Evaluation of Peanut Rx Programs in Southeast Alabama

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Four peanut Rx programs were evaluated for their efficacy in controlling early leaf spot (ELS) caused by *Cercospora personatum* and late leaf spot (LLS) caused by *Cercosporidium arachidicola* along with white mold (WM) caused by *Sclerotium rolfsii* in southeast Alabama at the Wiregrass Research and Extension Center (WREC) in Headland, AL on 'Georgia-16HO' peanuts. Leaf spot intensity was evaluated using the Florida leaf spot scoring system then converted to percent defoliation. Stem rot incidence was assessed immediately after plot inversion by counting the number of disease loci per row. Yields were reported at <10% moisture.

Leaf spot defoliation, which significantly differed across fungicide programs, exceeded 77% in the untreated control. All fungicide programs reduced leaf spot defoliation when compared with the untreated control. Also, all low risk fungicide programs had greater leaf spot defoliation when compared with the medium and high-risk programs. Due to late season drought, white mold incidence was reduced when compared to previous years. However, all index programs reduced incidence of this disease when compared with the untreated control. The effect on drought was observed with yield. While most Rx programs yielded higher than the untreated control, no statistical differences were observed. Overall, no yield benefit was recorded for any peanut Rx program with the low, medium, and high index having comparable yields.