Severity of soil borne diseases in peanuts in the form of Limb Rot (Rhizoctonia solani), CBR (Cylindrocladium Black Rot) and Southern Stem Rot (white mold, Sclerotium rolfsii) were estimated for peanut plots in Randolph County and how these diseases affected yield, grade, and dollar value per acre. UGA research has shown the potential for increases of 1000 -1500 lbs/A when spraying fungicides at nighttime when the leaves are folded compared to daytime sprays when leaves are fully expanded. The premise is that “relaxed” peanut canopy allows better spray penetration and efficacy during nighttime applications. The plot used in Randolph County had a two year peanut rotation with a history of disease including aerial rhizoctonia and Southern Stem Rot. Six total plots were evaluated with three replications of Georgia-06G peanuts for night and daytime fungicide applications. All practices were the same in the plots with the exception of the soil borne fungicide application times. Year one was an Abound program with only two Abound sprays (22 oz. /A) applied at night. In 2009 a tebuconazole program with Folicur (7.2 oz. /A) and Toledo (7.2 oz. /A) with generic chlororthalonil – Chloronil (1pt. /A) applied in a four block night spray program was used. Spray times were between 5:00 – 6:00 A.M. in order to utilize the moisture from dew. In 2009, yields were still high for the nighttime program at 494 lbs/A more for the daytime program. The two year average is 804 lbs/A. Disease ratings revealed white mold as the only soil borne disease of note. Nighttime plots showed a 20% reduction in white mold. Early and late leaf spot were also heavy with defoliation ranges from 40 – 75%. There was no statistical difference in leaf spot control between the plots.