

2009 Dry Land Evaluation of Seven Peanut Varieties in Irwin County, Georgia

Edwards*, R.P.¹, Beasley, J.P.², Brenneman, T.B.³, Carlson, D.S.⁴, Culbreath, A.K.⁵, Kemerait, R.C.⁶, Paulk, J.E.⁷

- ¹ Cooperative Extension, University of Georgia, 107 West 4th Street, Ocilla, GA 31774
- ² Department of Crop and Soil Science, University of Georgia, Tifton, GA 31793
- ³ Department of Pathology, University of Georgia, Tifton, GA 31793
- ⁴ Cooperative Extension, University of Georgia, 406 W. Palm St., Fitzgerald, GA 31750
- ⁵ Department of Pathology, University of Georgia, Tifton, GA 31793
- ⁶ Department of Pathology, University of Georgia, Tifton, GA 31793
- ⁷ Department of Crop and Soil Science, University of Georgia, Tifton, GA 31793

ABSTRACT

Research was conducted to evaluate seven planted peanut varieties. Farmers continue to look for successful peanut varieties comparable to Georgia Green as well as the best value. A large portion of peanut acreage planted is dry land and this test provided valuable information. The field selected for this study was planted using conventional tillage methods and was dry land. Varieties that were assessed included: Georgia Green, Georgia Greener, Georgia O2C, Georgia O6G, Florida O7, Georgia O7W, and Tifgard. The planting date was May 19, 2009, and the digging date was determined based on maturity sampling. The experimental design was a randomized complete block. Each of the five replications contained seven plots. The trial was planted with John Deere air planter. Each of the four single row plots were planted on 36 inch row centers with similar row lengths across the trial. The plot lengths were measured using GPS. Stand counts were taken after emergence. Each plot was rated for leaf spot, white mold, and tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV). These diseases did not significantly impact yield or grade. Yield was determined on each plot. Each variety was graded.



MATERIALS AND METHODS

- ▶ Planted on May 19/ Harvesting completed on October 26
- ▶ Soil Test and Pegging Zone Samples pulled
- ▶ Plots marked by colored flags, and row length determined by GPS
- ▶ Stand Counts made June 8
- ▶ Rated visually for leaf spot and TSWV on September 15, and white mold immediately after digging
- ▶ Peanuts dug based on maturity
- ▶ Each plot individually weighed and samples pulled on each plot



TRIAL COMBINED RESULTS – TUCKER FARM

Variety	Stand Count	Leaf Spot	White Mold	TSWV	Grade	Yield	Loan Value Per Acre
GeorgiaO2C	5.44	1	1.5	1.9	75	2407.0	\$417.84
Florida O7	4.22	1	6.2	2.95	73	2993.0	\$531.86
Georgia Greener	3.38	1	2.6	4.3	75	3166.0	\$579.49
Georgia O7W	4.13	1	7.0	2.56	68	2956.4	\$502.20
Tifgard	4.03	1	3.0	3.9	74	2946.6	\$539.30
Georgia O6G	3.64	1	4.4	3.6	74	2833.0	\$520.49
Georgia Green	5.1	1	10	10	70	2407	\$421.85
LSD (P=.05)	-----	-----	5.09	2.887	-----	222.28	

PRODUCTION INFORMATION

- ▶ Rotation: Peanut, Cotton, Cotton, Peanut
- ▶ Fertilizer applied: 250 lb. 9-18-27, lime and gypsum applied
- ▶ Land Prep: Land turned, bedded, and planted
- ▶ Herbicides: Sonalan -PPI, Valor -Pre, Cadre, and 2,4-D,B-Post
- ▶ Insecticides: Temik - in-furrow
- ▶ Fungicide Applications: 4 - Chlorthalonil for leaf spot, 2 Artisan and 1 Folicur for soil borne diseases
- ▶ Rainfall record for trial showed 4.3 inches received during critical pod fill which is 25% of needed rainfall in this critical time period

CONCLUSIONS

- ▶ Variety with lowest stand count had highest yield
- ▶ Newer varieties had less TSWV and white mold than Georgia Green
- ▶ Greatest value resulted from better grades, not maximum yield
- ▶ Cold temperatures could have impacted Georgia O2C maturity, yield and grade
- ▶ Larger seeded peanuts compared favorably with smaller seeded varieties