

Disease Risk Fungicide Schedule



Application Timing

Disease Risk	45 Days after Planting	60 Days after Planting	75 Days after Planting	90 Days after Planting	105 Days after Planting	120 Days after Planting
Low	Priaxor [®] Xemium [®] Brand Fungicide 6 fl oz/A	Provysol [®] * Fungicide 3 fl oz/A + Tebuconazole	Priaxor [®] ** Xemium [®] Brand Fungicide 6 fl oz/A	Provysol [®] Fungicide 3 fl oz/A + Tebuconazole	Provysol [®] Fungicide 3 fl oz/A + Chlorothalonil	Chlorothalonil
	FRAC 7 + 11	FRAC 3	FRAC 7 + 11	FRAC 3	FRAC M5 + 3	FRAC M5
Moderate	Priaxor [®] Xemium [®] Brand Fungicide 6 fl oz/A	Provysol [®] Fungicide 5 fl oz/A + Tebuconazole	Priaxor [®] Xemium [®] Brand Fungicide 8 fl oz/A	Provysol [®] Fungicide 5 fl oz/A + Tebuconazole	Chlorothalonil + Tebuconazole	Chlorothalonil
	FRAC 7 + 11	FRAC 3	FRAC 7 + 11	FRAC 3	FRAC M5 + 3	FRAC M5
High (Option 1)	Priaxor [®] Xemium [®] Brand Fungicide 6 fl oz/A	Provysol [®] Fungicide 5 fl oz/A + White Mold Option	Priaxor [®] Xemium [®] Brand Fungicide 8 fl oz/A	Provysol [®] Fungicide 5 fl oz/A + White Mold Option	Chlorothalonil + Tebuconazole	Chlorothalonil
	FRAC 7 + 11	FRAC 3 + 7	FRAC 7 + 11	FRAC 3 + 7	FRAC M5 + 3	FRAC M5
High (Option 2)	Priaxor [®] Xemium [®] Brand Fungicide 6 fl oz/A	Chlorothalonil + White Mold Option	Provysol [®] Fungicide 5 fl oz/A + Tebuconazole	Chlorothalonil + White Mold Option	Provysol [®] Fungicide 5 fl oz/A + Tebuconazole	Chlorothalonil
	FRAC 7 + 11	FRAC M5 + 7	FRAC 3	FRAC M5 + 7	FRAC 3	FRAC M5

Programs developed through the cooperation of:



* Provysol[®] fungicide provides white mold suppression at 5 fl oz/A or greater.
 ** Priaxor[®] fungicide 8 fl oz/A required for white mold control.
 Priaxor and Provysol fungicide applications must be at least 14 days prior to harvest.

Always read and follow label directions.

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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 BASF 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 2019 Peanut Rx or the notes that accompany each factor. To view the complete 2019 Peanut Rx, visit the University of Georgia peanut website at www.ugapeanutteam.com.

Assess Your Disease Risk

Variety Selection			
Variety ¹	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Point
			White Mold
AU NPL 17 ²	10	15	15
Bailey ³	10	25	10
Florida Fancy ²	25	20	20
FloRun™ 331 ²	15	20	15
Georgia-06G	10	20	20
Georgia-07W	10	20	15
Georgia-09B ²	20	25	25
Georgia-12Y ⁶	5	15	10
Georgia-14N ^{2,4}	5	15	15
Georgia-16H0 ²	10	25	20
Georgia-18RU ¹	10	25	20
Georgia Green	30	20	25
Sullivan ²	10	25	15
Tifguard ⁴	10	15	15
TifNV-HiOL ^{2,4}	5	15	15
TUFRunner™ 297 ²	10	25	20
TUFRunner™ 511 ²	20	30	15

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
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:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease 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
More than 4 plants/ft	5	NA	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
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:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Point	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
Single rows	10	0	5	0
Twin rows	5	0	0	0

Tillage				
Tillage type	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
Conventional	15	10	0	0
Reduced	5	0	5	5

Classic® Herbicide				
Classic usage	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne 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 crop	Spotted Wilt 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				
Have you had a problem controlling these diseases?	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White Mold	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	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
No	NA	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	5	10

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 Disease Point	
			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	30-58	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

- 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 nematode.
- 5 Georgia-12Y appears to have increased risk to Rhizoctonia limb rot and precautions should be taken to protect against this disease.

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:

