

Evaluation of Alternatives to Chlorothalonil for Peanut Disease Control in Southeast Alabama

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Alternatives to chlorothalonil were evaluated for their efficacy in controlling early leaf spot (*Passalora arachidicola*), late leaf spot (*Novopassalora personatum*), rust (*Puccinia arachidis*), and white mold (*Athelia rolfsii*) in southeast Alabama at the Wiregrass Research and Extension Center (WGREC) in Headland, AL on 'Georgia-16HO' peanuts. Leaf spot intensity was evaluated using the Florida leaf spot 1-10 scoring system then converted to percent defoliation. Rust was evaluated using the ICRISAT 1-9 rating scale. White mold incidence was assessed immediately after plot inversion by counting the number of disease loci per row. Yields were reported at <10% moisture.

Leaf spot intensity was significantly lower for all fungicide programs than for the nontreated control, which suffered considerable premature defoliation. Among the fungicide programs, the full-season Elast treatment program and Elast+/Fontelis had greater defoliation than did the Oranil 6L only full-season standard. Lowest defoliation was observed with Elast+/Provost Silver. Rust severity was significantly lower for all treatment programs when compared to the nontreated control. Rust severity was highest with the CuproFix Ultra + Topsin program and the CuproFix Ultra full-season treatment. White mold incidence was significantly lower for all fungicide programs when compared to the nontreated control. Peanuts treated with Alto + Oranil+/Oranil+/Elast + Miravis had the lowest white mold incidence in this trial. Among the remaining treatment programs, white mold incidence was statistically similar when compared with the Oranil 6L only full-season standard. All treatment programs had significantly higher yields when compared to the nontreated control. Yield among all fungicide programs was statistically similar to that observed with the Oranil 6L only full-season standard.