GA PEANUT PRODUCTION
Quick Reference Guide

UGA extension

ugapeanutteam.org

CULTIVATOR SELECTION TIPS

W. Scott Monfort, Extension Peanut Agronomist

RUNNER MARKET-TYPE CULTIVARS

Arnie is a high yield potential and high grading normal oleic cultivar. It has high level of resistance to spotted wilt (TSWV). Arnie was released in 2024. It has a small seed size with about 700 seeds per pound. (Limited Seed)

AUNPL-17 is a new high-yielding, high-oleic, TSWV-resistant cultivar released in 2017. Limited Commercial Seed Available.

FloRun ™ 331 is a new high yielding, medium maturity, high oleic cultivar with moderate resistance to TSWV, White Mold, and Leaf spots.

FloRun ™ 52N is a high yield potential and high grading normal oleic cultivar. It has moderate resistance to spotted wilt (TSWV). FloRun 52N was released in 2023. It has a medium seed size with about 650 seeds per pound. (Limited Seed)

FloRun ™ T61 is a high yield potential and high grading high oleic cultivar. It has outstanding resistance to spotted wilt (TSWV). FloRun T61 was released in 2020. It has a medium seed size with about 650 seeds per pound. (Limited Seed)

Georgia-06G is a high yielding large seeded cultivar. Georgia-06G also displays a medium maturity pattern released in 2006. Georgia-06G has a high level of TSWV resistance and good yield potential in a wide range of conditions.

Georgia-12Y is a high yielding, medium-late maturing cultivar with a medium sized seed. This cultivar was released in 2012. It is also TSWV resistant and white mold resistant. **Due to later maturity, Georgia-12Y is less suitable for later planting dates (after May 12). Susceptible to Rhizoctonia Limb Rot.**

Georgia-16HO is a new high-yielding, high-oleic, TSWV-resistant, large-seeded cultivar that was released in 2016. Georgia-16HO combines TSWV-resistance with the high-oleic trait.

Georgia-18RU is a new high-yielding, high-grading, normal-oleic, moderately resistant to tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV), leaf-scorch resistant cultivar. Plant after May 10th.

Georgia-20VHO is a new high-yielding, high-TSMK grading, very high-O/L ratio, TSWV-resistant, runner-type peanut variety that was released in 2020. **Excessive moisture during late part of season can increase risk of pod shed.**

Georgia-21GR is a new high-yielding, high-grading, normal to mid-oleic, TSWV resistant, runner-type peanut variety that was released in 2021. (Limited Seed)

Georgia-22MPR is a new high-yielding, high-oleic medium-large-seeded, runner-type peanut variety with a high level of resistant to TSWV, root-knot nematode [Meloidogyne arenaria (Neal) Chitwood], and potato leafhopper (Empoasca fabae Harris). **Late maturity.**

TifNV-High O/L is a high-yielding, high-oleic, cultivar with a high level of peanut root-knot nematode resistance. It is a large seeded, medium maturing cultivar with excellent resistance to TSWV. TifNV-High O/L was released in 2014.

TifNV-HG is a newly released high-yielding, high-oleic, cultivar with a high level of peanut root-knot nematode resistance. It is a large seeded, medium maturing cultivar with excellent resistance to TSWV. TifNV-HG was released in 2020.

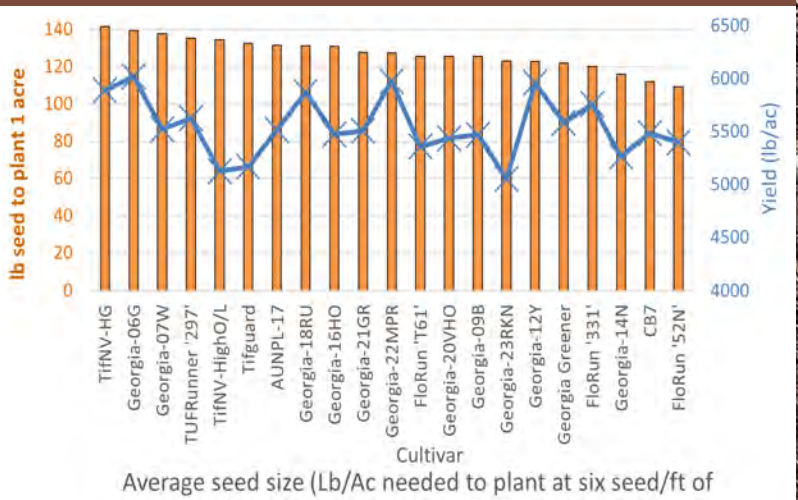
Table 1. Yield (lbs/A) Averaged Across All Georgia On-Farm and Small Plot Trials in 2024

Level	Number of Trials	Yield Ave (lbs/A)	Std Error	Range (lbs/A)	
				Low	High
TifNV-HG	14	6099	245.67	5612	6585
Georgia-16HO	5	5987	411.08	5173	6801
FloRun 52N	11	5953	277.15	5404	6502
FloRun T61	5	5935	411.08	5120	6749
Georgia-12y	7	5931	347.43	5243	6619
TifCB7	6	5785	375.26	5041	6528
Arnie	11	5758	277.15	5209	6307
DG 913	5	5728	411.08	4914	6542
Georgia-06G	18	5725	216.66	5296	6155
Georgia-18RU	5	5602	411.08	4788	6416
Georgia-22MPR	11	5561	277.15	5012	6110
Georgia-21GR	15	5457	237.34	4987	5928
AUNPL-17	11	5399	277.15	4850	5948
TifNV-High OI	2	5393	649.97	4105	6680
FloRun 331	2	4903	649.97	3616	6190
Georgia-20VHO	3	4694	530.7	3643	5745

Table 2. Percent Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus Averaged Across All Georgia On-Farm and Small Plot Trials in 2024

Level	Number of Trials	% TSWV	Std Error	Range (%TSWV)	
				Low	High
Georgia-18RU	3	13.2	2.9	7.5	18.9
FloRun-T61	2	12.6	3.5	5.7	19.6
AUNPL-17	6	11.4	2.0	7.4	15.5
Georgia-16Ho	3	11.1	2.9	5.4	16.8
Georgia-22MPR	6	9.3	2.0	5.3	13.3
Georgia-21GR	11	9.3	1.5	6.3	12.2
DG 913	3	9.2	2.9	3.6	14.9
Georgia-06G	11	8.7	1.5	5.7	11.7
FloRun-52N	7	8.6	1.9	4.9	12.3
Georgia-20VHO	3	8.5	2.9	2.8	14.2
TifNV-HG	8	8.1	1.7	4.7	11.6
FloRun-331	2	7.5	3.5	0.5	14.5
TifCB7	4	7.4	2.5	2.5	12.3
Arnie	9	6.7	1.6	3.4	10.0
Georgia-12Y	6	4.3	2.0	0.3	8.3

PEANUT SEED SIZE



Average seed size (Lb/Ac needed to plant at six seed/ft of row) and pod yield over 3 years at 3 irrigated sites/yr.

2025 UGA Recommended Herbicide Programs for Peanut

System	Tillage Method	Timing					
		Preplant Burndown[1]	Preplant Incorporated	Preemergence	Early-Postemergence (~10-20 DAP[2])	Postemergence (~30-45 DAP)	Late-Postemergence[6] (~60 DAP) (for the extended residual control of Palmer amaranth, tropical spiderwort, and annual grasses)
non-irrigated (dryland)	strip-till[3]	Glyphosate or Paraquat + 2,4-D amine + Valor		No Rain in 7-10 DAP Paraquat + Prowl	Paraquat + either Storm or Basagran + either Dual Magnum or Warrant or Zidua or Anthem Flex or Outlook[6]	***ALS Resistance:*** Cobra or Ultra Blazer + (either Dual Magnum or Warrant or Zidua or Anthem Flex or Outlook[6]) + 2,4-DB	Dual Magnum or Outlook ***PHI (days)*** Dual Magnum = 90 Outlook = 80 ***Max Total Rate/A/Season (oz)*** Dual Magnum = 44 Outlook = 21 ***Use of other Group 15 herbicides is limited by peanut stage of growth and should not be applied late-postemergence:** Anthem Flex = R3 (beginning pod) Warrant = R1 (beginning bloom) Zidua = R3 (beginning pod)
				Rain in 7-10 DAP Paraquat + Prowl + Valor + Strongarm[4] or Paraquat + Brake + Strongarm[4] or Paraquat + Valor + Brake[5]		***No ALS Resistance:*** Cadre[4] + (either Dual Magnum or Warrant or Zidua or Anthem Flex or Outlook[6]) + 2,4-DB	
	conventional		Prowl or Sonalan + Strongarm4	No PRE if rain is not expected in 7-10 DAP	Paraquat + either Storm or Basagran + either Dual Magnum or Warrant or Zidua or Anthem Flex or Outlook[6]		
				Rain in 7-10 DAP Either Valor or Brake[5] or Valor + Brake[5]		*****A 4-way tank-mixture can be used if required (Cadre[4] + Cobra or Ultra Blazer + 2,4-DB + either Dual Magnum or Warrant or Zidua or Outlook[6])***	
irrigated	strip-till[3]	Glyphosate or Paraquat + 2,4-D amine + Valor		Paraquat + Prowl + Valor + Strongarm[4] or Paraquat + Brake5 + Strongarm[4] or Paraquat + Valor + Brake[5]			
	conventional			Prowl or Sonalan + either Valor + Strongarm[4] or Brake[5] + Strongarm[4] or Valor + Brake[5]			

[1]Apply at least 7 days before planting. [2]DAP = days after planting. [3]Annual grass control in strip-tillage systems is often more difficult thus additional applications of a postemergence grass herbicide (i.e. Fusilade, Poast, and Select) will be needed. [4]Before using Cadre and/or Strongarm, rotational crop restrictions must be considered. [5]Do not apply Brake to the same field more than 2 years in a row. [6]Dual Magnum/Warrant/Outlook are in the same herbicide family (chloroacetamide) and have the same mode of action (inhibit very long chain fatty acids). Zidua/Anthem Flex are not in the same herbicide family (isoxazoline) but have the same mode of action. Multiple applications (> 2) of these herbicides in a single year should be avoided when possible to prevent or delay the evolution of resistance. These residual herbicides have no postemergence activity.

2025 PEANUT WEED CONTROL UPDATE

Eric P. Prostko, Extension Weed Specialist

Important Things to Consider:

1) Start clean using a combination of tillage, cover crops, and/or herbicides.
2) Planting in twin rows will improve weed control by ~5-10%, depending upon the weed.
3) Use multiple residual herbicides in the system.
4) Cracking or early-postemergence applications of paraquat may not always be needed in peanut fields that started off weed-free and where at-planting residual herbicides (Dual Magnum, Prowl, Outlook, Sonalan, Strongarm, Valor, and Warrant) were moisture activated with timely rainfall or irrigation.
5) Make timely postemergence applications (weeds ≤ 3" tall, **not the average**).
6) Hand-remove weed escapes before seed is viable.

Preventing Preventable Problems:

1) Phone/text a friend (i.e. county agent, consultant, dealer) when in doubt.
2) At the mixing area, only have on hand the pesticides that are to be used for a specific application.
3) Do not use any pesticide in an unlabeled container.
4) Before mixing, check spray tank to see if it is clean or has any remaining heel (leftovers).
5) When multiple spray tanks are on a tractor, make sure plumbing is correct and pesticides are put in the appropriate tank.
6) Keep accurate pesticide records of what/when has been applied.
7) Read the label before applying any pesticide.
8) When possible/practical, avoid unknown tank-mixtures with multiple pesticides.
9) Pay close attention to weather/wind conditions and avoid pesticide applications when conditions are favorable for off-target movement.

How Do High-Yielding Georgia Peanut Growers Manage Weeds?

In 2023, 16 growers in the ***Georgia Peanut Achievement Club*** produced an average peanut yield of **5734 lbs/A (4630-6357 lbs/A range)**. The state average peanut yield in **2023 was 4080 lbs/A**. Survey results from these high yield producers indicated the following production practices were used to help manage weeds in their peanut fields:

- **Irrigation:** 100%
- **Bottom plow:** 56%
- **Twin rows:** 75%
- **Herbicides Used:** Valor = 93%; Cadre = 73%; Dual = 53%; 2,4-DB = 47%; Sonalan = 40%; Prowl = 33%; Strongarm = 33%; Storm = 20%; Paraquat = 13%; and Zidua = 13%.

CRITICAL POINTS TO REMEMBER FOR THE 2025 SEASON:

1. Diseases will be a threat to every peanut grower's crop in 2025. Nematodes, both the peanut root-knot and, perhaps, the lesion could be a problem in a number of fields. Tomato spotted wilt, white mold, and late leaf spot will have impact across the Georgia peanut production region in 2025. It is important to remember that once the furrow is closed, all of the management decisions to protect your crop from tomato spotted wilt disease (see Peanut Rx section) have been made and nearly all of the decisions to protect your crop from root-knot nematodes (use of a nematode-resistant variety or use of a nematicide) have been made. The same is true for seedling disease, and in-furrow use of a fungicide. Once the furrow is closed, growers watch the struggles with tomato spotted wilt, nematodes, and seedling diseases from the "sidelines". Key points for protecting your peanut crop in 2025 from leaf spot and white mold diseases include 1) timeliness of application, 2) good coverage, 3) choice of product, and 4) appropriate rate.

2. Below are key "take-away" points from 2024.
   a. **Tomato spotted wilt** continued to cause significant damage however was less severe than in 2022 (7% yield loss) or 2023 (5% yield loss). Region-wide, losses were estimated at 3%); however, losses were much greater in some fields. Growers are encouraged to make sound-management decisions at planting. **Management Tip:** Growers should consult the 2025 version of Peanut Rx for tactics to reduce risk to Tomato spotted wilt disease. Key considerations are planting date, variety selection, and choice of at-plant insecticide. New varieties have been added to the 2025 Peanut Rx tool. Once the furrow is closed, the die is cast for management of Tomato spotted wilt.
   b. **Losses to nematodes**, both the peanut root-knot nematode and lesion nematodes, occurred across the state. Growers should recognize that important management options for the root-knot nematode include crop rotation, resistant varieties (example TifNV-HiOL, Georgia-14N, TifNV-HG, and Georgia-22MPR), and use of nematicides as a pre-plant fumigant (Telone II) or at planting (example Velum, Vydate-CLV, or AgLogic 15G). A later application of Propulse to reduce damage to the pods and pegs does not replace management decisions made before the furrow is closed. Propulse and Vydate-CLV are labeled for application later in the season.
   c. **Peanut leaf spot diseases,** especially late leaf spot, were problematic in 2024 but were not as severe as in 2021. Leaf spot diseases remain a critical threat to profitability. Factors that increase threat to leaf spot diseases include environmental conditions (rain followed by more rain) favorable for development and spread of disease, weather that affects a grower's ability to make timely fungicide applications, and short crop rotations. Combinations of these factors put tremendous pressure on some fungicide programs. **Management Tip:** to prevent losses to leaf spot, especially late leaf spot, it is imperative to a) stay on a timely, proven program, and b) select fungicides or mixtures of fungicides based upon threat of disease in the field, and c) continue appropriate management programs through the end of the season. NOTE: Because of increased threat from late leaf spot in recent years, some fungicide programs may have changed; carefully note choice of product and timing for application throughout the season to minimize losses to disease.
   d. **White mold** was generally less severe in 2024 than in 2023. Also, with peanuts "staying in the ground" for nearly 160 days, MORE attention must be given to protecting the crop from white mold even after the traditional "4-block-60-to-104-days-after-planting" window ends.

3. Growers should continue use **Peanut Rx** (peanutx.org) to develop strategies to reduce risk to Tomato spotted wilt, white mold, and leaf spot in their peanut crop.
   a. Peanut Rx has been fully reviewed for the 2025 season.
   b. Prescription fungicide programs based on Peanut Rx are an effective way to reduce costs of a fungicide program. Specific prescription programs based upon your results from Peanut Rx will be available from companies, to include, Syngenta, CORTEVA, FMC, Valent, Bayer CropScience, Nichino, BASF, and others.
   c. An on-line calculator for Peanut Rx is available at www.peanutrx.org.

4. Critical components of a leaf spot fungicide program include a) variety, b) crop rotation, c) timeliness of fungicide application, d) selection of fungicide, and e) rate of fungicide applied.
   a. In UGA small-plot research trials from 2024, fungicide programs that were assessed for management of leaf spot generally performed as they have in previous years of study. However, growers are advised to carefully consider extended spray if fields are at high-risk as from short rotations and/or a more susceptible variety.
   b. In large plot, on-farm fungicide studies conducted by county agents, leaf spot was generally well-controlled by all programs.
   c. Late-leaf spot was severe in some fields in southwestern Georgia. Growers there are encouraged to consult with UGA Extension and with your Ag-chemical representatives to best understand modifications to fungicide programs during the 2025 season.

5. There is increased interest in adding sulfur to fungicide programs for management of leaf spot.
   a. Some sulfur formulations (generally at a rates of 3-5 lb/A) have significantly improved the control of leaf spot when tank-mixed with products azoxystrobin (Abound), Headline, Umbra, EXCALIA, and tebuconazole.
   b. Sulfur formulations at (5 lb/A) to include Microthiol Disperss, Microthiol 80W, Drexel Sulfur 80W, Drexel Suffa 6F, TechnoS 90W, Optimas Sulfur, and Accoidal 80 WG, performed similarly when mixed with either azoxystrobin or tebuconazole.
   c. Kolla 6F performed well; however was not as effective as the products mentioned above.

6. Critical components of a white mold fungicide program also include timeliness of application and timelines of irrigation or rainfall following applications, preferably within 12-24 hours.
   a. Note that several "generic" formulations of Provost Silver will be available in 2025 and these include Prozio BWP (tested by UGA Extension) and Taj.
   b. Vantana (fluazinam) will be available for white mold control in 2025.

7. Management of white mold can be improved by
   a. early-season banded applications of Proline,
   b. protecting the crop during the critical time 60-105 days after planting
   c. initiating a program prior to 60 DAP and extending beyond 105 DAP when conditions favor development of white mold or where disease is active in the field later in the season
   d. using products known to be more effective against white mold
   e. timely irrigation between 8-24 hours after a fungicide application
   f. applying fungicides for white mold control at night

8. Management of nematodes includes a) variety selection, b) crop rotation, and c) selection of nematicides. Products for management of nematodes in 2024 include
   a. Telone II (4.5-9 gal/A),
   b. AgLogic (7 lb/A in-furrow),
   c. Velum (6.5 to 6.84 fl oz/A in-furrow)
   d. Propulse (13.6 fl oz/A pegging-time) Note: also effective for control of white mold and leaf spot
   e. Vydate CLV (for directions on in-furrow and foliar applications, see label)
   f. Return XL (for application information, see label)

9. Lesion nematodes are an emerging problem on peanuts in some areas, especially when high numbers are present in a field and damage occurs to the pegs. Research continues; however use of Propulse or perhaps, Vydate-CLV at pegging time is likely to be an important management tool.

10. Aspergillus crown rot is an important seedling disease, especially when condi ions are hot and dry at planting, or when seed-quality is a concern. Because of harvest conditions in 2024, seed produced in the 2024 season may be at higher risk to seedling disease, especially to Aspergillus crown rot. Farmer-saved-seed is often at greatest risk.

11. To manage Aspergillus crown rot,
    a. ensure quality of seed
    b. ensure effective fungicide seed treatment with excellent seed coverage
    c. in 2025, Rancona VPD, Rancona VPL, Peanut Prep 2.5, and Trebuset will be the dominant seed-treatment fungicides.
    d. use in-furrow products such as Velum and Proline. Note that azoxystrobin products (Abound, etc.) have been widely used as in-furrow treatments in peanut, but are less effective against Aspergillus crown rot now than in the past
    e. manage insects such as Lesser Cornstalk Borers
    f. avoid planting into hot and dry soils
    g. irrigate to cool hot soils.

12. Other diseases of importance include Cylindrocladium Black Rot (CBR), Peanut Rust, Pythium Pod rot and Diplodia Collar Rot,

13. For more information and timely updates, consult your local UGA Extension agent.

Note 1: Exchange applications:
To include systemic activity, chlorothalonil (1.5 pt) on a 14-day spray interval can be replaced with products such as with:

1. Chlorothalonil, 1.0 pt + Alto, 5.5 fl oz (Note PHI for Alto is 30 days)
2. Chlorothalonil, 1.0 pt + thiophanate methyl, 5 fl oz (no more than two applications)
3. Chlorothalonil, 1.0 pt + Domark 230ME, 2.5 fl oz
4. Chlorothalonil, 1.0 pt + Provysol, 3 fl oz/A
5. Andiamo Advance (Mazinga ADV) (32 fl oz/A)
6. Thiophanate methyl, 10 fl oz (no more than one application)
7. Aproach Prima, 6.8 fl oz (best used earlier in season). If applied later in the season consider mixing with sulfur or chlorothalonil.
8. Priaxor, 4 fl oz (or 6 fl oz replaces two early applications. Priaxor at 8 fl oz/A provides leaf spot and white mold control)
9. Absolute MAXX, 3.4 fl oz (early season use only). If applied later in the season, consider a tank mix with chlorothalonil.
10. Tebuconazole, 7.2 fl oz + chlorothalonil, 1.0 pt (replaces 1.5 pt chlorothalonil and fights white mold)
11. Provysol (3-5 fl oz/A) likely tank-mixed with EXCALIA, Convoy, or tebuconazole.

Older products that can be used for leaf spot control (sometimes mixed with chlorothalonil include sulfur (specific products mentioned earlier) and mancozeb (Koverall)

Note 2: Microthiol 80 WDG or Microthiol Disperss may be tank mixed at 3-5 lbs. per acre with FRAC 3,7, 11 fungicides or combinations of those.
Topsin 4.5 FL, 10 ounces per acre as tank mix with Manzate Pro-Stick or Penncozeb 75 DF at 1.5 lbs. per acre in either the 105 or 120 DAP applications.

Note 3: Below are examples of fungicide programs and the list does not include all possible products. Generic azoxystrobin products exist as do many generic formulations of tebuconazole. Further information on all products can be obtained from your local UGA Extension office.

PLANTING TIPS

Planting Date: The ideal planting window is between late April and late May in regards to yield potential. A good peanut crop can be grown outside of this planting window, although the risk of reduced yield is greater because of weather and risk of disease problems.

Please keep these points in mind before and as you plant:

- **Planter Maintenance** – Clean seed tubes, metering units, vacuum system, inoculant tubes, insecticide hoppers and tubes.
  - Calibrate liquid and dry applicators (inoculant, insecticide, herbicide, etc.)
  - Check and replace worn parts that may affect seed placement.
  - Make sure seed meters are applying correct amount of seed.
- **Soil Temperature** – The average daily soil temperature at the 4" depth should be greater than 68 Degrees F for 3 consecutive days without risk of a cold front after planting
- **Tractor/Planter Speed** – Plant at appropriate speeds to allow for more precise placement of seed. As speed increases, planter efficiency and number of seed dropped in the furrow both decrease. This leads to increased gaps between plants which increases TSWV risk, especially if you plant before May 10.
- **Seeding Rate** – To reduce the impact of TSWV, growers need to plant enough seed to provide at least 4 plants/ft of row. Therefore, seeding rates of 6 seed/ft on singles and 6 to 7 combined seed/ft on twins (3 to 3.5 seed/ft per twin furrow) are recommended. Seeding rates also need to be adjusted for % germ of the seed being planted to ensure you have the desired plant population.
- **Seed Depth** – Check your planter in each field for adequate down pressure to ensure ideal planting depth. Seed depth is typically 2.0 to 2.5" deep. You can plant shallower with good moisture but risk losing moisture before germination, and injury from Valor herbicide is increased. Peanut can emerge from depths up to 3" as long as the seed has good germ and vigor, but deep planting can cause delayed emergence and subject the seedling to greater risk of soilborne pathogens causing rot before it emerges.
- **Soil Moisture** – Planting peanut in subpar moisture can result in poor germination and erratic emergence causing less than optimum plant population and increased risk of TSWV.
  - Peanut seed is too expensive to risk planting in dry conditions
  - Irrigated fields – planting in dry and hot conditions followed by irrigation with cold water can shock the seed and cause erratic emergence. Irrigate 1/3 to 1/2" and then plant.
- **Pre-plant Herbicides and Irrigation** – Water pre-plant/at-plant herbicides into the soil before peanut emerge to improve weed control.
- **TSWV Risk** – To reduce TSWV risk on peanut - plant after May 10, apply phorate for thrips control, and use twin row configuration (see Peanut Rx Disease Risk Index).
- **Inoculants** – Apply inoculants in fields that have been out of peanut for more than 5 years. However, it's a good practice to apply inoculants each year, especially following years of extreme weather like prolonged hot and/or dry periods, or extended water-logged soils.
- Peanut is a legume that fulfills its own nitrogen (N) requirement through symbiosis with *Bradyrhizobia* when properly nodulated. These soil bacteria allow the peanut plant to convert atmospheric N to a form utilized by the plant.

Inoculant Reminders

- **Handling**
  - Store in a cool, dry place shaded from direct sunlight until used.
  - Use fresh inoculant of the proper strain.
  - Do not let unused inoculant remain in hoppers for extended time. If liquid inoculant sits in tank overnight, add a fresh batch before planting.
  - Fungicide seed treatment may be detrimental to adherence of powder/sterile peat formulations of inoculants.
  - Shallow planting may result in the loss of bacteria due to hot, dry soils.
  - Prepare well-drained fields to reduce risk of water-logging.
  - If using a liquid inoculant, apply with chlorine-free water to avoid killing the bacteria using at least 5 gal/A of water.
  - If a heavy rain occurs shortly after planting, a liquid inoculant may be diluted or carried away from the seed, reducing efficacy.
  - Nodulation is delayed or reduced in the presence of excess soil N.
  - Adequate soil levels of Ca, P, and K aid in *Bradyrhizobia* survival.
  - Follow all label directions when applying pesticides and inoculants as mixes.
  - Deliver product at labeled rates (1.0 fl oz per 1,000 linear row feet for most). Twin rows use same rate on a per furrow basis, which doubles total quantity applied per acre compared to a single row planting.
  - Addition of biological enhancement products should be used with caution and may have an adverse effect on viability of the inoculant.
- **Nitrogen deficiency** is occasionally a problem for peanuts. This could be due to a failure to artificially inoculate peanuts when needed.
  - In extreme cases of poor nodulation, it may be necessary to apply N fertilizer. If you note N deficiency, apply 60 lb N/A when plant is 40 to 60 days old. A granular form (such as ammonium sulfate) is recommended.
- **Benefits**
  - Fertilizer savings - N-fixing ability replaces the need to apply N fertilizers.
  - Residual soil N – 50 to 100 lb N/A may be residually available in the soil after growing an effectively nodulated peanut crop.
  - Benefit to rotated crops – Will provide subsequent crops with available N, enhancing yield and reducing fertilizer costs of the following crop.
  - Improved soil conditions – legumes decompose rapidly, leaving organic matter in the soil which improves its physical, chemical, and biological condition.

This guide was funded by:

Georgia Peanut Commission

College of Agricultural & Environmental Sciences
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

IMPORTANT LINKS

Climate Outlook – *Pam Knox, Agricultural Climatologist*
https://site.extension.uga.edu/climate

Agricultural Economics – *Amanda Smith, Extension Economists*
Website – http://agecon.uga.edu/extension.html
Budgets – http://agecon.uga.edu/extension/budgets.html
Ag Economics Blog – https://site.extension.uga.edu/aaecext/