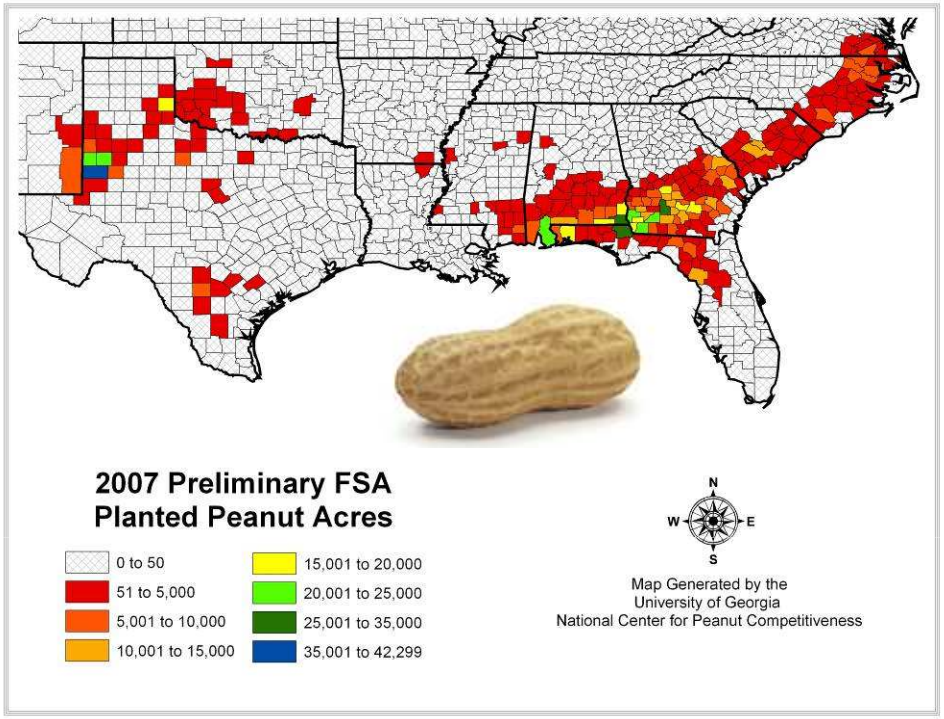
U.S. Peanut Crop Update



John P. Beasley, Jr.

University of Georgia

American Peanut Shellers Association
Pre-Harvest Meeting
12 August 2009

USA Planted Peanut Acreage

	2008	2009	% of '08
Virginia	24	12	50
North Carolina	98	75	77
South Carolina	71	55	77
New Mexico	8	7	88
Oklahoma	19	17	89
Texas	257	160	62
Mississippi	22	20	91
Florida	150	120	80
Alabama	195	170	87
Georgia	690	460	67
USA	1,534	1,096	71

Source: USDA-NASS, June 30 Planting Intentions

USA Peanut Crop Conditions

	VP	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel
Virginia	0	2	8	81	9
North Carolina	1	1	32	62	4
South Carolina	0	5	32	62	1
New Mexico					
Oklahoma	1	0	17	80	2
Texas	0	1	23	62	14
Mississippi	0	3	23	65	9
Florida	0	1	15	66	18
Alabama	0	0	29	66	5
Georgia	1	3	31	56	9

Source: USDA-NASS, August 10, 2009


WASHINGTON
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
IDAHO
NEVADA
MONTANA
WYOMING
UTAH
ARIZONA
COLORADO
NEW MEXICO
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
TEXAS
MINNESOTA
IOWA
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
WISCONSIN
ILLINOIS
MICHIGAN
INDIANA
OHIO
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
SOUTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA
VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
VERMONT
MAINE
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASSACHUSETTS
RHODE ISLAND
CONNECTICUT
NEW JERSEY
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
V-C

Virginia

Dr. Pat Phipps, Virginia Tech

- Area wide drought stress disappeared due to good rainfall July 17 through August 6
- Many growers are concerned about outbreaks of Sclerotinia blight
- Growers also concerned about incidence of CBR and tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV)
- Higher cost of producing VA-type peanut and lack of contracts at or above $500/ton are limiting planted acres

North Carolina

Dr. David Jordan, North Carolina State Univ.

- NC crop is down in acreage about 30% from 2008
- Crop looks very good right now…timely rains in mid July have really helped
- No major disease problems right now and no major stand or growth and development issues
- Fields are fairly clean, weed wise
- Unless a major issue evolves, crop will be very good (if we can get it out)

South Carolina

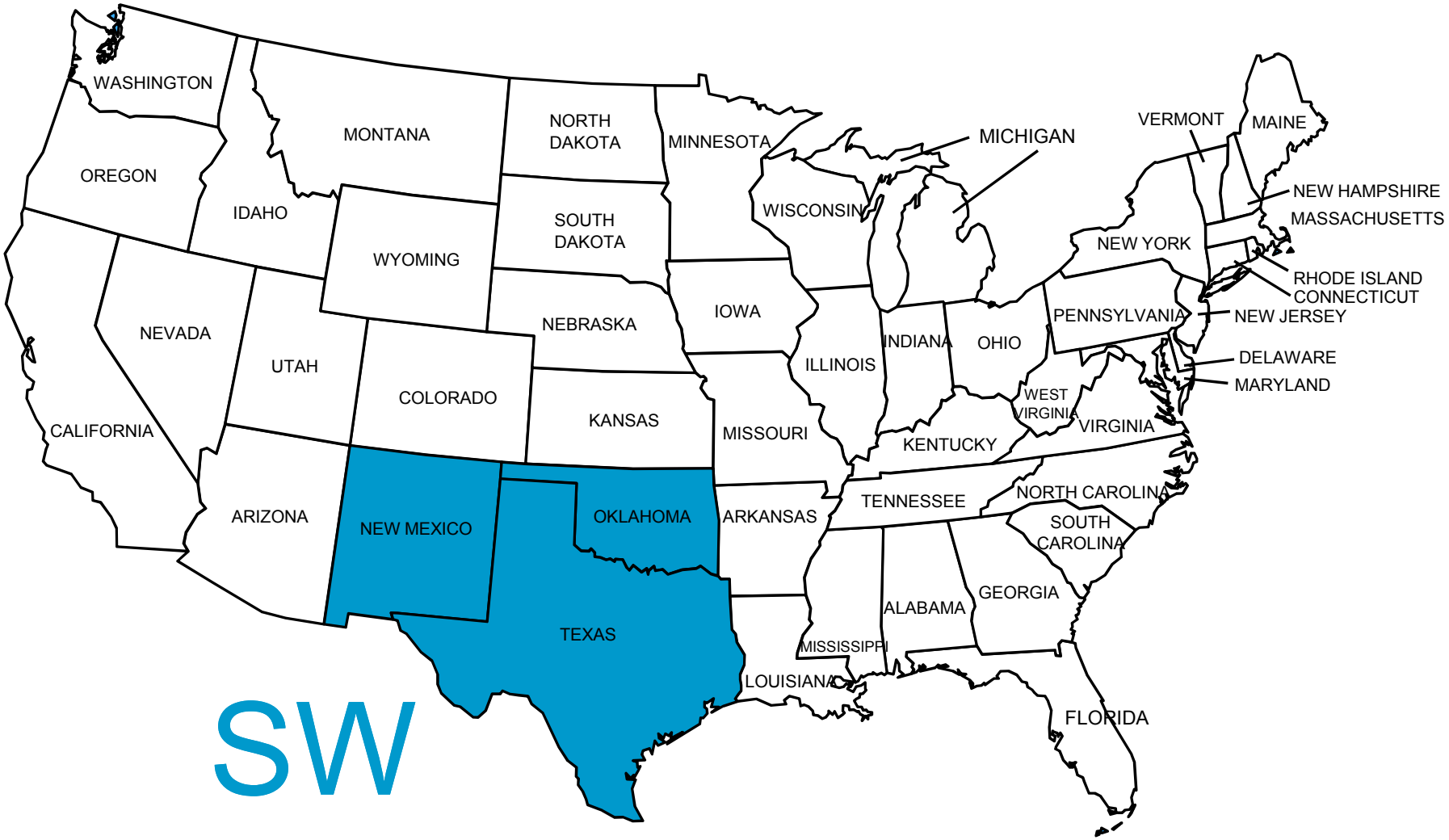
Dr. Jay Chapin, Clemson University

- Reported acreage down 22% to 55,000 acres
- Extremely wet May caused some late planting (June)
- Overall soil moisture in July has been good, most of crop not currently stressed – good yield potential
- Pigweed control the major production issue thus far (herbicide resistance)

South Carolina

Dr. Jay Chapin, Clemson University

- Additional herbicide applications, hand pulling weeds, or using wick bars all costing growers extra money
- Late leaf spot risk is very high with lesions present early
- A few folks in trouble where they did not go the extra mile for protection of extremely susceptible Virginia lines
- Recommending 10-day interval and selective fungicides for increased protection at 60 and 70 DAP on the 5 most susceptible VA cultivars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NEW JERSEY
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
SW

New Mexico

Dr. Naveen Puppala, New Mexico State Univ.

- Planting in NM was completed on time
- Acreage is down 12% from 2008 (7,000 vs. 8,000 acres)
- Very dry from January until mid June (only 2 inches of precip)
- Late June to end of July received 5 inches (2 in June and 3 in July)

New Mexico

Dr. Naveen Puppala, New Mexico State Univ.

- Crop looks to be a week to 10 days early at this point
- One concern with valencia peanuts is time to digging
- We have a narrow window for digging and growers need to be cautious and not delay digging
- Noticed a lot of loopers, which is unusual and may be due to dry spell after planting

New Mexico

Dr. Naveen Puppala, New Mexico State Univ.

- No major diseases yet, but wet weather the past 4 weeks will trigger fungicide applications
- Valencias have been contracted for $625, down from $675 in 2008
- Most growers wanted to plant Valencias this year due to high contract price but demand allowed only 7,000 acres

Oklahoma

Dr. Chad Godsey, Oklahoma State Univ.

- 17,000 planted acres
- Tale of two growing seasons
  - Cool and wet in May, delayed planting by a week or two
  - Hot and dry since the end of May, several days over 100°
- Currently, cool weather is helping pod set
- Crop is in excellent shape overall and looking good. Disease pressure is minimal at this point

Texas

Dr. Todd Baughman, Texas A&M University

- Biggest news from Texas is acreage reduction
- NASS has TX projected at 160,000, down from 257,000 planted acres in 2008
- This represents a 38% reduction
- Actual acres may be 150,000 or less since most indications are that TX may have a 40-50% reduction in acreage

Texas

Dr. Todd Baughman, Texas A&M University

- Crop as a whole looks outstanding
- Most areas have received isolated moisture with others receiving significant moisture
- South TX area is still extremely dry
- However, over 95% of the TX crop is irrigated so is not hampered by drought at this point
- Irrigation is typically supplemental in most areas and it is hard to make a crop completely on irrigation

Texas

Dr. Todd Baughman, Texas A&M University

- Good news is that Gaines and Terry Counties (two largest peanut counties) received significant rainfall the week of July 20, which will definitely help the crop
- The increase in moisture will potentially increase disease pressure
- Most of the crop is developing ahead of schedule and looks outstanding at this point


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DELAWARE
MARYLAND
SE

Mississippi

Mike Howell, Mississippi State University

- Basically, we have two crops in MS, those that were planted early (April 25 – May 5) and those planted late (May 25 – June 15)
- Estimating about 40% of crop is early (mostly in southern MS) and 60% is late
- Early peanuts look really good and have lapped the middles.
- Late peanuts look fair. They were drought stressed for the first 6 weeks, but rains came shortly after July 4th

Mississippi

Mike Howell, Mississippi State University

- Most of the state is doing good on moisture at this point, however, isolated areas have received little to no rainfall since the end of May
- Disease pressure has been light to this point, however we are starting to see some early leaf spot showing up in some areas
- Treated a few acres for armyworms and cutworms, but other than that, insects have been really low this year

Mississippi

Mike Howell, Mississippi State University

- Major concern is harvest
- Planted a lot of peanuts in a short period of time late this year
- “Picker Power” is a huge concern, especially if there are periods of wet weather at harvest time
- We need a warm, dry fall to mature this crop and get it out of the field

Florida

Dr. David Wright, University of Florida

- Peanuts look generally good, there are some dry areas
- A few fall armyworms in some fields and grasshoppers in others
- Down in acreage about 20%
- Lot of Palmer amaranth (pigweed) showing up in many fields
- Will battle Palmer amaranth all season

Alabama

Kris Balkcom, Auburn University

- NASS has projected acreage in AL at 170,000 in 2009, down from 194,000 in 2008
- This is understandable when you look at the record crop in 2008, abundant supply, and no price incentive for 2009
- Another factor in reducing acreage in AL was all the rain in May, coupled with a high contract price for soybeans

Alabama

Kris Balkcom, Auburn University

- Most areas received around 10 inches of rain in May, which made it difficult to get the crop planted
- Very similar to MS – two crops
- Farmers planted from April 20 into the first week of May, then stopped until the end of May through the first two weeks of June
- There have always been some late (June) planted peanuts, but never this many

Alabama

Kris Balkcom, Auburn University

- Lost a lot of peanuts in low lying fields due to excess moisture, but did eventually dry out with 20 days averaging 98 degrees at Headland
- The young age of the crop helped it get through the excessive heat during June
- Decent rain during July and the crop looks pretty good as a whole

Alabama

Kris Balkcom, Auburn University

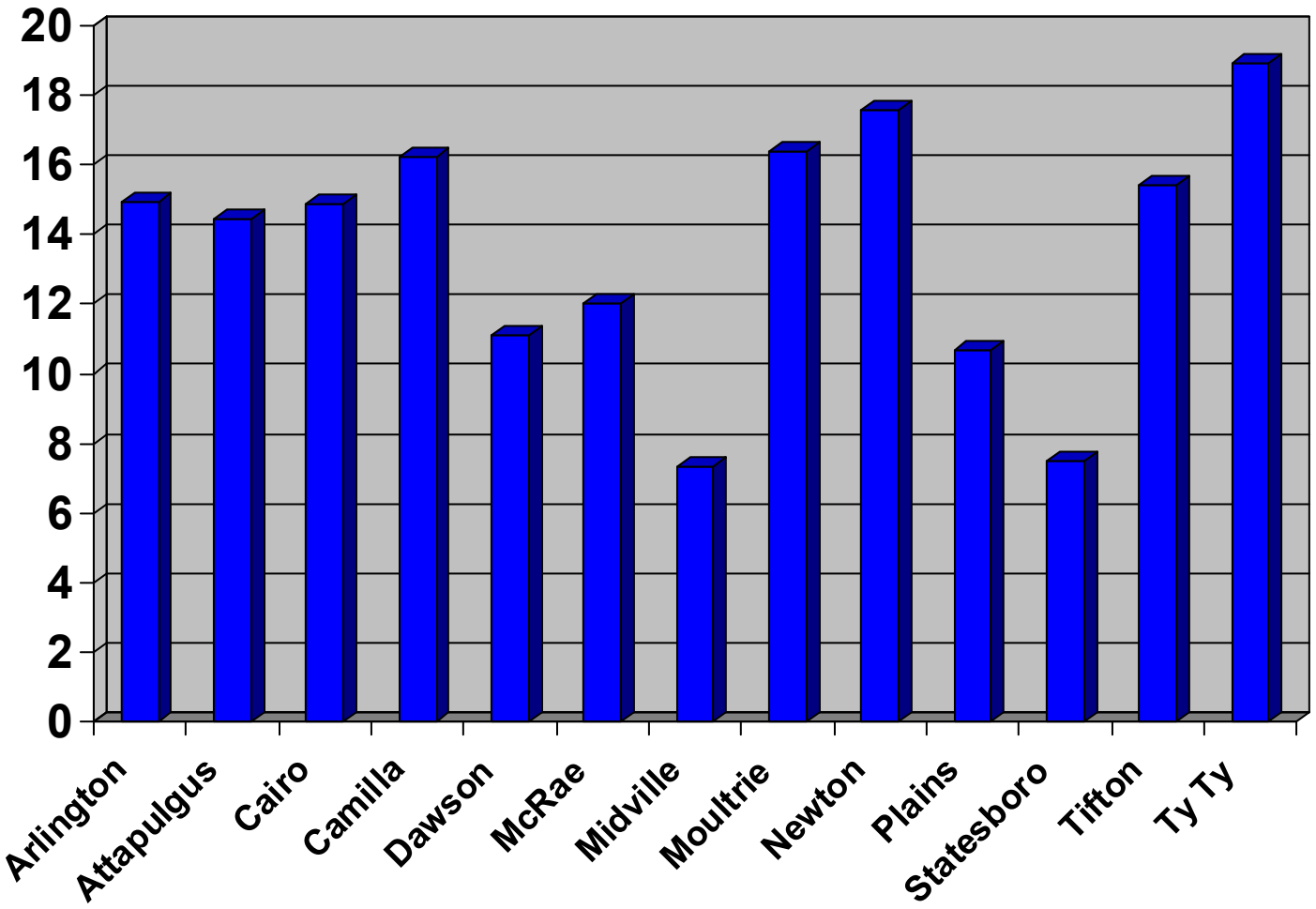
- Armyworms are beginning to show up everywhere and need to be controlled
- Rainfall will be a necessity during August and September, coupled with frost free nights in October to fully mature the crop

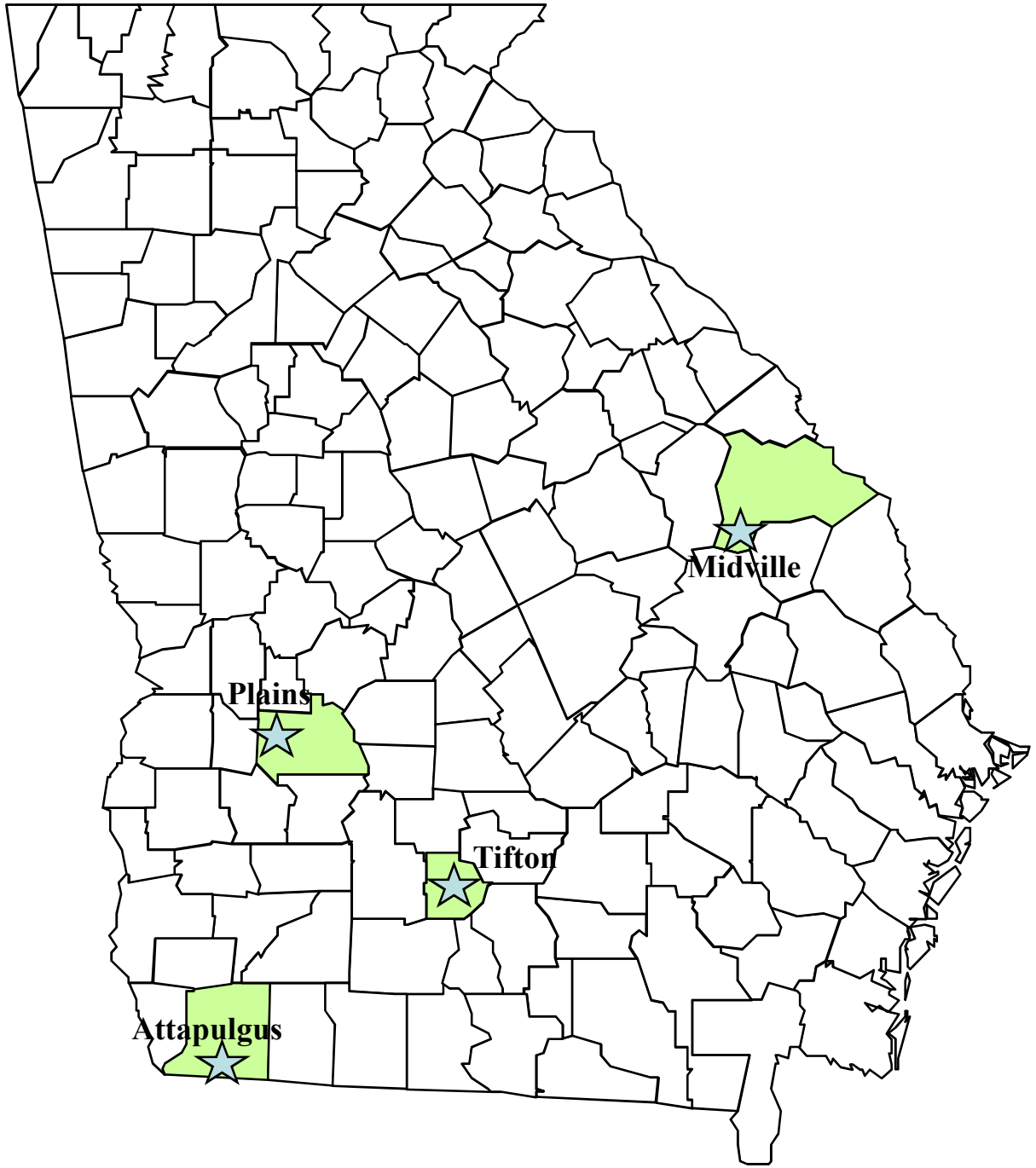
Georgia

Dr. John Beasley, University of Georgia

- Peanut acreage estimated by USDA-NASS at 460,000, down from 690,000 in 2008 (a 33% reduction)
- Acreage could end up around 470,000 – 475,000 once all acres are accounted for
- Less than 5% of acreage planted in April and nearly 40% planted after May
- Frequent rain last two weeks of May resulted in many fields being planted in mid to late June

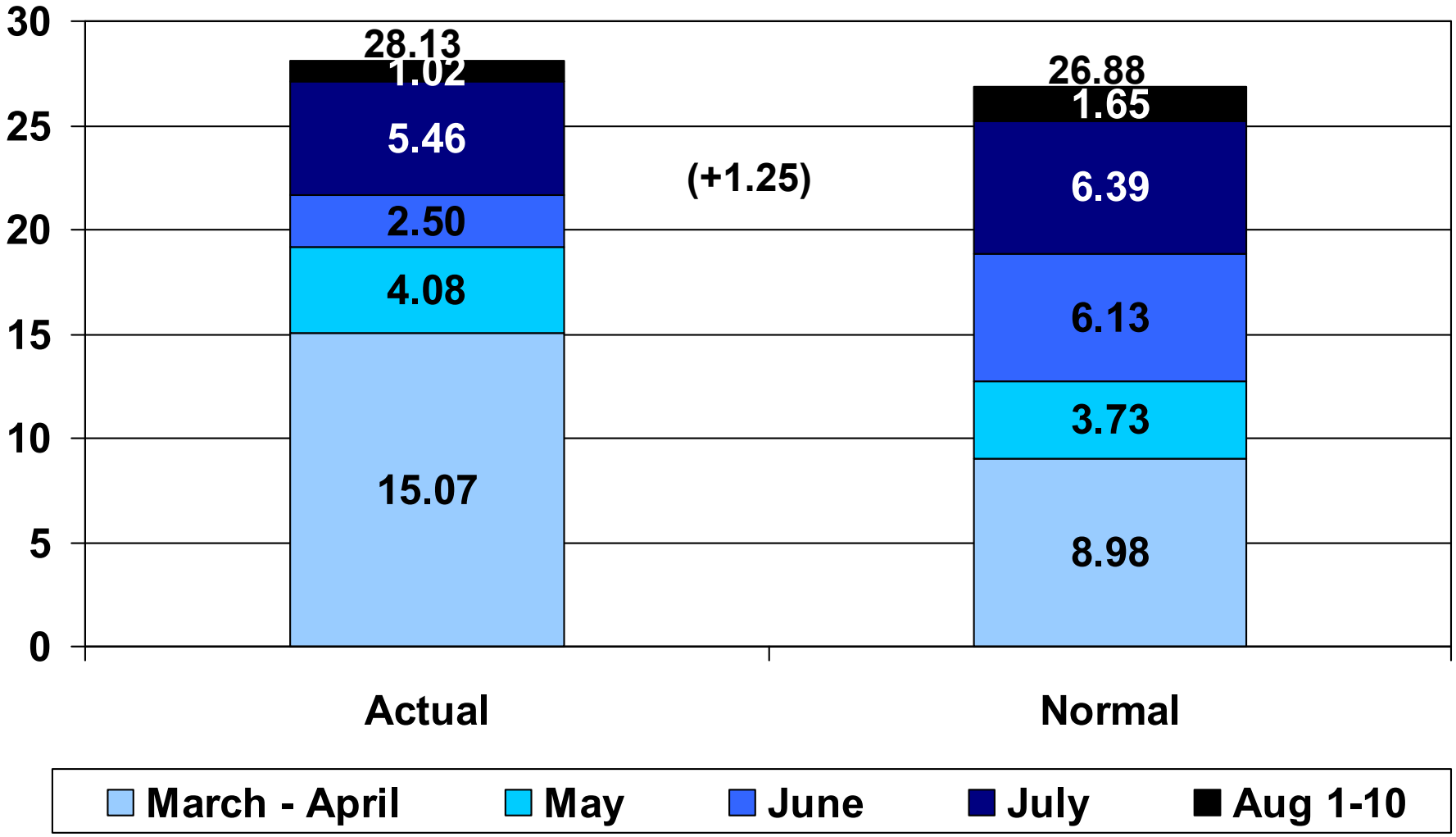
Rainfall Totals
March 26 – April 14, 2009 (20 days)




Midville
Plains
Tifton
Attapulgus

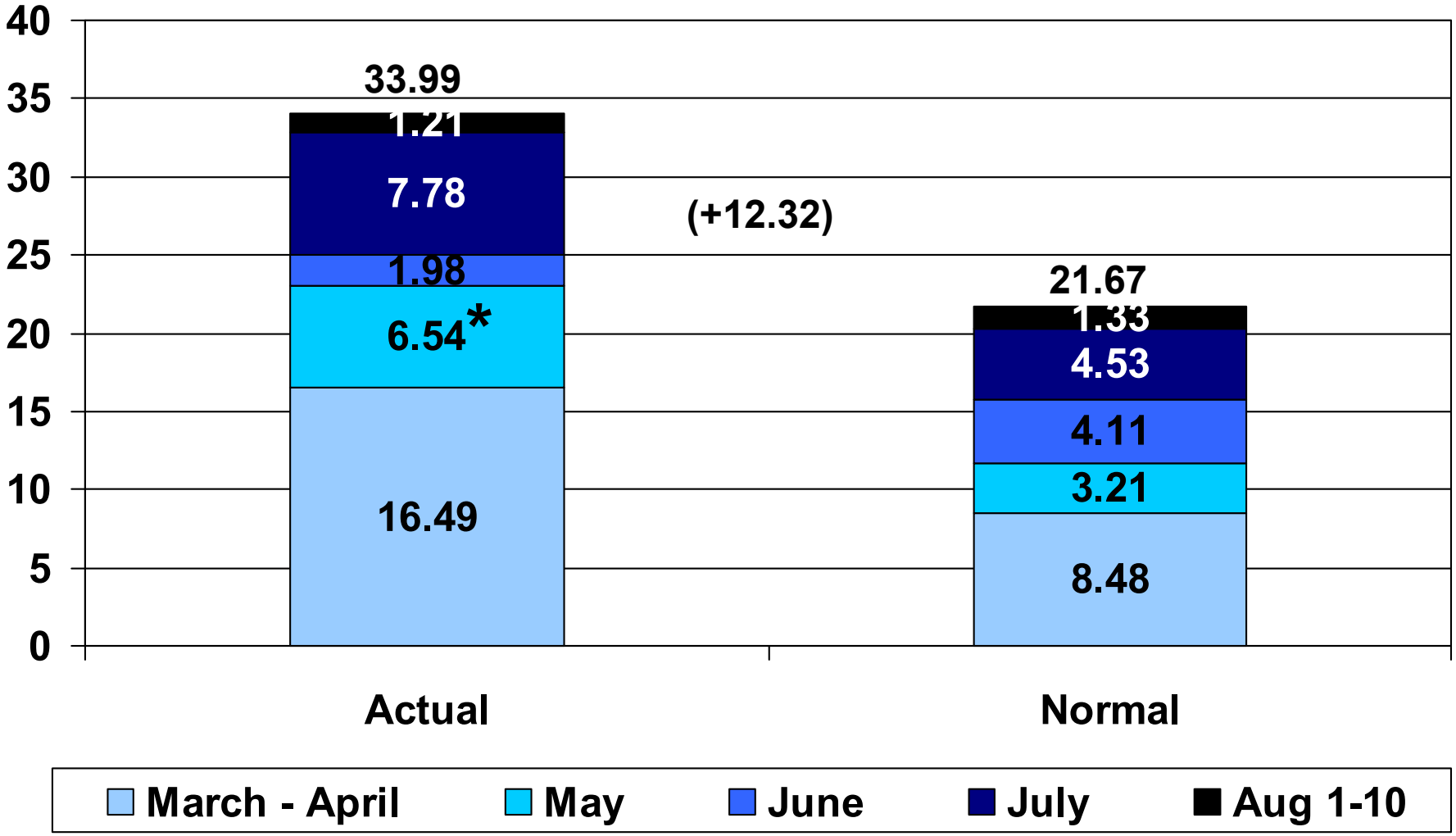
Rainfall Totals – Attapulgus, GA

March 1 – August 10, 2009



Rainfall Totals – Tifton, GA

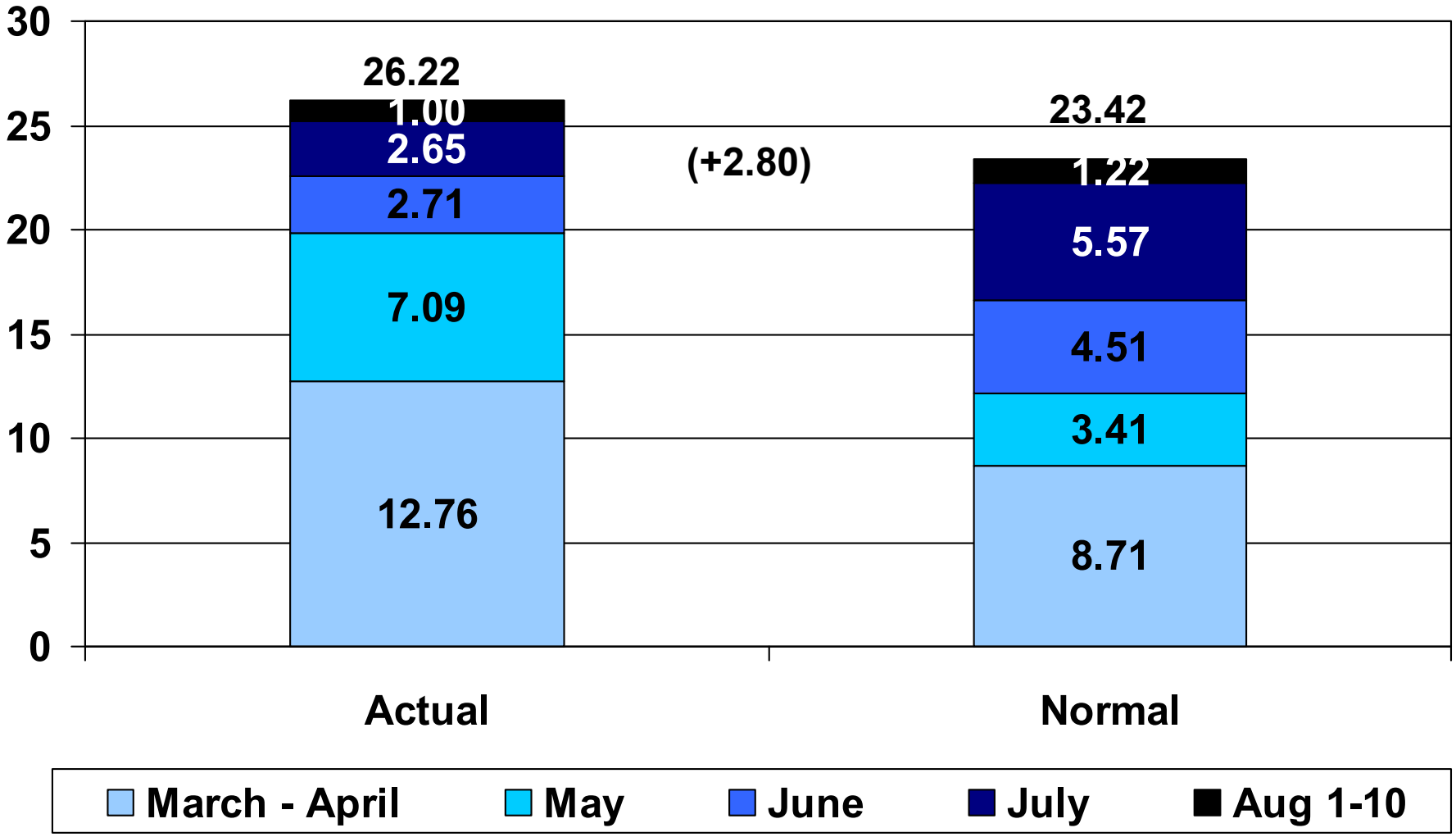
March 1 – August 10, 2009



*4.86 inches (74%) in 12-day period of May 16 - 27

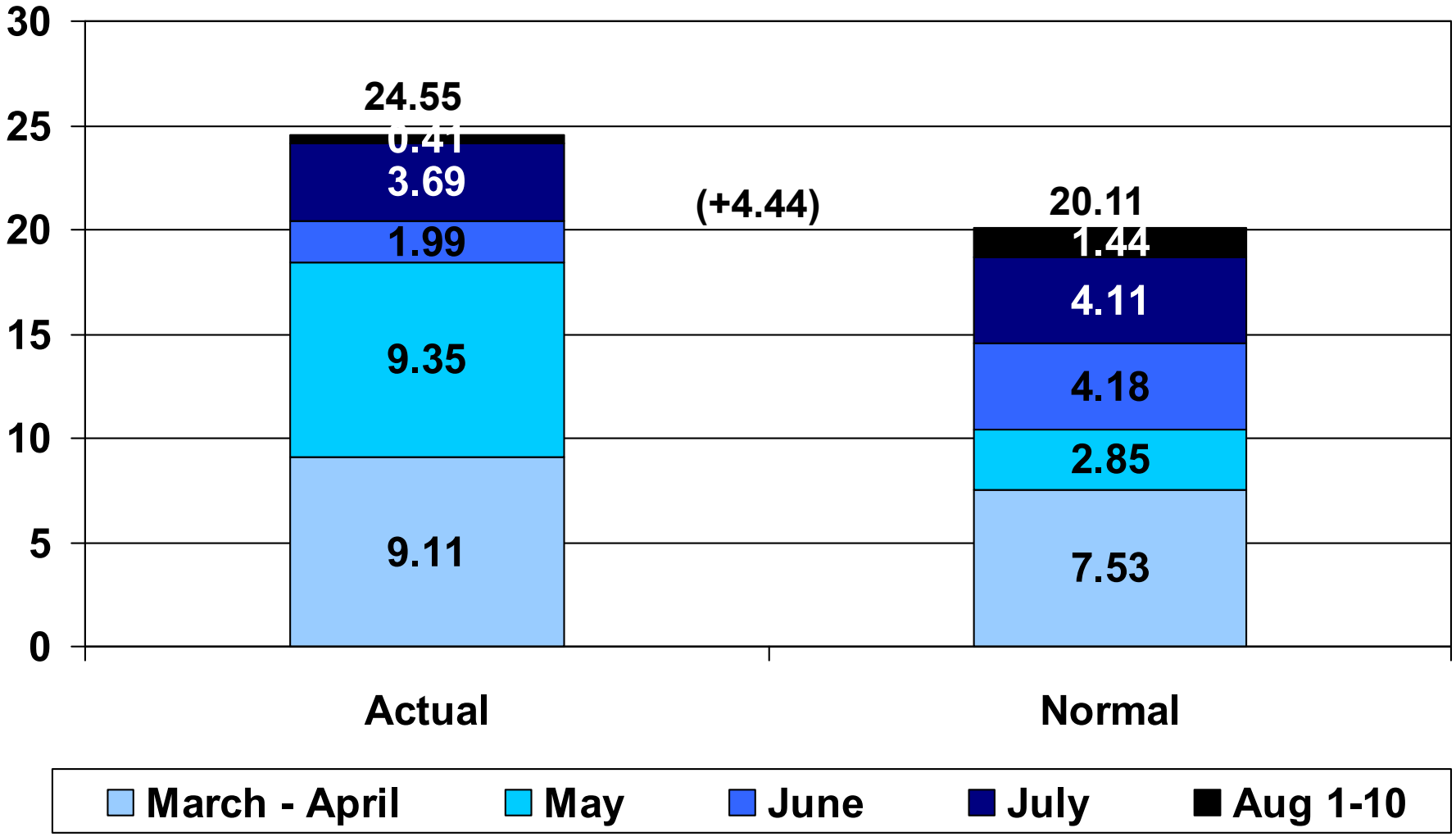
Rainfall Totals – Plains, GA

March 1 – August 10, 2009



Rainfall Totals – Midville, GA

March 1 – August 10, 2009



Georgia

Dr. John Beasley, University of Georgia

- Some acres planted in mid July!
- 90+ day spread in earliest planting and last planting
- Fields planted in mid June will need until last few days on October to reach harvest maturity (assuming 135-140 days)
- Fields planted in mid July will need until early December!

Georgia

Dr. John Beasley, University of Georgia

- We will need normal to above normal rainfall in September
- Very short periods (1-2 days) of rain followed by a week to 10 days of dry weather in October
- Normal to above normal minimum temperatures in October and early November to allow all planted acreage to reach harvest maturity

Georgia

Dr. John Beasley, University of Georgia

- Crop is in relatively good shape considering the wet – dry – wet – dry & hot – wet – dry roller coaster weather pattern
- 10-14 days of temperatures in the 98 - 103° range in June stressed the crop, but most of the crop was in early stages of vegetative growth
- Moderate temperatures in July were very welcome and good for pod set

Georgia

Dr. John Beasley, University of Georgia

- Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) more prevalent this year compared to 2008, but still not too severe ---- yet.
- Heat and drought stress in June sets up plants for more problems with white mold (stem rot, southern blight) if weather remains wet and warm in August
- Some problems with leaf spots, but not too bad

Georgia

Dr. John Beasley, University of Georgia

- Major concern in late July and early August was increasing numbers of foliage feeding insects, especially fall/southern armyworm, corn earworm/tobacco budworm complex, and cutworms
- Herbicide resistant Palmer amaranth (one of the pigweed species) is still a very serious issue, not only in peanut but in other row crops as well
- Some fields will have to have pigweeds pulled by hand (dramatic increase in labor costs)

Georgia

Dr. John Beasley, University of Georgia

- Acreage of Georgia Green has dropped below 50% for first time since 1997
- Lots of excitement and anticipation on potential performance of Georgia-06G, Florida-07, Tifguard, Georgia Greener, and Georgia-07W
- There is so many acres planted after May 31 that we really won't know the crop potential in GA until mid to late September

2009 Seed Acreage by Cultivar

Georgia Crop Improvement Association

Cultivar/Advanced Breeding Line	Acres in Foundation, Registered, Certified Seed Production
AT 215	1,712.0
AT 3085RO	163.0
C-724-19-25	26.0
Florida-07	12,822.1
GA 032902	26.0
Georgia-02C	2,994.5
Georgia-03L	490.0
Georgia-06G	41,748.3
Georgia-07W	3,389
Georgia-08V	15.0
Georgia Green	5,720.3
Georgia Greener	7,595.3
McCloud	30.0
Tifguard	14,053.7
TOTAL	90,785.3


Picture taken July 27, 2009
When were these peanuts planted?


July 13!!
14 days old!

University of Georgia

PEANUT

Research and Extension

www.ugapeanuts.com

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