NC Cooperative Extension – Hertford County Center

August 30, 2022

Hertford County Crop News

Peanut Maturity Update

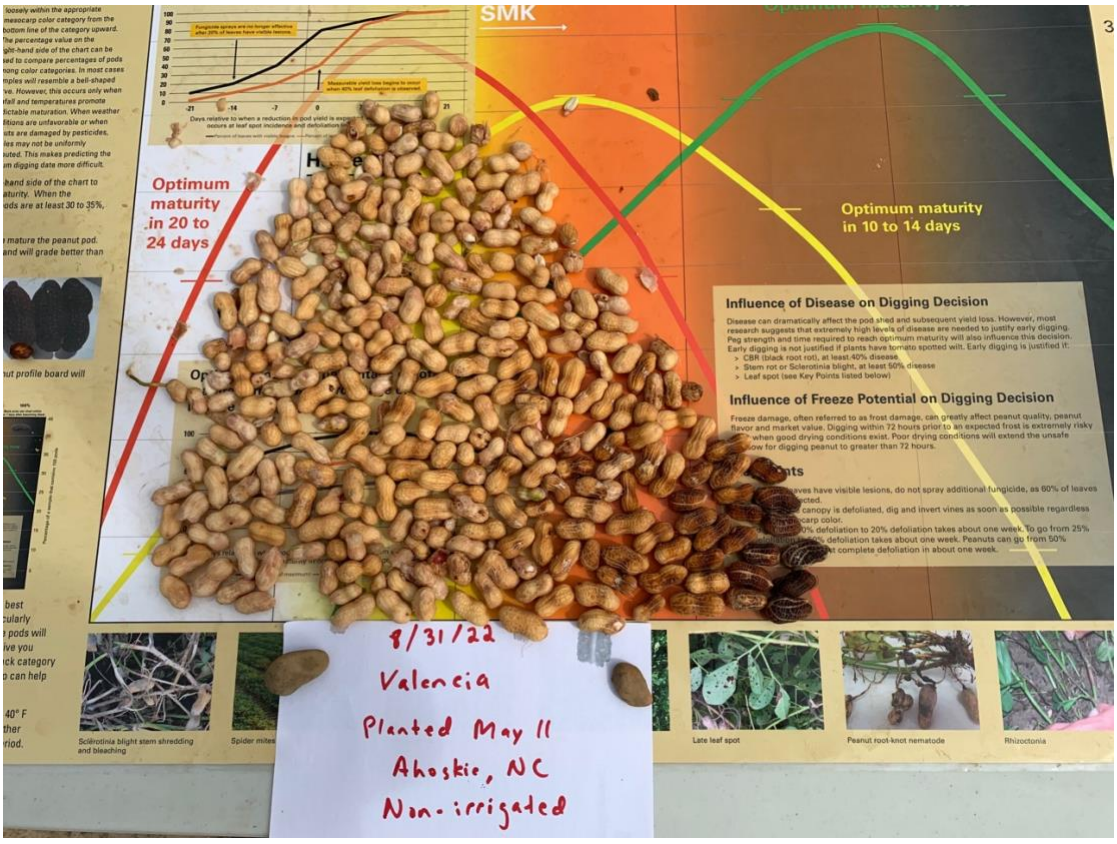
Find some images below of peanut samples from throughout the county that were pod blasted on August 29th and 31st. These are some samples from early planting dates that look to be in the 20-24 days to optimum maturity window depending upon weather over the next few weeks. I will be setting up pod blasting clinics and will send out information by text. If you are not on the Hertford County text list, please call our office at 252-358-7822 to be added.

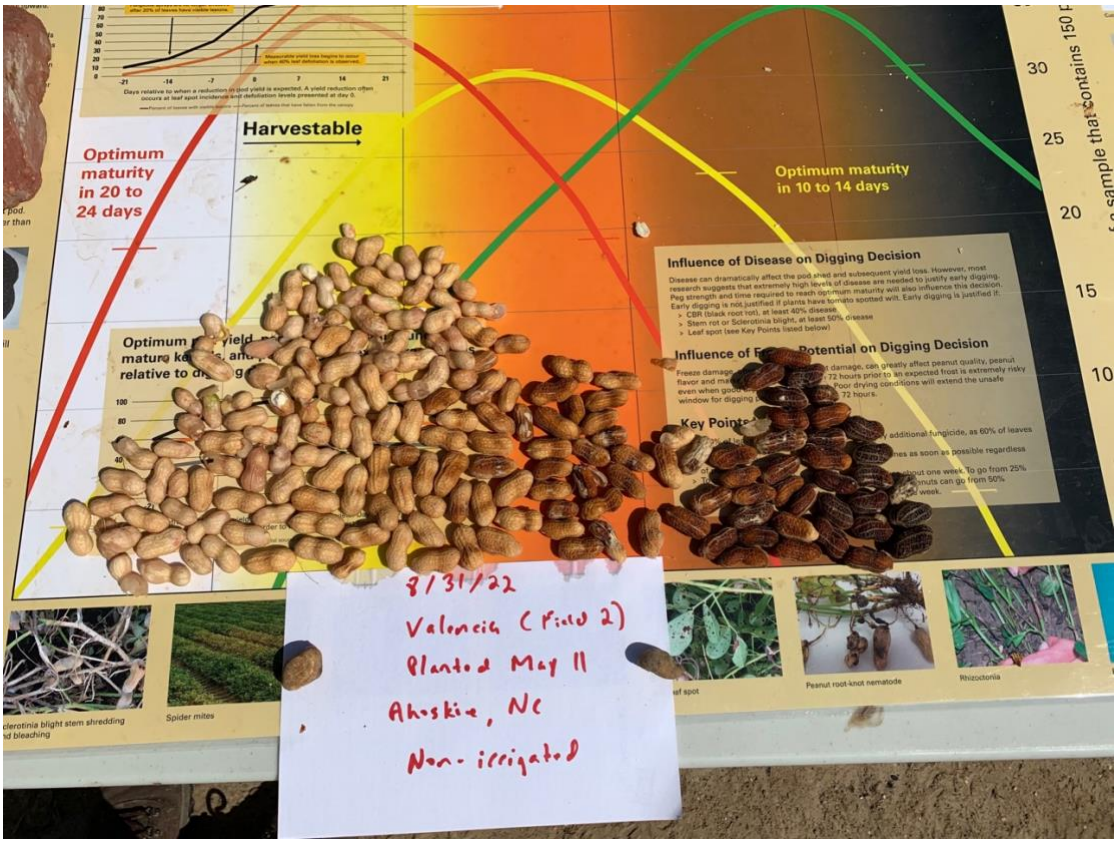
If you have any samples that you would like to check, we will be pod blasting August 31st from 10am-Noon at 117 D T Rd Ahoskie, NC 27910.


SMK
Optimum maturity in 20 to 24 days
Optimum maturity in 10 to 14 days
Influence of Disease on Digging Decision
Influence of Freeze Potential on Digging Decision
Late leaf spot
Peanut root-knot nematode
8/29/22
Emery
Planted May 6
Hamlisville, NC
Non-irrigated


Harvestable
Optimum maturity in 20 to 24 days
Optimum maturity in 10 to 14 days
Influence of Disease on Digging Decision
Influence of Freeze Potential on Digging Decision
Points
Sclerotinia blight stem shredding and bleaching
Spider mites
Late leaf spot
Peanut root-knot nematode
Rhizoctonia
August 29, 2022
Bailey II
Planted April 30
Ahoskie, NC
Non-irrigated


SMK
Optimum maturity now
Optimum maturity in 10 to 14 days
Optimum maturity in 20 to 24 da
Influence of Disease on Digging Decision
Disease can dramatically affect the pod shed and subsequent yield loss. However, most research suggests that extremely high levels of disease are needed to justify early digging. Peg strength and time required to reach optimum maturity will also influence this decision. Early digging is not justified if plants have tomato spotted wilt. Early digging is justified if:
> CBR (black root rot), at least 40% disease
> Stem rot or Sclerotinia blight, at least 50% disease
> Leaf spot (see Key Points listed below)
Influence of Freeze Potential on Digging Decision
Freeze damage, often referred to as frost damage, can greatly affect peanut quality, peanut flavor and market value. Digging within 72 hours prior to an expected frost is extremely risky even when good drying conditions exist. Poor drying conditions will extend the unsafe window for digging peanut to greater than 72 hours.
Key Points
> If 20% of leaves have visible lesions, do not spray additional fungicide, as 60% of leaves are likely infected.
> If 40% of the canopy is defoliated, dig and invert vines as soon as possible regardless of pod mesocarp color.
> To go from 1[illegible] defoliation to 20% defoliation takes about one week. To go from 25% to [illegible]% defoliation takes about one week. Peanuts can go from 50% to complete defoliation in about one week.
of a sample that contains 150 pods
Spider mites
Peanut root-knot nematode
Rhizoctonia
8/31/22
Bailey II
Planted May 3
Ahoskie, NC
Irrigated


Optimum maturity in 20 to 24 days
Optimum maturity in 10 to 14 days
Influence of Disease on Digging Decision
Influence of Freeze Potential on Digging Decision
8/31/22
Valencia
Planted May 11
Ahoskie, NC
Non-irrigated
Late leaf spot
Peanut root-knot nematode
Rhizoctonia


Harvestable
Optimum maturity in 20 to 24 days
Optimum maturity in 10 to 14 days
Influence of Disease on Digging Decision
8/31/22
Valencia (Field 2)
Planted May 11
Ahoskie, NC
Non-irrigated
Spider mites
Peanut root-knot nematode
Rhizoctonia

Leaf Spot Control Program

Be on the lookout for leaf spot as we move closer to digging. We know that when an epidemic starts it expands quickly. If you have 10% of the canopy with lesions this week, it will likely be 20% next week and then 40% followed by 80% over the following two weeks. Defoliation and pod shed is not far behind and that is where we get yield loss. If leaf spot gets away, it's recommended to dig at 40% defoliation regardless of pod maturity. Chlorothalonil gives us a lot of protection late in the season as we build on our earlier sprays. If stem rot is present, a mix of chlorothalonil and tebuconazole will be needed. Keep in mind that infection occurs before we see lesions. If you get to 20% of the canopy with lesions, it is likely that 60% of the canopy is already infected and our fungicides are primarily protectants with very limited curative action. Find a leaf spot control options with fungicide information here.

Preparing for Harvest – Notes from Dr. Jordan in Virginia-Carolina Peanut News – Full edition can be found here

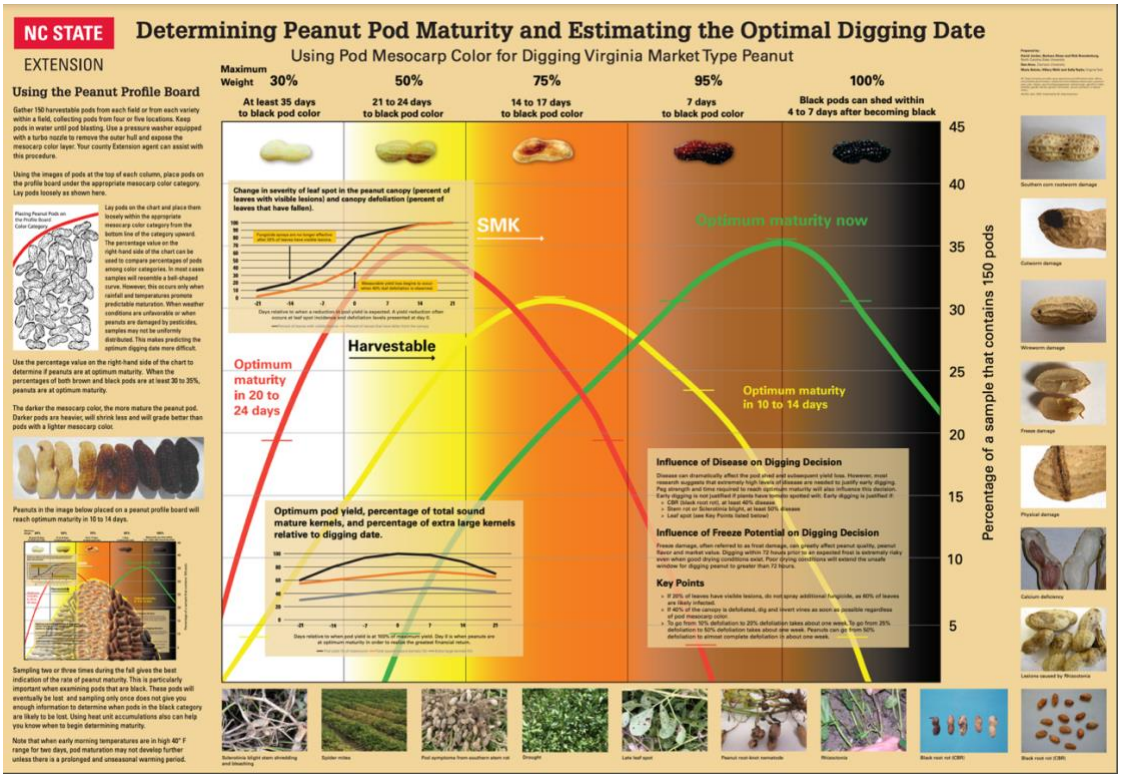
Research has shown that each mph above 2 mph, can result in loss during digging of at least 200 pounds per acre, even during good digging conditions. In a recent trial in NC, if you jumped from 2.6 mph to 4.0 mph, yield decreased from 6,520 pounds to 5,735 pounds per acre. Going faster is not the best solution to getting peanuts dug in a timely manner. Greater digging capacity is captured in more equipment and the people to run it.

At 2.5 mph, we can make the assumption of covering 25 acres with a 4-row digger and 33 acres with a 6-row digger per 10-hour workday. We also assume a 6-row self-propelled combine can pick 20 acres a day driving at 1.5 mph for a 10-hour workday depending upon morning dew.

Digging peanuts when they are mature is important, with the caveat that we cannot dig them all on the same day. Unfortunately, our Virginia market types reach optimum maturity on the same day (Bailey II, Emery, and Sullivan when planted on the same day and grown under the same conditions). A three-week difference in planting in May translates into about a week's difference in optimum maturity in the fall.

If looking at pod color to determine maturity, pods with brown mesocarp color weigh about 95% of pods with black mesocarp color. Pods in the orange or rust fraction weigh about 75% of pods with black color. Yellow pods weigh about half as much as the most mature pods. If we are early in our digging, we will sacrifice in yield and quality (about 5-8% of yield potential if dug a week early). It takes 7-10 days to move through each color category on the profile board. Also remember we need 72 hours to pass after we dig and before a frost/freeze event.

Some interesting information on irrigating dry/hard soil before digging was also discussed. Soils with light sand does not offer formidable resistance, but soils with increased clay can make digging more difficult. In a trial last year, Bailey II planted in a clay-sand field had two comparisons of digging without pre-irrigation and digging after applying 0.25" irrigation. While this was just one year of data, they found a difference of 270 lb/A on the yield for the plots that received the 0.25" of irrigation. Minus the cost of irrigation itself, with a contract price of $465/ton, this translated to a savings of about $62/A.



Cotton & Soybean Insect Updates

Listen to a quick update from Dr. Reisig here on cotton and soybean insect management.

Most cotton is currently at "bug safe stage" (2-3 nodes above white flower). Do need to protect small thumb size bolls from stink bugs. Crack them open to look for warts inside boll. Find threshold information here.

In soybeans, be watching for Soybeans loopers, as they typically show up around this time of year. Another foliage feeder that has been seen is Velvetbean caterpillar along with bean leaf beetle. Thresholds are 30% foliage loss up to two weeks prior to blooming or 15% foliage loss from two weeks prior to flowering and until pods have filled.

Also be scouting for stinkbugs from R3-R7. Find threshold information here.

Again, be on the lookout for pod blasting clinic updates. You can reach me on my cell at 252-333-6601 if you have any questions.

Read more NC Cooperative Extension News >>

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