Over an eight year period (2004 - 2011) selected peanut fungicide programs were evaluated including: untreated, Bravo or generic chlorothalonil, Folicur or generic tebuconazole + Bravo, Abound (azoxystrobin), Abound alternated with tebuconazole, Artisan or Convoy (flutolanil), Provost (prothioconazole + tebuconazole, Provost alternated with Convoy+ Bravo or Headline (pyraclostrobin), Quash (metconazole) + Bravo, and Fontelis (penthiopyrad). Treatments were made over four application dates at approximately 60, 75, 90, and 105 DAP with all programs including a chlorothalonil application at 45 DAP. Not all treatments were compared in all years. Programs were evaluated for efficacy against late leaf spot, *Cercosporidium personatum* (Berk. and Curt.) Deighton and stem rot, *Sclerotium rolfsii* Sacc., and for yield performance. The tebuconazole + Bravo program consistently suppressed both late leaf spot and stem rot resulting in an average yield increase of 453 lb/ac over the Bravo leaf spot control program and 910 lb/ac over the untreated check. Although some programs demonstrated superior leaf spot or stem rot efficacy relative to tebuconazole + Bravo under high disease conditions, there were relatively few measurable yield increases over the tebuconazole + Bravo program. Nevertheless, by reducing the substantial risk of increased loss from late leaf spot when harvest is delayed by adverse weather or from stem rot under severe disease pressure, some of these alternatives to tebuconazole + Bravo have significant value, particularly in the 60 through 90 DAP use interval. These results have been used to develop current fungicide programs for S. C. conditions, typically including the use of tebuconazole + Bravo (or Headline) at 45 DAP and tebuconazole + Bravo at 105 DAP. Fontelis provides one more alternative chemistry for resistance management which can be used effectively as one or two alternated applications within the 60 to 90 DAP interval under S. C. production conditions.