Georgia Peanut Crop

Hot Topics

Georgia Peanut Tour

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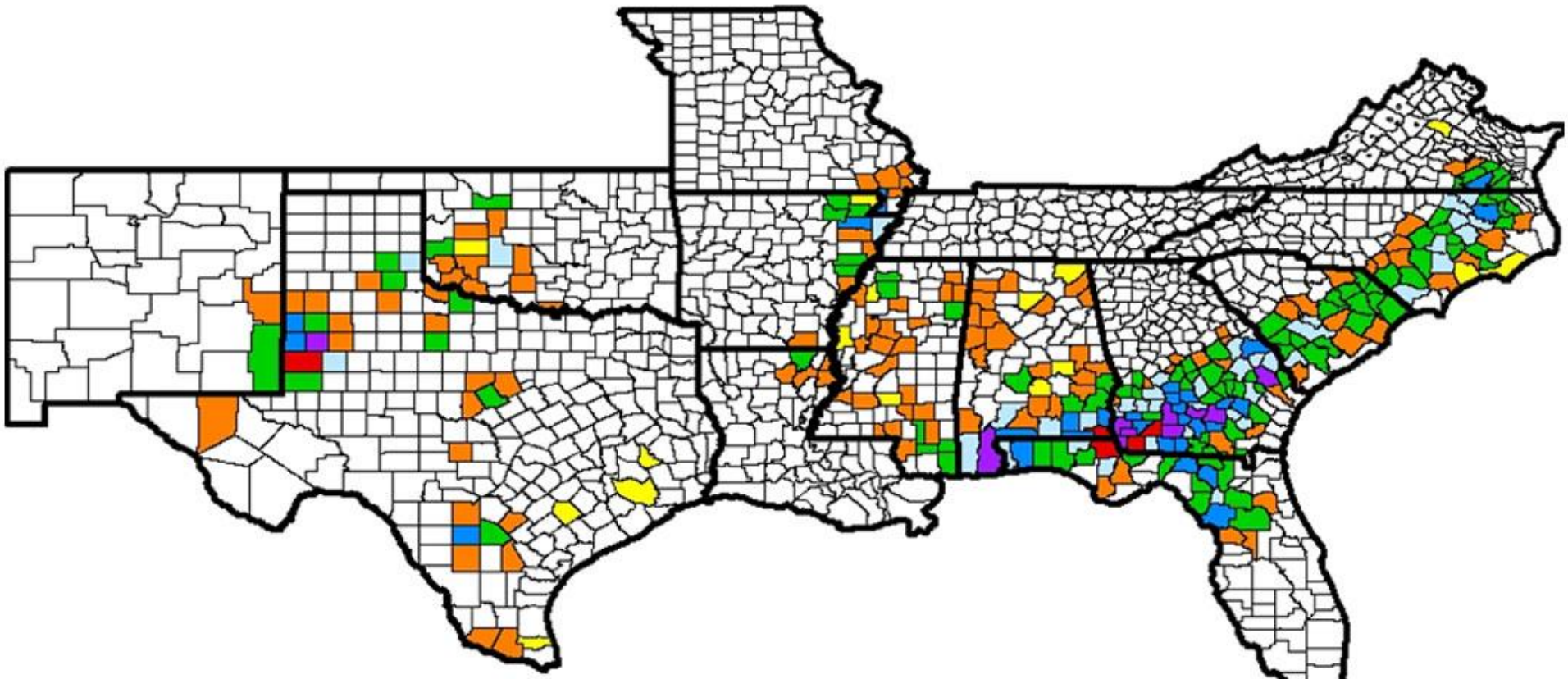
U.S. Major States Peanut Certified Acres



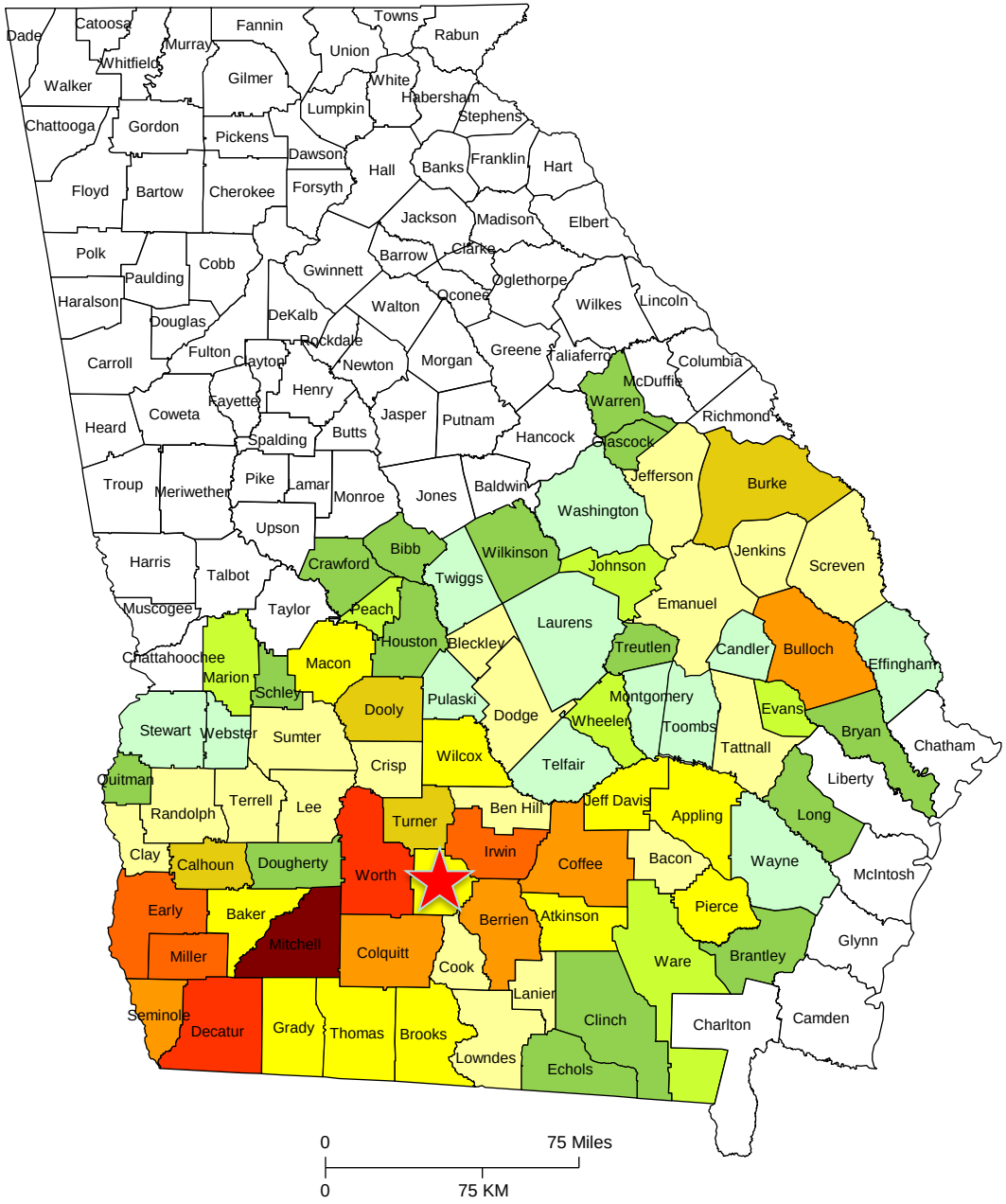
	No Acre		5,001 to 10,000
	1 to 50		10,001 to 20,000
	51 to 1,000		20,001 to 30,000
	1,001 to 5,000		Over 30,000

Source: Jan. 2020, FSA, USDA

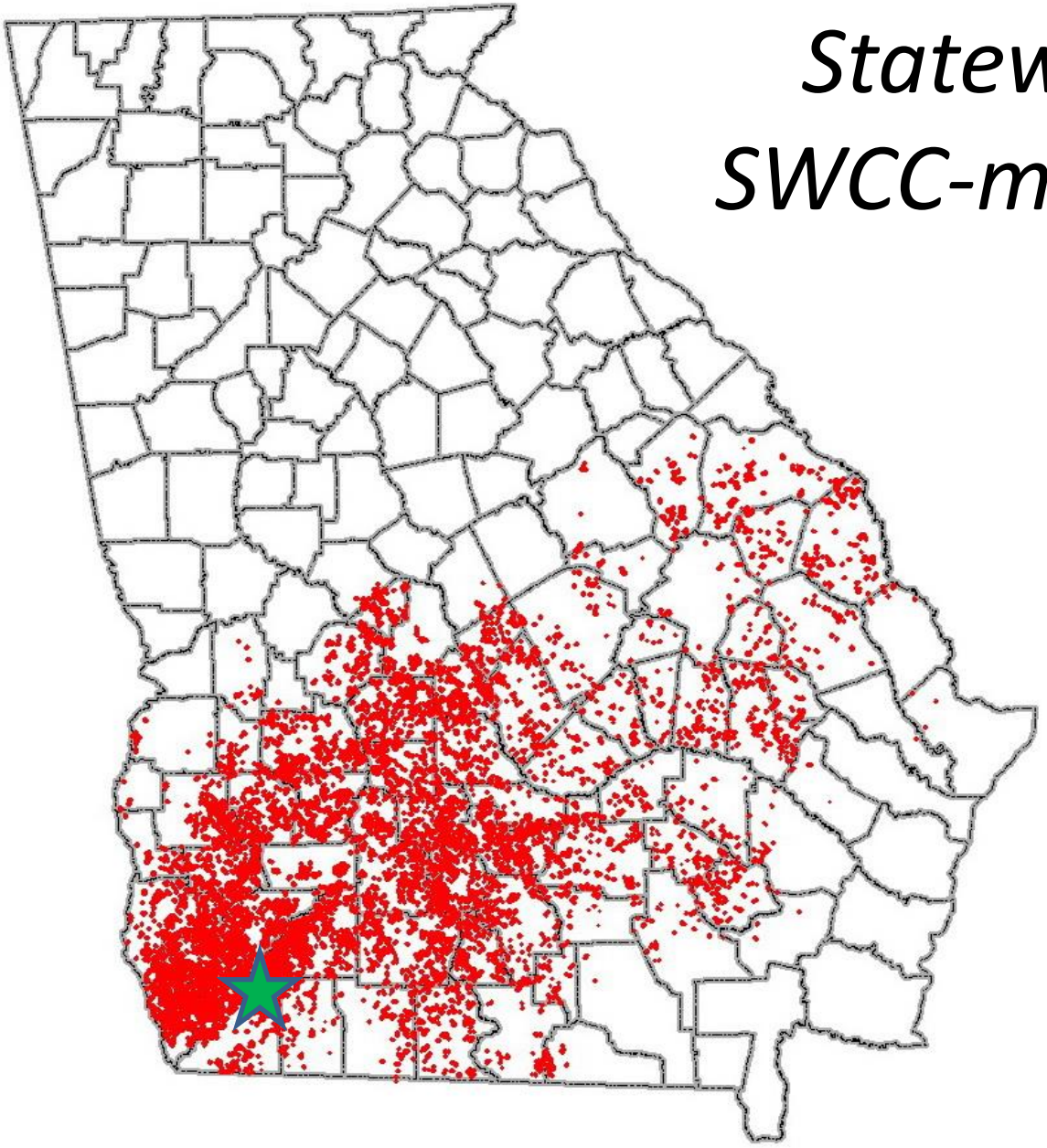
GEORGIA'S RURAL CENTER

Powered by Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College

2022 Planted Peanut Acres



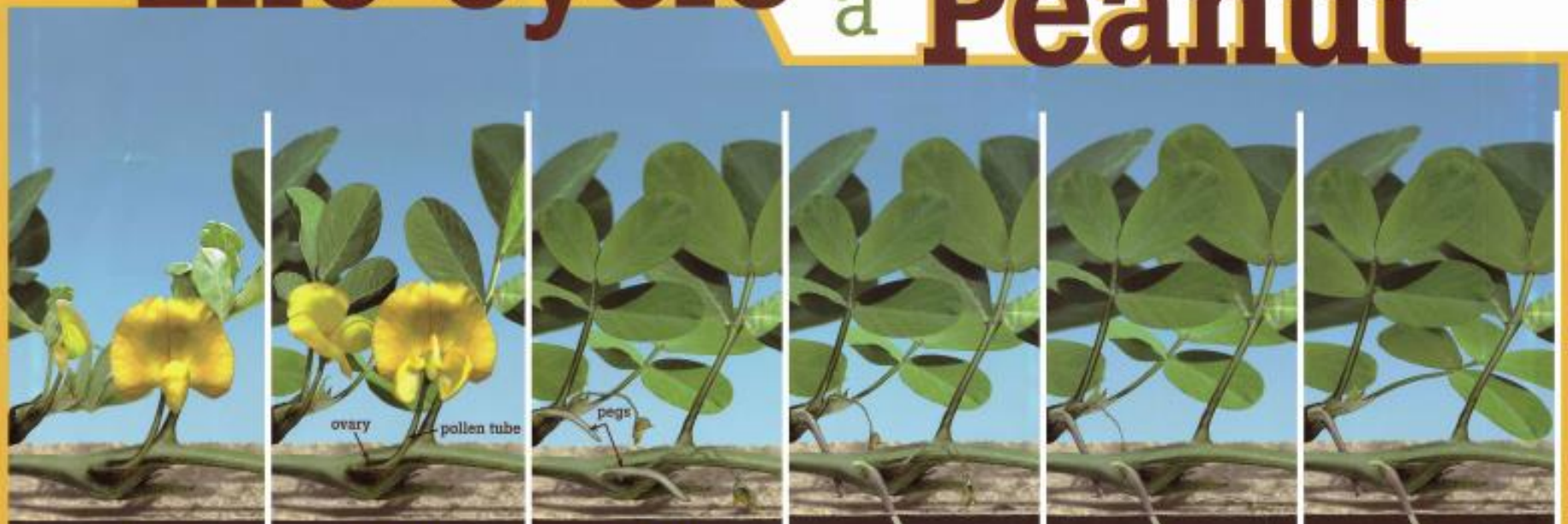
- 1 to 1000 Acres
- 1001 to 2500 Acres
- 2501 to 5000 Acres
- 5000 to 10,000 Acres
- 10,001 to 15,000 Acres
- 15,001 to 20,000 Acres
- 20,001 to 25,000 Acres
- 25,000 to 30,000 Acres
- 30,001 to 35,000 Acres
- 35,001 to 40,000 Acres
- ≥ 40,001 Acres



Statewide coverage SWCC-mapped irrigated areas

Peanut
Acreage --- 55
% irrigated

Life Cycle of a Peanut



35 DAYS after planting

The peanut plant begins its reproductive stage with the onset of blooms. The peanut flower is a perfect flower, with both male and female parts present in the same flower.

51 DAYS after planting

At the base of the peanut flower are the ovaries. Pollen grains shed in the petals and attach to the stigma. The first pollen grains that mature and travel down the pollen tube fertilize the ovaries.

60 DAYS after planting

The fertilized ovary is referred to as a peg. The peg grows toward the soil surface and pushes 1" to 3" into the soil.

65 DAYS after planting

The tip of the peg takes in water and nutrients and swells to become the peanut pod.

73 DAYS after planting

While the pod expands to full size, the peanut seeds begin developing inside.

100 DAYS after planting

The seeds are at the right stage of development to be harvested for boiling.

120-150 DAYS after planting

Full seed maturity is reached. The matured seeds can now be planted to begin the cycle again or harvested for use in peanut butter, snack nuts and candy or crushed for oil.

Learn more about peanuts at
extension.uga.edu/agriculture/crops/peanuts

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

Peanut Growth & Development

2022 US Peanut Acreage Estimates

State	2022 (x1000)	2023 (x1000)	Diff (x1000)	Change
AL	164	173	9	**5.49%**
AR	32	34	2	**6.25%**
MO	18	21	3	**16.67%**
GA	**680**	**770**	90	**13.24%**
FL	149	155	6	**4.03%**
LA	2	2	0	**0.00%**
MS	14	18	4	**28.57%**
NM	7	11	4	**57.14%**
OK	17	17	0	**0.00%**
TX	154	220	66	**42.86%**
NC	115	122	7	**6.09%**
SC	70	74	4	**5.71%**
VA	28	28	0	**0.00%**
Total	**1,450**	**1,645**	**195**	**13.45%**

Weather and Seed Quality Impacted Planting and Stand Establishment

Planting window in Georgia is from late April until June

Last five years :
1/4 of crop planted before May 10th
1/2 planted between May 10th –May 25th
1/4 Planted May 25- June 15th

In 2023:
1/4 of crop planted before May 20th
1/2 planted between May 20th –May 30th
1/4 Planted May 30- July 1st

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Cool Wet Soils + Low Vigor Seed? = Poor Stands

Cool Wet Soils + Low Vigor Seed? = Poor Stands

Increase in TSWV over last 3 years

Extended Rainy Periods Early/Nodulation

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Weather Delayed Weed Management

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Planting Season is Winding Down
2 to 5 % Remaining Depending on State (3rd week of June)

Major Concerns Across Peanut Belt

- Will it be Hot and Dry or Hot and Rainy?
- Most areas have had moisture through planting.
- Some areas are dry now and/or losing moisture fast as temps increase.
- Crop is 2 weeks behind in growth and blooming?
- Weeds, Disease, TSWV, HOGS, and DEER?????

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Do we have a **Deer** problem?

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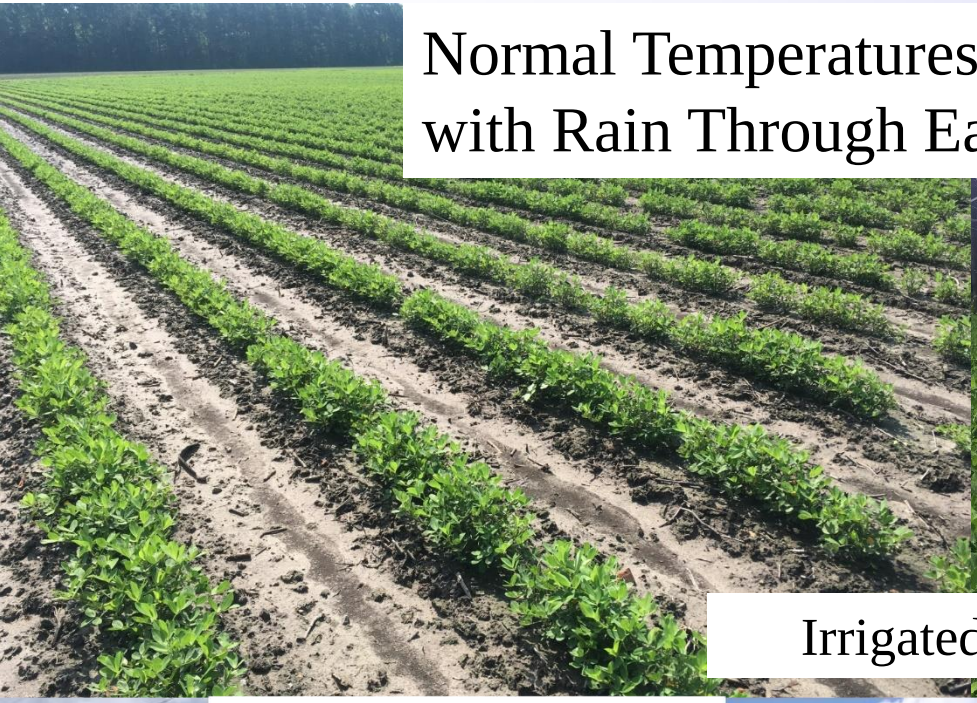
Normal Temperatures in July and August with Rain Through Early August



Irrigated in July

Dryland

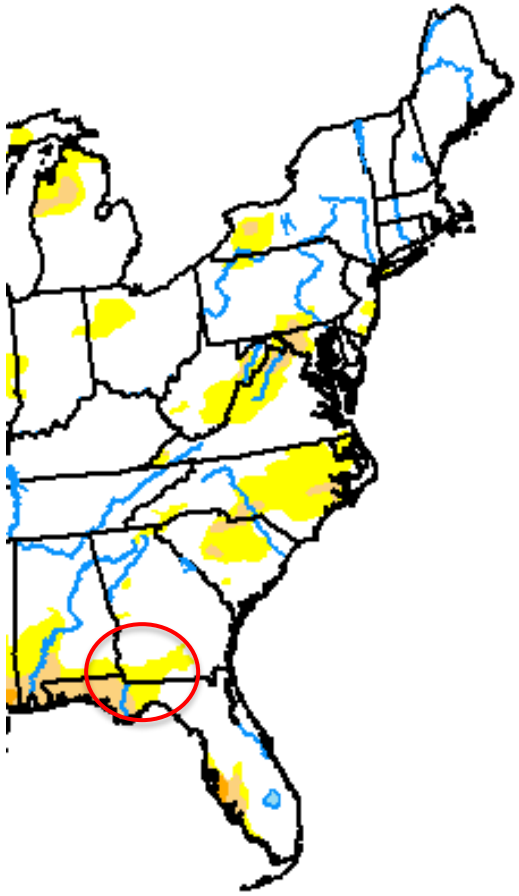
Most of the crop has very good yield potential

Wet & Hot Conditions in July and August Increased Disease

Wet & Hot Conditions in July and August Increased Insect Issues

Although most of the season has been relatively wet (over 50 + in in some areas), a large part of the growing area has not received any rain in 2 to 4 weeks causing the crop conditions to go backwards.

2023 – August 22 – 3rd Week of No Rain



Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx

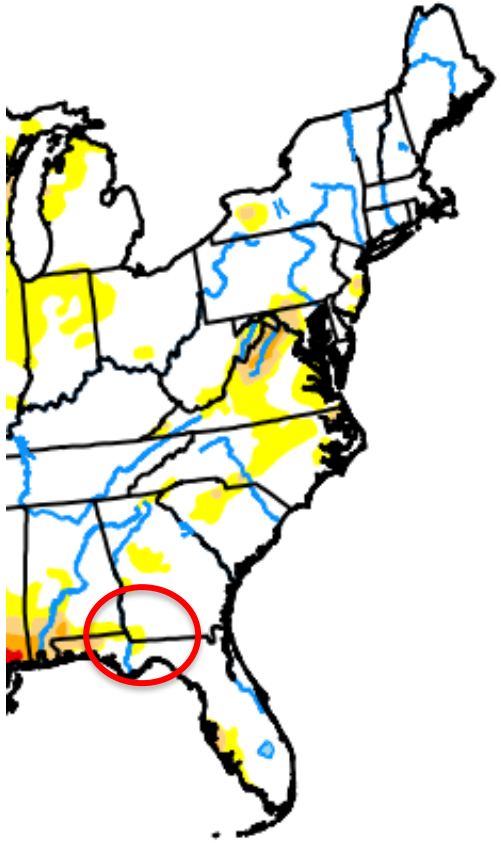
Author:

David Simeral
Western Regional Climate Center

droughtmonitor.unl.edu

2023 – September 5th– After Idalia

* Still Very Little Rain in West Georgia



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Author:

Richard Tinker
CPC/NOAA/NWS/NCEP

USDA NDMC NOAA

droughtmonitor.unl.edu

EXTREMELY DRY CONDITIONS

TSWV AND UNDERGROUND WHITEMOLD

Importance of Digging Peanuts on Time

Peanut Blasting

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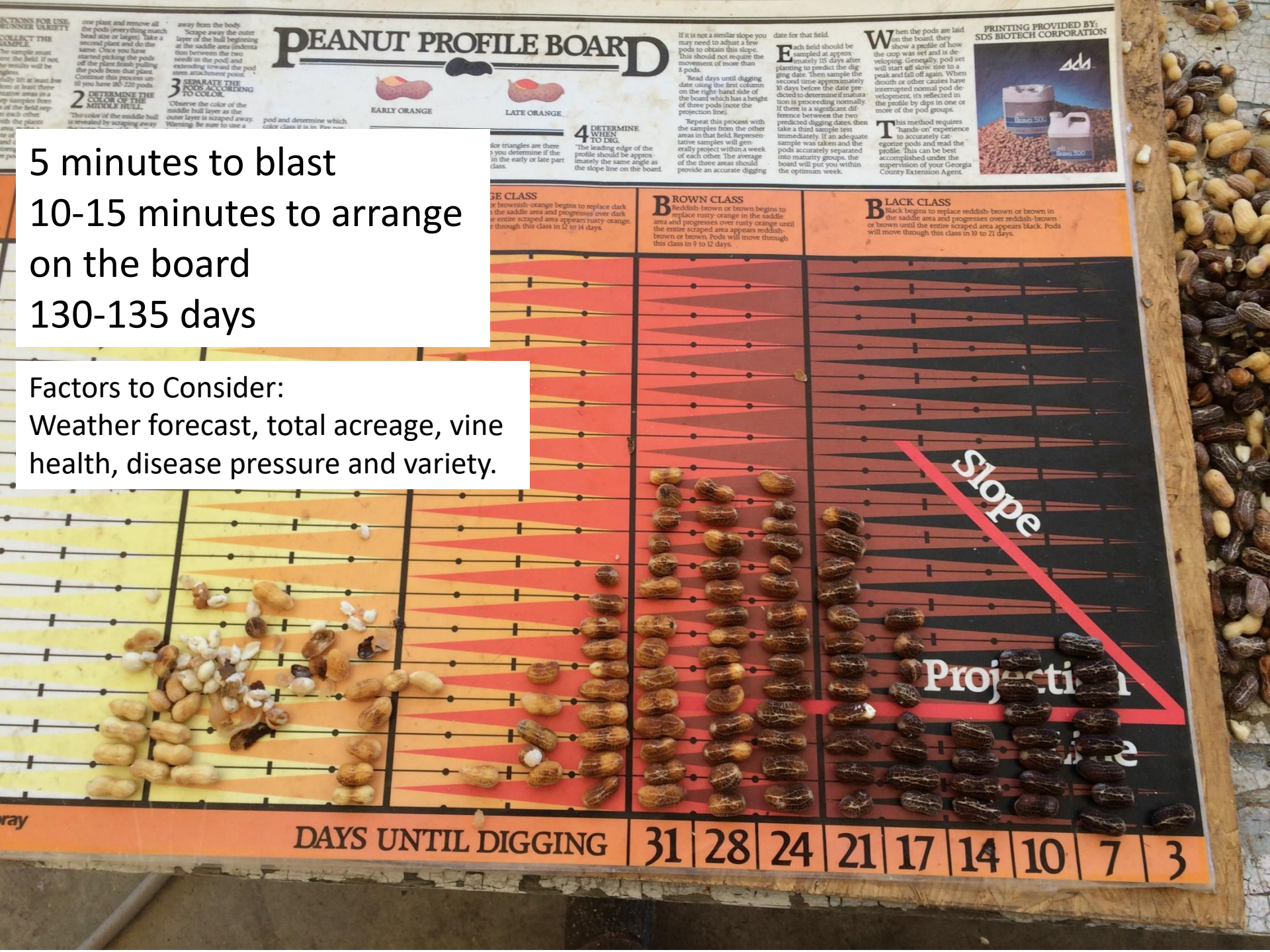
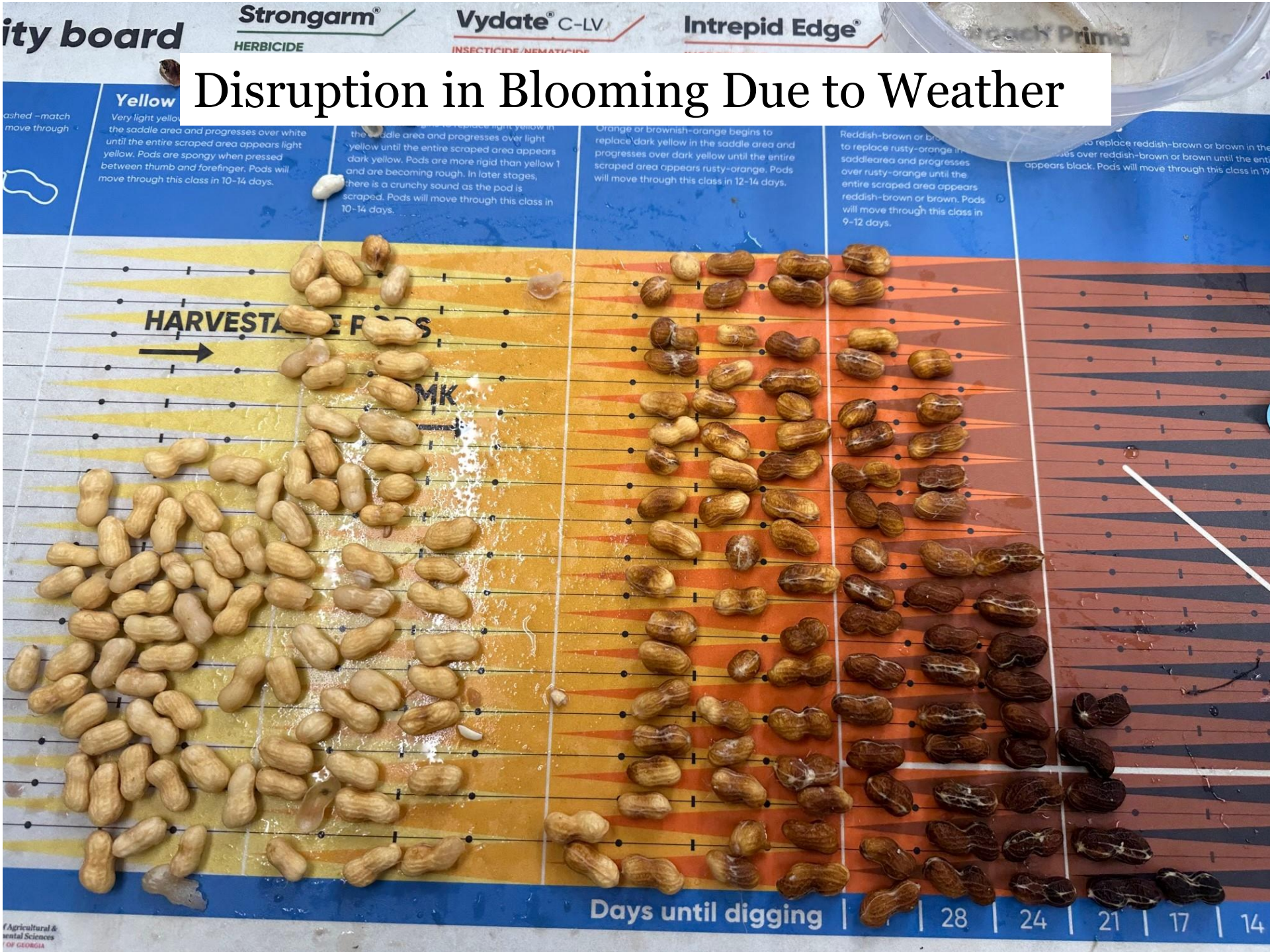
Importance of Timely Digging

	Pounds lost/acre*	$ lost/acre (0.25 / lb)
Dug 2 week early	744	$179
Dug 1 week early	208	$50
Dug at optimum	0	0
Dug 1 week late	601	$144
Dug 2 weeks late	1746	$419



5 minutes to blast
10-15 minutes to arrange on the board
130-135 days

Factors to Consider:
Weather forecast, total acreage, vine health, disease pressure and variety.



Disruption in Blooming Due to Weather

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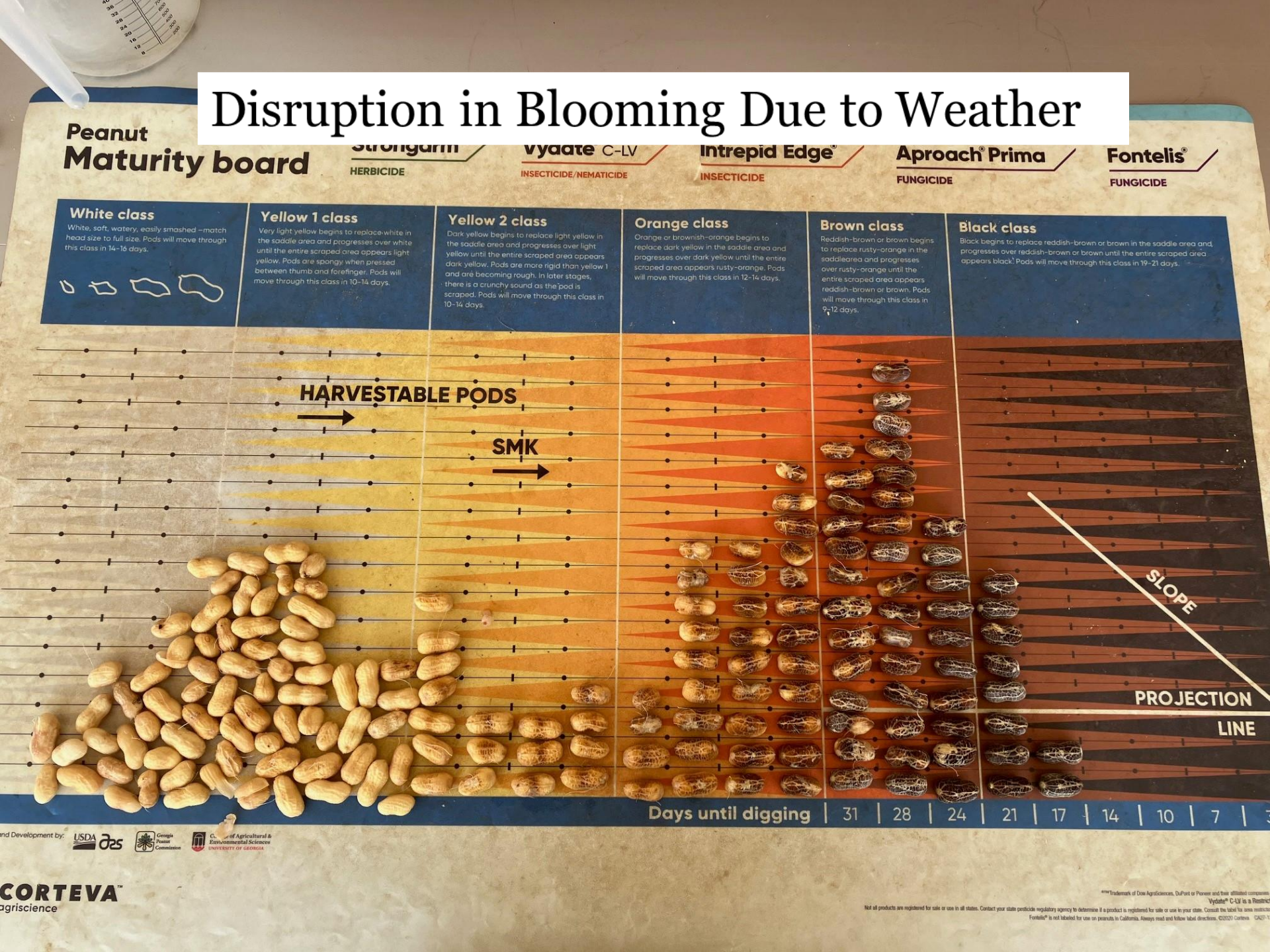
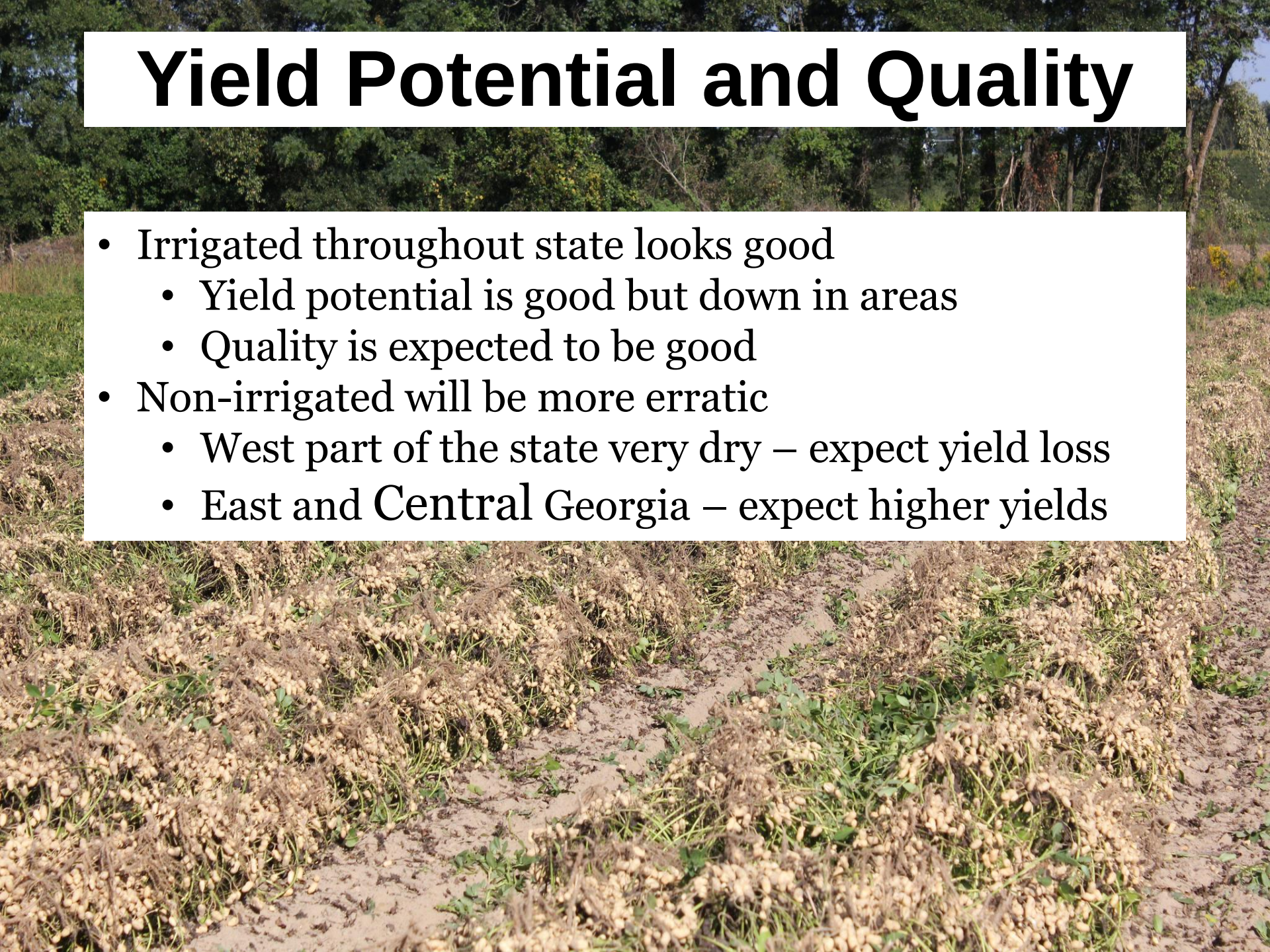


Disruption in Blooming Due to Weather

Yield Potential and Quality

- Irrigated throughout state looks good
  - Yield potential is good but down in areas
  - Quality is expected to be good
- Non-irrigated will be more erratic
  - West part of the state very dry – expect yield loss
  - East and Central Georgia – expect higher yields




Questions?
Thanks for participating in the 2022 Georgia Peanut Tour.