Management of soilborne diseases in peanuts is a major challenge for producers across Southeast Georgia. Management strategies vary based on variety, rotation, crop and environmental conditions and RX disease programs. Fungicide programs targeting the suppression of Southern stem rot are typically initiated 60 days after planting following the current recommendation of the University of Georgia. Extremely hot soil temperatures in May of 2010 required reexamination of the soilborne disease management strategy. Georgia 06-G peanuts were planted on May 16th at the Southeast Georgia Research and Education Center (SEREC) in Midville, Georgia. Using randomized, complete block design with 4 replications, a research protocol was established to evaluate soilborne fungicides applied at 30 and/or 45 days after planting verses the traditional 60 day window. Plots were sprayed using a tractor mounted sprayer that covered 4 rows. Plots were 4 rows wide by 40 feet long. At 60 and 90 days after planting all plots (except the untreated check) were sprayed with 18.5 ounces of Abound. Two applications of Bravo completed the fungicide treatments. Peanuts were inverted on October 12th and roots and pods were evaluated to determine the number of hits per 80 foot of row. The center 2 rows were harvested, bagged and weighed on October 26th. Data showed a significant yield increase (947 lbs) with treatment 1 and a high numerical increase (849 lbs) with treatment 4 when Tebuconazole was applied at 45 days after planting.