

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:	Points		Soil-borne Disease Points	
	TSWV	Leaf Spot	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
FloRun 331	15	20	15	Unknown
Georgia-16HO	10	25	20	Unknown
Georgia-18RU	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
Georgia-07W	10	20	15	Unknown
Tifguard	10	15	15	Unknown
AU-NPL 17	10	15	15	Unknown
TiINV-HiOL	5	15	15	Unknown
Georgia-14N	5	15	15	Unknown
Georgia-12Y	5	15	10	Unknown

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	5	NA	NA
Other than Thimet 20G	15	5	NA	NA
Velum Total	15	0	NA	NA
Thimet 20G	5	0	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

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:

Peanut Variety	Points			
	TSWV	Leaf Spot	White Mold	Rhizoctonia Limb Rot
Peanut Variety				
Planting Date				
Plant Population		—		—
At-Plant Insecticide		—	—	—
Row Pattern				
Tillage				
Crop Rotation	—			
Field History	—			
Irrigation	—			
Your Total Index Value				

Step 3: Risk Category

Add your index values from:

Risk Category	Points		Soil-borne Disease Points	
	TSWV	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.



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 2020 version of PEANUT Rx by the authors based upon data and observations from the 2019 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 *Cylindrocadium* black rot (CBR) than do other varieties commonly planted in Georgia.
⁴ Tifguard, TiINV-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.

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