



2018 Bayer Peanut Disease Risk Spray Schedules



Field Name: _____ Planting Date: _____



Low Risk		ABSOLUTE 3.5 oz -- OR -- Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt	28 Days	PROVOST OPTI 10.7 oz	28 Days	PROVOST OPTI 10.7 oz	28 Days	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt						
Moderate Risk	PROLINE 5.7 oz In-Furrow	ABSOLUTE 3.5 oz -- OR -- Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt	21 Days	PROVOST OPTI 10-10.7 oz	21 Days	Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**	21 Days	PROVOST OPTI 10-10.7 oz	21 Days	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt				
High Risk	PROLINE 5.7 oz In-Furrow	ABSOLUTE 3.5 oz -- OR -- Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt	14 Days	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt	14 Days	PROVOST OPTI 10-10.7 oz	14 Days	Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**	14 Days	PROVOST OPTI 10-10.7 oz	14 Days	Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**	14 Days	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
CBR Program*	PROLINE 5.7 oz In-Furrow	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt -- OR -- PROLINE 5.7 oz Banded	30 Days	ABSOLUTE 3.5 oz -- OR -- Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt	14 Days	PROVOST OPTI 10.7 oz	14 Days	Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**	14 Days	PROVOST OPTI 10.7 oz	14 Days	Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**	14 Days	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
Nematode Program	VELUM TOTAL 18 oz In-Furrow		45 Days	PROPULSE 13.6 oz	14 Days	PROVOST OPTI 10.7 oz	14 Days	Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**	14 Days	PROVOST OPTI 10.7 oz	14 Days	Non Group 3 White Mold Fungicide**	14 Days	Chlorothalonil 1.5 pt
Your Program														

See reverse side to assess your Peanut Disease Risk Index

Programs developed with the cooperation of:



* Fields with a history of or threat from *Cylindrocladium 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 products 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.

Under Peanut Rx, Bayer brand fungicides are the only fungicides that may be used in a grower program to qualify for Bayer standard product performance protection.

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Science For A Better Life



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 notes that accompany each factor included in the 2018 Peanut Rx. To view the complete 2018 Peanut Rx, visit the University of Georgia peanut web site at www.ugapeanuts.com.

Step 1: Assess Your Disease Risk

Variety Selection			
Variety:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
Bailey ³	10	15	10
Florida-07 ²	10	20	15
Florida Fancy ²	25	20	20
FloRun™ '107' ²	20	25	20
FloRun™ '331' ^{1,2}	15	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-13M ^{1,2}	10	30	25
Georgia-14N ^{1,2,4}	10	15	15
Georgia-16HO ^{1,2}	15	25	20
Georgia Green	30	20	25
Sullivan ^{1,2}	10	25	15
Tiftguard ⁵	10	15	15
TifNV-HIOL ^{1,2,4}	10	15	15
TUFRunner™ '295' ^{1,2}	10	25	20
TUFRunner™ '511' ²	20	30	15

Planting Date			
Peanuts are planted:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
Prior to May 1	30	0	10
May 1 – May 10	15	5	5
May 11 – May 31	5	10	0
June 1 – June 10	10	15	0
After June 10	15	15	0

Plant Population (final stand, not seeding rate)			
Plant Stand:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
Less than 3 plants per foot	25	NA	0
3 to 4 plants per foot (for varieties with spotted wilt points greater than 25)	15	NA	0
3 to 4 plants per foot (for varieties with spotted wilt points less than 25)	10	NA	0
More than 4 plants per foot	5	NA	5

At-Plant Insecticide			
Insecticide Used:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
None	15	NA	NA
Other than Thimet 20G	15	NA	NA
Thimet 20G	5	NA	NA

Row Pattern			
Peanuts are planted in:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
Single rows	10	0	5
Twin rows	5	0	0

Tillage			
Tillage Type:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
Conventional	15	10	0
Reduced	5	0	5

Classic Herbicide			
Classic Herbicide:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
Classic applied	5	NA	NA
No Classic applied	0	NA	NA

Crop Rotation (with non-legume crop)			
Years between legume crops:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
0	NA	25	25
1	NA	15	20
2	NA	10	10
3 or more	NA	5	5

Field History			
Previous disease problems in the field?	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
No	NA	0	0
Yes	NA	10	15

Irrigation			
Does the field receive irrigation?	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
No	NA	0	0
Yes	NA	10	5

Step 2: Calculate Your Severity Points

Fill in 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.

Calculate Your Risk			
Add your index values for each determining factor below:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold 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: Interpret Your Index Values

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

Risk Index Category			
Risk Category:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
High Risk	≥ 115	65-100	55-80
Moderate Risk	70-110	40-60	30-50
Low Risk	≤ 65	10-35	10-25

In a year 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 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 CropScience representative. Bayer CropScience 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 regards to all diseases. Additional varieties will be included as data to support the assignment of an index value are available.

²High oleic variety.

³Varieties Bailey have increased resistance to *Cylinodrocladium black rot (CBR)* than do other varieties commonly planted in Georgia.

⁴Tiftguard 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.



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