

Nematode management in peanut

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- 1. Peanut root-knot and sting are the main nematode concerns in peanut
- 2. Resistant cultivars, nematicide application and crop rotation are the main methods for managing plant-parasitic nematodes in peanut

Table 1. Root-knot nematode resistant runner peanuts ^a				
Cultivar	2024 Availability	Other notes		
TifNV-HG	Greatest supply	Higher grading TifNV, less disease tolerance		
TifNV-HighO/L	Available, less than HG	Prior most common resistant cultivar		
Georgia-22MPR	Very limited	Multiple pest resistance (TSW, leafhopper, etc.)		
Georgia-14N	Very limited	Less disease tolerance than 22MPR		
ACI-N104	Increase	Private company, intermediate resistance		
Georgia-23RKN	increase	Normal oleic, TSW tolerant		
A Virginia and Spanish type resistant peanuts also available (TifJumbo, GA-19HP; GA-SP/RKN)				

- 3. Cultivars with a high level of resistance to root-knot nematode are available (Table 1)
- 4. Nematicides are typically less effective than resistance under high root-knot pressure

Table 2. Conventional nematicides labelled for peanut (restricted use in italics)						
Trade name	Active	Rate/acre	Timing	Туре		
	ingredient					
Telone II	1,3-D	12 gal. (3-6 typical)	Preplant	Fumigant		
AgLogic 15GG	aldicarb	7 lb	In-furrow	Granular		
Vydate C-LV &	oxamyl	68 fl. oz in-furrow	In-furrow or	Liquid		
generics		17 fl. oz foliar	At pegging			
Velum	Fluopyram	6.84 fl. oz	In-furrow	Liquid		
Propulse	Fluopyram+	13.6 fl. oz	At pegging	Liquid		
	Prothioconazole					
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Nematodes continued: Nematicide & resistant cultivar efficacy

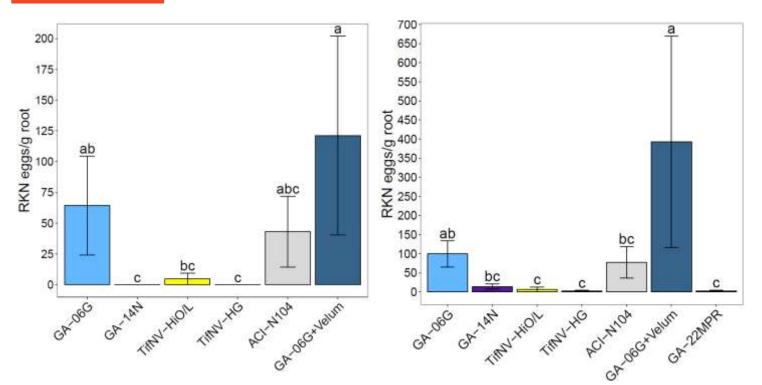


Figure 1. Resistant cultivars (GA-14N, TifNV-HiO/L, TifNV-HG, and GA-22MPR) had very little root-knot infection at midseason in replicated field trials at WFREC in 2023 (left) and 2024 (right). ACI-N104 was intermediate

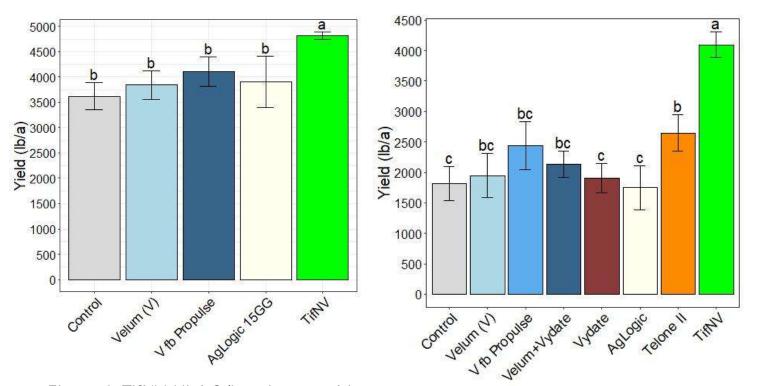


Figure 2. TifNV-HighO/L resistant cultivar increased yields relative to untreated in 2021 (left) and 2022 (right) replicated field trials at Live Oak