

Peanuts

Integrated Peanut Disease Management

An effective disease management program incorporates a number of strategies including genetic resistance, seedbed preparation, field drainage, weed/insect management and judicious use of fungicides.

Variety Selection: Successful disease management begins by selecting agronomically acceptable varieties containing effective genetic resistance to plant pathogens. The LSU AgCenter does not have a variety testing program for peanuts, but information on variety performance and management from the University of Georgia can be found at:

<https://extension.uga.edu/publications/detail.html?number=B1146>

Seedbed Preparation and Planting: Prior to planting, burying plant debris from the previous crop or cover crops can reduce initial inoculum of some soilborne pathogens (*Rhizoctonia solani*, *Pythium* spp. and *Phytophthora* spp.). After seedbed preparation is completed, plant when environmental conditions favor rapid seed germination and seedling establishment. The 4-inch soil temperature should be at least 68 F to 70 F for three consecutive days.

Field Drainage: Avoid planting in poorly drained fields. Waterlogging can result in reduced plant vigor and increased risk to some soilborne pathogens. Ensure fields do not support standing water by strategically cutting water furrows in the field immediately after planting.

Plant Health/Pest Management: After the crop has emerged, maintain plant health to minimize the risk to plant pathogens. This is accomplished in part through effective weed and insect pest management and proper nutrient management.

Table 1: Recommended pesticides, rates and pesticide use restrictions for Late Leaf Spot (*Nothopassalora personata*) and Early Leaf Spot (*Passalora arachidicola*) in peanuts.

Product Choices ¹	Product Mode of Action Group ²	Rate ³	PHI ⁴	Maximum Use
Bravo Weather Stik ⁵	M5	1-1.5 lb	14	12 pt
Bravo Ultrex ⁵	M5	0.9-1.4	14	10.9 lb
Chloronil 720 ⁵	M5	1-1.5 lb	14	12 pt
Chlorothalonil 720SC ⁵	M5	1-1.5 lb	14	12 pt
Echo 720 (Late leaf spot) ⁵	M5	1.5 pt	14	9 lb a.i.
Echo 720 (Early leaf spot) ⁵	M5	1-1.5 pt	14	9 lb a.i.
Echo 90DF (Late leaf spot) ⁵	M5	1.25 lb	14	9 lb a.i.
Echo 90DF (Early leaf spot) ⁵	M5	0.875-1.25 lb	14	9 lb a.i.
Equus 720 SST ⁵	M5	1-1.5 pt	14	12 pt
Equus DF ⁵	M5	0.9-1.36	14	10.9 lb
Artisan	3, 7	Refer to label	40	84 fl oz
Absolute 500SC ⁵	3, 11	3.5 fl oz	14	4 app
Approach Prima	3, 11	5-6.8 fl oz	30	13.6 fl oz
Elatus	7, 11	7.3-9.5 oz	30	21.9 oz
Evito T ^{5,6}	3, 11	6-9 fl oz	14	44.8 fl oz
Headline ⁵	11	6-15 fl oz	14	45 fl oz
T-Methyl 70WSB	1	0.5 lb	14	1.4 lb
Topquard	3	Refer to label	7	56 fl oz
Topguard EQ	3, 11	Refer to label	45	32 fl oz
Topsin M 70 WP	1	0.5 lb	14	2 lb
Topsin M 4.5FL	1	10 fl oz	14	40 fl oz
Lucento ⁵	3, 7	3-5.5 fl oz	14	11 fl oz
Fontelis	7	16-24 fl oz	14	72 fl oz
Priaxor ⁵	7, 11	4-8 fl oz	14	24 fl oz
Quash ⁵	3	2.5 oz	14	4 app
Revytek ⁵	3, 7, 11	8-15 fl oz	14	45 fl oz

Table 2: Recommended pesticides, rates and pesticide use restrictions for Stem Rot (*Sclerotium* sp.) and Limb Rot (*Rhizoctonia* sp.) in peanuts.

Product Choices ¹	Product Mode of Action Group ²	Rate ³	PHI ⁴	Maximum Use
Absolute 500SC ⁵	3, 11	Refer to label	14	14.0 fl oz
Elatus	7, 11	7.3-9.5 oz	30	21.9 oz
Lucento ⁵	3, 7	3-5.5 fl oz	14	11 fl oz
Folicur 3.6F ^{5,7}	3	7.2 fl oz	14	28.8 fl oz
Monsoon ^{5,7}	3	7.2 fl oz	14	28.8 fl oz
Orius 3.6F ^{5,7}	3	7.2 fl oz	14	28.8 fl oz
Tebustar 3.6F ^{5,7}	3	7.2 fl oz	14	28.8 fl oz
Muscle 3.6F ^{5,7}	3	7.2 fl oz	14	28.8 fl oz
Tebuzol 3.6F ^{5,7}	3	7.2 fl oz	14	28.8 fl oz
Convoy ⁸	7	Refer to label	40	64 fl oz
Headline ⁵	11	6-15 fl oz	14	45 fl oz
Quash ⁵	3	2.5-4 oz	14	4 app
Abound	11	12-24.5 oz	14	49 fl oz
Fontelis	7	13-21 fl oz	14	72 fl oz
Artisan	3, 7	Refer to label	40	84 fl oz
Priaxor ⁵	7, 11	8 fl oz	14	24 fl oz
Revytek ⁵	3, 7, 11	15 fl oz	14	45 fl oz
Topquard	3	Refer to label	7	56 fl oz
Topguard EQ	3, 11	Refer to label	45	32 fl oz

¹ Reference to commercial or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended nor is endorsement of a particular product by LSU or the LSU AgCenter implied.

² Mode of action groups are determined by the Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC).

³ Rates are the amount of formulation per acre unless otherwise indicated. Check label for recommended application volume of spray solution per acre.

⁴ Postharvest interval (PHI) is the minimum number of days allowed between the last application and harvest.

⁵ Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas. Do not feed hay or threshings from treated fields to livestock.

⁶ Supplemental label.

⁷ Use a four-application spray program (four consecutive applications at 14-day intervals). Consult label for timing of applications.

⁸ Application timings differ for stem rot and limb rot. Consult label for timing of applications.

The peanut section was revised October 2024 by Boyd Padgett.