

2021 Disease Risk Fungicide Schedule



Days After Planting	30 DAYS	45 DAYS	60 DAYS	75 DAYS	90 DAYS	105 DAYS	120 DAYS
Low Risk		 5.5 fl. oz./A	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt./A + tebuconazole 7.2 fl. oz./A	 5.5 fl. oz./A	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt./A + tebuconazole 7.2 fl. oz./A	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt./A + tebuconazole 7.2 fl. oz./A	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt./A
Medium Risk		 5.5 fl. oz./A	Provysol™ fungicide 5-7 fl. oz./A + tebuconazole 7.2 fl. oz./A or Provost® Silver fungicide 11-13 fl. oz./A	 5.5 fl. oz./A	Provysol fungicide 5-7 fl. oz./A + tebuconazole 7.2 fl. oz./A or Provost Silver fungicide 11-13 fl. oz./A	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt./A + tebuconazole 7.2 fl. oz./A	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt./A
High Risk	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt./A	 5.5 fl. oz./A	Convoy® fungicide 20-32 fl. oz./A +Provysol fungicide 5-7 oz./A or Elatus® fungicide 7.3-9.5 fl. oz./A	 5.5 fl. oz./A	Convoy fungicide 20-32 fl. oz./A + Provysol fungicide 5-7 oz./A or Elatus fungicide 7.3-9.5 fl. oz./A	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt./A + tebuconazole 7.2 fl. oz./A or Convoy fungicide 20-32 fl. oz./A + chlorothalonil 1.5 pt./A	chlorothalonil 1.5 pt./A

Programs developed through the cooperation of University of Georgia, University of Florida, Auburn University, Mississippi State University and Clemson University.

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Assess Disease Risk in Your Field and Develop a Peanut Rx™

Complete the four steps below to determine your disease risk level in order to customize a Peanut Rx™ for your individual field using the reverse side of this worksheet with the assistance of your FMC 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 notes that accompany each factor. To view the fully updated 2021 version of Peanut Rx by the authors based upon data and observations from the 2020 season and access the online calculator, visit ugapeanuts.com.



STEP 1: ASSESS YOUR DISEASE RISK

VARIETY SELECTION

Variety	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White mold	
AU NPL 17	10	15	15	
Bailey	10	25	10	
Florida Fancy	25	20	20	
FloRun™ '331'	15	20	15	
Georgia-06G	10	20	20	
Georgia-07W	10	20	15	
Georgia-09B	20	25	25	
Georgia-12Y	5	15	10	
Georgia-14N	5	15	15	
Georgia-16HO	10	25	20	
Georgia-18RU	10	25	20	
Georgia Green	30	20	25	
Sullivan	10	25	15	
Tifguard	10	15	15	
TifNV-HiOL	5	15	15	
TUFRunner™ '297'	10	25	20	
TUFRunner™ '511'	20	30	15	

PLANTING DATE

Peanuts are planted:	Spotted Wilt Points ¹	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-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	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White mold	Limb rot
Less than 3 plants/ft	25	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants/ft. ¹	15	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants/ft. ²	10	NA	0	NA
More than 4 plants/ft	5	NA	5	NA

¹Only for varieties with a risk to spotted wilt of more than 25 points

²For varieties with 25 point or less for risk to spotted wilt

ROW PATTERN

Peanuts are planted in:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White mold	Limb rot
Single rows	10	0	5	0
Twin rows	5	0	0	0

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

TILLAGE

Tillage	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

	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 Crops	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

Previous disease problems in the field?	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

STEP 2: CALCULATE YOUR RISK

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 Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points	Rhizoctonia 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: INTERPRETING YOUR RISK TOTAL

	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Points	
			White mold	Limb rot
High risk	≥115	65-105	55-80	To be determined

High Risk for fungal diseases: Growers should always use full fungicide input program in a high-risk situation.

Medium risk	70-110	40-60	30-50	To be determined
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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	To be determined
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Low Risk for fungal diseases: These fields are likely to have the least impact from fungal disease. Growers have made the management decisions that 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.

STEP 4: INTERPRETING YOUR RISK TOTAL

Once you have calculated your total risk for each fungal disease, utilize the most conservative fungicide program as your guide with the assistance of your FMC representative. FMC fungicide spray programs for each risk level are recommended on the reverse side of this worksheet.

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