Planting Date Effect upon Leafspot Disease and Pod Yield across Years and Peanut Genotypes.

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Between 2012, 2015, and 2018 a set of 18 peanut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) genotypes (some common and some different) were used to evaluate the effect of planting dates (April, May, and June) upon leafspot disease and pod yield. However, during each of the three years, the same set of 18 peanut genotypes were grown at the Gibbs Farm near the Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, GA using a randomized complete block design with five replications without any fungicides or insecticides but with irrigation. Each year, significant differences ($P \leq 0.05$) were found among these 18 genotypes during each of these three planting dates for leafspot disease ratings (0-9 scale) and pod yields. 'Georganic', GA 132705, 'Georgia-19HP', and 'Georgia-14N' had among the lowest leafspot ratings, and Georgia-12Y had the highest pod yield each year. During this three-year study, a significant increase in leafspot rating averaged across the same 18 genotypes were found with April planting date being the lowest and June planting date having the highest leafspot disease ratings. Percent coefficient of variation (CV) was consistently lower at the June planting date which suggest the least variability among the peanut genotypes. However, the overall pod yield means decreased across the three planting dates with April planting date having the significantly highest pod yield each year and June planting date having the significantly lowest average pod yield. In summary, April planting dates resulted in the highest pod yields, and the lowest leafspot ratings across each of the three years with 18 peanut genotypes evaluated each year without any fungicides or insecticides but with irrigation. It should also be noted that these field tests were in a good crop rotation following corn and cotton during this peanut study.