U.S. Peanut Crop - Update
APSA - Pre-Harvest Meeting

Scott Monfort
Extension Peanut Specialist
229-392-5457
# Planted Peanut Acreage Estimates

(Not Certified)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>*2018 planted</th>
<th>USDA (June 28)</th>
<th>2019 Specialist (EWAG)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,000 acres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>150 / 147</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>145 / 135</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>600 / 590</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25 / 24</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR + M0</td>
<td>26 + 5</td>
<td>45 / 44</td>
<td>38 (Mo??)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SE</td>
<td>1,041</td>
<td>965 / 940</td>
<td>1,038</td>
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<tr>
<td>NM</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>OK</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14 / 13</td>
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<tr>
<td>TX</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>190 / 180</td>
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<tr>
<td>SW</td>
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<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>100 / 98</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>65 / 62</td>
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<tr>
<td>VA</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VC</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>190 / 185</td>
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<td>US Total</td>
<td>1,431</td>
<td>1,364 / 1,323</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>-5% / -7%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
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U.S. Drought Monitor

Continental U.S. (CONUS)

June 18, 2019
(Released Thursday, Jun. 20, 2019)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

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. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Author:
Brad Pugh
CPC/NOAA

USDA

Peanut Agronomics
The University of Georgia
Precipitation – Last 14 Days (8/5/19)
% of Normal
Precipitation – Last 7 Days (8/5/19)  
% of Normal
State Updates

2019 State Peanut Producing Regions

Western States
Virginia Carolinas
Southeastern States including AR & MO
Naveen Puppala

- 2019 acreage ~5500 Acres, Organic market
- Key Production Issues (rains in May delayed planting). Germination erratic in all market types this year. Unusual cold temperatures in May with high wind and sandblasting
- Right now the peanuts have picked up the growth compared to June month.
- Organic peanut growers had too many weeds due to frequent rains after planting
2019 – 15,000 down a little
Price!!! Still an issue
Extremely wet early in season led to delayed planting or some fields not getting planted to peanut.
Weed control an issue both before and after planting due to excessive rain and getting in to spray fields.
Potential yield and maturity issues from delayed planting.

Todd Baughman
Texas Peanut update
Emi Kamura

- 2018 Planted/Harvested acres: 180k
- 10 yr average planted/harvested: 185k/162k
- % Irrigation: ~90% irrigated
- Increasing herbicide resistant weed population
- Average disease pressure as of August 1st
- Hot and dry condition and no rain forecast

Evapotranspiration during 7/29-8/4
CENTRAL TEXAS (JULY 31, 2019)
Travis Faske -- Arkansas

2019

• Acreage estimated at 37,500
  • Delta Pnut – 22,000
• Varieties
  • 65% Ga-06G
  • 35% High Oleics
• Little Disease Pressure
• Some hopper burn and zinc toxicity
• Will the new buying points be finished?
2019

- Acreage down a little at 20,000 acres
- Mostly GA-06G with High Oleic varieties in the North Delta
- We had a cool wet spring so our biggest challenge is about 85-90% of our acreage was planted after May 15th.
- On top of getting planted late, we have had cool temperatures (especially night temperatures) in the northern half of the state so the crop development has been slow in many areas.
- We need a warm August/September and dry October to help avoid having peanuts left in the field.
- Other than that the crop is looking very good. Most areas have had consistent rainfall all season long.
Kris Balkcom

- **2019 acreage – 170,000 acres**
- We didn’t receive any rain the second half to incorporate our chemicals. Therefore we have had a tough time battling weeds during the dry period early season.
- This drier season has also made it more difficult to wash in fungicides for soil borne diseases.
- We have seen some early white mold scattered across the state this year already.
- We endured some extreme heat early in the season but temperatures have moderated lately but rainfall has still been spotted. We need more consist widespread rainfall for the rest of the season.
2019 - 170,000 expected

Some planting delays due to repair of pivots and tree removal from hurricane Michael in Oct. of 2018

Issues for 2019- good moisture early with warm temperatures then dry from mid May until early June followed by high rainfall in some areas with weed escapes

- Rotation
- Nematodes
- Weeds- escapes
- Disease control
- Hurricanes
We had very high temperatures (close to 100F, definitely the heat index was over 100F) for 7 to 10 days each time, which I consider an extended period of time, in June and then in July.

We also had 10 to 14 days of no rain in June, which in association with the high temperatures made it really bad for all crops.
Rainfall across the Virginia-Carolina region continues to be variable with heavy showers in some cases occurring with minimal infiltration prior to runoff.

In some areas growers have delayed fungicide sprays due to dry conditions. Some areas are poised for spider mite outbreaks and possibly burrower bug.

Yield potential for the region has been lowered to 4,150 kg/ha (3,700 pounds/acre) and reflects risk for 25% of planted area (late plantings or lower than optimum plant stands.)
Peanut near Rocky Mount, NC planted May 7 with image recorded July 31. Rainfall has been limited in this area for much of the summer.

Peanut near Oak City, NC planted in mid-May with image recorded on July 31

Peanut near Lewiston-Woodville, NC planted in late-May with limited soil moisture available for optimum stand establishment. Image recorded July 31.
2019 expect 65,000 acres

Dry and hot late may slowed crop early on and contributed to less than ideal residual herbicide activation.

Rainfall during June and July has been spotty and has been main limiting factor.

Better prices would be helpful.
2019

- Acreage – 665,000 acres
- **Irrigated crop has great yield potential** – 1-2 weeks ahead
- Heat and lack of rain is the biggest concern
- Rain still scattered – non-irrigated acres struggling with little or no crop
- Some dryland crashing quickly
- Definitely be split crops….if they weren’t already separated in the hulls????
- Disease, insects, etc are becoming more of a problem
  - A lot of LCB Damage
- TSWV has been evident in all fields visited, with incidence around 10-15% in many
- pH issues causing phytotoxicity problems
Irrigated Peanuts --- Above Average Yield Potential
Irrigated Peanuts --- Above Average Yield Potential

75 DAY After Planting
Non-Irrigated Crop is Highly Variable
## Arlington, GA

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## Tifton, Georgia

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## Plains, Georgia

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IMPORTANT THINGS TO CONSIDER

- Acres down a little
- SE has more acreage potentially than USDA
- Irrigated crop looks very good – Must manage diseases
- Average yield will likely be reduced in the SE and Carolinas
- Quality will likely be a concern with non-irrigated in some areas
  - Insect damage and aflatoxin

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SPECIAL THANKS TO PEANUT SPECIALIST:

David Wright – Univ. of Florida
Brendan Zurweller– Mississippi State Univ.
Emi Kimura– Texas AgriLife Extension
Maria Balota – Virginia Tech Univ.
David Jordan – North Carolina State Univ.
Travis Faske – Univ. of Arkansas
Naveen Puppala – New Mexico State Univ.
Todd Baughman– Oklahoma State Univ.
Kris Balkcom – Auburn Univ.
QUESTIONS & THANKS

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Crop and Soil Sciences Department
UGA Tifton Campus