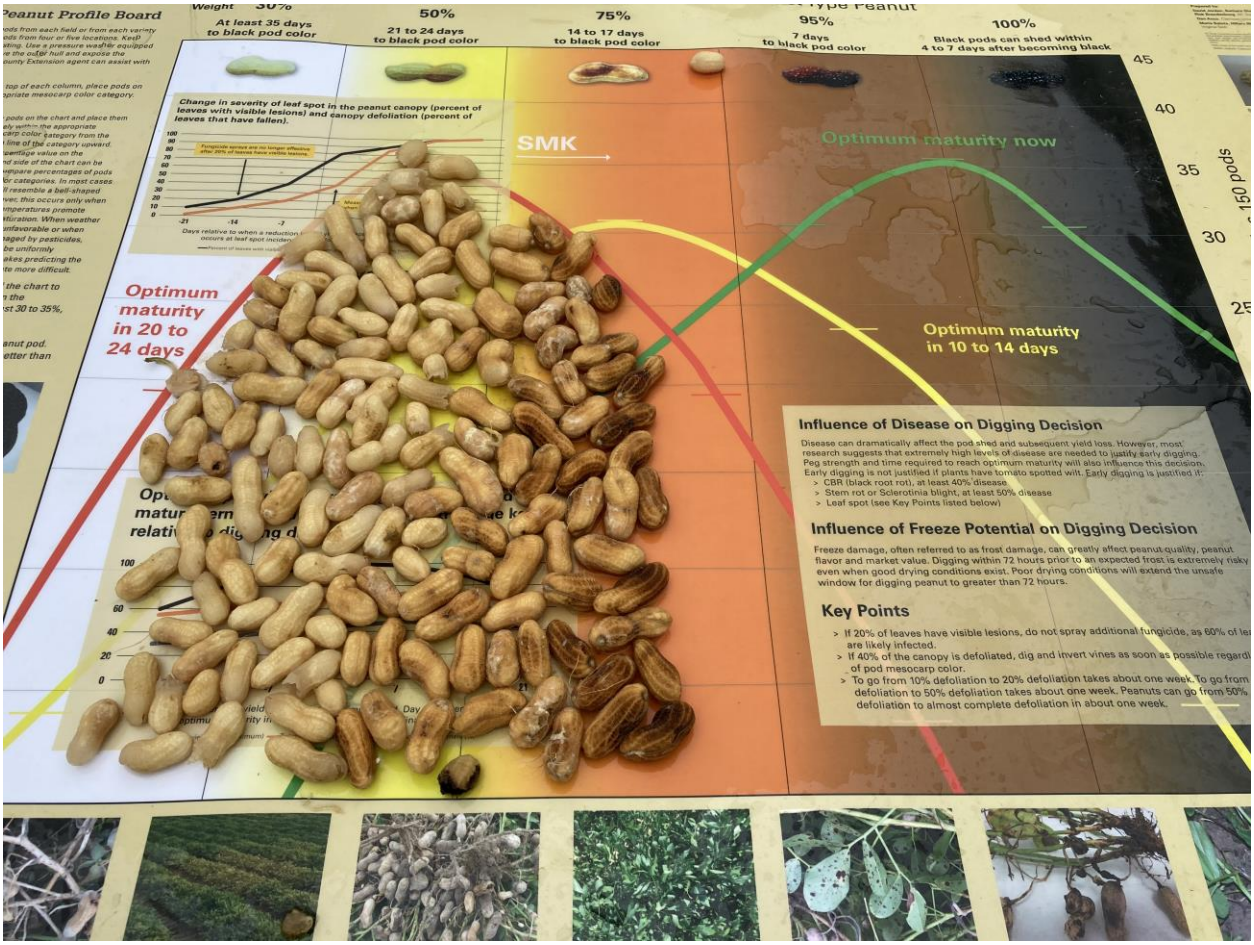
Bailey planted May 10 at Whiteville with images from two fields recorded on August 25




4 to 7 days after becoming black
45
Change in severity of leaf spot in the peanut canopy (percent of leaves with visible lesions) and canopy defoliation (percent of leaves that have fallen).
Fungicide sprays are no longer effective after 40% of leaves have visible lesions.
Measurable yield loss begins to occur when 40% leaf defoliation is observed.
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-21
-14
-7
0
7
14
21
Days relative to when a reduction in pod yield is expected. A yield reduction often occurs at leaf spot incidence and defoliation levels presented at day 0.
Percent of leaves with visible lesions
Percent of leaves that have fallen from the
SMK
Optimum maturity now
Optimum maturity in 20 to 24 days
Harvestable
Optimum maturity in 10 to 14 days
Optimum
mature kern
relative
ute.
100
80
60
40
20
0
Influence of Disease on Digging Decision
Disease can dramatically affect the pod shed and subsequent yield loss. However,
research suggests that extremely high levels of disease are needed to justify early
strength and time required to reach optimum maturity will also influence this
digging is not justified if plants have tomato spotted wilt. Early digging is
R (black root rot), at least 40% disease
rot or Sclerotinia blight, at least 50% disease
pot (see Key Points listed below)
ce of Freeze Potential on Digging Dec
mage, often referred to as frost damage, can greatly affect peanut
market value. Digging within 72 hours prior to an expected frost
good drying conditions exist. Poor drying conditions will exte
digging peanut to greater than 72 hours.
nts
leaves have visible lesions, do not spray additional fung
infected.
of the canopy is defoliated, dig and invert vines as soon a
mesocarp color.
o from 10% defoliation to 20% defoliation takes about one
iation to 50% defoliation takes about one week. Peanuts
iation to almost complete defoliation in about one week