



Realize the full potential of your peanut crop

DuPont™
Fontelis®
fungicide

Peanut* Disease Risk Spray Schedule							
21-Day Interval, 4 to 5 Total Applications							
	(40 DAP Start)	(60 DAP)	(80 DAP)	(100 DAP)	(120 DAP)		
Low Risk	1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5th Spray ¹		
	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz/A + Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz/A	Fontelis® 16 fl oz/A	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz/A + Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz/A	Fontelis® 16 fl oz/A	Chlorothalonil 24 fl oz/A		
¹ 5 th spray only if needed – 120 days							
21-Day Interval, 5 Total Applications							
	(30–35 DAP Start)	(50–55 DAP)	(70–75 DAP)	(90–95 DAP)	(110–120 DAP)		
Moderate Risk	1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5th Spray (FINAL)		
	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz/A + Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz/A	Fontelis® 16 fl oz/A	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz/A + Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz/A	Fontelis® 16 fl oz/A	Chlorothalonil 24 fl oz/A		
14-Day Interval, 6 Total Applications							
	(45 DAP Start)	(60 DAP)	(75 DAP)	(90 DAP)	(105 DAP)	(120 DAP)	
High Risk – Option 1	1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5th Spray	6th Spray	
	Headline 9 fl oz/A	Fontelis® 16 fl oz/A	Fontelis® 16 fl oz/A	Fontelis® 16 fl oz/A	Chlorothalonil 24 fl oz/A	Chlorothalonil 24 fl oz/A	
14-Day Interval, 7 Total Applications							
	(30 DAP Start)	(45 DAP)	(60 DAP)	(75 DAP)	(90 DAP)	(105 DAP)	(120 DAP)
High Risk – Option 2	1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5th Spray	6th Spray	7th Spray
	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz/A + Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz/A	Tebuconazole 7.2 fl oz/A + Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz/A	Fontelis® 16 fl oz/A	Fontelis® 16 fl oz/A	Fontelis® 16 fl oz/A	Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz/A	Chlorothalonil 16-24 fl oz/A

DAP = days after planting

Make no more than 3 sequential applications of DuPont™ Fontelis® fungicide before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Programs developed through the cooperation of UGA, UFL, Auburn and Mississippi State. Do not exceed 72 fl oz/A per year of Fontelis®.



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	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points	White Mold
Bailey ³	10	25	10	10
Florida-07 ²	10	20	15	15
Florida Fancy ²	25	20	20	20
FloRun™ 107 ²	20	25	20	20
FloRun™ 331 ^{1,2}	15	20	15	15
Georgia-06G	10	20	20	20
Georgia-07W	10	20	15	15
Georgia-09B ²	20	25	25	25
Georgia-12Y ²	5	15	10	10
Georgia-13M ^{1,2}	10	30	25	25
Georgia-14N ^{1,2,4}	10	15	15	15
Georgia-16HO ^{1,2}	15	25	20	20
Georgia Green	30	20	25	25
Sullivan ^{1,2}	10	25	15	15
Tifguard ⁴	10	15	15	15
TifNV-HIOL ^{1,2,4}	10	15	15	15
TUFRunner 297 ^{1,2}	10	25	20	20
TUFRunner 511 ²	20	30	15	15

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 Cylindrocladium black rot (CBR) than do other varieties commonly planted in Georgia.

⁴ Tifguard, TifNV-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.

Planting Date

Peanuts Are Planted:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
Prior to May 1	30	0	10	10	0
May 1 to May 10	15	5	5	5	0
May 11 to May 25	5	10	0	0	0
May 26 to June 10	10	15	0	0	5
After June 10	15	15	0	0	5

Plant Population (final stand, not seeding rate)

Plant Stand:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
Less than 3 plants per foot	25	NA	0	NA	NA
3 to 4 plants per foot ³	15	NA	0	NA	NA
3 to 4 plants per foot ⁴	10	NA	0	NA	NA
More than 4 plants per foot	5	NA	5	NA	NA

³ Only for varieties with a risk to spotted wilt of more than 25 points

⁴ For varieties with 25 points or less for risk to spotted wilt

At-Plant Insecticide

Insecticide Used:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
None	15	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other than Thimet 20G	15	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thimet 20G	5	NA	NA	NA	NA

Row Pattern	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
Peanuts are Planted In:					
Single Rows	10	0	5	0	0
Twrn Rows	5	0	0	0	0

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 2016 version of PEANUT Rx by the authors based upon data and observations from the 2015 season, and access the online calculator, visit www.ugapeanuts.com.

⁵ DuPont® Fontelis® is not registered for use on peanuts in California. Thimet 20G is a restricted-use pesticide. Fontelis® is not registered for sale or use in New York. Contact your DuPont retailer or representative for details and availability in your state. This reference guide is not intended as a substitute for the product label for the product(s) referenced herein. Product labels for the above product(s) contain important precautions, directions for use, and product warranty and liability limitations, which must be read before using the product(s). Applicators must be in possession of the product label(s) at the time of application. Always read and follow all label directions and precautions for use when using any pesticide alone or in tank-mix combinations. Unless indicated, trademarks with ®, ™ or ® are trademarks of DuPont or affiliates. © 2016-2017 DuPont. 2/17; PEANUT Rx (The University of Georgia); Headline (BASF); Thimet (Amvac). Reorder No: K-29274 (Replaces K-29102)



Tillage	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
Tillage Type:					
Conventional	15	10	0	0	0
Reduced	5	0	5	5	5

DuPont™ Classic® herbicide

Classic® Applied?	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
Yes	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
No	0	NA	NA	NA	NA

Crop Rotation with a Non-Legume Crop

Years Between Peanut Crops:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
0	NA	25	25	25	20
1	NA	15	20	20	15
2	NA	10	10	10	10
3 or more	NA	5	5	5	5

Field History

Previous Disease Problems in Field?	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
No	NA	0	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	15	15	10

Irrigation

Irrigation?	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
No	NA	0	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	10	15	10

Calculate Your Risk

Add your index values from:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
Peanut Variety					
Planting Date					
Plant Population					
At-Plant Insecticide					
Row Pattern					
Tillage					
Classic® Herbicide					
Crop Rotation					
Field History					
Irrigation					
Your Total Index Value					

STEP 2

Risk Category

Risk Category:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
High Risk	≥ 115	65–100	55–80	TBD	TBD
Medium Risk	70–110	40–60	30–50	TBD	TBD
Low Risk	≤ 65	10–35	10–25	TBD	TBD

STEP 3

Risk Category:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points	White Mold	Limb Rot
High Risk	≥ 115	65–100	55–80	TBD	TBD
Medium Risk	70–110	40–60	30–50	TBD	TBD
Low Risk	≤ 65	10–35	10–25	TBD	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.