Evaluating Fungicides for Reducing White Mold in Peanuts in Cook County, Georgia

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White Mold (WM) (*Sclerotium rolfsii*) is one of the most destructive diseases in peanut production in Georgia and Cook County, Peanut Producers. There are many fungicide options available to control the disease. Costs of the fungicides vary. Effectiveness against WM varies. In 2018, Cook County Extension collaborated with University of Georgia Peanut Specialists to install a trial in a commercial peanut field in Cook County, Georgia to compare and evaluate ten common peanut WM fungicide programs with the objective to generate unbiased, research-based data related to peanut WM fungicide programs to disseminate to peanut producers and agriculture industry. White mold fungicides used in protocol were Muscle ADV (*tebuconazole, chlorothalonil*), Priaxor Xemium (*fluxapyroxad, pyraclostrobin*), Fontelis (*penthiopyrad*), Elatus (*azoxystrobin, benzovendiflupyr*), Tebuzol (*tebuconazole*), Umbra (*flutolanil, flutriafol*), Propulse (*fluopyram, prothioconazole*), Prosaro (*prothioconazole, tebuconazole*), and Convoy (*flutolanil*). All programs showed significantly less WM compared to the control. Leaf Spot and Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus was insignificant in this trial. White Mold incidence was moderate in this trial (control = 24% WM). In this trial, programs applying Elatus (2 and 3 block) and Umbra showed greatest WM control compared to the untreated check. Muscle ADV treatments provided the least WM control compared to other treatments. Those three treatments also showed the highest yields in this trial.