

2019 Disease Risk Spray Schedules



Field Name _____

Planting Date _____

PROGRAMS	LEAF SPOT		LEAF SPOT / WHITE MOLD / LIMB ROT				LEAF SPOT
	30	45	60	75	90	105	
DAP¹							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

¹Days 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



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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	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	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	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	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	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	Limb Rot
Conventional	15	10	0	0
Reduced	5	0	5	5

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.

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CLASSIC® HERBICIDE				
Classic Applied?	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White Mold	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	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	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	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	<i>Rhizoctonia</i> 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	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.