

# **Peanut Response to Digging Date and Disease Management**

David Jordan, Ethan Foote, and LeAnn Lux  
North Carolina State University

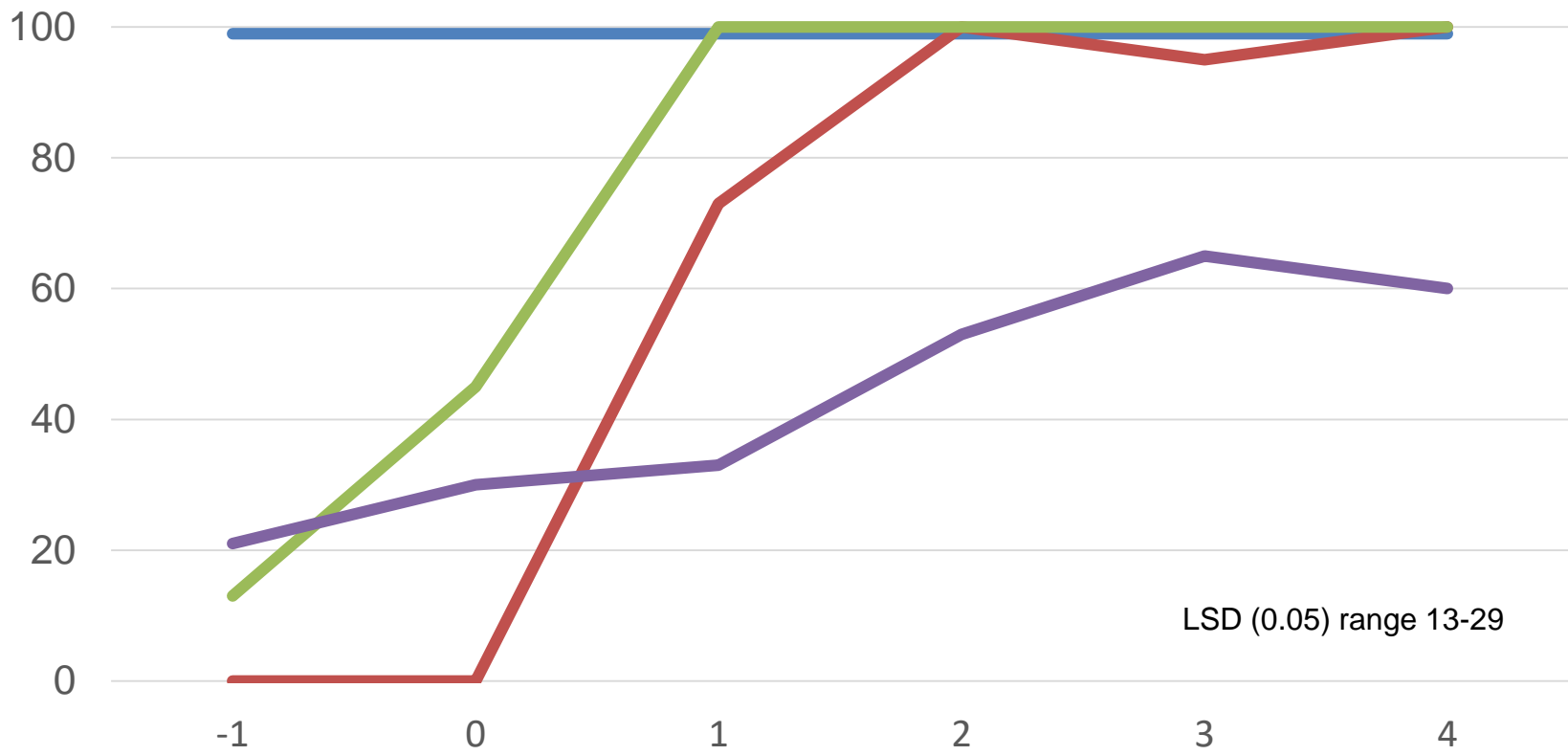
# Incidence of Leaf Spot

## Percent of Leaves with Lesions

Full-season Program: CHL, Miravis + Elatus, CHL + TEB, CHL

3 Spray Program: CHL, CHL + TEB, CHL

Provost Silver plus Microthiol Disperss as rescue with 10-15% incidence



LSD (0.05) range 13-29

— Non-treated — Full-season Control — 3 sprays only — 3 sprays plus rescue

Weeks Relative to Optimum Maturity

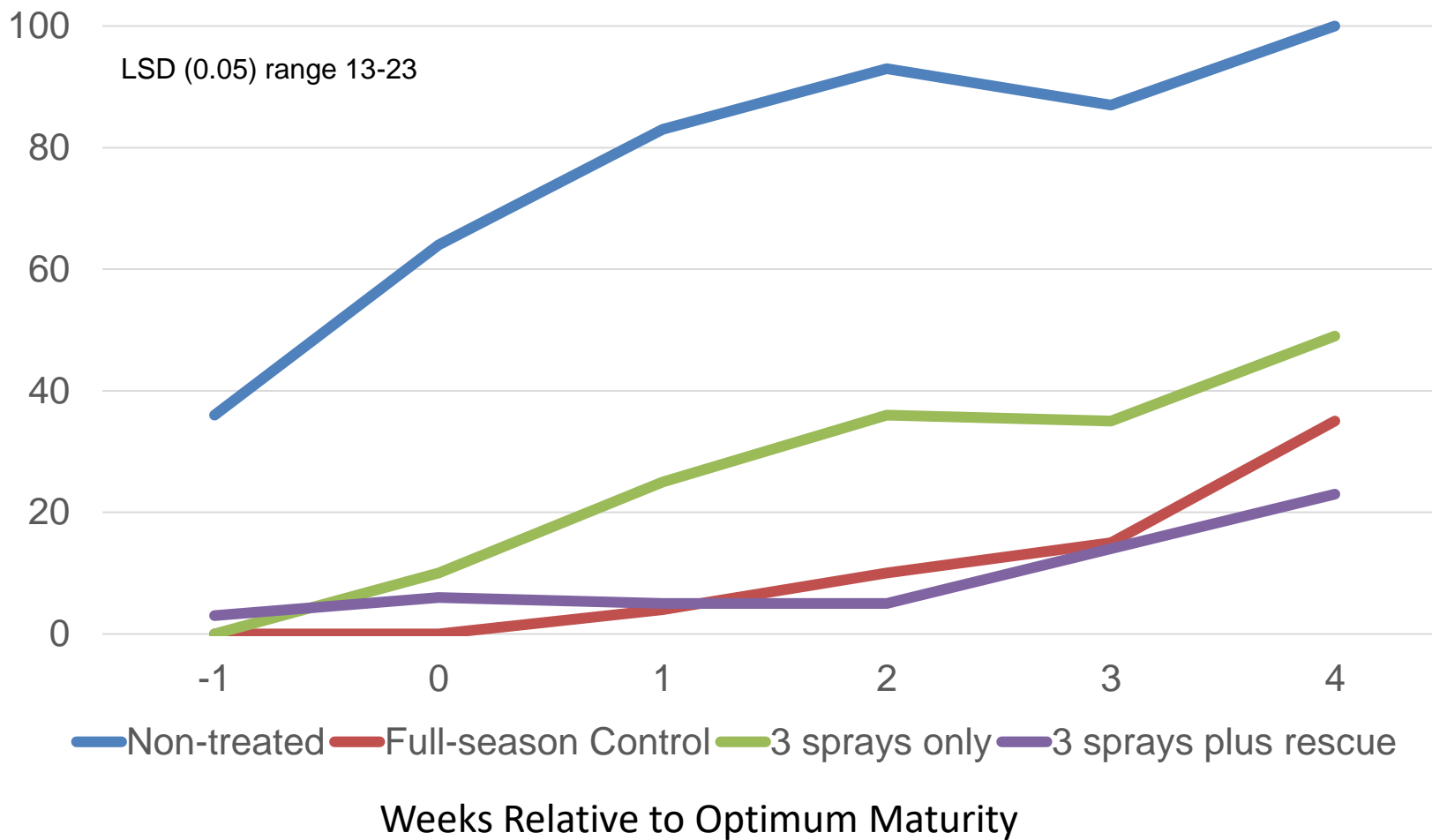
# Canopy Defoliation

## Percent of Leaves Fallen

Full-season Program: CHL, Miravis + Elatus, CHL + TEB, CHL

3 Spray Program: CHL, CHL + TEB, CHL

Provost Silver plus Microthiol Disperss as rescue with 10-15% incidence

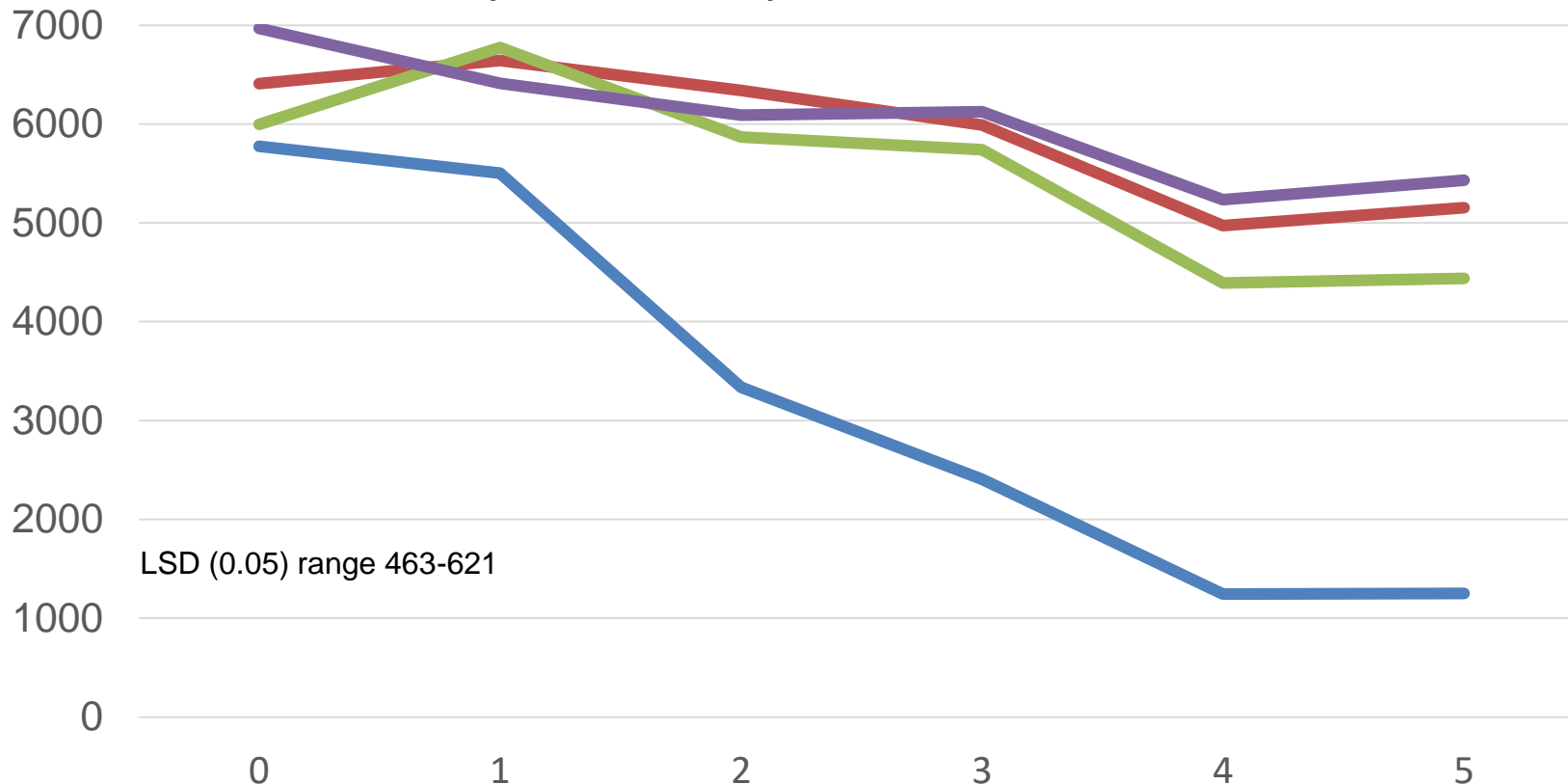


# Peanut Yield Pounds per Acre

Full-season Program: CHL, Miravis + Elatus, CHL + TEB, CHL

3 Spray Program: CHL, CHL + TEB, CHL

Provost Silver plus Microthiol Disperss as rescue with 10-15% incidence

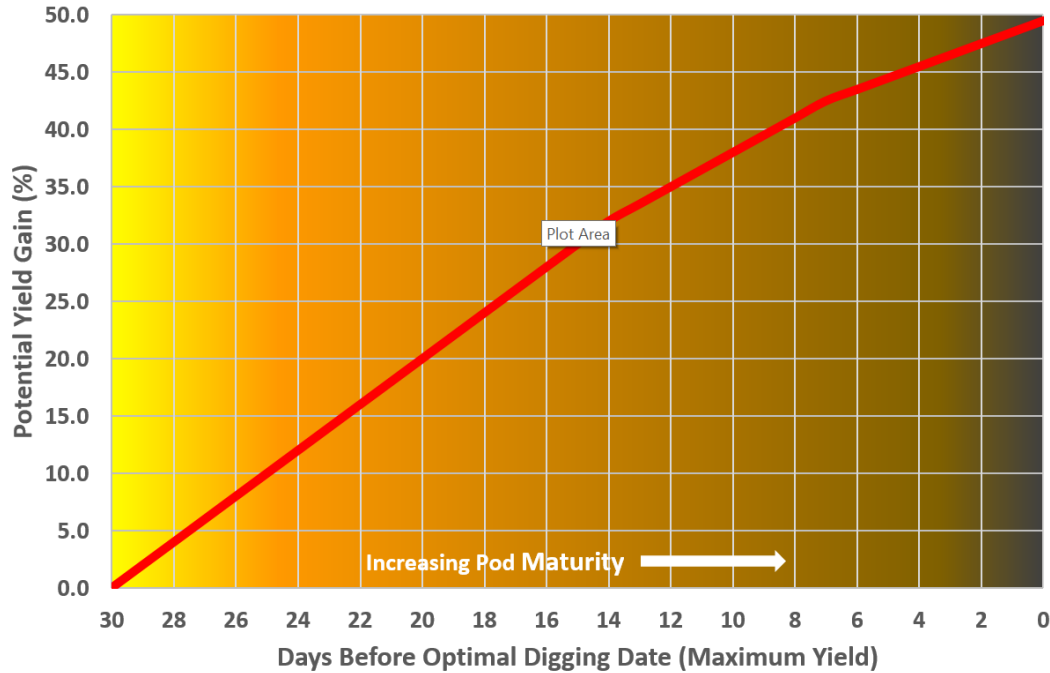


LSD (0.05) range 463-621

Non-treated Full-season Control 3 sprays only 3 sprays plus rescue

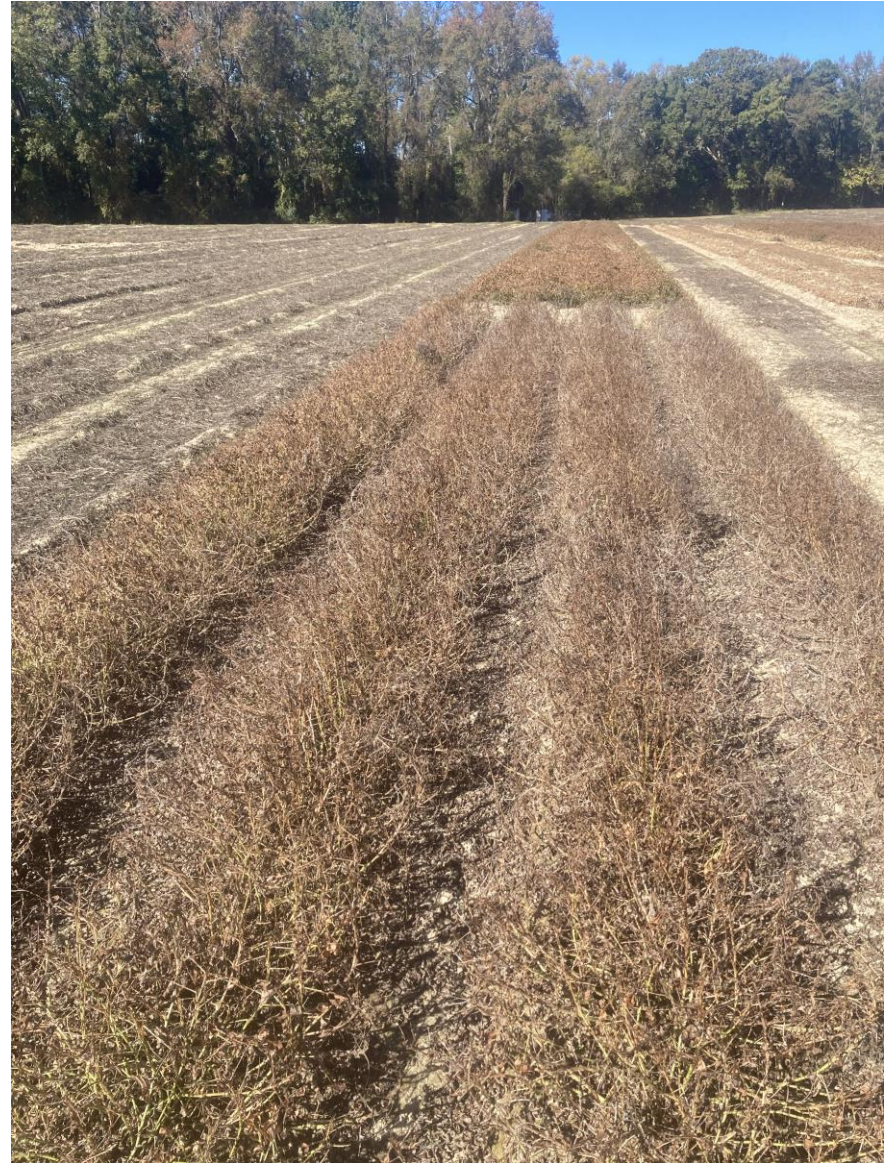
Weeks Relative to Optimum Maturity

Potential Peanut Yield Gain Relative to Pod Maturity



**Response if digging is delayed after optimum maturity**  
Disease  
Freeze  
Wet or dry soil  
Variety  
PGR





Freeze damage before and after digging



## Summary

Greater yield loss was noted when leaf spot incidence and canopy defoliation increased

Provost Silver plus Microthiol Disperss applied when 10-15% of leaves had lesions was effective

Additional research is needed to define yield loss after optimum maturity based on leaf spot incidence and/or defoliation of leaves at optimum maturity

October was relatively cool in 2023

Cooler weather would likely decrease the pace of both disease development and pod maturation