



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. Use the reverse side of this worksheet with the assistance of your Bayer representative to develop a program specifically for your field.

For each of the risk index factors, identify which option best describes the situation in 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.org.

Step 1: Assess Your Disease Risk

Variety Selection				
Variety ¹ :	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
AUNPL 17 ^{1,2}	15	15	15	
Bailey ³	10	25	10	
Florida-07 ²	10	20	15	
Florida Fancy ²	25	20	20	
FloRun '331' ^{1,2}	10	20	15	
Georgia-06G	10	20	20	
Georgia-07W	10	20	15	
Georgia-09B ²	20	25	25	
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}	10	15	15	
TUFRunner '297' ^{1,2}	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	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 Disease Points	
			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

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 Value

Once you've calculated your index values, utilize the following information to interpret your risk level.

	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: 1 – Use less susceptible varieties; 2 – Adjust your planting date; 3 – 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 peanut disease, utilize the most conservative fungicide program as your guide for customizing a per-field prescription spray program with the assistance of your Bayer representative. Bayer-recommended, disease-risk spray schedules for each risk level are included on the reverse side of this worksheet.

¹Adequate research data is not available for all varieties with regard to all diseases. Additional varieties included as data to support the assignment of an index value are available.

²High oleic variety.

³Bailey has increased resistance to *Cylindrocadium black rot (CBR)* compared to other varieties commonly planted in Georgia.

⁴Tifguard, TifNV-HiOL and Georgia 14-N have excellent resistance to the peanut root-knot nematode.

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

2019 Bayer Peanut Solutions Risk Spray Schedules



Field Name: _____ Planting Date: _____



Low Risk

ABSOLUTE MAXX
3.5-7 oz.
-OR-
Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt.

28 Days

PROVOST SILVER
13 oz.

28 Days

PROVOST SILVER
13 oz.

28 Days

Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt.

Moderate Risk

PROLINE
5.7 oz. In-Furrow

ABSOLUTE MAXX
3.5-7 oz.
-OR-
Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt.

21 Days

PROVOST SILVER
13 oz.

21 Days

Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**

21 Days

PROVOST SILVER
13 oz.

21 Days

Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**

21 Days

PROVOST SILVER
13 oz.

21 Days

Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt.

High Risk

PROLINE
5.7 oz. In-Furrow

ABSOLUTE MAXX
3.5-7 oz.
-OR-
Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt.

14 Days

Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt.

14 Days

Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**

14 Days

PROVOST SILVER
13 oz.

14 Days

Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**

14 Days

PROVOST SILVER
13 oz.

14 Days

Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**

14 Days

PROVOST SILVER
13 oz.

14 Days

Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt.

CBR Program*

PROLINE
5.7 oz. In-Furrow

30 Days

Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt.

14 Days

PROLINE
5.7 oz. Banded

14 Days

Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt.

13 oz.

PROVOST SILVER
14 Days

Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**

13 oz.

PROVOST SILVER
14 Days

Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**

13 oz.

PROVOST SILVER
14 Days

Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**

13 oz.

PROVOST SILVER
14 Days

Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt.

Nematode Program

VELUM TOTAL
18 oz. In-Furrow

45 Days

ABSOLUTE MAXX
3.5-7 oz.
-OR-
Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt.

14 Days

PROPULSE
13.6 oz.

14 Days

PROVOST SILVER
14 Days

Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**

13 oz.

PROVOST SILVER
14 Days

Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**

13 oz.

PROVOST SILVER
14 Days

Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt.

Your Program

Programs developed with the cooperation of:



*Fields with a history of or threat from *Cylindrocadium black rot* (CBR) should use the Bayer CBR disease management program coupled with a CBR-resistant peanut variety.
**For resistance management, growers should rotate with non-DMI (Fungicide Group 3) fungicides. Do not use other DMI fungicides such as tebuconazole in these timings. If a grower chooses to use a strobilurin product such as pyraclostrobin or azoxystrobin in these timings, mix with other non-DMI fungicides such as chlorothalonil due to disease resistance. Contact your local Bayer rep for more information.

