

LEAF SPOT RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

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- MIX or ALTERNATE fungicides with different group numbers or with a group M fungicide (such as chlorothalonil) during the growing season.
- DO NOT use fungicides at less than the recommended rates.
- STAY on a 14-day spray schedule unless the label or leaf spot advisories specifically indicate that it is safe to spray at longer intervals.
- DO NOT exceed the total number of sprays recommended under resistance management guidelines a particular fungicide or group number.
- USE chlorothalonil or another group M fungicide AT LEAST TWICE per season. Make one application (alone or mixed with another product) during the season and one application as the last spray of the season. Group M fungicides are not vulnerable to resistance problems.
- Maintain a good foliar disease control program throughout the growing season.
- NEVER rely on "rescue" treatments to clean up foliar disease problems. Rescue treatments increase risk of fungicide resistance and usually are ineffective.

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Leaf Spot and Stem Rot Control Miravis plus Elatus or Convoy

General Recommendations

Apply early in the season (mid to late July)

Adequate control for 4 weeks

Rotate with effective fungicides with a different MOA

Two sprays after Miravis with effective control and different MOA

DO NOT spray in August and walk away

Research Results

Contributions to logistics

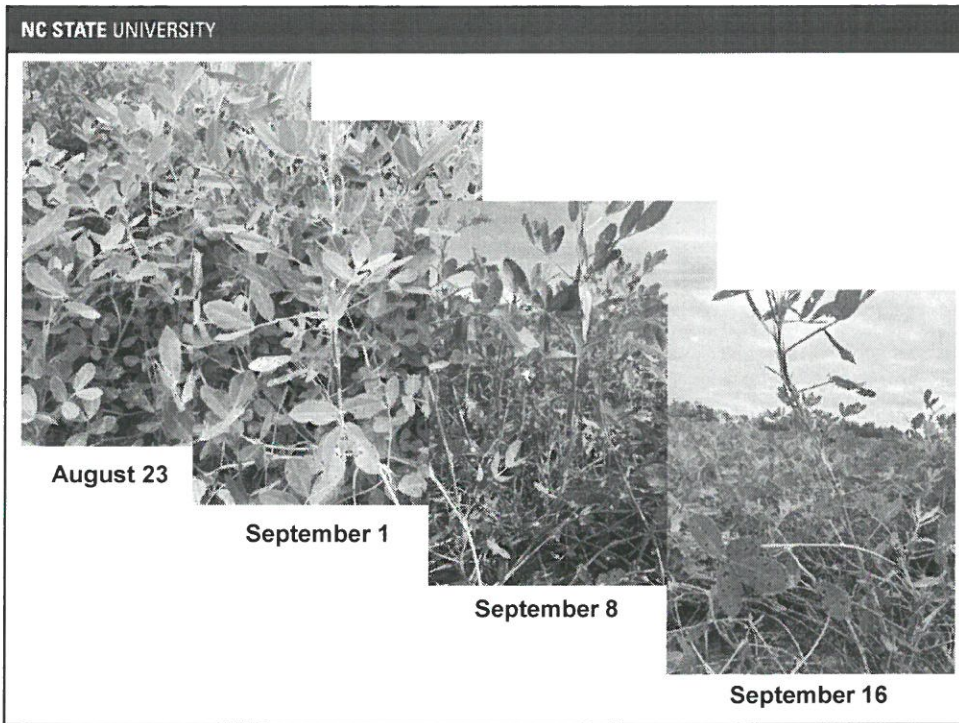
Currently outstanding with lasting control

Flexibility in timing of application

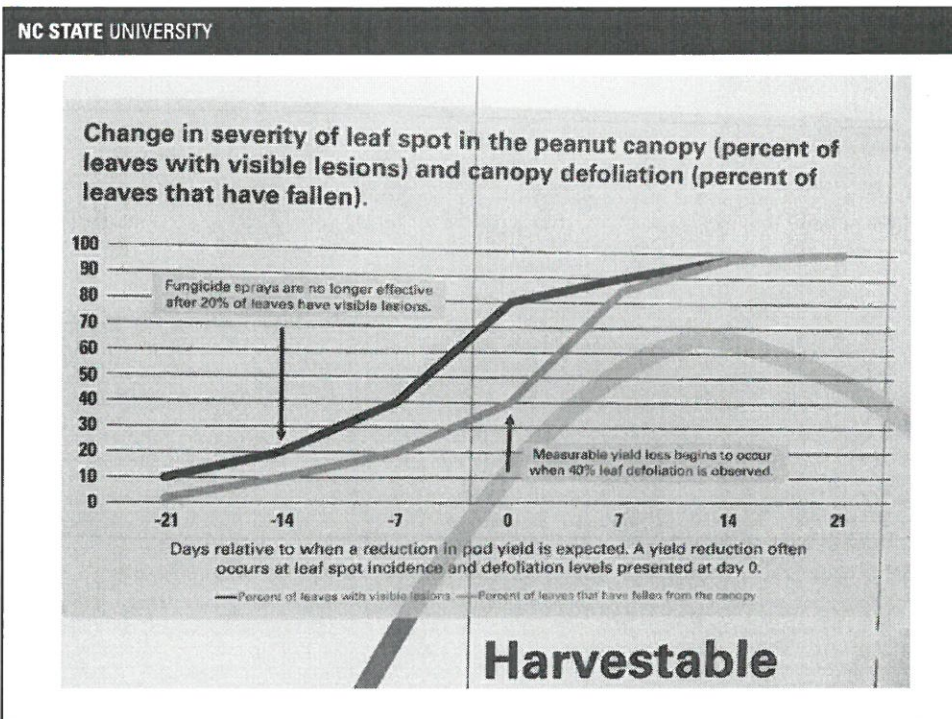
Sequential applications

EPIDEMICS





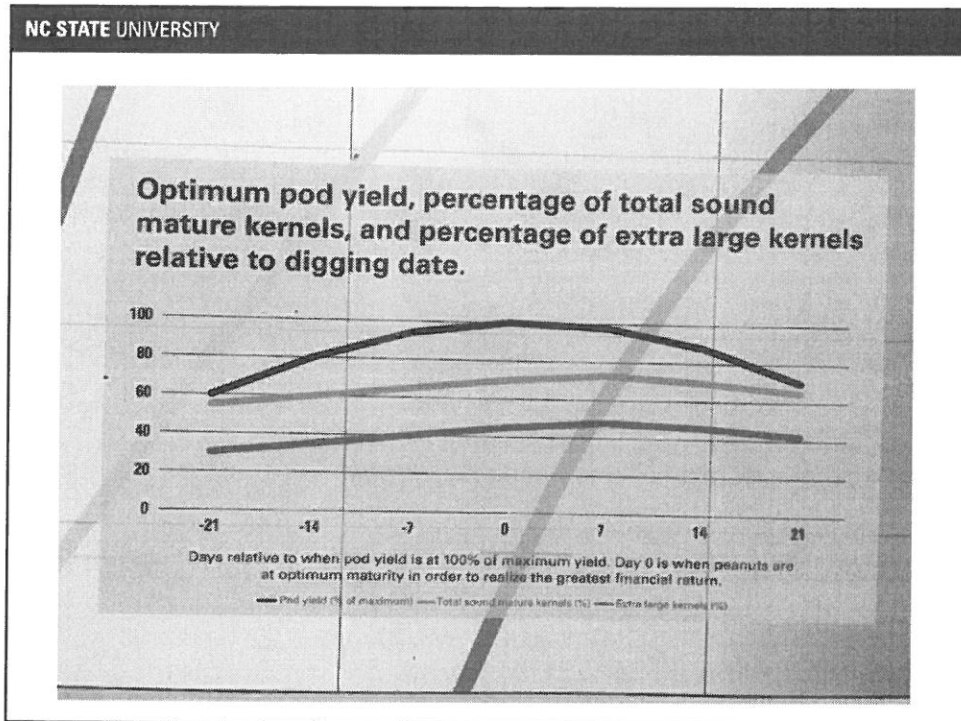
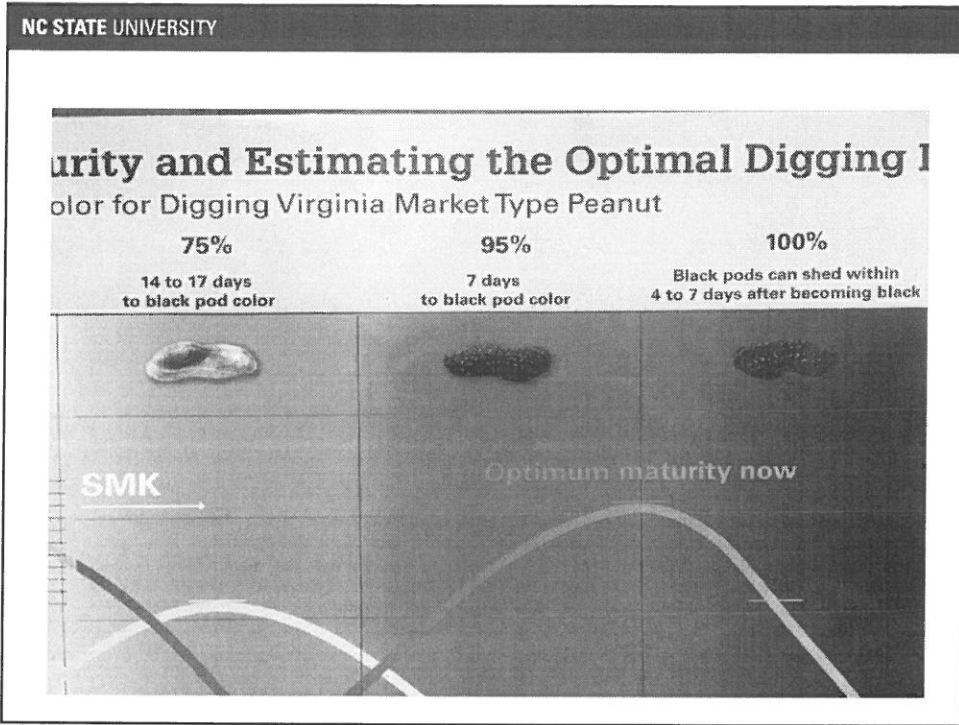
Things go down hill quickly!



If 20% of canopy has lesions, it is likely that 60% of leaves are infected and fungicides do not have appreciable curative action.

POD MATURITY
AND DIGGING

2019 versus 2020



2020 } Dry in some areas } Maturity delays
Wet in some areas }

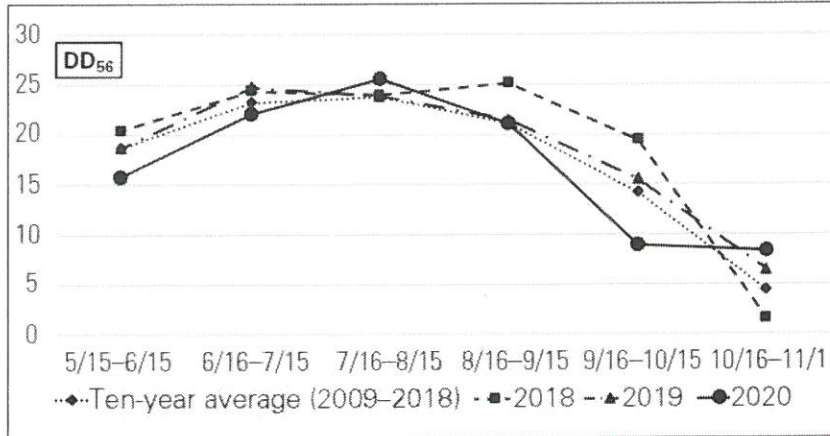


Figure 3-3. Heat Unit Accumulation (DD₅₆) at Lewiston-Woodville.

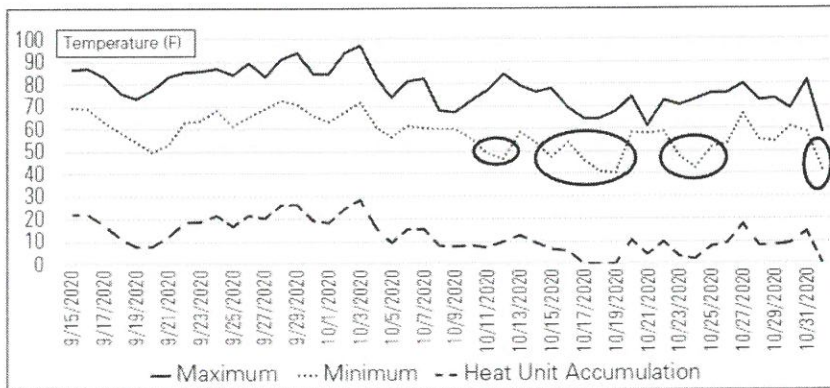


Figure 3-4. Maximum and Minimum Air Temperatures and Heat Unit Accumulation, September 15 to November 1, 2019, Lewiston-Woodville, NC.

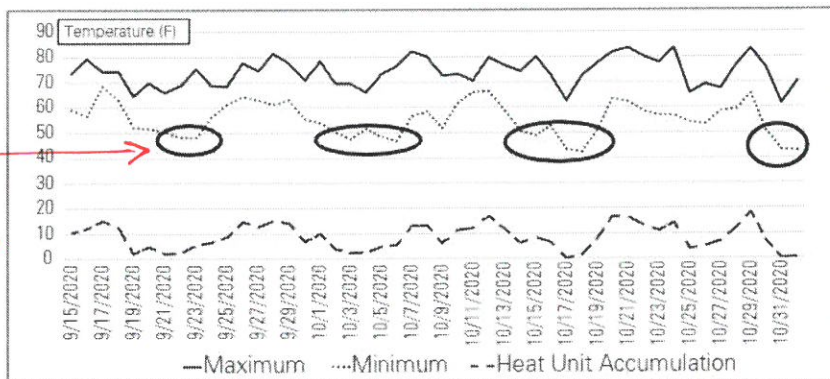
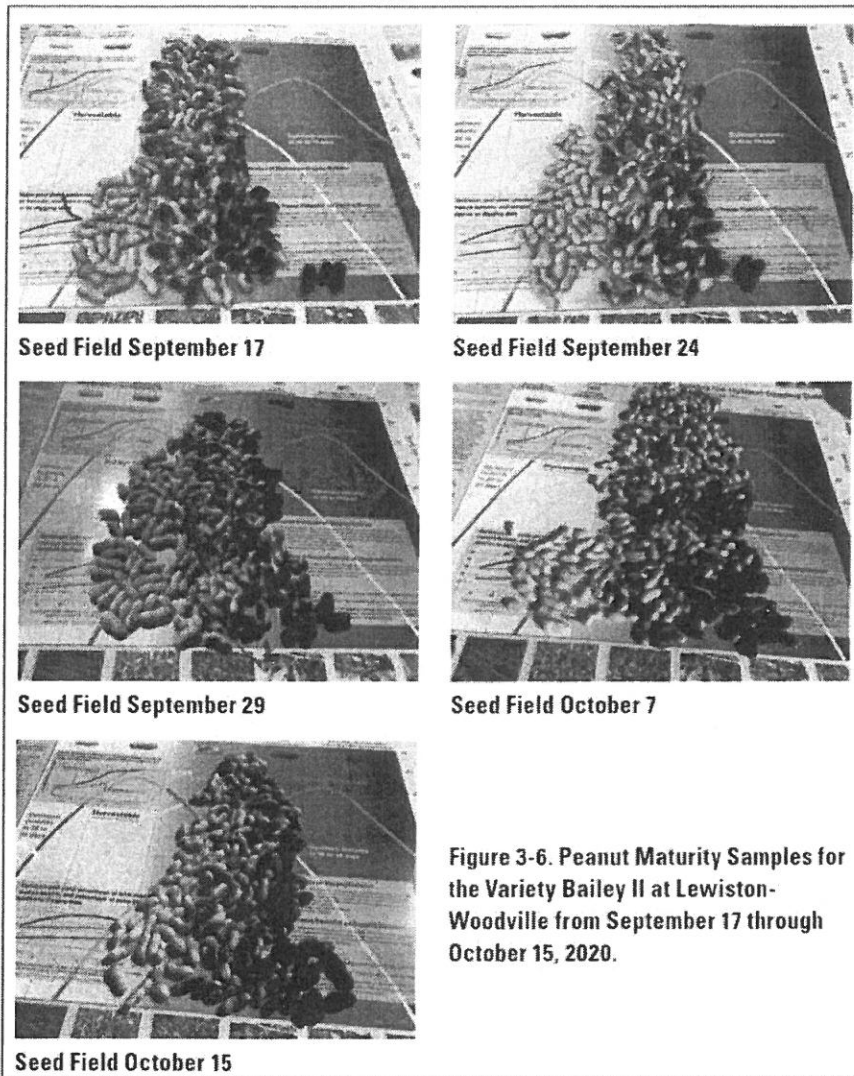


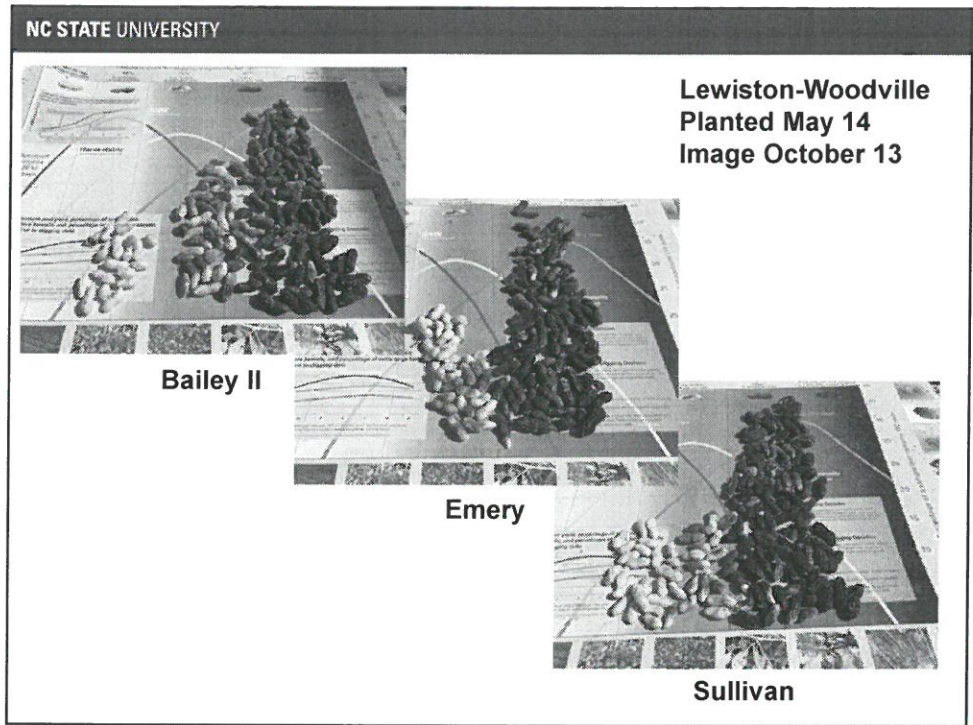
Figure 3-5. Maximum and Minimum Air Temperatures and Heat Unit Accumulation, September 15 to November 1, 2020, Lewiston-Woodville, NC

Great for a tailgate party at Carter-Finley but not for late-planted or stressed peanuts

What will 2021 be like?

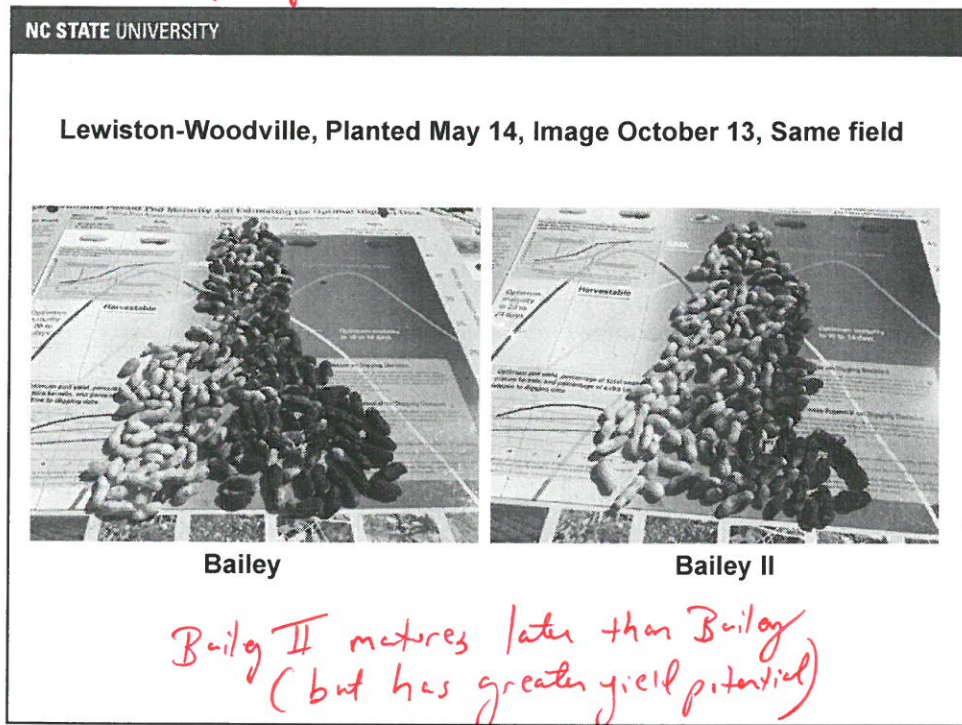


A slight decrease was noted when peanuts were dug October 1, with a more substantial loss observed for October 10. Percentages of extra large kernels and total sound mature kernels increased when peanuts were dug September 20 or later compared with digging September 10. Data from six years of research at Lewiston-Woodville with the variety Bailey also demonstrate the value of waiting until peanut are at optimum pod maturity before digging. Yield increased from 4,070 pounds per acre to 5,345 pounds per acre over a 28-day period from September 7 to October 5. At a selling price of \$500 a ton or \$0.25 a pound, each day digging is delayed until optimum maturity results in an increase in economic value of \$11 per acre (increase



No major difference in maturity for these varieties.
3 week difference in planting date = 1 week difference in maturity.

Need adequate digging and harvesting equipment for areas you have to be timely.



Bailey II matures later than Bailey (but has greater yield potential)

(one week = 5 to 8% less yield if early)

