American Peanut Shellers
Spring Conference
Albany, Georgia

Kris Balkcom, Scott Monfort, David Wright, David Jordan, Naveen Puppala, John Damicone, Dan Anco, Maria Balota, Travis Faske, Emi Kimura and Brendan Zurweller
## Planted Peanut Acreage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>2019 Harvested Acres</th>
<th>Yield (lbs/A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AL</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>3350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>3800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>4200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR</td>
<td>33 + 13 (MO)</td>
<td>5200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE</td>
<td>1,038</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NM</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OK</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>3100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW</td>
<td>179</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>4350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>3800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VA</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VC</td>
<td>191</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>US Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.408 million</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Late season drought: 113 Days over 90 degrees
41 Days over 95 degrees
VA-Carolinas Peanut Update
VA, NC, SC
• South Carolina – Dan est. 70 K
  – Main problems from 2019 were weather related, lack of rain
during growing season stressed the crop and contributed to LCB
injury in areas.
  – Crop prices, trade markets, weather. Some seed quality concerns
following 2019.

• North Carolina – David est. 100 K
  – Decisions on what to grow because of low commodity prices in
general and high input costs.
  – while not documented clearly, the neonics performed erratically
this year and some think acephate is working less effectively.

• Virginia – Maria est. 25 K
  – High thrips pressure in 2019. Was increased thrips issues due to
Orthene not being effective or the high temperature intensifying
thrips activity?
• Florida – David est. 170 K
  – Price, weather, peanut decline in some areas,
  – Peanut quality for planting.
  -- Low moisture condition as far as spring flows, lakes.
• Alabama – 173 K
  – Price and weather -- many fear the drought that haunts us on the years ending with a zero: 80, 90, 00,10, and “20 The Unknown”.
  – Wet winter not allowing for field operations.
  – Lots of seed germination questions.
• Georgia – Scott est. 700 K
  – Lack of rain and heat in 2019 (yield, quality, aflatoxin)
  – Price of Seed and Inputs
  – Seed Quality (Germ and splits)
  – TSWV --- 5 to 15 % increase across the state
    • Early planting and reduction of thimet use
Rootworms

- Southern corn rootworm & banded cucumber beetle
- Adults are not pests of peanut
- Larvae live below ground
  - Can only survive in moist soil
  - Typically found in heavy soils (clay) or high OM
  - Feed on roots and pods
- Chlorpyrifos 15G is only option
Concerns

• What is the industry going to do about the EU?

• Chlorpyrifos 15G

• Chlorothalonil

• Other fungicides, insecticides, and herbicides
Delta Peanut
• Arkansas – Travis est. Ar 35 & Mo 15 = 50 K
  – Will it stop raining? How might it delay harvest… Hoping for a smoother harvest and availability of trailers for the upcoming harvest season.
  – Still processing 2019 peanuts in 2020. Delays due to rain slowed harvest process for at least some farmers.
  – Completion of the Delta Peanut sheller

• Mississippi – Brendan est. 22 K
  – Lots of precipitation and wet conditions, flooding, ect.
  – Much of the acreage was planted after May 15th in 2019 from the wet soil conditions. Resulted in harvest being started later and wet/cool conditions.
Southwest Peanut Update
TX, NM, OK, AR, MO
2020 Texas Peanut update

Emi Kimura, Assistant Professor, Extension Agronomist, and State Extension Peanut Specialist, Vernon, TX
Concerns and problems

➤ Market
  • Contract availability and price

➤ Production
  • Irrigation cost
  • Increased production cost
  • Potential Ca deficiency issues due to high levels of P and Mg
  • Limited reliable water
    • Irrigation and rainfall
  • Quality issues
    • Difficult to assess optimum harvest timing, drought, and early-freeze
Concerns and problems

➢ Weed
  • Control of Palmer amaranth
  • Smellmelon in South TX
  • Herbicide resistant weeds
    • Possible yellow nutsedge and Palmer amaranth resistances to the imi herbicide

➢ Diseases
  • West: Pod rot, early and late leaf spot
  • Central: Nematode, pod rot, and white mold
  • Rolling Plains: Early and late leaf spot
  • South: Pod rot
• New Mexico – Naveen est. 5 K
  – Late season rain after digging has affected the grade
  – High temperatures for 3 to 5 days during July and August months affected the final pod yield
  – Water will be the biggest concern as most of it is irrigated and not receiving timely rains can impact the crop
  – Contract price will decide how much to plant

• Oklahoma – John est. 15 K
  – Two years in a row of disastrous harvest conditions. 2018 was constant rain 2019 was early freezes and freeze damage.
  – Contracts and weather
  – Will the flooding spring rains happen again?
  – Timely planting has been a challenge for several years
  – Hog damage is an ongoing problem
What Competes for Peanut Acres in 2020?
Cotton?

Mar 0.62
Dec 0.64
Peanut Acreage Estimate for 2020?
# 2020 Planted Acreage Estimate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>2019 Certified Acres</th>
<th>Specialist (2020)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AL</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR</td>
<td>33 + 13 (MO)</td>
<td>35 + 15 (MO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE</td>
<td>1,051</td>
<td>1,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NM</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>OK</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VA</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VC</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Total</td>
<td>1.420 million</td>
<td>1.505 million (6% increase)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
US Peanut Yield
(lbs/harvested acre)
### Estimated Carryout (Million FS tons) from the 2020 Crop into the 2021 Crop for various Yield and Acreage Combinations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harvested Acres (2020)</th>
<th>CY 2020 Yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.481 (+10%)</td>
<td>571,985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.413 (+5%)</td>
<td>456,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.346 (SAME)</td>
<td>340,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.278 (-5%)</td>
<td>224,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.211 (-10%)</td>
<td>108,935</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Orange** – CO>0.8 but less than 1.0 million. Oversupplied markets with improved carryout.
- **Green** – CO>0.6 but less than 0.8 million. Tight markets. Could effect market growth.
- **Blue** – CO<0.6. Undersupplied markets. Will definitely hinder market growth.
Questions?

Thanks to the State Peanut Specialists for their cooperation.