Early and Late Leaf Spot

The key to peanut disease control is preventing diseases from getting started. This is true for soil diseases such as white mold and Rhizoctonia limbrot, as well as leaf spot on the foliage. Alternating different fungicide chemistries reduces the potential for developing resistant strains of leaf spot and soil diseases. Alternating fungicides also gives some insurance against the failure of one product alone.

Early season leaf spot management should begin about 45 days after planting when peanut begin pegging with an application of Bravo or Tilt/Bravo and continue on a 14 day schedule or according to weather based leaf spot advisory. Leaf spot sprays for the rest of the growing season are combined with soil borne disease sprays. The final fungicide application of the season should be another Bravo application 2-3 weeks before digging. The problems caused by waiting too long to start leaf spot prevention may not show up until later in the season. Preventing leaf spot on a small bush in June is cheaper than trying to arrest an infection in a dense canopy in August and September.

The key to high yield, high quality peanuts is the ability to leave them in the ground until full maturity. We can’t do that when the leaves start falling off from leaf spot and other diseases.
White Mold, Rhizoctonia Limb and Pod Rot, CBR

Fungicide applications for soil borne diseases should begin no later than 60 days after planting and should continue on a 14 day schedule for the next 3-4 applications and include a fungicide that will also be effective against the leaf spot diseases. Most products for soil borne diseases also control leaf spot diseases. If they do not, Bravo should be tank mixed. Peanuts that are in a rotation with soybeans and especially peanuts planted behind soybeans should be diligent with fungicide applications for white mold. Limb rot and CBR can also be an increased problem when soybeans are in the crop rotation with peanuts. Rainfall is needed following the fungicide application to wash the fungicide on to the soil for soil borne disease control.

Fungicide choices for leaf spot, white mold, and limb and pod rot are as follows:
- Artisan + Bravo 1 pt. + 1 pt./A
- Folicur + Bravo 7.2 oz. + 1 pt./A
- Provost 7-8 oz./A
- Moncut + Bravo 0.5 lb. + 1.5 pt./A
- Abound 18 oz./A

Headline at 6oz.a can be substituted for Bravo in any of the above combinations and is also an effective treatment for Web Blotch. Never exceed more than two applications of Headline or Abound separate or in combination due to strobilurin resistance development.

Do not apply Provost in tank mixes with Baythroid or Orthene. Do not tank mix Provost in runner peanut with more than 1 other pesticide or foliar fertilizer.

For CBR suppression, Provost at 10.7 oz./A should be applied for 2-3 consecutive sprays.

Calcium

Land Plaster (gypsum) applications should begin at pegging which is around 45 days after planting. It is more desirable to be early with land plaster than late as rainfall is needed to move the calcium into the upper 3 inches of soils where it is available to the developing peanut. For Virginia peanuts a good rule of thumb is 1500 - 2000 lb./A of gypsum. Runner peanuts require less calcium and should receive 500 - 1500 lb./A depending on whether they are a small or large seeded variety. Soil test can give a more accurate recommendation of the exact amount of gypsum needed.
Boron and Manganese

Boron plays an important role in kernel quality and may be deficient on sandy soils. Boron can be tank mixed with fungicide sprays. To maintain boron levels apply 0.5 pounds of actual boron per acre. Manganese can also be applied with fungicide applications. If needed, apply 1 pound of manganese per acre.

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I am pleased to be able to provide you this educational information.

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