FUNGICIDE

Aproach® Prima

Onmira™ active

Fontelis®

Peanut Disease
Risk Spray Schedule

Low Risk[1]

14-21 Day Interval, 6 Total Applications

30-35 DAP Start	45-50 DAP	60-65 DAP	80-85 DAP	100-105 DAP	120-125 DAP
1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5th Spray	6th Spray
Aproach® Prima Onmira™ active 6.8 oz/A	**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

Moderate Risk[1]

14 Day Interval, 7 Total Applications

45 DAP Start	60 DAP	75 DAP	90 DAP	105 DAP	120 DAP	135 DAP[2]
1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5th Spray	6th Spray	7th Spray
Aproach® Prima Onmira™ active 6.8 oz/A	**Fontelis®** 16 fl oz/A	**Fontelis®** 16 fl oz/A **OR** **Tebuconazole** 7.2 fl oz/A **+ Chlorothalonil** 16-24 fl oz/A	**Fontelis®** 16 fl oz/A	**Provost Silver** 13 fl oz/A	**Tebuconazole** 7.2 fl oz/A **+ Chlorothalonil** 16-24 fl oz/A	**Chlorothalonil** 24 fl oz/A

High Risk[1] Option 1

14 Day Interval, 7 Total Applications

45 DAP Start	60 DAP	75 DAP	90 DAP	105 DAP	120 DAP	135 DAP[2]
1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5th Spray	6th Spray	7th Spray
Aproach® Prima Onmira™ active 6.8 oz/A	**Fontelis®** 16 fl oz/A	**Provost Silver** 13 fl oz/A	**Fontelis®** 16 fl oz/A	**Provost Silver** 13 fl oz/A	**Tebuconazole** 7.2 fl oz/A **+ Chlorothalonil** 16-24 fl oz/A	**Chlorothalonil** 24 fl oz/A

High Risk[1] Option 2

14 Day Interval, 8 Total Applications

30 DAP Start	45 DAP	60 DAP	75 DAP	90 DAP	105 DAP	120 DAP	135 DAP[2]
1st Spray	2nd Spray	3rd Spray	4th Spray	5th Spray	6th Spray	7th Spray	8th Spray
Aproach® Prima Onmira™ active 6.8 oz/A	**Tebuconazole** 7.2 fl oz/A **+ Chlorothalonil** 16-24 fl oz/A	**Fontelis®** 16 fl oz/A	**Provost Silver** 13 fl oz/A	**Fontelis®** 16 fl oz/A	**Provost Silver** 13 fl oz/A	**Tebuconazole** 7.2 fl oz/A **+ Chlorothalonil** 16-24 fl oz/A	**Chlorothalonil** 24 fl oz/A

DAP = days after planting

Make no more than 3 sequential applications of Fontelis® fungicide before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Do not exceed 72 fl oz/A per year of Fontelis.

[1] If nematodes are present apply Vydate® C-LV insecticide/nematicide at 34 fl oz/A in furrow followed by a foliar application of Vydate CLV at 17 fl oz/A at 30 DAP and 60 DAP.

[2] Apply if needed, depending on harvest projections, disease pressure and weather conditions.

CORTEVA™ agriscience

PEANUT Rx

AUBURN AGRICULTURE

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

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[1]:	Points		Soil-borne Disease Points	
	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	White Mold	Limb Rot
AU NPL 17[1,2]	15	15	15	NA
Bailey[3]	10	25	10	NA
Florida Fancy[2]	25	20	20	NA
FloRun™ 331[2]	10	20	15	NA
Georgia-06G	10	20	20	NA
Georgia-07W	10	20	15	NA
Georgia-09B[2]	20	25	25	NA
Georgia-12Y[5]	5	15	10	NA
Georgia-14N[2,4]	5	15	15	NA
Georgia-16HO[2]	10	25	20	NA
Georgia Green	30	20	25	NA
Sullivan[1,2]	10	25	15	NA
Tifguard[4]	10	15	15	NA
TifNV-HiOL[2,4]	5	15	15	NA
TUFRrunner™ 297[2]	10	25	20	NA
TUFRrunner™ 511[2]	20	30	15	NA
Peanuts Planting Date:				
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)				
Less than 3 plants per foot	25	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants per foot[3]	15	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants per foot[4]	10	NA	0	NA
More than 4 plants per foot	5	NA	5	NA
At-Plant Insecticide Used:				
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:				
Single Rows	10	0	5	0
Twin Rows	5	0	0	0
Tillage Type:				
Conventional	15	10	0	0
Reduced	5	0	5	5
Crop Rotation with a Non-Legume Crop				
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 Field?)				
No	NA	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	15	10
Irrigation?				
No	NA	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	5	10

Step 2: Calculate Your Risk

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

Step 3: Risk Category

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

PEANUT Rx

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 2022 version of PEANUT Rx by the authors based upon data and observations from the 2021 season, and access the online calculator, visit www.ugapeanuts.com.

[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.