rot	
No	NA	0	0	0	
Yes	NA	10	15	10	
IRRIGATION					
Does the field	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	Soilborne Disease Points		
receive irrigation?	Points	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
- 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









