

Interactions of Tillage with Management Practices Designed to Minimize Tomato Spotted Wilt of Peanut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.)

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ABSTRACT

Conservation tillage is a cultural practice that reduces tomato spotted wilt of peanut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) compared with conventional tillage. Other practices that influence incidence of tomato spotted wilt, which is caused by tomato spotted wilt tospovirus, include: in-furrow insecticides for thrips (*Frankliniella fusca* Hinds) control, cultivar selection, planting pattern, plant population, and planting date. Field experiments were conducted in North Carolina from 2002 through 2004 to evaluate the impact of these cultural practices on the incidence of tomato spotted wilt on virginia market-type peanut. Treatments included the virginia market-type cultivars Gregory and Perry seeded at various plant populations and with two in-furrow insecticides into conventional or reduced tilled fields. A plant condition rating associated with spotted wilt or *Cylindrocladium* black rot, caused by *Cylindrocladium crotalarie* (Loos) Bells and Sobers, was recorded within one wk prior to vine inversion. When Gregory was seeded at a higher population in strip tillage systems, or when phorate was applied in the seed furrow, the prevalence of tomato spotted wilt was generally lower. However, when *Cylindrocladium* black rot was present, incidence was lower and pod yield was higher for the cultivar Perry. While supportive of the current tomato spotted wilt index in North Carolina and Virginia, these data also indicate that response to specific components of the index can be inconsistent. Distinguishing between *Cylindrocladium* black rot and tomato spotted wilt in previous years is critical when incorporating appropriate cultural and pest management practices for control of both diseases.

Key Words: Conservation tillage, cultivar, *Frankliniella fusca*, plant population, planting pattern, spotted wilt, tobacco thrips, tomato spotted wilt virus, twin row planting pattern.

Tomato spotted wilt virus, a *Tospovirus*, has recently become one of the most devastating pathogens of peanut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) in North Carolina (Cochran *et al.*, 2003) causing a disease known as tomato spotted wilt (TSW). In peanut-producing areas of North Carolina, *Frankliniella fusca* Hinds, the tobacco thrips, is the most prevalent thrips species, accounting for about 95% of the total thrips (Barbour and Brandenburg, 1994; Eckel *et al.*, 1996). Although the economic threshold for leaf injury by thrips is 25% and is frequently exceeded (Brandenburg, 2003), the concern for feeding injury to foliage has become secondary to the greater economic risk of thrips-transmitted disease. When a peanut plant is infected with TSW, oil content of seeds can be reduced in infected plants (Ali and Rao, 1982) and yield loss may occur (Pappu *et al.*, 1999). Yield loss is due to both decreased weight of seeds and overall lower seed production in infected plants (Culbreath *et al.*, 1992).

Management practices that reduce incidence of TSW include increasing the plant population, planting cultivars with field resistance to TSW, seeding peanut in twin row planting patterns (rows spaced approximately 18 cm apart on centers spaced 91 to 100 cm apart), altering planting dates, and applying the insecticide phorate in-furrow rather than aldicarb or no in-furrow insecticide (Brown *et al.*, 2003; Hurt *et al.*, 2003). Decreased TSW and increased pod yield are often associated with increased plant populations (Hurt *et al.*, 2005; Johnson *et al.*, 2001). Higher plant populations may result in a greater number of healthy plants, which can compensate for diseased and dead plants within rows (Brown *et al.*, 2003). Gorbet and Shokes (1993) found a positive relationship between within-row plant spacing and TSW incidence. The higher seeding rate needed to establish elevated plant population increases production costs; these added costs must be offset by increases in yield and quality in order to justify the use of higher plant populations. In North Carolina, in-row seeding rates of 17 seeds/m are currently recommended for TSW suppression (Hurt *et al.*, 2003; Jordan, 2005).

Cultivar selection is extremely important in managing TSW in peanut (Black *et al.*, 2001; Brown *et al.*, 2003; Culbreath *et al.*, 2000; Hurt *et al.*, 2003). The cultivar Gregory has the best field resistance to

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TSW of the commercially available Virginia market type cultivars (Hurt *et al.*, 2003). The cultivar NC-V 11 has moderate field resistance to TSW (Shew, 2005), although results are sometimes inconsistent (Culbreath *et al.*, 2000). The cultivar Perry is considered to be susceptible to TSW (Hurt *et al.*, 2003).

Peanut planted in twin rows spaced 17 cm apart with 91 cm centers frequently has higher yield and improved market grade characteristics in many instances when compared with peanut planted in single rows (Culbreath *et al.*, 1999; Lanier *et al.*, 2004). Levels of TSW in fields planted to twin rows are also reduced (Brown *et al.*, 1996), which may be due in part to the earlier canopy cover that may impact the migrating thrips (Culbreath *et al.*, 1999).

Planting peanut in reduced tillage systems often reduces incidence of TSW (Baldwin and Hook, 1998; Brown *et al.*, 2003; Hurt *et al.*, 2003). However, yield of Virginia market types can be lower when planted in reduced tillage systems compared with conventional tillage systems (Brandenburg *et al.*, 1998; Jordan *et al.*, 2003; Jordan *et al.*, 2004). Therefore, employing tillage as a component to manage TSW of peanut needs to be considered carefully.

No single production or pest management practice provides maximum control of TSW in peanut. Several methods must be incorporated into a management program to reasonably suppress this virus (Brown *et al.*, 1996; Culbreath *et al.*, 1999). Preventative methods are necessary to minimize the impact of TSW on peanut because no "rescue" or curative control options are available (Brown *et al.*, 2003; Hurt *et al.*, 2003). Additionally, management of TSW in peanut, as well as other crops, is extremely complex due to the extensive host ranges of the virus and the thrips vectors.

Peanut farmers must consider the impact of management practices designed specifically for TSW on development of other disease and on agronomic performance. This is particularly the case for CBR, a soil-borne disease that has no rescue or curative control measure (Shew, 2005). Additionally, management strategies for TSW often do not affect CBR, and cultivars that are tolerant of TSW are susceptible to CBR (Shew, 2005). Likewise, the CBR-tolerant cultivars NC 12C and Perry are very susceptible to TSW (Shew, 2005). While a combination of production and pest management practices has been successful in reducing the impact of TSW on peanut in the southeastern and southwestern United States, a combination of practices that is effective in the Virginia-Carolina peanut producing region has not been clearly identified, especially with respect to

incorporating reduced tillage practices. Therefore, the objectives of this research were to determine the impact of plant population/row pattern, cultivar, in-furrow insecticide, and tillage on TSW and CBR incidence and yield of Virginia market-type peanut grown in North Carolina.

Materials and Methods

The experiment was conducted during 2002 in North Carolina at the Peanut Belt Research Station located near Lewiston-Woodville and during 2003 and 2004 at this location and at the Upper Coastal Plain Research Station located near Rocky Mount. In 2003 the experiment was also conducted in a commercial field located near Tyner, NC. Soil at Lewiston-Woodville in all years was a Norfolk loamy sand soil (fine-loamy, siliceous, thermic, Typic Paleudults). At Rocky Mount soil was a Goldsboro sandy loam (fine-loamy, siliceous, thermic Aquic Paleudults) while at Tyner soil was a Wanda fine sand (Siliceous, thermic, Typic Udipsamments). Peanut in either conventional raised beds or strip-tilled beds were planted 5 May 2002, 6 May 2003, and 8 May 2004 at Lewiston-Woodville; 12 May 2003 and 30 April 2004 at Rocky Mount; and 15 May 2003 at Tyner. Peanut at Lewiston-Woodville during 2002 and 2003 was irrigated regularly; however, peanut was not irrigated in 2004 at this location or at the other locations during any year. Plot size was two rows spaced 91 cm apart by 12 m.

Treatments in all experiments consisted of two tillage systems (conventional or reduced tillage), plant population/pattern (in-row densities of 13 plants/m or 17 plants/m), two cultivars (Gregory or Perry), and two in-furrow insecticide treatments (aldicarb or phorate). The conventional tillage treatment was prepared by disking twice and field cultivating followed by establishing raised beds using a row bedder that included in-row subsoiler set to a depth of 30 cm. Reduced tillage was prepared by strip tilling a 45-cm section of each 91-cm row with a strip till implement that included two coulters, in-row subsoiler shank penetrating to a depth of 30 cm, and two rolling basket attachments. A wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) cover crop was established at Lewiston-Woodville during 2002 and 2003, Rocky Mount during 2004, and Tyner. Approximately 2 weeks prior to planting glyphosate at 1.1 kg ai/ha (Roundup Ultra MAX, Monsanto Co., St. Louis, MO) was applied to kill wheat or native vegetation. The low plant population (13 plants/m) was established in single rows spaced 91 cm apart. The high plant population was established in a twin-row planting pattern (two

rows spaced 18 cm apart on 91 cm centers) for an in-row population of 17 plants/row m (sum of both twin rows) at Lewiston-Woodville during 2002 and 2003. The high plant population was established in single rows during 2004 at Lewiston-Woodville and at the other locations during all years. Seeds were placed 5 to 8 cm deep depending on soil moisture. Aldicarb (Bayer Crop Science, Research Triangle Park, NC) or phorate (BASF Corporation, Research Triangle Park, NC) was applied at 1.1 kg ai/ha or 1.1 kg ai/ha, respectively, in the seed furrow at planting as a granular formulation prior to seed drop. The cultivars Gregory and Perry offer various levels of field resistance to TSW (Shew, 2005) and pod characteristics (Jordan, 2005). All other production and pest management practices were held constant across the experiment and were based on Cooperative Extension Service recommendations (Brandenburg, 2005; Jordan, 2005a, 2005b; Shew, 2005). The experimental design was a split plot with tillage serving as whole plots and combinations of cultivar, plant population/pattern, and in-furrow insecticide serving as sub-plot units. Subplots were replicated four times.

Thrips injury was recorded 4 wks after planting by evaluating the most recently emerged leaves for signs of thrips feeding on 25 plants per plot. Leaflets were scored as injured or non-injured based on the presence or absence of scarring. The percentage of leaflets with feeding injury was then calculated. Within 1 wk prior to plant inversion, plant condition ratings were recorded. The ratings were comprised of visual estimates of percent diseased plants in the peanut canopy were recorded using a scale where 0 = no symptoms and 100 = all plants in a plot exhibiting symptoms with increments of 1. ImmunoStrip assays (Agdia STX 89300, ACC 00936, Elkhart, IN) were used to document the dominant disease at each location. Peanut plants were inverted in late September or early October based on pod mesocarp color to optimize pod yield. Pods were allowed to air dry for a period of 4 to 7 days prior to combining.

Data for thrips injury, visual estimates of plant condition, and pod yield were subjected to analyses of variance for a split block yield design with mixed factors (SAS Institute, Cary, NC). Means of significant main effects and interactions were separated using Fisher's Protected LSD Test at $P \leq 0.05$ (Steel *et al.*, 1997).

Results and Discussion

Thrips Injury. Main effects of cultivar and insecticide were significant for thrips injury (Ta-

ble 1). Also, interactions of experiment (location and year combinations) with tillage, cultivar, and in-furrow insecticide were significant. All other main effects and interactions were not significant. When pooled over cultivars, in-furrow insecticides, and in-row plant populations, thrips damage was lower in reduced tillage than in conventional tillage at Lewiston-Woodville during 2002 (Table 1). However, there was no difference in thrips damage when comparing tillage systems at the other locations or during the other years at Lewiston-Woodville. Brandenburg *et al.* (1998) reported less thrips damage in reduced tillage systems compared with conventional tillage systems, although the response was inconsistent. Differences in thrips damage were also noted when comparing cultivars at the various locations. Thrips damage was lower for the cultivar Gregory than for the cultivar Perry during 2004 at Lewiston-Woodville and Rocky Mount (Table 2). Hurt *et al.* (2005) reported greater thrips damage for the cultivar Perry than for the cultivar NC-V 11. Additionally, the percentage of thrips damage was lower at one location (Lewiston-Woodville in 2003) when the in-row peanut population was 17 plants/m² rather than 13 plants/m² (Table 2), and this response is consistent with previous research demonstrating less thrips damage when the in-row plant population is higher (Hurt *et al.*, 2005).

Plant Health Condition. Interactions of experiment X tillage system X cultivar X in-furrow insecticide and experiment by in-row plant population were significant for plant health condition (Table 1). Plant health condition was a measure of plants expressing CBR, TSW, or a combination of both diseases. Other foliar and soil borne diseases were controlled in these experiments based on Cooperative Extension recommendations.

The percentage of plants expressing visible symptoms of CBR or TSW was 6% or less at Lewiston-Woodville in 2003 and at Rocky Mount during both years (Table 3). Field history at Rocky Mount suggested that CBR was not present. Also, TSW was not abundant at these locations during 2003 and 2004 in these experiments and trials conducted by other researchers (data not presented). In 2002 at Lewiston-Woodville, TSW was the dominant disease in the field, and differences were noted when comparing among cultivars and in-furrow insecticides within tillage systems. The highest level of TSW was noted when the cultivar Perry was planted in a conventional tillage system and when aldicarb was applied in the seed furrow (Table 3). Similarly, the highest level of TSW was noted when aldicarb was applied in the seed furrow with the cultivar Perry in the strip tillage system.

Table 1. Analyses of variance for thrips damage, plant condition rating, and pod yield as influenced by experiment, tillage, cultivar, plant population, and in-furrow insecticide.

Source	Degrees of freedom	Thrips damage	p-value	
			Plant condition rating	Pod yield
Experiment (EXP)	5	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Tillage (TILL)	1	0.2864	0.0946	0.0094
Exp X TILL	5	0.0530	0.6729	0.0001
Cultivar (CUL)	1	0.0238	0.0078	0.2284
Insecticide (INS)	1	0.0320	0.1203	0.6727
In-row plant population (IRPP)	1	0.4139	0.9590	0.9313
TILL X CUL	1	0.2603	0.0025	0.0117
TILL X INS	1	0.4667	0.5255	0.4375
TILL X IRPP	1	0.7801	0.9082	0.7594
CUL X INS	1	0.1041	0.0034	0.5494
CUL X IRPP	1	0.3367	0.9680	0.4975
INS X IRPP	1	0.3759	0.2241	0.1808
TILL X CUL X INS	1	0.3736	0.7598	0.3092
TILL X CUL X IRPP	1	0.9394	0.7934	0.1540
CUL X INS X IRPP	1	0.7559	0.4168	0.2094
TILL X INS X IRPP	1	0.5176	0.4821	0.8759
TILL X CUL X INS X IRPP	1	0.9750	0.9997	0.4543
EXP X CUL	5	0.0039	0.0001	0.0001
EXP X INS	5	0.0001	0.0540	0.1838
EXP X IRPP	5	0.1515	0.0056	0.0001
EXP X TILL X CUL	5	0.3392	0.0124	0.0810
EXP X TILL X INS	5	0.0818	0.7482	0.3766
EXP X TILL X IRPP	5	0.6757	0.7804	0.4503
EXP X CUL X INS	5	0.4404	0.0067	0.4672
EXP X CUL X IRPP	5	0.7640	0.0597	0.2297
EXP X INS X IRPP	5	0.7663	0.2005	0.4804
EXP X TILL X CUL X INS	5	0.3908	0.0287	0.0736
EXP X TILL X CUL X IRPP	5	0.3127	0.3588	0.6293
EXP X CUL X INS X IRPP	5	0.7305	0.3510	0.8153
EXP X TILL X INS X IRPP	5	0.9364	0.9879	0.9101
EXP X TILL X CUL X INS X IRPP	5	0.9178	0.9964	0.4827
Coefficient of variation (%)	-	48	107	11

However, the amount of TSW was 17% for this cultivar/in-furrow insecticide combination in strip tillage compared to 33% in conventional tillage. Planting the cultivar Gregory resulted in 7% or less

TSW regardless of tillage system or in-furrow insecticide. Applying phorate with Perry resulted in less disease than when aldicab was applied regardless of tillage system. At Tyner in 2003, no

Table 2. Thrips damage approximately four weeks after planting as influenced by experiment.^a

Location	Year	Thrips damage					
		Tillage system ^b		Cultivar ^c		In-row plant population ^d	
		Conventional	Reduced	Perry	Gregory	13 plants/m ²	17 plants/m ²
		%					
Lewiston-Woodville	2002	32	19 ^a	25	25	29	22
Lewiston-Woodville	2003	22	26	25	23	34	14 ^a
Lewiston-Woodville	2004	42	45	50	37 ^a	44	43
Rocky Mount	2003	19	15	16	17	18	16
Rocky Mount	2004	28	29	32	24 ^a	20	36
Tyner	2003	19	17	17	19	20	16

^aIndicates significance within a location and year for each parameter.

^bData are pooled over cultivars, in-row plant population, and in-furrow insecticides.

^cData are pooled over tillage systems, in-row plant populations, and in-furrow insecticides.

^dData are pooled over tillage systems, cultivars, and in-furrow insecticides.

Table 3. Influence of experiment, tillage, cultivar, and in-furrow insecticide on plant health condition at harvest.^a

Location	Year	Visual estimate of diseased plants ^b							
		Conventional tillage				Reduced tillage			
		Perry		Gregory		Perry		Gregory	
	Phorate	Aldicarb	Phorate	Aldicarb	Phorate	Aldicarb	Phorate	Aldicarb	
Lewiston-Woodville	2002	15 b	33 a	7 c	5 c	9 b	17 a	6 b	6 b
Lewiston-Woodville	2003	5 a	5 a	2 a	1 a	2 a	2 a	4 a	6 a
Lewiston-Woodville	2004	8 b	7 b	15 a	19 a	5 b	9 b	19 a	9 b
Rocky Mount	2003	2 a	4 a	0 a	0 a	1 a	1 a	0 a	0 a
Rocky Mount	2004	2 a	5 a	3 a	3 a	1 a	3 a	4 a	3 a
Tyner	2003	7 a	6 ab	2 ab	1 b	2 a	4 a	2 a	1 a

^aMeans within a location, year, and tillage system followed by the same letter are not significantly different at $p \leq 0.05$. Data are pooled over seeding rates.

^bPlant condition rating measured in late September using a scale of 0 to 100%, where 0 = no visual symptoms of disease in the canopy and 100 = the entire peanut canopy expressing symptoms of disease.

differences in TSW were noted when comparing cultivar and in-furrow insecticide treatments in the reduced tillage system (Table 3). Although disease was 7% or less under conventional tillage systems for all treatments, less disease was noted with the combination of Gregory and aldicarb in-furrow than Perry and phorate applied in-furrow (Table 3). Tomato spotted wilt incidence is often lower when peanut is planted in reduced tillage systems compared with conventional tillage systems (Johnson *et al.*, 2001; Jordan *et al.*, 2003) or when Gregory is planted rather than Perry (Hurt *et al.*, 2005).

The primary disease in 2004 at Lewiston-Woodville was CBR, and based on ImmunoStrip assay results, very little TSW was found in the experiment (data not presented). The highest level of diseased plants was noted for the cultivar Gregory compared with Perry in conventional tillage regardless of the in-furrow insecticide (Table 3). A similar trend was noted in strip tillage when comparing cultivars with phorate applied in the seed furrow, however, less disease was noted when aldicarb was applied with the cultivar Gregory compared to application with phorate. A higher percentage of plants with CBR for the cultivar Gregory is consistent with other research comparing Perry with Gregory (Shew, 2005). However, the difference between disease for Gregory when comparing in-furrow insecticides could not be explained.

Less disease was noted in 2002 at Lewiston-Woodville when peanut was established at a higher in-row plant population (Table 4). Tomato spotted wilt was the dominant disease in this experiment, and less TSW is often associated with higher plant populations or twin row planting patterns (Brown

et al., 2003; Hurt *et al.*, 2003, 2005). In contrast, there was no difference in disease at this location in 2003 at this location or at Rocky Mount during either year or at Tyner. A higher level of CBR was noted for the higher in-row plant population in 2004 at Lewiston-Woodville. The differential response to plant population and in-furrow insecticide noted for CBR in this experiment has not been documented in the literature, and additional research is needed to substantiate or refute these results.

Interactions of experiment X tillage system, experiment X cultivar, experiment X in-row plant population, and tillage system X cultivar was noted

Table 4. Influence of experiment and in-row plant population on visual estimates of plant health condition at harvest.^{a,b}

Location	Year	In-row plant population ^b	
		13 plants/m ²	17 plants/m ²
Lewiston-Woodville	2002	15	10 ^a
Lewiston-Woodville	2003	3	3
Lewiston-Woodville	2004	9	13 ^a
Rocky Mount	2003	1	1
Rocky Mount	2004	2	4
Tyner	2003	3	4

^aIndicates significance within a location and year for each parameter. Data are pooled over tillage systems, cultivars, and in-furrow insecticides.

^bPlant condition rating measured in late September using a scale of 0 to 100%, where 0 = no visual symptoms of disease in the canopy and 100 = the entire peanut canopy expressing symptoms of disease.

Table 5. Influence of experiment, tillage system, cultivar, and plant population on pod yield.^a

Location	Year	Peanut pod yield					
		Tillage system ^b		Cultivar ^c		In-row plant population ^d	
		Conventional	Reduced	Perry	Gregory	13 plants/m ²	17 plants/m ²
				kg/ha			
Lewiston-Woodville	2002	4670	5470 ^a	5120	5020	4960	5490 ^a
Lewiston-Woodville	2003	5070	4490 ^a	4950	4610 ^a	4740	4820
Lewiston-Woodville	2004	5760	6100 ^a	6280	5430 ^a	6100	5770 ^a
Rocky Mount	2003	3700	4210 ^a	3600	4310 ^a	3970	3940
Rocky Mount	2004	4150	4250	4640	3760 ^a	4350	4050 ^a
Tyner	2003	6090	6150	5830	6430 ^a	6090	6160

^aIndicates significance within a location and year for each parameter.

^bData are pooled over cultivars, in-row plant population, and in-furrow insecticides.

^cData are pooled over tillage systems, in-row plant populations, and in-furrow insecticides.

^dData are pooled over tillage systems, cultivars, and in-furrow insecticides.

for peanut pod yield (Table 1). No other interactions were significant for this parameter. In three experiments pod yield was higher when peanut was planted in reduced tillage systems compared to planting in conventional tillage (Table 5). In one experiment yield in conventional tillage exceeded that in reduced tillage and in the remaining two experiments yield did not differ when comparing tillage systems. Peanut response to tillage can be inconsistent (Baldwin and Hook, 1998; Brandenburg *et al.*, 1998; Johnson *et al.*, 2001; Jordan *et al.*, 2003).

Yield differed between cultivars in five of the six experiments (Table 5). While yield at Lewiston-Woodville did not differ between cultivars, yield of Gregory exceeded that of Perry in three experiments while in two experiments the opposite result was observed. Lower yield for the cultivar Gregory in 2003 at Lewiston-Woodville or in 2004 at Rocky Mount could not be explained by differences in thrips damage or plant health condition (Tables 2 and 3). Likewise, higher yields for Gregory compared to Perry at Rocky Mount in 2003 or at Tyner could not be explained by differences in thrips damage or plant health condition. Lower yield at Lewiston-Woodville in 2003 for Gregory compared to Perry was most likely associated with greater levels of CBR noted for Gregory (Shew, 2005).

Peanut yield was similar during 2003 when comparing plant populations at Lewiston-Woodville, Rocky Mount, and Tyner (Table 5). Yield was higher in 2002 at Lewiston-Woodville when the plant population was higher, and this most likely was associated with reduction in TSW for a higher plant population. However, there was no difference

in yield when comparing Gregory and Perry at this location, and there was considerable difference in TSW when comparing these cultivars. One possible explanation for the discrepancy between yield response to similar levels of TSW for the two treatment factors is the positive yield response often observed when peanut is established at higher plant populations and/or twin row planting patterns in absence of TSW (Lanier *et al.*, 2004). Lower yield at a higher plant population was consistent with higher levels of disease for this treatment comparison (Tables 4 and 5). Lower yield for the higher plant population at Rocky Mount in 2003 could not be explained by thrips damage or plant health condition.

Although the interaction of tillage system X cultivar was significant of pod yield (Table 1), there were no differences in yield when comparing yield of cultivars within a tillage system (Table 6). A numerical increase in yield was noted when Gregory was planted in conventional tillage compared to Perry. However, the opposite response was noted in reduced tillage. Previous research (Jordan *et al.* 2003) reported no interaction among tillage systems and cultivars for Virginia market types.

These data indicate that considerable variation in response to tillage, cultivars, plant population, and in-furrow insecticide can be observed when comparing across years and locations. While data from these experiments generally support current recommendations designed to manage TSW, they also demonstrate variable and unpredictable responses. Distinguishing between CBR and TSW in previous years is critical when incorporating appropriate cultural and pest management prac-

Table 6. Influence of tillage and cultivar selection on peanut pod yield.^a

Tillage system	Cultivar	
	Perry	Gregory
	kg/ha	
Conventional	4930 a	5000 a
Reduced	5210 a	5010 a

^aMeans within a tillage system are not significantly different at $p \leq 0.05$. Data are pooled over experiments, in-row plant populations, and in-furrow insecticides.

tices for control of these diseases. Collectively, these results underscore the challenge of managing TSW in peanut, especially given that management practices for this disease must be incorporated preventatively with no assurance that TSW will emerge as a significant problem in a given field.

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