

Thimet 20-G

THE FORCE PROTECTING YOUR FIELD

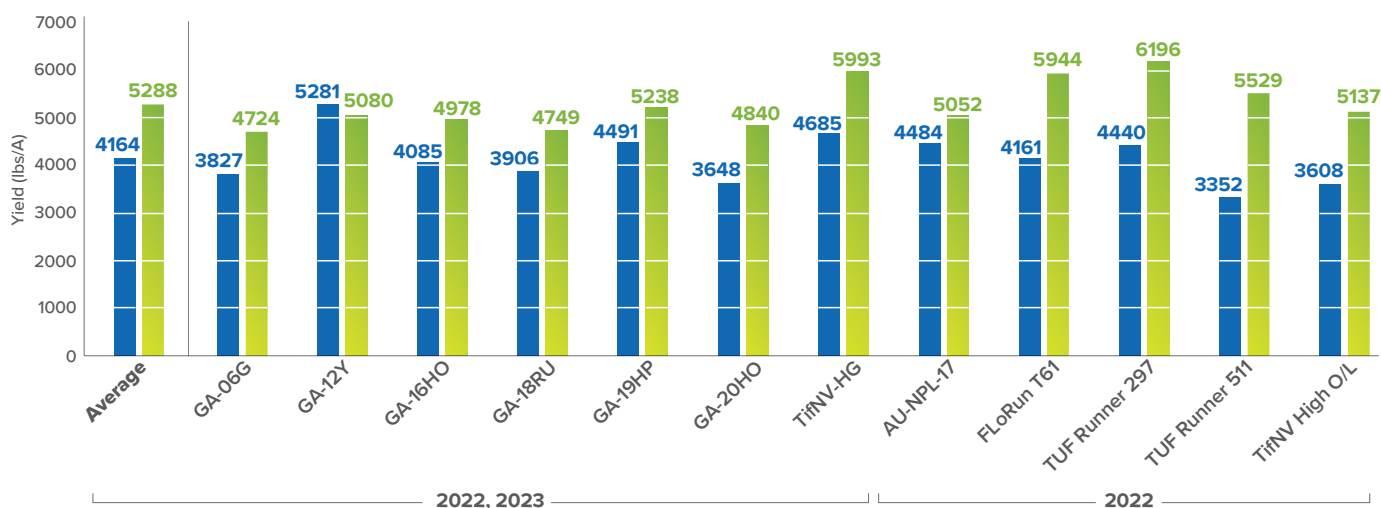
While thrips are a vector of tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV), killing thrips does not reduce the risk of TSWV. Using powerful systemic activity that activates the peanuts' natural defense, Thimet® 20-G is the only insecticide that reduces the risk of TSWV, controls thrips, and protects against leaf spot for consistently higher yields.¹

Stronger Defense Against TSWV

Regardless of the variety, Thimet 20-G shows consistent performance against TSWV. Trials conducted by the University of Georgia show that varieties treated with Thimet 20-G show greater yields on average.

University of Georgia Peanut Variety Trials From 2022-2023²

■ Treatment with Thimet 20-G
■ No Treatment



On average, peanuts treated with Thimet® 20-G had an **1,124 lbs/A yield advantage** vs untreated varieties.²



Learn More About the Advantages of Thimet 20-G at AMVAC.com/Thimet

¹ Thimet® Insecticide reduces the risk of, and helps manage, leaf spot and TSWV in peanuts according to the 2023 Peanut Disease Risk Index.

² Albert Culbreath, University of Georgia College of Agricultural & Environmental Sciences



Assess Disease Risk in Your Field and Develop a Peanut Rx™

For each of the risk index factors, identify which option best describes the situation in your field and add the index value associated with each choice to obtain your overall disease risk value. This worksheet does not contain all of the notes that accompany each factor included in the 2023 Peanut Rx™. To view the complete 2023 Peanut Rx, visit the University of Georgia peanut website at peanutrx.org.

Step 1: Assess Your Disease Risk

	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points	Root-knot Nematode Resistance
Variety Selection				
AU NPL 17 ^{1,2}	10	15	15	Susceptible
Bailey ³	10	25	10	Susceptible
Florida Fancy ²	25	20	20	Susceptible
FloRun™ '331 ²	20	20	15	Susceptible
FloRun™ 'T61	10	20	20	Susceptible
Georgia-06G	10	20	20	Susceptible
Georgia-09B ²	20	25	25	Susceptible
Georgia-12Y ⁵	5	15	10	Susceptible
Georgia-14N ^{2,4}	5	15	15	Resistant
Georgia-16HO ²	10	25	20	Susceptible
Georgia-18RU ¹	10	25	20	Susceptible
Georgia-20VHO ^{1,2}	10	20	20	Susceptible
Georgia Green	30	20	25	Susceptible
Sullivan ^{1,2}	10	25	15	Susceptible
TifNV-HiOL ^{2,4}	5	15	15	Resistant
TUFRunner™ '297 ²	10	25	20	Susceptible
TUFRunner '511 ²	20	30	15	Susceptible

	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
Planting Date			
Prior to May 1	30	0	10
May 1 to May 10	15	5	5
May 11 to May 31	5	10	0
June 1 to June 10	10	15	0
After June 10	15	15	0
Plant Population (final stand, not seeding rate)			
Less than 3 plants per foot	25	N/A	0
3 to 4 plants per foot (For varieties with spotted wilt points greater than 25)	15	N/A	0
3 to 4 plants per foot (For varieties with spotted wilt points less than 25)	10	N/A	0
More than 4 plants per foot	5	N/A	5
At-Plant Insecticide			
None	15	5	N/A
Other than Thimet 20G	15	5	N/A
Velum Total	15	0	N/A
Thimet 20G	5	0	N/A
Row Pattern			
Single Rows	10	0	5
Twin Rows	5	0	0
Tillage			
Conventional	15	10	0
Reduced	5	0	5

¹Adequate research data is not available for all varieties with regards to all diseases. Additional varieties will be included as data to support the assignment of an index value.

²High oleic variety.

³Variety Bailey has increased resistance to Cylindrocladium black rot (CBR) over other varieties commonly planted in Georgia.

⁴Tifguard and Georgia 14-N has excellent resistance the peanut root-knot nematode.

⁵Georgia-12Y appears to have increased risk to Rhizoctonia limb rot and precautions should be taken to protect against this disease.

	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
Classic[®] Herbicide			
Classic Applied	5	N/A	N/A
No Classic Applied	0	N/A	N/A
Crop Rotation With a Non-Legume Crop			
0	N/A	25	25
1	N/A	15	20
2	N/A	10	10
3 or more	N/A	5	5
Field History			
No	N/A	0	0
Yes	N/A	10	15
Irrigation			
No	N/A	0	0
Yes	N/A	10	5

Step 2: Calculate Your Severity Points

Fill in the following table to calculate your severity points for each of the major peanut diseases given the 10 determining factors. Total each column to establish your disease index value.

Calculate Your Risk			
Add your index values for each determining factor below:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
Variety Selection			
Planting Date			
Plant Population		–	
At-Plant Insecticide			–
Row Pattern			
Tillage			
Classic Herbicide		–	–
Crop Rotation	–		
Field History	–		
Irrigation	–		
Your Total Index Value			

Step 3: Interpret Your Index Values

Once you have calculated your index values, utilize the table below to interpret your risk level.

Risk Index Category			
Risk Category:	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
High Risk	≥ 115	65–100	55–80
Moderate Risk	70-110	40–60	30–50
Low Risk	≤ 65	10–35	10–25

In a year, when TSWV incidence is high statewide or in your region, even fields with a low risk level may experience significant losses. Consider the following recommendations to reduce your spotted wilt risk level:

- 1 – Use less susceptible varieties.
- 2 – Adjust your planting date.
- 3 – Consult the Peanut Rx for additional options that may provide limited benefits.

Step 4: Develop Your Peanut Rx

Once you have calculated your total risk for each peanut disease, utilize the most conservative fungicide program as your guide for customizing a per-field-prescription spray program with the assistance of your AMVAC[®] representative.