

DISEASE RISK FUNGICIDE PROGRAMS

EXCALIA™
FUNGICIDE

PEANUT Rx

	White Mold / Limb Rot / Leaf Spot						Leaf Spot
Programs	All columns represent 14-day intervals with first application at 30–45 days after planting						
DAP (Days After Planting)	15–30	45	60	75	90	105	120
Low–Medium Risk (Option 1)	Leaf Spot Fungicide	Leaf Spot Fungicide + Teb	EXCALIA™ 2 fl oz/A + Leaf Spot Fungicide	EXCALIA™ 2 fl oz/A + Leaf Spot Fungicide	EXCALIA™ 2 fl oz/A + Leaf Spot Fungicide	Leaf Spot Fungicide + Teb	Leaf Spot Fungicide
Low–Medium Risk (Option 2)	Leaf Spot Fungicide	Leaf Spot Fungicide + Teb	EXCALIA™ 3 fl oz/A + Leaf Spot Fungicide	Leaf Spot Fungicide + Teb	EXCALIA™ 3 fl oz/A + Leaf Spot Fungicide	Leaf Spot Fungicide + Teb	Leaf Spot Fungicide
Moderate Risk	Leaf Spot Fungicide	EXCALIA™ 2 fl oz/A + Leaf Spot Fungicide	EXCALIA™ 3 fl oz/A + Leaf Spot Fungicide	Leaf Spot Fungicide + Teb	EXCALIA™ 3 fl oz/A + Leaf Spot Fungicide	Leaf Spot Fungicide + Teb	Leaf Spot Fungicide
Moderate–High Risk	Leaf Spot Fungicide	EXCALIA™ 2 fl oz/A + Leaf Spot Fungicide	EXCALIA™ 3 fl oz/A + Leaf Spot Fungicide	Leaf Spot Fungicide + White Mold Fungicide*	EXCALIA™ 3 fl oz/A + Leaf Spot Fungicide	Leaf Spot Fungicide + White Mold Fungicide*	Leaf Spot Fungicide
High Risk	Leaf Spot Fungicide	Leaf Spot Fungicide + White Mold Fungicide*	EXCALIA™ 4 fl oz/A + Leaf Spot Fungicide	Leaf Spot Fungicide + White Mold Fungicide*	EXCALIA™ 4 fl oz/A + Leaf Spot Fungicide	Leaf Spot Fungicide + White Mold Fungicide*	Leaf Spot Fungicide
Grower Program							

*White Mold Fungicide = Priaxor® Xemium Brand Fungicide 8 fl oz/A, Provost® Silver 13 fl oz/A, Provysol™ 5–7 fl oz/A + Teb

For best control of early and late leaf spot, build a program using fungicides appropriate for the level of risk in your fields and always tank mix *Excalia* with another labeled leaf spot fungicide. Leaf spot fungicides include, but are not limited to, chlorothalonil, tebuconazole, Absolute® Maxx, Alto® 100SL Fungicide, Lucento®, Miravis®, Priaxor Xemium Brand Fungicide and Provost Silver. Always read and follow label instructions for *Excalia* and other fungicides.



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Always read and follow label instructions.

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Assess Disease Risk in Your Field and Develop a Peanut Rx™

This worksheet will lead you through the four-step process of determining your disease risk level in order to customize a Peanut Rx for your individual field using the reverse side of this worksheet and with the assistance of your Valent representative. For each of the risk index factors, identify which option best describes the situation for your field and add the index value associated with each choice to obtain your overall disease risk value. This worksheet does not contain all of the varieties included in the 2025 Peanut Rx or the notes that accompany each factor. To view the complete 2025 Peanut Rx, visit the University of Georgia peanut website at peanutrx.org.

Step 1: Assess Your Disease Risk

Variety Selection				
Variety¹:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	Resistance Root-Knot Nematode
			White Mold	
Arnie¹	5	20	20	Susceptible
AU NPL 17²	10	15	15	Susceptible
Bailey²,³	10	25	10	Susceptible
DG 913¹	10	20	20	Susceptible
Florida Fancy²	25	20	20	Susceptible
FloRun™ ‘52N¹	15	20	20	Susceptible
FloRun™ ‘331¹,²	20	20	15	Susceptible
FloRun™ ‘T61¹,²	10	25	15	Susceptible
Georgia-06G	10	20	20	Susceptible
Georgia-09B²	20	25	25	Susceptible
Georgia-12Y⁵	5	15	10	Susceptible
Georgia-14N²,⁴	10	15	15	Resistant
Georgia-16HO²	10	25	20	Susceptible
Georgia-18RU	15	25	20	Susceptible
Georgia-20VHO¹,²	10	20	20	Susceptible
Georgia-21GR¹	10	20	20	Susceptible
Georgia-22MPR¹,²,⁴	10	20	20	Resistant
Georgia Green⁶	30	20	25	Susceptible
Sullivan²	10	25	15	Susceptible
TifCB-7¹,²,⁷	10	15	25	Susceptible
TifNV-HG¹,²,⁴	10	20	20	Resistant
TifNV-HiOL²,⁴	10	15	15	Resistant
TUFRunner™ ‘297¹,²	10	25	20	Susceptible
TUFRunner™ ‘511²,⁶	20	30	15	Susceptible

Planting Date				
Peanuts are planted:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
Prior to May 1	30	0	10	0
May 1 to May 10	15	5	5	0
May 11 to May 25	5	10	0	0
May 26 to June 10	10	15	0	5
After June 10	15	15	0	5

Plant Population (Final Stand, Not Seeding Rate)				
Plant stand:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
Less than 3 plants/ft	25	NA	0	NA
3 to 4 plants/ft (3)	10 (15)	NA	0 (0)	NA
More than 4 plants/ft	5	NA	5	NA

At-Plant Insecticide				
Insecticide used:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
None	15	NA	NA	NA
Other than Thimet® 20G	15	NA	NA	NA
Thimet 20G	5	NA	NA	NA

Row Pattern				
Peanuts are planted in:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
Single rows	10	0	5	0
Twin rows	5	0	0	0

Tillage				
Tillage type:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
Conventional	15	10	0	0
Reduced	5	0	5	5

Classic® Herbicide				
Classic usage:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
Classic applied	5	NA	NA	NA
No Classic applied	0	NA	NA	NA

Crop Rotation (With A Non-Legume Crop)				
Years between peanut crop:	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
0	NA	25	25	20
1	NA	15	20	15
2	NA	10	10	10
3 or more	NA	5	5	5

Field History				
Have you had a problem controlling these diseases?	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
No	NA	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	15	10

Irrigation				
Does the field receive irrigation?	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
No	NA	0	0	0
Yes	NA	10	5	10

Step 2: Calculate Your Severity Points

Fill in the following table to calculate your severity points for each of the four major peanut diseases given the 10 determining factors. Total each column to establish your disease index values.

	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	White Mold	Rhizoctonia Limb Rot
Variety				
Planting Date				
Plant Population				
At-Plant Insecticide				
Row Pattern				
Tillage				
Classic Herbicide				
Crop Rotation				
Field History				
Irrigation				
Your Total Index Value				

Step 3: Interpret Your Index Values

Once you’ve calculated your index values, utilize the following information to interpret your risk level situation.

	Spotted Wilt	Leaf Spot	White Mold	Rhizoctonia Limb Rot
Low Risk	≤ 65	10–35	10–25	TBD
Moderate–High Risk	70–≥115	40–100	30–80	TBD

When tomato spotted wilt virus incidence is high statewide or in your region, even fields with a low risk level may experience significant losses. Consider the following recommendations to reduce your spotted wilt risk level:

- Use less susceptible varieties
- Adjust your planting date
- Consult the complete Peanut Rx for additional options that may also provide limited benefit

Step 4: Develop Your Peanut Rx

Once you have calculated your total risk for each fungal disease, utilize the most conservative fungicide program as your guide for customizing a per-field prescription spray program with the assistance of your Valent representative. Valent-recommended fungicide spray programs for each risk level are included on the reverse side of this worksheet.

¹Adequate research data is not available for all varieties with regards to all diseases. Additional varieties will be included as data to support the assignment of an index value are available. ²High oleic variety. ³Variety Bailey II is similar in characteristics to ‘Bailey’ but is a high oleic chemistry. I also has increased resistance to Cylindrocladium black rot (CBR) as compared to other varieties commonly planted in Georgia. ⁴Tifguard, TifNV-HiOL, TifNV-HG, Georgia-14N and Georgia-22MPR have excellent resistance to the peanut root-knot nematode. ⁵Georgia-12Y appears to have increased risk to Rhizoctonia limb rot and precautions should be taken to protect against this disease. ⁶These varieties are rarely grown commercially but remain embedded in Peanut Rx as historic examples of how resistance to tomato spotted wilt disease and other diseases have changed over time. ⁷We continue to evaluate CB7 for full understanding of its leaf spot resistance as data has been variable in some peanut production areas in the Southeast.