



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				
Variety ¹ :	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points White Mold	
Bailey ²	10	15	10	
Florida-07 ³	10	20	15	
Florida Fancy ³	25	20	20	
FloRun 107 ³	20	25	20	
Georgia-06G	10	20	20	
Georgia-07W	10	20	15	
Georgia-09B ³	20	25	25	
Georgia-12Y ⁴	5	15	10	
Georgia-13M ^{1,3}	10	30	25	
Georgia-14N ^{1,3}	10	15	15	
Georgia Green	30	20	25	
Georgia Greener ²	10	20	20	
Tifguard ⁵	10	15	15	
TUFRrunner 297 ^{1,3}	15	25	20	
TUFRrunner 727 ³	20	15	15	
TUFRrunner 511 ^{1,3}	20	30	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 Varieties Georgia Greener and Bailey have increased resistance to *Cylindrocladium black rot* (CBR) than do other varieties commonly planted in Georgia.
³ High-oleic variety
⁴ Georgia-12Y appears to have increased risk to *Rhizoctonia* limb rot and precautions should be taken to protect against this disease.
⁵ Tifguard has excellent resistance to the peanut root-knot nematode.

Planting Date				
Peanuts Are Planted:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points White Mold	
Prior to May 1	30	0	10	
May 1 to May 10	15	0	5	
May 11 to May 31	5	5	0	
June 1 to June 10	10	10	0	
After June 10	15	10	0	

Plant Population (final stand, not seeding rate)				
Plant Stand:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points White Mold	
Less than 3 plants per foot	25	NA	0	
3 to 4 plants per foot ⁵	15	NA	0	
3 to 4 plants per foot ⁶	10	NA	0	
More than 4 plants per foot	5	NA	5	

⁵ Only for varieties with a risk to spotted wilt of more than 25 points
⁶ For varieties with 25 points or less for risk to spotted wilt

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

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

* 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.

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PEANUT Rx™ (The University of Georgia); Headline® (BASF); Thimet® (Amvac).

Reorder No.: K-29102 (Replaces K-28499)

Tillage				
Tillage Type:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points White Mold	
Conventional	15	10	0	
Reduced	5	0	5	

DuPont™ Classic® herbicide				
Classic® Applied?	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points White Mold	
Yes	5	NA	NA	
No	0	NA	NA	

Crop Rotation with a Non-Legume Crop				
Years Between Peanut Crops:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points White Mold	
0	NA	25	25	
1	NA	15	20	
2	NA	10	10	
3 or more	NA	5	5	

Field History				
Previous Disease Problems in Field?	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points White Mold	
No	NA	0	0	
Yes	NA	10	15	

Irrigation				
Irrigation?	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soil-borne Disease Points White Mold	
No	NA	0	0	
Yes	NA	10	5	

STEP 2

Calculate Your Risk				
Add your index values from:				
	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points	Rhizoctonia Limb Rot 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

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

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.