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 Syngenta 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 2018 Peanut Rx or the notes that accompany each factor. To view the complete 2018 Peanut Rx, visit the University of Georgia peanut website at **www.ugapeanuts.com**.

Step 1: Assess Your Disease Risk

Variety Selection				
Variety[1]	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points White Mold	
Bailey[3]	10	25	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	
Tifguard[4]	10	15	15	
TifNV-HiOL[1,2,4]	10	15	15	
TUFRunner™ '297'[1,2]	10	25	20	
TUFRunner™ '511'[1,2]	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

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.

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 Values

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

	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:

- Use less susceptible varieties
- Adjust your planting date
- 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 fungal disease, utilize the most conservative fungicide program as your guide for customizing a per-field prescription spray program with the assistance of your Syngenta representative. Syngenta-recommended fungicide spray programs for each risk level are included on the reverse side of this worksheet.

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Disease Risk **Fungicide Schedules**

PEANUT Rx

PLANTING DATE _____ **IN-FURROW**[6]

Columns A through G represent 14 day intervals with first application at 30 - 45 days after planting.

TRADITIONAL PROGRAM	IN-FURROW[6]	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
		LEAF SPOT	LEAF SPOT	LEAF SPOT WHITE MOLD LIMB ROT	LEAF SPOT	LEAF SPOT WHITE MOLD LIMB ROT	LEAF SPOT	LEAF SPOT
LOW RISK[7]	Abound® 0.6 fl oz/ 1000 row feet	Bravo® 1.0 pt + Alto® 5.5 fl oz	21 days	Elatus® 9.5 oz	21 days	Elatus® 9.5 oz	21 days	Bravo® 1.0 pt + Alto® 5.5 fl oz[8]
MODERATE 5 spray program	Abound® 0.6 fl oz/ 1000 row feet	Bravo® 1.0 pt + Alto® 5.5 fl oz	21 days	Elatus® 9.5 oz	Bravo® 1.5 pt	Elatus® 9.5 oz	21 days	Bravo® 1.0 pt + Alto® 5.5 fl oz[8]
MODERATE 6 spray program	Abound® 0.6 fl oz/ 1000 row feet	Elatus® 7.3 oz	Bravo® 1.0 pt + Alto® 5.5 fl oz	Elatus® 7.3 oz	Bravo® 1.5 pt	Elatus® 7.3 oz	Bravo® 1.0 pt + Alto® 5.5 fl oz	
HIGH RISK	Abound® 0.6 fl oz/ 1000 row feet	Bravo® 1.0 pt + Alto® 5.5 fl oz	Bravo® 1.5 pt	Elatus® 9.5 oz	Bravo® 1.5 pt	Elatus® 9.5 oz	Bravo® 1.0 pt + Alto® 5.5 fl oz	Bravo® 1.5 pt
YOUR PROGRAM								

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6 Adequate stand count can help reduce risk of tomato spotted wilt virus.

7 In stewardship of FRAC guidelines, Syngenta recommends tank mixing Bravo Weather Stik® fungicide (containing the active ingredient chlorothalonil) with Abound® fungicide (containing the active ingredient azoxystrobin). When planting late-season varieties that have maturities greater than 140 days, such as Georgia-02C, C-99R and York, spray intervals could be stretched to 24 to 25 days depending on rotation and rainfall patterns. Under conditions of higher than normal rainfall or tropical storm conditions, fungicide spray intervals should be reduced and rates increased to coincide with the next most conservative Index recommendation.

8 Do not harvest for 30 days following application.

Under the PeanutRX™ incentive offered by Syngenta, Syngenta brand fungicides are the only fungicides that may be used in your spray program to qualify for Syngenta standard product performance protection.

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