

## **A Multiyear Study Examining Varying Fungicide Input Programs on Georgia-06G, TUFRunner 511 and FloRun 331 Disease Management.**

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Understanding varietal responses to various fungicide inputs is critical to peanut disease management strategies. A 4-year study was conducted looking at the efficacy of various fungicide programs on the peanut cultivars Georgia-06G, TUFRunner 511 and FloRun 331. Spray programs consisted of the three fungicide products chlorothalonil, tebuconazole and azoxystrobin applied 4, 5 or 7 times throughout the season in various combinations. The results from these studies showed that adequate disease control could be attained with 4 or 5 spray programs compared to 7 sprays. However, disease presence and host susceptibility were crucial to determining the amount of disease reduction and yield savings. In general, Georgia-06G benefited the most (had higher yields and lower disease) from 7 fungicide applications whereas the other two varieties generally saw maximum returns after 5 fungicide applications. These results indicate the importance of testing varietal responses across years and well as locations. It also shows that acceptable yields can be attained from a reduced program especially in years where disease is low (<40% severity).