Date: Jan. 23, 2006

Memo to: Industry Cooperators

From: Tim Brenneman

Subject: Field Trial Results

Attached are the results of our 2005 field trials on peanuts and pecans. With the exception of September and October, we had another year of generally good rainfall. This was conducive for disease development on both crops, and generally good test data. Pecan yields were hurt across the state by the late season dry weather, and peanut yields were good, but not as high as many of us were expecting. However, it could have been a lot worse.

I want to acknowledge the hard work of our crew lead by Jimmy Mixon, Lewis Mullis, and Pat Hilton. Mr. Ron Hooks was also a big help in managing our field tests, and Mr. Jason Woodward, who is completing work on his Ph. D., assisted in many ways. Student workers included Eric Jackson and Amber Graham, and the cooperation of other scientists including Dr. Albert Culbreath, Dr. Bob Kemerait, Dr. Corley Holbrook, Dr. Patty Timper, Dr. Bill Branch, Dr. John Beasley and Dr. Dan Gorbet is much appreciated.

Once again we are making this available primarily as an online document, and it can be found at www.tifton.uga.edu/tswv/ by clicking on "Publications", and "2005 Field Trial Results on Diseases of Peanuts and Pecans". If you have any problems or any questions feel free to call. We have printed a few bound copies and can send you one upon request, but the entire book is available as a pdf file. Thanks again for your support, and we look forward to cooperating with you again in the future.

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EVALUATION OF EXP-3 400F FOR FOLIAR AND SOILBORNE DISEASE CONTROL ON GEORGIA GREEN PEANUT

A. PURPOSE: To evaluate the comparative efficacy of EXP-3 400F and labeled fungicides for control of peanut diseases.

B. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN:

1. Randomized complete blocks with six replicates.
2. One two-row bed (25 x 6 ft) per plot, 36-inch row spacing.
3. Eight foot alleyways between blocks.
4. Plots were established in an area with a history of peanut production.
5. Variety: Georgia Green

C. APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS:

1. Equipment: Midseason spray treatments were applied with a CO_2 pressurized belt-pack sprayer using 2 liter bottles and a 20 GPA broadcast boom with three Conejet TX-SS6 nozzles per row at 40 PSI.

2. Belt-pack spray treatments (1 – 7) were applied on 7 Jun, 21 Jun, 5 Jul, 19 Jul, 2 Aug, 16 Aug, and 30 Aug. This test was not coversprayed with chlorothalonil.

D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

1. Location:Lang Farm, CPES, Tifton, Georgia 31794

2. Crop History: Peanut – 2004, Peanut – 2003, Cotton – 2002

3. Land Preparation: Moldboard plowed and marked rows on 2 May

4. Soil Fertility Prior To Fertilization:
   pH – 6.0 P – 67 K – 81 Ca – 420 Mg – 40
   Soil Type: Tifton loamy sand, 2 – 5 % slope

5. Herbicides: PPI: Sonalan (2 pt/A) + Dual Magnum (1.5pt/A) on 2 May
   POST: Basagram (2 pt/A) + crop oil (1 pt/A) on 6 July

6. Insecticides: Temik 15G, 4 lb/A in furrow on 9 May

7. Nematicides: Temik 15G, 10 lb/A (12”band) on 9 May

8. Planting Information: Georgia Green
   7 seed/ft on 9 May

9. Additional Crop Practices:
   A. Cultivate – 15 Jun
   B. Land-plaster, 1000 lb/A broadcast on 27 Jun

10. Harvest Dates:
    Dug – 21 Sep
    Picked – 28 Sep

E. SUMMARY: Leaf spot pressure was high (mainly early with some funky leaf spot) and the low rate of EXP-3 was approximately equal to Bravo. Folicur alone did well on leaf spot and white mold, and the Folicur/EXP-3 combination was very strong. EXP-3 had little activity on white mold, except at the highest rate.

EXP-3 FUNGICIDE TEST, 2005
LANG FARM, COTTON FIELD

Treatments	App's	Rate	Leaf Spot[1] 23-Sep	Leaf Spot[1] 11-Aug	TSWV[2] 17-Aug	White Mold[3] Harvest	White Mold[3] 23-Aug	Yield (lb/A)
1. Bravo W'Stik	1 - 7	1.5 pt	6.3	3.8	35.7	53.7	17.7	3253
2. Bravo W'Stik Folicur 3.6F	1, 2, & 7 3 - 6	1.5 pt 7.2 fl oz	5.3	3.3	36.0	32.3	10.7	3513
3. Bravo W'Stik Folicur 3.6F + EXP-3	1, 2, & 7 3 - 6	1.5 pt 7.2 fl oz 15 oz	4.2	3.2	35.0	28.0	9.0	3727
4. Bravo W'Stik + EXP-3	1 - 7	1.0 pt 15 oz	4.9	3.7	29.7	49.0	13.7	3102
5. EXP-3 400F	1 - 7	15 fl oz	6.2	3.7	27.3	47.0	10.0	3354
6. EXP-3 400F	1 - 7	20 fl oz	5.4	3.3	29.7	48.7	15.3	3228
7. EXP-3 400F	1 - 7	24 fl oz	5.7	3.1	31.0	38.3	11.0	3253
LSD(P<0.5)			0.5	0.3	11.1	13.9	4.0	383

[1]Florida 1 - 10 scale where 1=no disease and 10=dead plant.
[2 & 3]Percent of row feet infected, based on disease loci (up to 12" of linear row) per plot.

EVALUATION OF EXP 2 200SC FOR SOILBORNE DISEASE CONTROL ON TIFRUNNER PEANUT

A. PURPOSE: To evaluate the comparative efficacy of experimental fungicide EXP 2 with labeled fungicides for control of peanut diseases.

B. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN:

1. Randomized complete blocks with six replicates
2. One two-row bed (25 x 6 ft) per plot, 36-inche row spacing
3. Eight foot alleyways between blocks
4. Plots were established in an area with a history of peanut production
5. Variety: Tifrunner

C. APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS:

1. Equipment: Midseason spray treatments were applied with a $C0_2$ pressurized belt-pack sprayer using 2 liter bottles and a 20 GPA broadcast with three Conejet TX-SS6 nozzles per row at 40 PSI.

2. Belt-pack spray treatments (1 – 7) were applied on 7 Jun, 21 Jun, 5 Jul, 19 Jul, 2 Aug, 16 Aug, and 30 Aug. This test was not coversprayed with chlorothalonil.

D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

1. Location: Lang Farm, CPES, Tifton, Georgia 31794

2. Crop History: Peanut – 2004, Peanut – 2003, Cotton – 2002

3. Land Preparation: Moldboard plowed and marked rows on 2 May

4. Soil Fertility Prior To Fertilization:
   pH – 6.0 P – 67 K – 81 Ca – 420 Mg – 40
   Soil Type: Tifton loamy sand, 2 – 5% slope

5. Herbicides: PPI: Sonalan (2pt/A) + Dual Magnum (1.5 pt/A) on 2 May
   POST: Basagran (2 pt/A) + crop oil (1 pt/A) on 6 July

6. Insecticides: Temik 15G. 4 lb/A in furrow on 4 May

7. Nematicides: Temik 15G. 10 Lb/A (12" band) on 4 May

8. Planting Information: Tifrunner
   7 seed/ft on 4 May

9. Additional Crop Practices:

   A. Cultivate – 15 Jun
   B. Land-plaster, 1000 lb/A broadcast on 27 Jun

9. Harvest Dates:

   Dug – 4 Oct
   Picked – 12 Oct

E. SUMMARY: EXP 2 had excellent activity on leaf spot and white mold, and was superior to Folicur at most rates. Nickel Plus had no activity on either disease, and there was significant foliar injury resulting in defoliation and yield loss.

MISCELLANEOUS FUNGICIDE TEST, 2005
LANG FARM, COTTON FIELD

Treatments	App's	Rate	Leaf Spot[1] 28-Sep	Leaf Spot[1] 11-Aug	TSWV[2] 11-Aug	White Mold[3] Harvest	White Mold[3] 23-Aug	Yield (lb/A)
1. Bavo W'Stik	1 - 7	1.5 pt	5.2	3.1	20.3	28.3	17.7	3768
2. Bravo W'Stik Folicur 3.6F	1, 2, & 7 3 - 6	1.5 pt 7.2 fl oz	4.5	2.6	17.2	24.7	10.0	4015
3. Bravo W'Stik Nickel Plus	1, 2, & 7 3 - 6	1.5 pt 16.0 fl oz	7.6	4.0	22.3	43.3	16.7	3088
4. Exp 2	1 - 7	9.6 fl oz	3.5	2.4	11.0	16.0	5.3	4363
5. Exp 2	1 - 7	14.4 fl oz	2.6	2.0	10.4	9.3	3.0	4371
6. Exp 2	1 - 7	16.8 fl oz	2.3	2.1	14.4	11.3	4.0	4237
7. Exp 2	1 - 7	20.6 fl oz	1.9	1.6	12.7	11.3	3.0	4443
LSD(P<0.5)			0.4	0.3	5.5	5.8	3.5	366

[1]Florida 1 - 10 scale where 1=no disease and 10=dead plant.
[2 & 3]Percent of row feet infected based on number of disease loci (up to 12" of linear row) per plot.

EVALUATION OF SEED TREATMENTS WITH AND WITHOUT ABOUND IN FURROW FOR SEEDLING AND SOILBORNE PEANUT DISEASE CONTROL

A. PURPOSE: To evaluate the comparative efficacy of seed treatments with and without Abound applied in furrow for control of peanut soilborne and seedling diseases.

B. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN:

1. Randomized complete blocks with six replicates
2. One two-row bed (25 x 6 ft) per plot, 36-inch row spacing
3. Eight foot alleyways between blocks
4. Plots were established in an area with a history of peanut production
5. Variety: Georgia Green

C. APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS:

1. Equipment: Fungicide treatments were applied to non-treated commercial seed by Syngenta. In furrow Abound treatments were applied with a planter mounted $C0_2$ pressurized sprayer using one TX – 8 hollow cone nozzle per row delivering 5 GPA. The Abound spray treatment was applied with a $C0_2$ pressurized belt-pack sprayer.

2. Treatments were applied to seed prior to planting. In furrow treatments were applied on 9 May. The Abound foliar spray treatment was applied (3 & 5) on 5 Jul and 2 Aug. All plots were traveled by tractor and coversprayed with Bravo Weatherstik (1.5 pt/A) on 6 Jun, 16 Jun, 8 Jul, 18 Jul, 29 Jul, 8 Aug, 18 Aug, and 31 Aug.

D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

1. Location: Lang Farm, CPES, Tifton, Georgia 31794

2. Crop History: Peanut – 2004, Peanut – 2003, Cotton – 2202

3. Land Preparation: Moldboard plowed and marked rows on 5 May

4. Soil Fertility Prior To Fertilization:
pH – 6.2 P – 110 K – 90 Ca – 534 Mg – 37
Soil Type: Tifton loamy sand, 2 – 5% slope

5. Herbicides: PPI: Sonalan (2 pt/A) + Dual Magnum (1.5 pt/A) on 9 May
POST: Basagran (2 pt/A) + crop oil (1 pt/A) on 6 July

6. Insecticides: Temik 15G, 4 lb/A in furrow on 9 May

7. Nematicides: Temik 15G, 10 lb/A (12" band) on 9 May

8. Planting Information: Georgia Green
7 seed/ft on 9 May (82% germination)

9. Additional Crop Practices:

A. Cultivate – 15 Jun

B. Land-plaster, 1000 lb/A broadcast on 27 Jun

10. Harvest Dates:

Dug – 21 Sep
Picked – 28 Sep

E. SUMMARY: All seed treatments and in furrow sprays increased plant stands and reduced seedling diseases. Plant stands were negatively correlated with TSWV ratings. Root and crown tissues were plated on PDA on June 9. Incidence of S.rolfsii was < 3%, and other fungi commonly isolated were Fusarium, Aspergillus Neocosmospora, Pencillium and Rhizoctonia. Leaf spot pressure was light even though the first two sprays were omitted, and all treatments performed well. There was significant white mold pressure, and only the midseason Abound sprays were effective in controlling it and increasing yield. All seed treatments increased yield to a similar degree compared to nontreated seed.

SYNGENTA SEED TREATMENT TEST, 2005

LANG FARM, COTTON FIELD

Treatments	App's	Rate*	Std Cnt[1] 6/2	Std Cnt[1] 6/16	Dead[2] 6/2	Dead[2] 6/16	TSWV[3] 8/13	Leaf Spot[4] 8/11	W. Mold 7/7[5]	W. Mold 9/21[3]	Plant Weight[6] 6/9	Plant Weight[6] 7/7	Yield (lb/A)
1. Nontreated			2.9	2.7	1.5	2.2	55.7	2.9	8.3	40.0	103	940	2309
2. Dynasty PD	Seed Trt.	3.5 oz	3.8	3.5	0.2	0.5	35.7	2.9	2.8	49.7	86	894	2894
3. Dynasty PD	Seed Trt.	4.0 oz	3.5	3.5	1.2	0.5	32.3	3.3	0.0	44.3	108	756	3020
4. Vitavax PC	Seed Trt.	4.0 oz	3.6	3.6	1.0	0.7	35.7	3.2	0.0	42.7	97	697	2981
5. Vitavax PC + Abound 2.08	Seed Trt. In Furrow	4.0 oz 6.0 fl oz	3.6	3.7	0.0	0.3	28.7	3.0	2.8	35.7	72	664	3204
6. Dynasty PD + Abound 2.08	Seed Trt. In Furrow	4.0 oz 3.0 fl oz	3.6	3.6	0.2	0.7	32.0	3.1	5.6	40.3	84	777	3156
7. Vitavax PC Abound 2.08	Seed Trt. Foliar	4.0 oz 18.3 fl oz	3.6	3.7	0.8	0.2	29.3	0.0	11.1	25.7	85	666	3625
	LSD(P<0.5)		0.4	0.4	1.4	0.9	10.1	n.s	10.3	12.6	25	247	346

* Rate per 100 lb for seed treatments, and rate per A for in furrow treatments.

[1] The number of emerged plants per foot of row.

[2] The number of dead or dying plants per plot (50 row feet).

[3] Percent of row feet infected, based on number of disease loci (up to 12 in of linear row) per plot.

[4]Ratings based on the Florida 1 - 10 scale where 1=no disease and 10=dead plant.

Note that on June 9 and July 7 there was no leaf spot present in any plots, even though the first 2 cover sprays of Bravo were omitted

[5]Disease incidence (i.e. percent of plants with symptoms) from ratings of 6 plants per plot for above or below ground symptoms of white mold on July 7. No white mold was present on June 9.

[6]Average weight of 6 plants (in grams) per plot on June 9 and July 7.

EVALUATION OF EXPERIMENTAL GRANULAR AND LIQ UID INOCULANTS FOR PEANUT SEEDLING DISEASE CONTROL AND PLANT HEALTH

A. PURPOSE: To evaluate the effect of seed inoculants provided by Becker Underwood on peanut seedling diseases and overall plant health.

B. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN:

1. Randomized complete blocks with six replicates.
2. One two-row bed (25 x 6 ft) per plot, 36-inch row spacing.
3. Eight foot alleyways between blocks.
4. Plots were established in an area with a history of peanut production.
5. Variety: Georgia Green

C. APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS:

1. Equipment: Granular inoculant treatments were pre-weighed and applied by hand in the open furrow. Liquid inoculant treatments were applied with a planter-mounted $C0_2$ pressurized sprayer using one TX-8 nozzle per row delivering 5 GPA at 25 PSI.

2. Treatments were applied at planting on 10 May. All plots were traveled by tractor and coversprayed with Bravo Weatherstik (1.5 pt/A) on 6 Jun, 27 Jun, 8 Jul, 18 Jul, 29 Jul, 8 Aug, 18 Aug, and 31 Aug.

D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

1. Location: Lang Farm, CPES, Tifton, Georgia 31794

2. Crop History: Peanut – 2004, Peanut – 2003, Cotton – 2002

3. Land Prep: Moldboard plowed and marked rows on 5 May

4. Soil Fertility Prior To Fertilization:

pH – 6.0 P – 67 K – 81 Ca – 420 Mg – 40

Soil Type: Tifton loamy sand, 2 – 5% slope

5. Herbicides: PPI: Sonalan (2 pt/A) + Dual Magnum (1.5 pt/A) on 9 May
POST: Basagran (2pt/A) + crop oil (1 pt/A) on 6 July

6. Insecticides: Temik 15G, 4 lb/A in furrow on 10 May

7. Nematicides: Temik 15G, 10 lb/A (12" band) on 10 May

8. Planting Information: Georgia Green, 93% germination treated with Vitavax PC (4 oz/100 lb)
7 seed/ft on 10 May

10. Additional Crop Practices:

A. Cultivate – 15 Jun
B. Land-plaster, 1000 lb/A broadcast on 27 Jun

11. Harvest Dates:
Dug – 21 Sep
Picked – 28 Sep

E. SUMMARY: Seed quality was high and all plots had good stands with little seedling disease, although there were more plants with some treatments than the nontreated (all seed was treated with Vitavax PC). There were small but significant differences in both white mold and yield between some treatments, but there were no visible differences among plots in plant color or growth.

B. UNDERWOOD INOCULANT TEST, 2005
LANG/RIGDON (COTTON FIELD)

Treatments	Rate/A	Stand Count[1]	Dead Plants[2]	TSWV[3]	White Mold[4]		Yield
		2-Jun	2-Jun	17-Aug	23-Aug	Harvest	(lb/A)
1. Vault	18.7 fl oz **	4.2	0.0	42.0	18.7	52.7	2948
2. BUEXP-PN1	18.7 fl oz **	4.0	0.2	43.3	19.0	45.0	2880
3. BUEXP-PN2	18.7 fl oz **	4.3	0.0	33.3	17.3	47.3	3277
4. RhizoFlo G	6 oz/1000 ft	4.3	0.0	37.0	15.0	55.3	2899
5. BUEXP-PN3	6 oz/1000 ft	4.0	0.3	42.0	17.3	55.3	2836
6. BUEXP-PN4	12 oz/1000 ft	4.1	0.0	43.3	19.3	47.0	2933
7. RhizoFix	15.0 fl oz	4.0	0.0	34.3	21.7	56.7	3175
8. BUEXP-PN5	30.0 fl oz **	4.1	0.0	41.3	15.0	59.7	2884
9. Optimize Lift	15.0 fl oz	4.1	0.0	34.3	14.7	48.7	3083
10. Nontreated		3.9	0.0	37.3	16.3	53.3	2831
	LSD (P<0.5)	0.3	n.s.	n.s	6.6	11.1	334

NOTE - All seed were treated with Vitavax PC (4 oz/100 lb), and all treatments listed were applied In Furrow (5 GPA).

[1]Stand count is the number of emerged plants per foot of row on June 2.
[2]The number of dead or dying plants per plot (50 row feet) on June 2.
[3 & 4]Percent of row feet infected, based on disease loci (up to 12" of linear row) per plot.

EVALUATION OF CROMPTOM SEED TREATMENTS FOR PEANUT SEEDLING AND SOILBORNE DISEASE CONTROL

A. PURPOSE: To evaluate the comparative efficacy of fungicide seed treatments provided by Crompton for control of seedling and soilborne peanut diseases.

B. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN:

1. Randomized complete blocks with five replicates
2. One two-row bed (25 x 6 ft) per plot, 36 – inch row spacing
3. Eight foot alleyways between blocks
4. Plots were established in an area with a history of peanut production
5. Variety: Georgia Green

C. APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS:

1. Equipment: Fungicide treatments were applied to non-treated commercial seed by Crompton.

2. Crompton treatments were applied to seed prior to planting on 4 May. This test was cover-sprayed with Bravo (1.5 pt/A) + Folicur (7.2 fl oz) on 6 Jun, 16 June, 27 Jun, 8 Jul, 18 Jul, 29 Jul, 8 Aug, 18 Aug, and 31 Aug.

D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

1. Location: Lang Farm, CPES, Tifton, Georgia 31794

2. Crop History: Corn – 2004, Corn – 2003, Corn – 2002

3. Land Preparation: Moldboard plowed and marked rows on 2 May

4. Soil Fertility Prior To Fertilization:

   pH – 6.2 P – 110 K – 90 Ca – 534 Mg – 37

   Soil Type: Tifton loamy sand, 2 – 5% slope

5. Herbicides: PPI: Sonalan (2 pt/A) + Dual Magnum (1.5 pt/A) on May
   POST: Basagran (2 pt/A) + crop oil (1 pt/A) on 6 July

6. Insecticides: Temik 15G, 4 lb/A in furrow on 4 May

7. Nematicides: Temik 15G, 10 lb/A (12” band) on 4 May

8. Planting Information: Georgia Green
   7 seed/ft on 4 May (82% germination)

9. Additional Crop Practices:

A. Cultivate – 15 Jun
B. Land-plaster, 1000 lb/A broadcast on 27 Jun

10. Harvest Dates:

Dug – 19 Sep
Picked – 22 Sep

E. SUMMARY: All seed treatments improved plant stands at the early rating and some did at the later rating, indicating some effect on rate of emergence. There was little seedling disease, and all treatments decreased TSWV incidence numerically, but only Vitavax PC was significant. White mold pressure was low, and most treatments increased yields.

CROMPTON SEED TREATMENT TEST, 2005
LANG FARM, SOUTH FIELD

Treatments	Rate	Stand Count[1] 2-Jun	Stand Count[1] 16-Jun	Plants/Plot[2] 2-Jun	Plants/Plot[2] 16-Jun	TSWV[3] 18-Aug	White Mold[4] 19-Aug	Yield (lb/A)
1. Nontreated		2.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	64.4	4.4	2631
2. Vitavax PC	4.0 oz/100 lb	3.2	3.1	0.0	0.4	44.8	4.8	3287
3. KNF 4332	3.0 oz/100 lb	3.1	3.0	0.0	0.2	59.2	8.4	3127
4. KNF4332	4.0 oz/100 lb	3.1	3.0	0.0	0.2	52.0	8.0	3006
5. Dynasty PD	4.0 oz/100 lb	3.1	3.2	0.0	0.2	51.2	8.8	3115
	LSD (P<0.5)	0.5	0.3	n.s.	n.s.	13.7	n.s.	391

[1]Stand count is the number of emerged plants per foot of row on June 2 and June 16.
[2]The number of dead or dying plants per plot (50 row feet) on June 2 and June 16.
[3 & 4]Percent of row feet infected based on number of disease loci (up to 12" of linear row) per plot.

EVALUATION OF BAYER SEED TREATMENTS FOR PEANUT SEEDLING AND SOILBORNE DISEASE CONTROL

A. PURPOSE: To evaluate the comparative efficacy of fungicide seed treatments provided by Bayer for control of seedling and soilborne peanut diseases.

B. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN:

1. Randomized complete blocks with five replicates
2. One two-row bed (25 x 6 ft) per plot, 36 inch row spacing
3. Eight foot alleyways between blocks
4. Plots were established in an area with a history of peanut production
5. Variety: Georgia Green

C. APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS:

1. Equipment: Fungicide treatments were applied to non-treated commercial seed by Bayer Corporation.

2. Bayer seed treatments were applied prior to planting on 4 May. This test was coversprayed with Bravo (1.5 pt/A) + Folicur (7.2 fl oz) on 6 Jun, 16 Jun, 27 Jun, 8 Jul, 18 Jul, 29 Jul, 8 Aug, 18 Aug, and 31 Aug.

D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

1. Location: Lang Farm, CPES, Tifton, Georgia 31794

2. Crop History: Corn -2004, Corn – 2003, Corn – 2002

3. Land Preparation: Moldboard plowed and marked rows on 2 May

4. Soil Fertility Prior To Fertilization:

pH – 6.2 P – 110 K – 90 Ca – 534 Mg – 37

Soil Type: Tifton loamy sand, 2 – 5% slope

5. Herbicides: PPI: Sonalan (2 pt/A) + Dual Magnum (1.5 pt/A) on 2 May
POST: Basagran (2 pt/A) + crop oil (1 pt/A) on 6 July

6. Insecticides: Temik 15G, 4 lb/A in furrow on 4 May

7. Nematicides: Temik 15G, 10 lb/A (12” band) on 4 May

8. Planting Information: Georgia Green
7 seed/ft on 4 May (82% germination)

9. Additional Crop Practices:

A. Cultivate – 15 Jun
B. Land-plaster, 1000 lb/A broadcast on 27 Jun

10. Harvest Dates:

Dug – 19 Sep
Picked – 22 Sep

E. SUMMARY: All seed treatments significantly increased plant stands and reduced the number of dead plants per plot. TSWV incidence was heavy and was reduced by all treatments, no doubt as a result of increased stands. Yields were moderate, and only L1292A and Dynasty PD resulted in yields higher than the nontreated control.

BAYER SEED TREATMENT TEST, 2005
LANG FARM, SOUTH FIELD

Treatments	Rate (per/100 lb)	Stand Count[1] 2-Jun	Stand Count[1] 17-Jun	Plants/Plot[2] 2-Jun	Plants/Plot[2] 17-Jun	TSWV[3] 18-Aug	W. Mold[4] Harvest	W. Mold[4] 19-Aug	Yield (lb/A)
1. Nontreated		2.3	2.4	0.0	1.6	58.0	22.4	5.2	2585
2. Vitavax PC	4.0 oz	3.4	2.9	0.0	0.2	43.6	16.4	2.8	3049
3. L1492-A	4.0 oz	3.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	41.2	19.2	5.6	3078
4. L1493-A	4.0 oz	3.3	3.0	0.0	0.2	43.6	18.8	4.0	3009
5. L1494-A	4.0 oz	3.2	3.0	0.0	0.2	46.0	18.4	4.7	2910
6. L1292-A	4.0 oz	3.4	3.2	0.0	0.2	40.4	17.6	5.6	3189
7. L1294-A	4.0 oz	3.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	38.8	16.8	3.2	3113
8. Dynasty PD	4.0 oz	3.3	3.2	0.0	0.3	46.0	12.8	2.0	3223
	LSD (P<0.5)	0.4	0.4	n.s.	0.8	9.6	8.8	2.8	589

[1]Stand count is the number of emerged plants per foot of row on June 2 and June 17.
[2]The number of dead or dying plants per plot (50 row feet) on June 2 and June 17
[3 & 4]Percent of row feet infected based on number of disease loci (up to 12" of linear row) per plot.

EVALUATION OF VARIOUS FUNGICIDES FOR CONTROL OF FOLIAR AND SOILBORNE DISEASES ON AP-3 PEANUT

A. PURPOSE: To evaluate the comparative efficacy of various fungicide treatments on AP-3 peanut.

B. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN:

1. Randomized complete blocks with four replicates
2. One two-row bed (25 x 6 ft) per plot, 36 inch row spacing
3. Eight foot alleyways between blocks
4. Plots were established in an area with a history of peanut production
5. Variety: AP-3

C. APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS:

1. Equipment: Foliar fungicide treatments were applied with a CO_2 pressurized belt-pack sprayer consisting of 2 liter bottles, a 20 GPA broadcast boom with three Conejet TX-SS6 nozzles per row at 40 PSI.

2. Midseason spray treatments (1 - 7) were applied on 13 Jun, 24 Jun, 11 Jul, 25 Jul, 8 Aug, 22 Aug, and 5 Sep. This test was not coversprayed with chlorothalonil.

D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

1. Location: Lang Farm, CPES, Tifton, Georgia 31794

2. Crop History: Corn -2004, Corn – 2003, Corn – 2002

3. Land Preparation: Moldboard plowed and marked rows on 2 May

4. Soil Fertility Prior To Fertilization:

pH – 6.4 P – 63 K – 114 Ca – 718 Mg – 123

Soil Type: Tifton loamy sand, 2 – 5% slope

6. Herbicides: PPI: Sonalan (2 pt/A) + Dual Magnum (1.5 pt/A) on 2 May
POST: Basagran (2 pt/A) + crop oil (1 pt/A) on 6 July

6. Insecticides: Temik 15G, 4 lb/A in furrow on 12 May

7. Nematicides: Temik 15G, 10 lb/A (12” band) on 12 May

8. Planting Information: AP-3
7 seed/ft on 12 May

9. Additional Crop Practices:

A. Cultivate – 15 Jun
B. Land-plaster, 1000 lb/A broadcast on 27 Jun

10. Harvest Dates:

Dug – 19 Sep
Picked – 22 Sep

E. SUMMARY: This was a new peanut field and white mold incidence was low, although differences in control at harvest were observed. Leaf spot pressure (early leaf spot) was also relatively low. All treatments give acceptable control, and Bravo plots had the least disease. There were no differences seen between the old and new formulations of Folicur. There also were no differences in yield among the treatments due to the low disease pressure.

AP3 FUNGICIDE TEST, 2005
LANG FARM, SOUTH FIELD

Treatments	App's	Rate/A	Leaf Spot[1] 16-Sep	Leaf Spot[1] 11-Aug	White Mold[2] Harvest	White Mold[2] 19-Aug	Yield (lb/A)
1. Bravo W'Stik	1 - 7	1.5 pt	2.6	2.5	13.0	6.5	4327
2. Bravo W'Stik Folicur 3.6F (NEW)	1, 6, & 7 2 - 5	1.5 pt 7.2 fl oz	3.5	2.2	5.5	10.0	4559
3. Bravo W'Stik Folicur 3.6F (OLD)	1, 6, & 7 2 - 5	1.5 pt 7.2 fl oz	3.8	2.4	7.0	5.5	4349
4. Bravo W'Stik TM-47301 + Folicur 3.6F	1, 6, & 7 2 - 5	1.5 pt 3.52 fl oz 3.92 fl oz	3.5	2.0	6.0	5.5	4654
5. Bravo W'Stik TM-47301 + Folicur 3.6F	1, 6, & 7 2 - 5	1.5 pt 1.41 fl oz 4.7 fl oz	3.7	2.2	4.5	7.5	4530
6. Bravo W'Stik TM-47301 + Folicur 3.6F	1, 6, & 7 2 - 5	1.5 pt 1.76 fl oz 3.92 fl oz	3.4	2.1	6.0	8.5	4457
7. Bravo W'Stik TM-47301 + Folicur 3.6F	1, 6, & 7 2 - 5	1.5 pt 2.52 fl oz 3.92 fl oz	3.0	2.1	9.0	7.5	4378
LSD (P<0.5)			0.7	0.3	4.1	n.s.	n.s,

[1]Florida 1 - 10 scale where1=no disease and 10=dead plant.
[2]Percent of row feet infected, based on number of disease loci (up to 12" of linear row) per plot.

OFFICIAL DAILY RAINFALL 2005

Lang/Rigdon Farm
Tifton, Georgia 31794

DATE	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
1	1.40		0.20				
2			1.30				0.15
3							
4							
5		1.70	0.50	0.40			0.25
6			0.10		0.80		
7	2.10						0.25
8			1.50		0.10		
9				4.20	0.10		
10				4.20			
11			0.70				
12	0.20						
13				0.10			
14							
15					1.10		
16							
17							
18			0.10				
19							
20		0.70					
21							
22	1.70				0.80		
23							
24							
25			0.60				
26	0.50						
27	0.60		0.20				
28			0.20				
29		0.20		0.20	0.40		
30	0.90		1.40	1.30			
31		0.20			0.80		
TOTAL	7.40	2.80	6.80	10.40	4.10	0.00	0.65

Irrigation

DATE	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
7						0.80	
13						0.80	
15						1.10	
20		0.50					
25		0.80					
26				0.80			
TOTAL	0.00	1.30	0.00	0.80	0.00	2.70	0.00
Rain + Irr	7.40	4.10	6.80	11.20	4.10	2.70	0.65

EVALUATION OF VARIOUS FUNGICIDES FOR THE CONTROL OF PEANUT SOILBORNE DISEASES

A. PURPOSE: To evaluate the comparative efficacy of fungicides provided by Bayer, Syngenta, and Nichino against peanut soilborne diseases, mainly southern stem rot.

B. EXPERIEMENT DESIGN:

1. Randomized complete blocks with four replicates
2. One two-row bed (25 x 6 ft) per plot, 36 – inch row spacing
3. Seven foot alleyways between blocks
4. Plots were established in an area with a history of high population of *Sclerotium rolfsii.*
5. Variety: Tifrunner

C. APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS:

1. Equipment: Midseason foliar treatments were applied with a $C0_2$ pressurized belt-pack sprayer using 2 liter bottles and a 20 GPA broadcast boom with three Conejet TX-SS6 hollow cone nozzles per row at 40 PSI.
2. Midseason spray treatments (1 – 7) were applied on 15 Jun, 29 Jun, 13 Jul, 27 Jul, 10 Aug, 24 Aug, and 7 Sep. All plots were traveled by tractor and cover-sprayed with Bravo Weatherstik (1.5 pt/A) on 6 Jun, 16 Jun, 27 Jun, 18 Jul, 29 Jul, 8 Aug, 18 Aug, and 31 Aug.

D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

1. Location: Blackshank Farm, CPES, Tifton, Georgia 31794

2. Crop History: Peanut – 2004, Peanut – 2003, Peanut – 2002, Peanut – 2001

3. Land Prep: Moldboard plowed and marked rows on 13 May

4. Soil Fertility Prior To Fertilization:

   pH – 6.3 P – 74 K – 66 Ca – 564 Mg – 39

   Soil Type: Fuquay sand, 0 – 5% slope

5. Herbicides: PPI: Sonalan (2 pt/A) + Dual Magnum (1.5 pt/A) on 17 May
   POST: Basagran (2 pt/A) + crop oil (1 pt/A) on 23 Jun
   Cadre (1.44 oz/A) on 15 July

6. Insecticides: Temik 15G, 4 lb/A in furrow on 18 May

7. Nematicides: Temik 15G, 10lb/A (12" band) on 18 May
Temik 15G, 10lb/A (12" band) on 12 July

8. Planting Information: Tifrunner, 7 seed/ft on 18 May

9. Additional Crop Practices:

A. Cultivate – 16 Jun
B. Landplaster, 1000 lb/A broadcast on 27 Jun

11. Harvest Dates:

Dug – 10 Oct
Picked – 17 Oct

E. Summary: This field historically has a high incidence of white mold and this year was no exception. However, it also has a high population of Meloidogyne arenaria. Due to a wet spring, we were unable to apply Telone as we normally do, and severe nematode damage compromised the growth and yield in many plots. The relative white mold date should be representative, but yield data is of questionable value for many treatments.

MISCELLANEOUS FUNGICIDE TEST II, 2005
BLACKSHANK FARM

NOTE - Due to nematode injury and nonuniform growth, the yield data in this test are extremely variable. Leaf spot and white mold data area more accurate indicator of activity than yield.

Treatments	App's	Rate/A	Leaf Spot[1] 10-Oct	Leaf Spot[1] 12-Aug	White Mold[2] Harvest	White Mold[2] 19-Aug	Yield (lb/A)
1. Echo 720	1 - 7	1.5 pt	6.6	2.7	53.5	50.0	3107
2. Echo 720	1, 2, & 7	1.5 pt	4.7	1.9	29.0	36.0	4032
Folicur 3.6F	3 - 6	4.75 fl oz					
+ JAU6476 480SC		2.14 fl oz					
3. JAU6476 480SC	IF	5.7 oz	4.4	1.9	31.0	30.5	3611
Echo 720	1, 2, & 7	1.5 pt					
Folicur 3.6F		4.75 fl oz					
+ JAU6476 480SC	3 - 6	2.14 fl oz					
4. EXP 2	1 - 7	9.6 fl oz	5.3	2.1	13.0	20.0	4022
5. EXP 2	1 - 7	14.4 fl oz	4.7	2.1	12.0	21.5	3964
6. EXP 2	1 - 7	16.8 fl oz	4.3	1.9	7.0	6.0	3335
7. EXP 2	1 - 7	20.6 fl oz	4.4	1.9	9.5	5.5	4254
8. Bravo W'stik	1, 2, 4, 6 & 7	1.5 pt	4.8	2.1	27.0	26.0	3436
Abound 2.08SC	3 & 5	18.3 fl oz					
9. Bravo W'Stik	1, 2, & 7	1.5 pt	6.3	2.6	40.0	34.0	3703
V-10116 50WD	3 - 6	2.6 oz					
10. Bravo W'Stik	1, 2, & 7	1.5 pt	5.9	2.6	29.5	36.0	3949
V-10116 50WD	3 - 6	3.4 oz					
11. Bravo W'Stik	1, 2, & 7	1.5 pt	5.6	2.1	30.5	34.5	3709
V-10116 50WD	3 - 6	4.0 oz					
12. Bravo W'Stik	1, 2, l& 7	1.5 pt	5.5	2.2	27.5	28.0	3161
V-10116 50WD	3 - 6	5.0 oz					
13. Bravo W'Stik	1, 2, & 7	1.5 pt	6.3	2.8	39.0	44.5	2606
Folicur 3.6F	3 - 6	7.2 fl oz					
14. Bravo W'Stik	1, 2, & 7	1.5 pt	5.8	2.4	33.5	39.0	2937
V-10116 50WD		2.6 oz					
+ Induce	3 - 6	0.25%					

Treatments	App's	Rate/A	Leaf Spot[1] 10-Oct	Leaf Spot[1] 12-Aug	White Mold[2] Harvest	White Mold[2] 19-Aug	Yield (lb/A)
15. Bravo W'Stik	1, 2, & 7	1.5 pt	5.5	2.2	42.5	34.0	2996
V-10116 50WD		3.4 oz					
+ Induce	3 - 6	0.25%					
16. Bravo W'Stik	1, 2, & 7	1.5 pt	5.6	2.1	45.0	42.0	3449
V-10116 50WD		4.0 oz					
+ Induce	3 - 6	0.25%					
17. Bravo W'Stik	1, 2, & 7	1.5 pt	5.4	2.6	31.0	36.0	2505
V-10116 50WD		5.0 oz					
+ Induce	3 - 6	0.25%					
18. Bravo W'Stik	1, 2, & 7	1.5 pt	5.6	2.1	32.5	30.0	3151
Folicur 3.6F		7.2 fl oz					
+ Induce	3 - 6	0.25%					
19. Echo 720	1, 2, 6, & 7	1.5 pt	6.6	2.3	20.5	30.0	3620
Artisan 3.6SE	3, 4 & 5	26 fl oz					
20. Echo 720	1 & 7	1.5 pt	4.9	2.1	24.5	25.5	2998
Abound 2.08SC	2	12.0 fl oz					
Artisan 3.6SE		13 fl oz					
+ Echo	3 - 6	1.0 pt					
21. Echo 720	1, 2, 4, 6, & 7	1.5 pt	7.5	3.2	25.0	19.5	2737
Moncut 70DF	3 & 5	1.07 lb					
	LSD (P<0.5)		0.7	0.5	14.3	15.7	786

[1]Florida 1 - 10 scale where 1=no disease and 10=dead plant.

[2]Percent of row feet infected based on number of disease loci (up to 12" of linear row) per plot.

EVALUATION OF LORSBAN 15G FOR THE CONTROL OF PEANUT SOILBORNE DISEASES

A. PURPOSE: To evaluate the additional benefit of Lorsban 15G for southern stem rot control when applied in conjunction with full and reduced rates of Folicur and Abound.

B. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN:

1. Randomized complete blocks with four replicates.
2. One two-row bed (25 x 6 ft) per plot, 36 – inch row spacing.
3. Seven foot alleyways between blocks
4. Plots were established in an area with a history of a high population *Sclerotium rolfsii*.
5. Variety: Tifrunner

C. APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS:

1. Equipment: Midseason foliar treatments were applied with a $C0_2$ pressurized belt-pack sprayer using 2 liter bottles and a 20 GPA broadcast boom with three Conejet TX-SS6 hollow cone nozzles per row at 40 PSI. Lorsban treatments were banded over the row with a bicycle-type pushcart applicator.

2. Midseason spray treatments (3 – 6) were applied on 13 Jul, 27 Jul, 10 Aug, and 24 Aug. The Lorsban 15G treatments (40 DAP) were applied on 29 Jun. All plots were traveled by tractor and coversprayed with Bravo Weatherstik (1.5 pt/A) on 6 Jun, 27 Jun, 8 Jul, 18 Jul, 29 Jul, 8 Aug, 18 Aug, and 31 Aug.

D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

1. Location: Blackshank Farm, CPES, Tifton, Georgia 31794

2. Crop History: Peanut – 2004, Peanut – 2003, Peanut – 2002, Peanut - 2001

3. Land Prep: Moldboard plowed and marked rows on 13 May

4. Soil Fertility Prior To Fertilization:

pH – 63 P – 74 K – 66 Ca – 564 Mg – 39

Soil Type: Fuquay sand, 0 – 5% slope

5. Herbicides: PPI: Sonalan (2 pt/A) + Dual Magnum (1.5 pt/A) on 13 May
POST: Basagran (2 pt/A) + crop oil (1 pt/A) on 23 June
Cadre (1.44 oz/A) on 15 July

6. Insecticides: Temik 15G, 4 lb/A in furrow on 18 May

7. Nematicides: Temik 15G, 10 lb/A (12" band) on 18 May
Temik 15G, 10 lb/A (12" band) on 12 July

8. Planting Information: Tifrunner
7 seed/ft on 18 May

9. Additional Crop Practices:

A. Cultivate – 15 Jun
B. Landplaster, 1000 lb/A broadcast on 27 Jun

10. Harvest Dates:
Dug – 10 Oct
Picked – 17 Oct

E. SUMMARY: White mold pressure was high and there was good separation of treatments. Yields were moderate, and better treatments were significantly higher, but there was damage from root knot nematode in much of the test which lowered yield potential and contributed to overall variability in the data. As has been seen previously, the addition of Lorsban generally increased yields, even when used with some of the fungicides that normally give good control of white mold. The Blocker and Aflaguard treatments did not affect disease ratings or yield. Insect damage was rated prior to harvest, and little damage was evident, even in plots with no Lorsban applied.

LORSBAN TEST, 2005
BLACKSHANK FARM

Treatments	App's	Rate/A	White Mold[1] Harvest	White Mold[1] 19-Aug	Yield (lb/A)
1. Folicur 3.6F	3 - 6	7.2 fl oz	55.5	11.5	3078
2. Folicur 3.6F	3 & 5	7.2 fl oz	46.0	16.5	3098
3. Abound 2.08F	3 & 5	18.3 fl oz	28.0	7.5	3311
4. Abound 2.08F	3 & 5	12.0 fl oz	29.5	13.0	3432
5. Folicur 3.6F + Lorsban 15G	3 - 6 40 DAP	7.2 fl oz 13 lb	44.0	8.0	3524
6. Folicur 3.6F + Lorsban 15G	3 & 5 40 DAP	7.2 fl oz 13 lb	52.5	20.0	3586
7. Abound 2.08F + Lorsban 15G	3 & 5 40 DAP	18.3 fl oz 13 lb	32.0	7.0	3780
8. Abound 2.08F + Lorsban 15G	3 & 5 40 DAP	12.0 fl oz 13 lb	27.5	11.0	3393
9. Lorsban 15G	40 DAP	13 lb	62.5	14.0	3117
10. Nontreated			60.5	30.5	2788
11. Blocker 4F	3 & 5	1 gal	63.5	29.0	2715
12. Blocker 4F	3 & 5	2 qt	58.5	21.5	2933
13. Aflaguard	50 DAP	20 lb	70.0	28.0	2860
14. Folicur 3.6F + Echo	3 - 6	7.2 fl oz 1.0 qt	35.5	19.0	3446
	LSD (P<0.5)		15.7	10.7	568

NOTE - This test **was** coversprayed with chlorothalonil.

[1]Percent of row feet infected, based on number of disease loci (up to 12" of linear row) per plot.

EVALUATION OF REGISTERED FUNGICIDES FOR THE CONTROL OF LIMB ROT ON C99R PEANUT

A. PURPOSE: To evaluate the comparative efficacy of fungicides provided by Bayer, Syngenta, Gowan, and BASF against Rhizoctonia limb rot.

B. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN:

1. Randomized complete blocks with six replicates.
2. One two-row bed (20 x 6 ft) per plot, 36 – inch row spacing.
3. Five foot alleyways between blocks
4. Plots were established in an area with a history of Rhizoctonia limb rot, and supplemental inoculum was applied midseason specifically for this test.
5. Variety: C99R

C. APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS:

1. Equipment: Midseason foliar treatments were applied with a $C0_2$ pressurized belt-pack sprayer using 2 liter bottles and a 20 GPA broadcast boom with three Conejet TX-SS6 hollow cone nozzles per row at 40 PSI.

2. Rhizoctonia-colonized oat inoculum (1000 ml per 20 row ft) was applied by hand on 11 Aug and irrigation was applied for several consecutive days, Belt-pack spray treatments (4 – 7) were applied on 12 Aug, 25 Aug, 9 Sep, and 23 Sep. All plots were traveled by tractor and coversprayed with Bravo Weatherstik (1.5 pt/A) on 6 Jun, 16 Jun, 27 Jun, 8 Jul, 18 Jul, 29 Jul, 8 Aug, 18 Aug, and 31 Aug.

D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

1. Location: Blackshank Farm, CPES, Tifton, Georgia 31794

2. Crop History: Peanut – 2004, Peanut – 2003, Peanut – 2002, Peanut - 2001

3. Land Prep: Moldboard plowed and marked rows on 13 May

4. Soil Fertility Prior To Fertilization:

pH – 6.0 P – 97 K – 45 Ca – 472 Mg – 28

Soil Type: Tifton loamy sand, 2 – 5% slope

5. Herbicides: PPI: Sonalan (2 pt/A) + Dual Magnum (1.5 pt/A) on 13 May
POST: Basagran (2 pt/A) + crop oil (1 pt/A) on 23 June
Cadre (1.44 oz/A) on 15 July

6. Insecticides: Temik 15G, 4 lb/A in furrow on 19 May

7. Nematicides: Temik 15G, 10 lb/A (12" band) on 19 May

8. Planting Information: C99R, 7 seed/ft on 19 May

9. Additional Crop Practices:

   A. Cultivate – 15 Jun
   B. Landplaster, 1000 lb/A broadcast on 27 Jun

10. Harvest Dates:
    Dug – 19 Oct
    Picked – 24 Oct

E. SUMMARY: This test was not successful due to inadequate water after inoculation. Therefore there are no differences among treatments and no useful date from this test.

RHIZOCTONIA LIMB ROT FUNGICIDE TEST, 2005
BLACKSHANK FARM

Treatments	App's	Rate/A	RHZ	Yield (lb/A)	GRADE (SMKSS)	Value $/A)	$/Ton
1. Folicur 3.6F	4 - 7	7.2 fl oz	13.3	2553	69.0	434	340
2. Folicur 3.6F	4 & 6	7.2 fl oz					
Absolute 500SC	5 & 7	7.0 fl oz					
+ Folicur 3.6F		3.2 fl oz	8.7	2335	69.1	398	339
3. Abound 2.08F	4 & 6	1.15 pt	11.8	2360	69.8	408	344
4. Moncut 70DF	4 & 6	1.07 lb	13.5	2813	69.6	485	343
5. Headline 2.09EC	4 - 7	12.0 fl oz	11.5	2547	69.5	438	342
6. Nontreated			14.1	2438	68.9	414	339
	LSD (P<0.5)		n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.

NOTE - This test **will** be coversprayed with chlorothalonil and the cultivar is C99.
Oat inoculum (500 ml per 20 ft of row, ie. 1000 ml/plot) was applied on August 11 and the first spray the next day.

EVALUATION OF NEW EXPERIMENTAL FUNGICIDES FOR THE CONTROL OF PEANUT SOILBORNE DISEASES

A. PURPOSE: To evaluate the comparative efficacy of new experimental fungicides against peanut soilborne diseases.

B. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN:

1. Randomized complete blocks with six replicates.
2. One two-row bed (20 x 6 ft) per plot, 36 – inch row spacing.
3. Eight foot alleyways between blocks
4. Plots were established in an area with a history of continuous peanut production.
5. Variety: Tifrunner

C. APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS:

1. Equipment: Midseason foliar treatments were applied with a $C0_2$ pressurized belt-pack sprayer using 2 liter bottles and a 20 GPA broadcast boom with three Conejet TX-SS6 hollow cone nozzles per row at 40 PSI.

2. Belt-pack spray treatments (1 – 7) were applied on 22 Jun, 7 Jul, 21 Jul, 4 Aug, 18 Aug, 1 Sep, and 15 Sep. This test was not coversprayed with chlorothalonil.

D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

1. Location: Blackshank Farm, CPES, Tifton, Georgia 31794

2. Crop History: Peanut – 2004, Peanut – 2003, Peanut – 2002, Peanut - 2001

3. Land Prep: Moldboard plowed and marked rows on 13 May

4. Soil Fertility Prior To Fertilization:

pH – 6.0 P – 97 K – 45 Ca – 472 Mg – 28

Soil Type: Tifton loamy sand, 2 – 5% slope

5. Herbicides: PPI: Sonalan (2 pt/A) + Dual Magnum (1.5 pt/A) on 13 May
POST: Basagran (2 pt/A) + crop oil (1 pt/A) on 23 June
Cadre (1.44 oz/A) on 15 July

6. Insecticides: Temik 15G, 4 lb/A in furrow on 20 May

7. Nematicides: Temik 15G, 10 lb/A (12” band) on 20 May

8. Planting Information: C99R, 7 seed/ft on 20 May

9. Additional Crop Practices:

   A. Cultivate – 15 Jun

   B. Landplaster, 1000 lb/A broadcast on 27 Jun

10. Harvest Dates:
    Dug – 10 Oct
    Picked – 17 Oct

E. SUMMARY: This test had relatively high pressure from early leaf spot and white mold. EXP 2 gave superior control of both diseases, whereas Artisan was not as good on leaf spot. The tebuconazole formulations (Folicur and TBZ 20EW) were similar to each other in disease control and yield. Overall yields were somewhat lower and not as well separated due to damage from root knot nematodes.

NEW FUNGICIDE TEST I, 2005
BLACKSHANK FARM

Treatments	App's	Rate/A	Leaf Spot[1] 10-Oct	Leaf Spot[1] 12-Aug	White Mold[2] Harvest	White Mold[2] 19-Aug	Yield (lb/A)
1. Echo 720	1 - 7	1.5 pt	5.3	2.9	43.6	14.8	3459
2. Echo 720 TBZ 20EW	1, 2 & 7 3 - 6	1.5 pt 15.0 fl oz	5.5	2.8	27.2	14.8	3914
3. Echo 720 TBZ 20EW	1, 2 & 7 3 - 6	1.5 pt 7.2 fl oz	5.6	2.5	24.4	12.8	3662
4. Echo 720 Folicur 3.6F	1, 2 & 7 3 - 6	1.5 pt 7.2 fl oz	5.6	2.6	29.2	14.0	4077
5. Bravo W'Stik V-10116 50WD	1, 2 & 7 3 - 6	1.5 pt 4.0 oz	5.4	2.6	26.8	19.2	3514
6. EXP 2	1 - 7	16.8 fl oz	4.0	2.5	10.0	6.8	4083
7. Echo 720 Artisan 3.6SE	1, 2, 6 & 7 3, 4 & 5	1.5 pt 26 fl oz	6.0	2.6	14.5	10.4	3828
	LSD (P<0.5)		0.6	0.6	11.3	8.5	645

NOTE - This test **will not** be coversprayed with chlorothalonil.

[1]Florida 1 - 10 scale where 1=no disease and 10=dead plant.
[2]Percent of row feet infected based on number of disease loci (up to 12" of linear row) per plot.

EVALUATION OF NEW FUNGICIDES FOR THE CONTROL OF FOLIAR AND SOILBORNE DISEASES ON TIFRUNNER PEANUT

A. PURPOSE: To evaluate the comparative efficacy of new experimental biological and chemical agents against peanut soilborne diseases.

B. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN:

1. Randomized complete blocks with six replicates.
2. One two-row bed (20 x 6 ft) per plot, 36 – inch row spacing.
3. Eight foot alleyways between blocks
4. Plots were established in an area with a history of continuous peanut production.
5. Variety: Tifrunner

C. APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS:

1. Equipment: Midseason foliar treatments were applied with a $C0_2$ pressurized belt-pack sprayer using 2 liter bottles and a 20 GPA broadcast boom with three Conejet TX-SS6 hollow cone nozzles per row at 40 PSI. The Aflaguard was preweighed in the lab and applied over the row by hand.

2. Belt-pack spray treatments (1 – 7) were applied on 22 Jun, 7 Jul, 21 Jul, 4 Aug, 18 Aug, 1 Sep, and 15 Sep. The Aflaguard treatment (50 DAP) was applied on 7 July. This test was not coversprayed with chlorothalonil.

D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

1. Location: Blackshank Farm, CPES, Tifton, Georgia 31794

2. Crop History: Peanut – 2004, Peanut – 2003, Peanut – 2002, Peanut - 2001

3. Land Prep: Moldboard plowed and marked rows on 13 May

4. Soil Fertility Prior To Fertilization:

pH – 6.0 P – 97 K – 45 Ca – 472 Mg – 28

Soil Type: Tifton loamy sand, 2 – 5% slope

5. Herbicides: PPI: Sonalan (2 pt/A) + Dual Magnum (1.5 pt/A) on 13 May
POST: Basagran (2 pt/A) + crop oil (1 pt/A) on 23 June
Cadre (1.44 oz/A) on 15 July

6. Insecticides: Temik 15G, 4 lb/A in furrow on 19 May

7. Nematicides: Temik 15G, 10 lb/A (12" band) on 19 May

8. Planting Information: Tifrunner, 7 seed/ft on 19 May

9. Additional Crop Practices:

   A. Cultivate – 15 Jun

   B. Landplaster, 1000 lb/A broadcast on 27 Jun

10. Harvest Dates:
    Dug – 10 Oct
    Picked – 17 Oct

E. SUMMARY: Early leaf spot was severe in this test and even industry standards like Echo 720 had a lot of defoliation. White mold was also severe, and there was very good separation of treatments. Disease differences were not always clearly reflected in yield response due to damaging levels of root knot nematode.

NEW FUNGICIDE TEST II, 2005
BLACKSHANK FARM

Treatments	App's	Rate/A	Leaf Spot[1] 10-Oct	Leaf Spot[1] 18-Aug	White Mold[2] Harvest	White Mold[2] 19-Aug	Yield (lb/A)
1. Echo 720	1 - 7	1.5 pt	6.5	4.0	43.0	12.8	2628
2. Echo 720 Aflaguard	1 - 7 50 DAP	1.5 pt 20 lb	6.5	4.3	38.0	9.8	3089
3. QRD 143 (Serenade + QRD 602 (Biotune) + Kocide 101	1 - 7	1 qt 0.15% v/v 2 lb	7.0	5.3	40.0	9.8	2087
4. QRD 143 (Ballad) + QRD 602 (Biotune) + Kocide 101	1 - 7	1 qt 0.15% v/v 2 lb	6.9	5.1	31.0	11.8	2541
5. QRD 143 (Serenade + QRD 602 (Biotune) + MicroSulf	1 - 7	1 qt 0.15% v/v 5 lb	7.3	4.9	42.0	12.8	2378
6. QRD 143 (Serenade + QRD 602 (Biotune) + Abound	1 - 7	1 qt 0.15% v/v 8.0 fl oz	4.6	3.3	15.0	6.3	2824
7. Bravo W'Stik Abound 2.08SC	1, 2, 4, 6 & 7 3 & 5	1.5 pt 18.3 fl oz	4.5	2.9	9.5	7.0	3481
8. Echo 720 TM-47301 + Folicur 3.6F	1, 2 & 7 3 - 6	1.5 pt 3.52 fl oz 3.92 fl oz	4.6	3.2	9.0	6.5	3645
9. Echo 720 TM-47301 + Folicur 3.6F	1, 2, & 7 3 - 6	1.5 pt 1.41 fl oz 4.7 fl oz	5.1	3.4	11.5	8.0	3325
10. Echo 720 TM-47301 + Folicur 3.6F	1, 2 & 7 3 - 6	1.5 pt 1.76 fl oz 3.92 fl oz	5.9	3.4	11.5	10.0	2846
11. Echo 720 TM-47301 + Folicur 3.6F	1, 2 & 7 3 - 6	1.5 pt 2.52 fl oz 3.92 fl oz	4.7	3.2	10.0	5.5	3456
12. Echo 720 TM-47301	1, 2 & 7 3 - 6	1.5 pt 3.52 fl oz	6.1	3.9	14.7	4.3	2938
	LSD (P<0.5)		0.7	0.6	10.3	6.0	715

[1]Florida 1 - 10 scale where 1=no disease and 10=dead plant.

[2]Percent of row feet infected based on number of disease loci (up to 12" of linear row) per plot.

EVALUATION OF TEBUCONAZOLE FORMULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF FOLIAR AND SOILBORNE DISEASES ON TIFRUNNER PEANUT

A. PURPOSE: To evaluate the comparative efficacy of new formulations of tebuconazole against peanut soilborne diseases.

B. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN:

1. Randomized complete blocks with four replicates.
2. One two-row bed (20 x 6 ft) per plot, 36 – inch row spacing.
3. Eight foot alleyways between blocks
4. Plots were established in an area with a history of continuous peanut production.
5. Variety: Tifrunner

C. APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS:

1. Equipment: Midseason foliar treatments were applied with a $C0_2$ pressurized belt-pack sprayer using 2 liter bottles and a 20 GPA broadcast boom with three Conejet TX-SS6 hollow cone nozzles per row at 40 PSI.

2. Belt-pack spray treatments (1 – 7) were applied on 22 Jun, 7 Jul, 21 Jul, 4 Aug, 18 Aug, 1 Sep, and 15 Sep. The Headline application (1.5) was applied on 30 Jun. This test was not coversprayed with chlorothalonil.

D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

1. Location: Blackshank Farm, CPES, Tifton, Georgia 31794

2. Crop History: Peanut – 2004, Peanut – 2003, Peanut – 2002, Peanut - 2001

3. Land Prep: Moldboard plowed and marked rows on 13 May

4. Soil Fertility Prior To Fertilization:

pH – 6.0 P – 97 K – 45 Ca – 472 Mg – 28

Soil Type: Tifton loamy sand, 2 – 5% slope

5. Herbicides: PPI: Sonalan (2 pt/A) + Dual Magnum (1.5 pt/A) on 13 May
POST: Basagran (2 pt/A) + crop oil (1 pt/A) on 23 June
Cadre (1.44 oz/A) on 15 July

6. Insecticides: Temik 15G, 4 lb/A in furrow on 19 May

7. Nematicides: Temik 15G, 10 lb/A (12” band) on 19 May

8. Planting Information: Tifrunner, 7 seed/ft on 19 May

9. Additional Crop Practices:

   A. Cultivate – 15 Jun

   B. Landplaster, 1000 lb/A broadcast on 27 Jun

10. Harvest Dates:
    Dug – 10 Oct
    Picked – 17 Oct

E. SUMMARY: Early leaf spot was severe in this test and even good treatments had significant defoliation. White mold pressure was moderate, and both disease control and yield response were somewhat confounded by injury from root knot nematode

TEBUCONAZOLE TEST, 2005
BLACKSHANK FARM

Treatments	App's	Rate/A	Leaf Spot[1] 10-Oct	Leaf Spot[1] 15-Aug	White Mold[2] Harvest	White Mold[2] 19-Aug	Yield (lb/A)
1. Echo 720	1 - 7	1.5 pt	6.0	2.5	31.0	16.0	3579
2. Echo 720	1, 2 & 7	1.5 pt	4.5	2.2	18.5	10.5	4018
Folicur 3.6F	3 & 5	5.2 fl oz					
+ Absolute 500SC		3.5 fl oz					
Folicur 3.6F	4 & 6	7.2 fl oz					
3. Echo 720	1, 2 & 7	1.5 pt	3.7	2.1	19.0	5.5	4091
Folicur 3.6F	3 & 5	5.2 fl oz					
+ Absolute 500SC		3.5 fl oz					
Folicur 3.6F	4 & 6	7.2 fl oz					
+ Echo 720		1.0 pt					
4. Echo 720	1, 2 & 7	1.5 pt	5.6	2.1	20.5	10.5	3910
Folicur 3.6F	3 - 6	7.2 fl oz					
5. Echo 720	1, 3, 5 & 7	1.5 pt	4.5	2.0	30.5	9.5	3256
Absolute 500SC	2, 4 & 6	3.5 fl oz					
+ Induce		0.00125					
6. Headline 250EC	1.5	9.0 oz	3.9	1.8	19.5	7.0	3975
Folicur 3.6F	3 & 5	7.2 fl oz					
Folicur 3.6F	4 & 6	5.2 fl oz					
+ Absolute 500SC		3.5 fl oz					
Echo 720	7	1.5 pt					
7. Echo 720	1, 2 & 7	1.5 pt	4.7	2.1	25.0	8.0	4026
Folicur 3.6F	3 - 6	7.2 fl oz					
+ Echo 720		1.0 pt					
8. Echo 720	1, 2 & 7	1.5 pt	4.3	2.0	16.5	3.0	4044
TBZ 3.6F	3 - 6	7.2 fl oz					
+ Echo 720		1.0 pt					
9. Echo 720	1, 2 & 7	1.5 pt	4.3	1.9	23.5	6.5	3757
TBZ 20EW	3 - 6	15.0 fl oz					
+ Echo 720		1.0 pt					
10. Echo 720	1, 2 & 7	1.5 pt	4.4	2.0	19.5	11.5	3761
TBZ 20EW	3 - 6	15.0 fl oz					
11. Echo 720	1, 2 & 7	1.5 pt	5.4	2.3	16.5	5.5	3579
TBZ 3.6FL	3 - 6	7.2 fl oz					
12. Echo 720	1, 2 & 7	1.5 pt	5.9	2.5	22.5	10.0	3743
Folicur 3.6F	3 - 6	7.2 fl oz					
+ Induce		0.0025					
LSD (P<0.5)			0.6	0.3	11.6	6.8	685

[1]Florida 1 - 10 scale where 1=no disease and 10=dead plant.

[2]Percent of row feet infected, based on number of disease loci (up to 12" of linear row) per plot.

EVALUATION OF LUX-405 VS FOLICUR FOR THEIR EFFECTS ON PEANUT HEALTH AND DISEASE DEVELOPMENT

A. PURPOSE: To evaluate the comparative efficacy of two sources of tebuconazole for their effect on peanut and their control of soilborne peanut diseases.

B. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN:

1. Randomized complete blocks with four replicates.
2. One two-row bed (20 x 6 ft) per plot, 36 – inch row spacing.
3. Five foot alleyways between blocks
4. Plots were established in an area with a history of continuous peanut production.
5. Variety: C99R

C. APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS:

1. Equipment: Midseason foliar treatments were applied with a $C0_2$ pressurized belt-pack sprayer using 2 liter bottles and a 20 GPA broadcast boom with three Conejet TX-SS6 hollow cone nozzles per row at 40 PSI.

2. Belt-pack spray treatments (3 – 6) were applied on 12 Aug, 25 Aug, 9 Sep, and 23 Sep. All plots were traveled by tractor and coversprayed with Bravo Weatherstik (1.5 pt/A) on 6 Jun, 16 Jun, 27 June, 8 Jul, 18 Jul, 29 Jul, 8 Aug, 18 Aug, and 31 Aug.

D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

1. Location: Blackshank Farm, CPES, Tifton, Georgia 31794

2. Crop History: Peanut – 2004, Peanut – 2003, Peanut – 2002, Peanut - 2001

3. Land Prep: Moldboard plowed and marked rows on 13 May

4. Soil Fertility Prior To Fertilization:

pH – 6.0 P – 97 K – 45 Ca – 472 Mg – 28

Soil Type: Tifton loamy sand, 2 – 5% slope

5. Herbicides: PPI: Sonalan (2 pt/A) + Dual Magnum (1.5 pt/A) on 13 May
POST: Basagran (2 pt/A) + crop oil (1 pt/A) on 23 June
Cadre (1.44 oz/A) on 15 July

6. Insecticides: Temik 15G, 4 lb/A in furrow on 19 May

7. Nematicides: Temik 15G, 10 lb/A (12" band) on 19 May

8. Planting Information: Tifrunner, 7 seed/ft on 19 May

9. Additional Crop Practices:

   A. Cultivate – 15 Jun

   B. Landplaster, 1000 lb/A broadcast on 27 Jun

10. Harvest Dates:
    Dug – 19 Oct
    Picked – 24 Oct

E. SUMMARY: Both formulations provided similar control of foliar and soilborne diseases. There were no visible symptoms of injury at the 2X rate of either product, but the yield was significantly lower with the high rate of LUX-405.

NEW TEBUCONAZOLE TEST, 2005
BLACKSHANK FARM

Treatments	App's	Rate/A	Leaf Spot[1] 19-Aug	TSWV[2] 19-Aug	White Mold[3] 19-Aug	Yield (lb/A)
1. LUX-405 3.6F	3 - 6	7.2 fl oz	2.5	20.5	6.5	2755
2. LUX-405 3.6F	3 - 6	14.4 fl oz	2.7	22.0	4.0	2479
3. Folicur 3.6F	3 - 6	7.2 fl oz	2.6	18.0	4.0	2708
4. Folicur 3.6F	3 - 6	14.4 fl oz	2.7	21.0	5.5	2791
LSD (P<0.5)			0.4	11.9	3.8	202

[1]Florida 1 - 10 scale where 1=no disease and 10=dead plant.
[2 & 3]Percent of row feet infected based on number of disease loci (up to 12" of linear row) per plot.

OFFICIAL DAILY RAINFALL 2005

Blackshank Farm
Tifton, Georgia 31794

DATA	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
1	1.26	0.04	0.15		0.01		0.07
2	0.01		0.43	0.47			0.14
3			1.33				0.02
4		0.05	0.17	0.02			
5		0.38	0.01	0.01	0.26		0.17
6			0.09		0.53		0.06
7	1.34						0.12
8			1.47				
9			0.02	0.16	0.31		
10			0.08	3.92	0.33		
11			0.65				
12	0.10		0.28				
13				0.12			
14				0.01			
15				0.02	0.58		
16				0.01			
17		0.05					
18			0.10				
19		0.05					
20		1.05		0.13			
21		0.01				0.01	
22	0.86				0.86		
23	0.15				0.01		
24			0.25				
25			0.38				
26	0.79		0.06				
27	0.65		0.17				
28			0.12		0.01		
29			1.46	0.66	0.30		
30	0.80	0.01	0.02	0.26	0.09		
31		0.07		0.03	0.17		
TOTAL	5.96	1.71	7.24	5.82	3.46	0.01	0.58

Irrigation

DATE	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
7						1.00	
12						1.00	
15					1.00		
17					1.00		
20						1.00	
22					1.00	1.00	
25				1.00			
28						1.00	
29				1.00	1.00		
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	0.00
Rain + Irr	5.96	1.71	7.24	7.80	7.50	5.00	0.58

EVALUATION OF VARIOUS FUNGICIDES FOR CBR CONTROL OF GEORGIA GREEN PEANUT

A. PURPOSE: To evaluate the comparative efficacy of new experimental fungicides for Cylindrocladium black rot (CBR) control on peanut.

B. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN:

1. Randomized complete blocks with five replicates.
2. Two twin-rows per plot (25 x 6 ft), 36 – and 20 - inch row spacing.
3. Ten foot alleyways between blocks
4. Plots were established in an area with a history of high population of *Cylindrocladium parasiticum*.
5. Variety: Georgia Green

C. APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS:

1. Equipment: Midseason foliar treatments were applied with a $C0_2$ pressurized belt-pack sprayer using 2 liter bottles and a 20 GPA broadcast boom with three Conejet TX-SS6 hollow cone nozzles per row at 40 PSI. The Aflaguard was preweighed in the lab and applied over the row by hand.

2. Belt-pack spray treatments (2 – 5) were applied on 6 Jun, 20 Jul, 3 Aug, and 17 Aug. The Aflaguard treatment (50 DAP) was applied on Jul. Plots were coversprayed with Bravo Weatherstik (1.5 pt/A) on 15 Jun, 27 Jun, 7 Jul, 18 Jul, 28 Jul, 11 Aug, 22 Aug, and 6 Sep. Tilt (2 oz/A) was tank-mixed with the 11 Aug Bravo application.

D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

1. Location: Attapulgus Research and Education Center, Attapulgus, Georgia, 31715

2. Crop History: Peanut – 2004, Peanut – 2003, Peanut – 2002, Peanut - 2001

3. Land Prep: Moldboard plowed and marked rows on November, 2004

4. Soil Fertility Prior To Fertilization:

pH – 6.0 P – 91 K – 63 Ca – 474 Mg – 57

Soil Type: Norfolk loamy sand

5. Herbicides: PPI: Sonalan (1 pt/A) + Dual Magnum (1.5 pt/A) on 15 April
PRE-EMERGENCE: Roundup (1.5 pt/A) + Valor (3 oz/A) + crop oil (1 qt/A) on 11May
POST: Basagran (1 pt/A) + 2, 4-DB (1 pt/A) on 7 Jul

6. Insecticides: Temik 15G, 10 lb/A (12" band) on 11 May
Tracer, 2 oz/A on 26 July
Asana, 5 oz/A on 12 Aug, 22 Aug, and 12 Sep

7. Nematicides: None

8. Fumigants: None

9. Planting Information:
Georgia Green, 7 seed/ft (twin row), on 11 May

10. Harvest Dates:

Dug – 28 Sep
Picked – 4 Oct

E. SUMMARY: The disease evaluation at harvest was a bit confounded by low levels of white mold and TSWV, which at times are hard to differentrate from CBR. However, CBR was the predominant disease, and all treatments both decreased disease incidence and increased yield. The response from Aflaguard although less than the other treatments,was particularly surprising and needs to be validated.

FUMIGANT CBR TEST, 2005
ATTAPULGUS

Treatments	Applications	Rate/A	CBR 28-Sep	Yield (lb/A)
1. Untreated			42.4	3282
2. JAU6476 480SC + Folicur 3.6F	2 - 5	2.4 fl oz 5.3 fl oz	19.2	4603
3. JAU6476 480SC	2 - 5	5.7 fl oz	11.2	4414
4. EXP 2	2 - 5	20.6 fl oz	16.0	4363
5. V-10116 50WD	2 - 5	5.0 fl oz	20.0	4356
6. Aflaguard	2	10 lb	24.0	3833
7. TM-47301	2 - 5	5.71 fl oz	18.4	4408
8. TM-47301 + Folicur 3.6F	2 - 5	1.41 fl oz 5.3 fl oz	14.8	4530
	LSD (P<0.05)		7.7	479

NOTE: Plots were cover sprayed with chlorothalonil only; some of the disease rated as CBR was probably white mold which could not be easily distinguished at harvest.

EVALUATION OF VAPAM APPLICATION METHODS FOR CBR CONTROL ON TWIN ROW GEORGIA GREEN PEANUT

A. PURPOSE: To evaluate the comparative efficacy of three methods of Vapam placement in twin row Georgia Green peanut for control of Cylindrocladium black rot (CBR).

B. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN:

1. Randomized complete blocks with seven replicates.
2. Two twin rows (25 x 6 ft) per plot, 36 – and 20 - inch row spacing.
3. Ten foot alleyways between blocks
4. Plots were established in an area with a history of high population of *Cylindrocladium parasiticum*.
5. Variety: Georgia Green

C. APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS:

1. Equipment: After the land was prepared, Vapam treatments were applied preplant with a DC-powered fumigation rig mounted onto a KMC strip till implement. Vapam was injected 10" deep using a subsoil shank set on 28" centers and an 8" fixed wing as follows: one nozzle under each row mounted on the end of the fixed wing, one nozzle under the outside only, or one nozzle centered between the rows on the subsoil shank itself. Two fumigant rates (10 & 15 GPA) were used for each of the three Vapam placement methods. Mounted directly behind the subsoil shank were tillage coulters, a 14 inch soil crumbler, and rubber tire press wheels assuring a firm fumigant seal.

2. Vapam treatments (outside row, center between twins, and split nozzles under each twin) were applied on 14 Apr. Plots were coversprayed with Bravo Weatherstik (1.5 pt/A) on 15 Jun, 27 Jun, 7 Jul, 18 Jul, 28 Jul, 11 Aug, 22 Aug, and 6 Sep. Moncut 70DF (1.4 lb/A) was applied on 7 Jul and 28 Jul for stem rot control. Also, Tilt (2 oz/A) was added to the 11 Aug Bravo coverspray.

D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

1. Location: Attapulgus Research and Education Center, Attapulgus, Georgia 31715

2. Crop History: Peanut – 2004, Peanut – 2003, Peanut – 2002,

3. Land Prep: Moldboard plowed and marked rows on November, 2004

4. Soil Fertility Prior To Fertilization:
pH – 6.0 P – 91 K – 63 Ca – 474 Mg – 57

Soil Type: Norfolk loamy sand

5. Herbicides: PPI: Sonalan (1 pt/A) + Dual Magnum (1.3pt/A) on 15 April
PRE-EMERGENCE: Roundup (1.5 pt/A) + Valor (3oz/A) + crop oil (1 qt/A) on 11 May
POST: Basagran (1 pt/A) + 2, 4-DB (1 pt/A) on 7 Jul

6. Insecticides: Temik 15G, 4 lb/A in furrow on 11 May
Tracer, 2 oz/A on 26 July
Asana, 5 oz/A on 12 Aug, 22 Aug, and 12 Sep

7. Nematicides: None

8. Fumigants: Vapam 42%, 10 or 15 GPA on 14 Apr (treatments only)

9. Planting Information:

Georgia Green – 3.5 seed/ft/row (twin row) on 11 May

10. Harvest Dates:

Dug – 28 Sep
Picked – 7 Oct

E. SUMMARY: Significant levels of CBR developed, although not as severe as in some years. There was a disappointing lack of response to all Vapam applications, with no significant effect on any parameter evaluated.

TWIN ROW VAPAM TEST, 2005
ATTAPULGUS, GEORGIA

Treatments	App's[1]	CBR[2] 28-Sep	Yield (lb/A)	Value ($/A)	Grade (SMKSS)	C. parasiticum Frequency[3] Inside Row	C. parasiticum Frequency[3] Outside Row
Vapam 10 GPA	Split	35.7	3721	653.0	70.0	14.3	26.7
Vapam 15 GPA	Split	32.6	4066	716.0	70.4	…	…
Vapam 10 GPA	Outside only	26.9	4107	722.0	70.5	12.7	25.0
Vapam 10GPA	Outside only	32.6	3692	645.0	69.9	…	…
Vapam 10 GPA	Center	35.1	3954	393.0	70.2	24.9	25.0
Vapam 15 GPA	Center	29.7	3854	674.0	70.1	…	…
Nontreated		36.0	3779	667.0	70.7	21.3	23.0
	LSD (P<0.5)	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.

[1] Applications refer to fumigant placement at preplant (two weeks prior to planting), where total rate of Vapam was divided equally under each row (split), put under only the outside row (outside only), or applied only between the rows.

[2] Percent of row feet exhibiting symptoms of Cylindrocladium black rot (CBR), based on number of Disease loci (up to 12 in. of linear row) per plot. The 28 Sep evaluation was taken following digging.

[3] Isolation frequency of Cylindrocladium parasiticum in tap roots at digging, based on 8 plants chosen at random from each plot.

EVALUATION OF STRIP AND CONVENTIONAL TILLAGE WITH AND WITHOUT VAPAM FOR CBR CONTROL ON GEORGIA GREEN, GA-02C, AND CARVER PEANUT

A. PURPOSE: To evaluate the comparative efficacy of strip vs. conventional tillage with and without Vapam for control of Cylindrocladium black rot (CBR), on partially resistant and susceptible cultivars.

B. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN:

1. Split plot design with randomized complete blocks with six replicates. Whole plots were Vapam vs. no Vapam and subplots were fungicide treatments.
2. One two-row bed (30 x 6 ft) per plot, 36 inch row spacing.
3. Ten foot alleyways between blocks
4. Plots were established in an area with a history of high population of *Cylindrocladium parasiticum*.
5. Variety: Georgia Green, GA-02C, and Carver

C. APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS:

1. Equipment: After the land was prepared, Vapam treatments were applied preplant with a DC-powered fumigation rig mounted on a KMC strip tillage implement. Fumigant was injected at 10 GPA directly under the row. Additional components on each row included tillage coulters, 14 inch soil crumbler, and rubber tire press wheels to assure a firm Vapam seal.

2. Vapam treatments were applied on 14 Apr. Plots were coversprayed with Bravo Weatherstik (1.5 pt/A) on 15 Jun, 27 Jun, l7 Jul, 18 Jul, 28 Jul, 11 Aug, 22 Aug, and 6 Sep. Moncut 70DF (1.4 lb/A) was applied on 7 Jul and 28 Jul for stem rot control. Also, Tilt (2 oz/A) was added to the 11 Aug Bravo coverspray.

D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

1. Location: Attapulgus Research and Education Center, Attapulgus, Georgia 31715

2. Crop History: Peanut – 2004, Peanut – 2003, Peanut – 2002,

3. Land Prep: Moldboard plowed and marked rows on November, 2004

4. Soil Fertility Prior To Fertilization:

pH – 6.0 P – 91 K – 63 Ca – 474 Mg – 57

Soil Type: Norfolk loamy sand

5. Herbicides: OVER THE TOP: Sonalan (1 pt/A) + Dual Magnum (1.3 pt/A) on 20 Apr
PRE-EMERGENCE: Roundup (1.5 pt/A) + Valor (3 oz/A) + crop oil (1 qt/A) ON 11 May
POST: Basagran (1 pt/A) + 2, 4-DB (1 pt/A) on 7 July

6. Insecticides: Temik 15G, 4 lb/A in furrow on 11 May

7. Nematicides: None

8. Fumigants: Vapam 42%, 10 GPA on 14 Apr (treatments only)

9. Planting Information: 7 seed/ft on 11 May

Georgia Green
Ga-02C
Carver

10. Harvest Dates:

Dug – 28 Sep
Picked – 4 Oct

E. SUMMARY: There was a little less disease and a little higher yield in the conventional than the strip tillage peanuts. There was no yield increase or reduction in CBR incidence with Vapam applications. As seen previously, GA-02C had the least disease, and higher yield than Georgia Green. Although Carver had similar disease severity as Georgia Green, it also had higher yields indicating that it may have some CBR tolerance.

TILLAGE X VAPAM X CULTIVAR TEST, 2005
ATTAPULGUS, GEORGIA

TILLAGE PROGRAM	Stand Count[1]	CBR[2] 29 Sep	Yield (lb/A)
Conventional	…	33.9	3492
Strip	…	41.0	3282
LSD (P<0.5)		6.1	197
FUMIGANT PROGRAM			
Vapam (10 GPA)	…	35.7	3475
No Vapam	…	39.2	3299
LSD (P<0.5)		n.s.	n.s.
CULTIVAR			
Georgia Green	3.38	42.1	3000
GA-02C	4.00	27.0	3495
Carver	3.52	43.2	3666
LSD (P<0.5)	0.71	7.6	242

[1] The number of emerged plants per foot of row on 8 June.
[2] Percent of row feet infected, based on number of disease loci (up to 12 in of linear row) per plot at digging.

OFFICIAL DAILY RAINFALL 2005

Attapulgus Research and Education Center
Attapulgus, Georgia 31715

DATE	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
1	2.08	0.05	0.31		0.85		
2	0.02		3.79		0.04		0.08
3			0.13	0.02	0.06		
4		0.29		0.33	0.30		
5		0.91		0.01	1.14		0.03
6			0.49	0.15	1.34		0.03
7	2.78				0.83		0.19
8			0.11				
9			0.03	2.97			
10			0.17	3.50			
11			1.54	0.25	0.14		
12	0.02		0.62				
15				0.04	0.01		
16		0.05		0.27	0.29		
17		0.01					
19		0.01					
20		0.09		0.09			
21		0.31			0.01	0.63	
22						0.23	
23	0.73			0.20	0.42	0.01	
25			0.22				
26	0.53		0.01		0.01	0.08	
27						0.36	
28			0.36		0.40		
29			0.19	1.15	0.54		
30	1.62	0.30		0.01	0.06		
31		0.25			0.80		
TOTAL	7.78	2.27	7.97	8.99	7.24	1.31	0.33

Irrigation

DATE	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
4						0.50	
9						0.50	
11		0.50					
13							0.50
15						0.50	
16		0.50					
19	0.50				0.30	0.50	0.50
20				0.50			
21			0.50				
22					0.50		
24			0.50				
25				0.30			
26		0.50					0.50
28				0.50			
TOTAL	0.50	1.50	1.00	1.30	0.80	2.00	1.50
Rain + Irr	8.28	3.77	8.97	10.29	8.04	3.31	1.83

EVALUATION OF PROVOST FUNGICIDE ON MIDDLE AND LATE MATURING PEANUT CULTIVARS FOR CONTROL OF CYLINDROCLADIUM BLACK ROT IN A GREENVILLE SAND CLAY

A. PURPOSE: To evaluate the singular and combined effects of in furrow and foliar applications of Provost fungicide on CBR-susceptible and resistant (Georgia Green, Carver, Georgia 03-L, GA-01R, GA-02C, and Tifrunner) peanut for control of Cylindrocladium black rot.

B. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN:

1. Separate tests were established in the same field for each maturity group. Each test was a split plot design with randomized complete blocks with six replicates. Whole plots were fungicide treatments and subplots were cultivars.
2. One two-row bed (30 x 6 ft) per plot, 36 inch row spacing.
3. Ten foot alleyways between blocks
4. Plots were established in an area with a history of high population of *Cylindrocladium parasiticum*.
5. Variety: Georgia Green, Carver, and Georgia-03L (mid-maturity) GA-01R, GA-02C, and Tifrunner (late maturity).

C. APPLICATION OF TREATMENTS:

1. Equipment: In Furrow treatments (JAU6476) were applied with a planter-mounted $C0_2$ pressurized sprayer using a single TX-8 nozzle per row delivering 5 gallons per acre at 25 PSI. Foliar spray treatments were applied with a $C0_2$ pressurized belt-pack sprayer consisting of 2 liter bottles and a 20 GPA broadcast boom with three Conejet TX-SS6 hollow cone nozzles per row at 40 PSI.

2. In furrow treatments were applied at planting on 13 May. Belt-back spray treatments (3 – 6) were applied on 11 Jul, 26 Jul, 9 Aug, and 23 Aug. Plots were coversprayed with Bravo Weatherstik (1.5 pt/A) on 15 Jun, 1 Jul, 18 Jul, 5 Aug, 16 Aug, and 1 Sep. All plots were coversprayed with Moncut (2 lb/A) for stem rot control on 6 Aug.

D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

1. Location: Southwest Georgia Branch Station, Plains, Georgia 31780

2. Crop History: Peanut – 2004, Peanut – 2003, Peanut – 2002,

3. Land Prep: Moldboard plowed and marked rows on 10 Mar

4. Soil Fertility Prior To Fertilization:

pH – 6.3 P – 75 K – 210 Ca – 942 Mg – 178

Soil Type: Greenville sandy clay

5. Herbicides: PRE-EMERGENCE: Strongarm (0.45 oz/A) + Sonolan (1 qt/A) on 13 May, followed by 0.7 inch of irrigation.

6. Insecticides: Temik 15G, 4 lb/A in furrow on 13 May

7. Nematicides: None

8. Fumigants: None

9. Planting Information: 7 seed/ft on 13 May
Georgia Green, Carver, and Georgia-03L (mid)
Ga-01R, GA-02C, and Tifrunner (late)

10. Harvest Dates:

Mid Maturity	Late Maturity
Dug – 19 Sep	Dug - 29 Sep
Picked – 22 Sep	Picked - 5 Oct

E. SUMMARY: There was good disease development and separation of treatments in this test. The medium maturity cultivars had no cultivar and treatment interactions and differences were observed among cultivars, with Carver having the least CBR and highest yield. Both treatments reduced disease and increased yield relative to the nontreated plots. In the late maturity cultivars, interactions were present so cultivars are presented separately. The fungicides generally lowered CBR incidence, but yield increases were not as consistent in these cultivars. Although disease control was more consistent when both the in furrow and foliar sprays were used, there was never a significant yield difference between that treatment and the foliar sprays alone.

Plains In Furrow X Cultivar Test, 2005
PLAINS, GEORIGA

Medium Maturity Cultivars

(NOTE - No Cultivar X Treatment interactions so data were pooled)

Cultivar	CBR	Yield	Grade	$/A	$/ton
G. Green	38.9	3301	65.9	538.4	327.2
Carver	28.3	3937	64.8	556.0	321.1
GA-03L	31.5	3532	64.2	542.2	317.7
LSD P<0.05	8.7	276	n.s.	n.s.	9.3

Treatment	CBR	Yield	Grade	$/A	$/ton
1. Nontrt	48.8	3216	65.6	518.9	325.4
2. JAU + Folicur 3 - 6	29.7	3676	64.9	548.0	321.8
3. JAU IF + Trt 2	20.2	3877	64.3	569.8	318.9
LSD P<0.05	8.7	276	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.

Late Maturity Cultivars (Cultivar X Trt Interaction)

GA-01R	CBR	Yield	Grade	$/A	$/ton
Trt 1	42.1	3194	66.9	535.0	334.0
Trt 2	32.5	3224	64.9	518.6	320.2
Trt 3	20.6	3427	65.8	561.6	327.6
LSD P<0.05	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	9.3

GA-02C	CBR	Yield	Grade	$/A	$/ton
Trt 1	35.1	3294	64.9	529.5	321.7
Trt 2	27.0	3452	66.0	564.7	328.2
Trt 3	13.6	3688	63.4	573.9	313.4
LSD P<0.05	12.9	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.

Tifrunner	CBR	Yield	Grade	$/A	$/ton
Trt 1	44.2	3064	65.0	492.0	320.4
Trt 2	28.9	3533	63.9	561.0	316.9
Trt 3	21.5	3642	64.0	573.8	315.6
LSD P<0.05	10.1	509	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.

Treatments

1. Nontreated (Bravo coverspray on all plots)
2. JAU6474 480SC (2.4 oz) + Folicur 3.6F (5.3 oz), Sprays 3 - 6
3. JAU6474 480SC (5.7 oz) IF + Trt 2, Sprays 3 - 6

OFFICIAL DAILY RAINFALL 2005

Southwest Georgia Branch Station

Plains, Georgia 31780

DATA	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
1	1.51	0.01	1.08	0.71	2.29		
2			1.47	0.09	0.20		
3			0.37		0.02		
4			0.13	0.02	0.01		
5		0.01		0.01	0.01		0.04
6	0.14		0.18	0.45	0.08		0.14
7	1.04		0.01		0.35		0.81
8			0.18		0.01		
9			0.24	0.43	0.36		
10			0.03	5.11	0.22		
11			1.77	0.94	0.01		
12			0.06	0.01			0.03
13				0.08			
14				0.21	0.49		
15				0.23	0.01		
16							
17							
18				1.84			
19		0.18		0.08	0.02		
20		0.54			0.01		
21			1.45	0.15			
22	0.76				0.40	0.27	
23	0.01				0.01	0.01	
24					0.01		
25	0.06		0.02		0.01		
26	0.45					0.36	
27						0.01	
28			0.01		0.13		
29		0.02	0.54	1.68	0.91		
30	1.33		0.01	0.01	0.18		
31		0.81		0.08	0.42		1.02
TOTAL	5.30	1.57	7.55	12.13	6.16	0.65	1.02

Irrigation

DATE	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
7						0.70	
13		0.70				1.00	
17		0.70					
26		0.70					
27				0.70			
TOTAL	5.30	2.10	7.55	0.70	6.16	1.70	1.02

Rain + Irr	5.30	3.57	7.55	12.83	6.16	2.35	1.02

EVALUATION OF FUNGICIDES FOR SCAB CONTROL ON WICHITA PECAN, 2005

A. PURPOSE: To evaluate the comparative efficacy of registered and experimental fungicides against pecan foliar and nut diseases, mainly scab.

B. EXPERIMENTAL DISEIGN:

1. Randomized complete blocks with four replicates.
2. Each replication consisted of single-tree treatments.
3. The orchard was established in 1988 with alternating rows of Wichita and Desirable planted on a 40 x 40 ft spacing in a north-south pattern. The treatments in this test were applied to Wichita only.

C. APPLICATION TREATMENTS:

1. Equipment: All spray treatments were applied with a Model AF-100-32 PTO-driven air-blast sprayer (Durand-Wayland, Inc.) delivering 95 gallons per acre at 125 PSI traveling 2 MPH.

2. Calendar-based spray treatments (1 - 10) were applied on 9 Apr, 22 Apr, 5 May, 20 May, 3 Jun, 17 Jun, 2 Jul, 15 Jul, 29 Jul, and 16 Aug.

D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

1. Location: Ponder Farm, Coastal Plain Exp. Station, Tifton, Georgia 31794

2. Summer fertilization: Applied 10-10-10 (5 lb/tree) + zinc (0.25 lb/tree) to young trees on 23 Jul.

3. Soil Fertility Prior To Fertilizing:

0 - 6"	6 - 12"
pH - 6.1	pH - 6.0
P - 44	P - 14
K - 51	K - 61
Ca - 873	Ca - 305
Mg - 231	Mg - 59

Soil Type: Tifton loamy sand, (2 - 5% slope)

4. Herbicide Strips:

Surflan (4 qt/A) + Roundup (2 qts/A) on 20 Apr
Touchdown (4 qts/A) on 28 May
Roundup (3 qts/A) on 7 Jul
Touchdown (4 qt/A) on 18 Aug

Roundup (3 qts/A) on 29 Sep

5. Insecticides: None

6. Harvest Information:

Nut quality was so poor on Wichita that there was no harvest data collected.

E. SUMMARY: Frequent rainfall created very favorable conditions for scab and the crop was last prior to harvest. Earlier season ratings reflect relative efficacy of treatments.

PECAN FUNGICIDE TEST, 2005
PONDER FARM, WICHITA

Treatments	Rate	App's	Leaf Scab Incidence 16-May	Leaf Scab Severity[1] 24-Aug	Nut Scab Incidence[2] 13-Jul	Nut Scab Incidence[2] 24-Aug	Nut Scab Severity[2] 13-Jul	Nut Scab Severity[2] 24-Aug
1. Orbit 45WP	4.0 oz	1 - 10	21	56	97	100	32	80
+Super Tin 80WP	3.75 oz							
2. USF2010 500SC	5.0 fl oz	1 - 10	9	24	94	100	19	66
3. Stratego 250EC	10.0 fl oz	1 - 10	11	68	94	100	28	69
4. Orbit 45WP	4.0 oz	1 & 2	33	38	82	100	17	57
+Super Tin 80WP	3.75 oz							
Headline	6.0 fl oz	3						
Elast 400F	25.0 fl oz	4, 5, 9, 10						
+Super Tin 80WP	3.75 oz							
Stratego 250EC	10.0 fl oz	6, 7, 8						
5. Orbit 45WP	4.0 oz	1 - 10	25	68	100	100	33	78
+Super Tin 80WP	5.6 oz							
6. Enable 2F	4.0 fl oz	1 - 10	22	60	85	100	16	57
+Elast 400F	25.0 fl oz							
7. Enable 2F	6.0 fl oz	1 - 10	26	42	92	100	19	64
+Elast 400F	25.0 oz							
8. Enable 2F	4.0 oz	1 - 10	17	65	90	100	17	52
+Elast 400F	37.5 fl oz							
9. Enable 2F	6.0 fl oz	1 - 10	24	44	76	100	17	43
+Elast 400F	37.5 fl oz							
10. Topsin M	5.0 fl oz	1 - 10	28	80	88	100	31	69
+Elast 400F	25.0 fl oz							
11. Quilt	28.0 fl oz	1 - 3	12	33	100	100	51	94
V-10116 50WD	3.5 oz	4 - 10						
12. Quilt	21.0 fl oz	1 - 10	10	75	98	100	30	78
13. Quilt	14.0 fl oz	1 - 10	18	82	100	100	42	76
14. Nontreated			48	66	100	100	67	91
LSD (P<0.05)			5.7	33.4	11.5	n.s.	7.6	11.5

NOTE - Calculations based on spraying 95 GPA at 125 psi running 2 MSH.

[1] Severity of scab on middle leaf of mid-season growth flushes.

[2] Based on visual rating of nuts on 8 randomly selected terminals per tree.

EVALUATION OF FUNGICIDES FOR SCAB CONTROL ON DESIRABLE PECAN, 2005

A. PURPOSE: To evaluate the comparative efficacy of registered and experimental fungicides against pecan foliar and nut diseases, mainly scab.

B. EXPERIMENTAL DISEIGN:

1. Randomized complete blocks with four replicates.
2. Each replication consisted of single-tree treatments.
3. The orchard was established in 1988 with alternating rows of Wichita and Desirable planted on a 40 x 40 ft spacing in a north-south pattern. The treatments in this test were applied to Desirable.

C. APPLICATION TREATMENTS:

1. Equipment: All spray treatments were applied with a Model AF-100-32 PTO-driven air-blast sprayer (Durand-Wayland, Inc.) delivering 95 gallons per acre at 125 PSI traveling 2 MPH.

2. Calendar-based spray treatments (1 - 8) were applied on 15 Apr, 28 Apr, 11 May, 4 Jun, 23 Jun, 14 Jul, 4 Aug, and 23 Aug. This test was coversprayed on 4 May with zinc (1 gal/A), nickel (90g/100gal), and urea (4 lb/A).

D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

1. Location: Ponder Farm, Coastal Plain Exp. Station, Tifton, Georgia 31794

2. Summer fertilization: None

3. Soil Fertility Prior To Fertilizing:

0 - 6"	6 - 12"
pH - 6.1	pH - 6.0
P - 44	P - 14
K - 51	K - 61
Ca - 873	Ca - 305
Mg - 231	Mg - 59

Soil Type: Tifton loamy sand, (2 - 5% slope)

4. Herbicide Strips:
Surflan (4 qt/A) + Roundup (2 qts/A) on 20 Apr
Touchdown (4 qts/A) on 28 May
Roundup (3 qts/A) on 7 Jul
Touchdown (4 qt/A) on 18 Aug
Roundup (3 qts/A) on 29 Sep

5. Insecticides: None

6. Harvest Information:

Desirable trees were shaken with a Savage Model 2138 PTO-driven tree shaker on 26 Oct. Nut yields were obtained on 27 and 28 Oct, and samples were collected to determine quality.

E. SUMMARY: Severe scab pressure was present and resulted in a good separation of treatments. Yields and quality were low due to the extremely dry conditions in September and October.

PECAN FUNGICIDE TEST, 2005
PONDER FARM, DESIRABLE

Scab Data

Treatments	Rate	App's	Leaf Scab Inc. 16-May	Leaf Scab Sev.[1] 24-Aug	Nut Scab Incidence[2] 14-Jul	Nut Scab Incidence[2] 23-Aug	Nut Scab Severity[2] 14-Jul	Nut Scab Severity[2] 23-Aug
1. Orbit 45WP +Super Tin 80WP	4.0 oz 3.75 oz	1 - 8	0	10	42	100	8	23
2. USF2010 500SC	5.0 fl oz	1 - 8	0	9	42	94	5	15
3. Stratego 250EC	10.0 fl oz	1 - 8	1	6	15	89	6	7
4. EXP1	15.36 fl oz	1 - 8	9	8	10	95	5	12
5. Quilt	21.0 fl oz	1 - 8	2	5	11	82	6	6
6. Enable 2F +Elast 400F	4.0 fl oz 25.0 fl oz	1 - 8	0	2	4	90	8	15
7. Enable 2F +Elast 400F	6.0 fl oz 25.0 fl oz	1 - 8	2	5	37	92	13	22
8. Enable 2F +Elast 400F	4.0 fl oz 37.5 fl oz	1 - 8	1	6	33	94	10	18
9. Enable 2F +Elast 400F	6.0 fl oz 3.75 fl oz	1 - 8	0	5	12	88	8	7
10. Topsin M +Elast 400F	5.0 fl oz 25.0 fl oz	1 - 8	3	13	29	92	7	19
11. Topsin M +Folicur 3.6F	5.0 fl oz 3.0 fl oz	1 - 8	2	15	97	100	16	50
12. Topsin M +Super Tin 80WP	5.0 fl oz 3.75 fl oz	1 - 8	16	12	86	100	13	45
13. Quilt	14.0 fl oz	1 - 8	1	5	25	100	8	11
14. Nontreated			25	17	100	100	34	96
	LSD (P<0.05)		3	5	16	10	8	8

[1] Severity of scab on middle leaf of mid-season growth flushes.

[2] Based on visual rating of nuts on 8 randomly selected terminals per tree.

PECAN FUNGICIDE TEST, 2005
PONDER FARM, DESIRABLE

Other Evaluations

			Plant Health		Nut Evaluations[3]					
			Leaves[1]	Shucks[2]	Size and Fill		Kernel Color			
Treatments	Rate	App's	18-Nov	20-Oct	Nuts/lb	% Fill	Dark	Med.	Light	Gold
1. Orbit 45WP +Super Tin 80WP	4.0 oz 3.75 oz	1 - 8	22.5	23.0	60.0	50.1	7.7	6.7	7.0	78.7
2. USF2010 500SC	5.0 fl oz	1 - 8	30.0	54.0	64.3	47.4	9.0	10.8	6.3	71.0
3. Stratego 250EC	10.0 fl oz	1 - 8	40.0	56.0	55.8	48.7	4.3	6.8	6.8	81.8
4. EXP1	15.36 fl oz	1 - 8	55.0	65.0	54.9	51.9	9.0	7.3	2.8	81.0
5. Quilt	21.0 fl oz	1 - 8	65.0	63.0	52.6	57.4	5.0	6.5	4.8	83.8
6. Enable 2F +Elast 400F	4.0 fl oz 25.0 fl oz	1 - 8	20.0	67.0	58.3	49.4	3.7	6.7	6.0	83.7
7. Enable 2F +Elast 400F	6.0 fl oz 25.0 fl oz	1 - 8	52.5	63.0	55.5	49.5	5.0	6.0	5.0	82.8
8. Enable 2F +Elast 400F	4.0 fl oz 37.5 fl oz	1 - 8	35.0	74.0	59.6	51.5	5.3	9.4	4.3	80.6
9. Enable 2F +Elast 400F	6.0 fl oz 37.5 fl oz	1 - 8	50.0	86.0	52.1	52.3	4.5	4.3	3.8	87.5
10. Topsin M +Elast 400F	5.0 fl oz 25.0 fl oz	1 - 8	22.5	33.0	63.4	46.1	8.5	6.3	4.8	78.0
11. Topsin M +Folicur 3.6F	5.0 fl oz 3.0 fl oz	1 - 8	12.5	22.0	94.2	41.3	9.9	8.6	3.3	72.8
12. Topsin M +Super Tin 80WP	5.0 fl oz 3.75 fl oz	1 - 8	22.5	55.0	72.9	46.3	5.3	8.7	7.3	78.7
13. Quilt	14.0 fl oz	1 - 8	50.0	61.0	56.3	50.8	6.8	7.3	4.3	81.8
14. Nontreated			7.5	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
LSD (P<0.05)			24.9	26.7	13.6	7.7	7.7	6.3	5.2	12.3

[1] The estimated % of leaves retained on the tree on 11/18.

[2] The estimated % of green, healthy shuck area estimated on each tree.

OFFICIAL DAILY RAINFALL 2005

Ponder Farm

Ty Ty, Georgia

DATA	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
1	1.00		0.15		0.90	1.00	
2		1.10	0.80		0.20		
3			1.50		0.10		0.40
4	1.85						
5		1.55		0.75			
6		0.60	0.65	0.70			0.30
7	1.25		0.90				0.15
8	0.50				1.80		
9			1.00				
10			0.10				0.15
11				5.00	0.10		
12							
13	0.10		1.40				
14							
15							
16					1.40		
17		0.15					
18				0.45			
19							
20			0.10				
21				0.30			
22					0.80		
23		1.00			0.65		
24		0.15					
25	1.80						
26	0.25						
27	1.00		0.65				
28			0.15				
29			0.75				
30			1.00		0.10		
31		0.25			0.20		
TOTAL	7.75	4.80	9.15	7.20	6.25	1.00	1.00

Irrigation

DATE	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
4						1.00	
9						1.00	
14						1.00	
24						1.00	
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00

Rain + Irr	7.75	4.80	9.15	7.20	6.25	5.00	1.00