

Thimet® 20G Insecticide
 reduces the risk of leaf spot in peanuts
 according to the Peanut Disease Risk Index from the Southeastern United States.



THIMET® INSECTICIDE REDUCES TOMATO SPOTTED WILT VIRUS AND INCREASES YIELD.

Proven Thrips Control and TSWV Management

Trials conducted by the University of Georgia in 2018 show that **Thimet® Insecticide** reduces the incidence of Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus (TSWV) better than other insecticides.

The systemic activity of **Thimet** offers proven control of thrips that vector TSWV with no known resistance development. Unlike other insecticides, **Thimet** elicits plant defenses that lower the occurrence of TSWV.

Consistently Higher Yields Means Money in Your Pocket

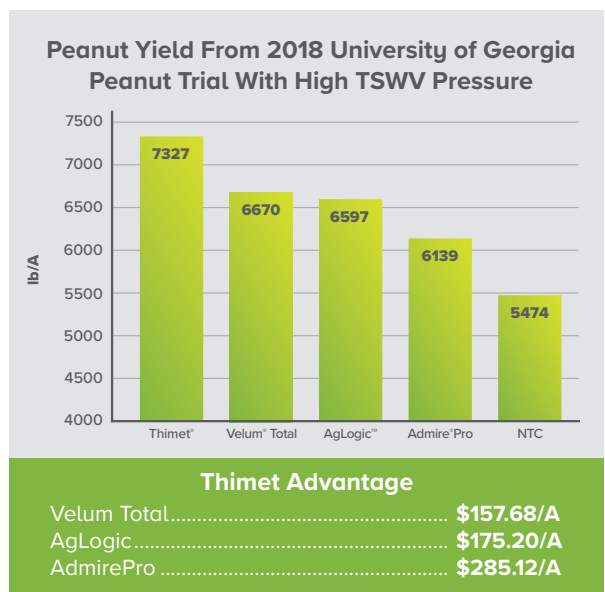
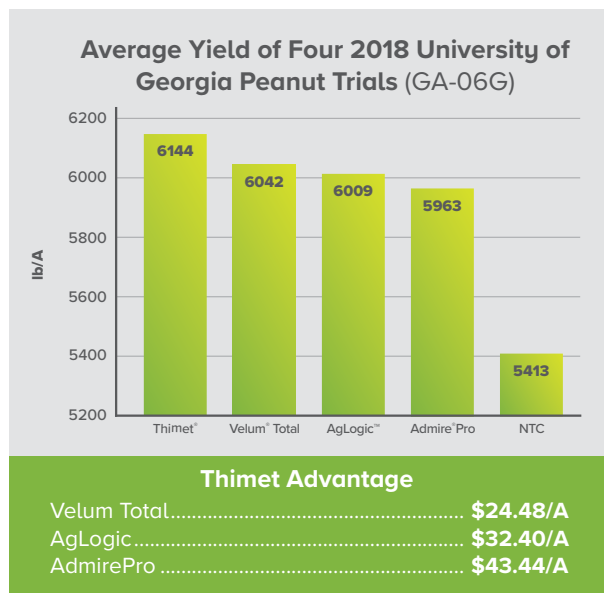
Year after year, **Thimet** has been shown to result in consistently higher yields in fields with high TSWV pressure. In a 2018 trial, **Thimet** provided an additional:

- \$285.12/A vs. **Admire® Pro™** Insecticide
- \$157.68/A vs. **Velum® Total** Insecticide
- \$175.20/A vs. **AgLogic™** Aldicarb Pesticide

Figures based on valuation of \$475/ton for peanuts or \$0.24/lb. Refer to the charts on right.



Influence of Thimet on Thrips, TSWV and Yield in Peanuts Based on 2018 University of Georgia Field Trials



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NEW FOR 2020



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 2020 Peanut Rx™. To view the complete 2020 Peanut Rx, visit the University of Georgia peanut website at ugapeanuts.com.

Step 1: Assess Your Disease Risk

	TSWV Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
Variety Selection				
AU NPL 17 ^{1,2}	10	15	15	N/A
Bailey ³	10	25	10	N/A
Florida Fancy ²	25	20	20	N/A
FloRun™ '331 ²	15	20	15	N/A
Georgia-06G	10	20	20	N/A
Georgia-07W	10	20	15	N/A
Georgia-09B ²	20	25	25	N/A
Georgia-12Y ⁵	5	15	10	N/A
Georgia-14N ^{2,4}	5	15	15	N/A
Georgia-16HO ²	10	25	20	N/A
Georgia-18RU ¹	10	25	20	N/A
Georgia Green	30	20	25	N/A
Sullivan ^{1,2}	10	25	15	N/A
Tiftguard ⁵	10	15	15	N/A
TifNV-HiOL ^{2,4}	5	15	15	N/A
TUFRunner™ '297 ²	10	25	20	N/A
TUFRunner '511 ²	20	30	15	N/A
Planting Date				
Prior to May 1	30	0	10	0
May 1–May 10	15	5	5	0
May 11–May 31	5	10	0	0
June 1–June 10	10	15	0	5
After June 10	15	15	0	5
Plant Population (final stand, not seeding rate)				
Less than 3 plants per foot	25	N/A	0	N/A
3–4 plants per foot (For varieties with spotted wilt points greater than 25)	15	N/A	0	N/A
3–4 plants per foot (For varieties with spotted wilt points less than 25)	10	N/A	0	N/A
More than 4 plants per foot	5	N/A	5	N/A
At-Plant Insecticide				
None	15	5	N/A	N/A
Other than Thimet 20G	15	5	N/A	N/A
Velum Total	15	0	N/A	N/A
Thimet 20G	5	0	N/A	N/A
Row Pattern				
Single Rows	10	0	5	0
Twin Rows	5	0	0	0
Tillage				
Conventional	15	10	0	0
Reduced	5	0	5	5
Classic⁶ Herbicide				
Classic Applied	5	N/A	N/A	N/A
No Classic Applied	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

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 have increased resistance to *Cylindrocladium* black rot (CBR) than other varieties commonly planted in Georgia.

⁴Tiftguard and Georgia 14-N have excellent resistance to 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	Soilborne Disease Points	
			White Mold	Limb Rot
Crop Rotation With a Non-Legume Crop				
0	N/A	25	25	20
1	N/A	15	20	15
2	N/A	10	10	10
3 or more	N/A	5	5	5
Field History				
No	N/A	0	0	0
Yes	N/A	10	15	10
Irrigation				
No	N/A	0	0	0
Yes	N/A	10	5	10

Step 2: Calculate Your Severity Points

Fill in the following table to calculate your severity points for each of the four 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	Limb Rot Points
Peanut Variety				
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	Limb Rot Points
High Risk	≥ 115	65-100	55-80	TBD
Moderate Risk	70-110	40-60	30-50	TBD
Low Risk	≤ 65	10-35	10-25	TBD

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.