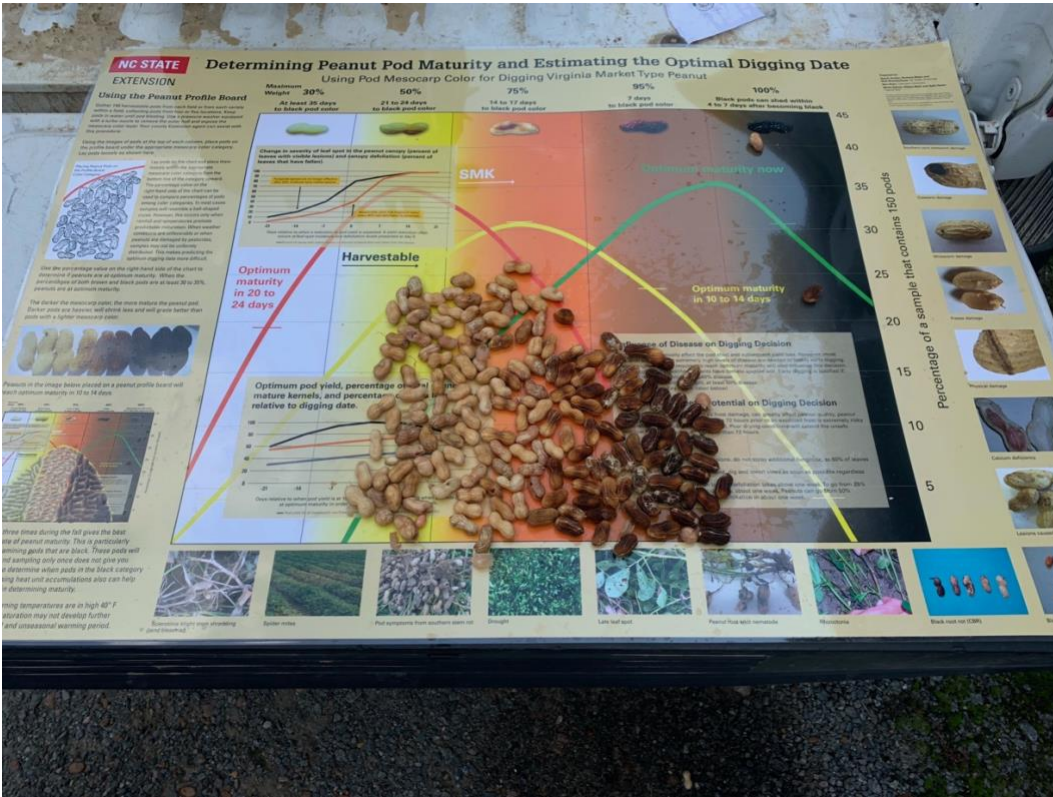


# Valencia's (next 5 images)

Checked on 9/7

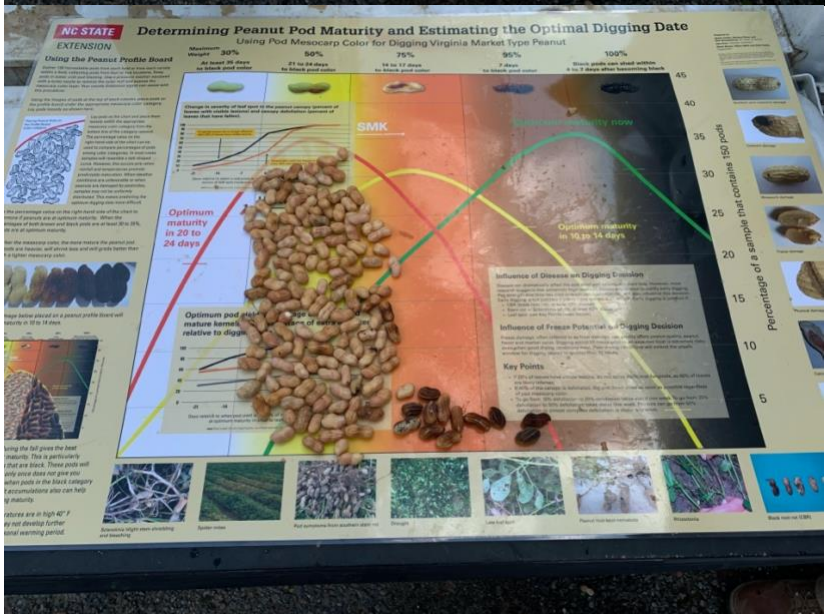
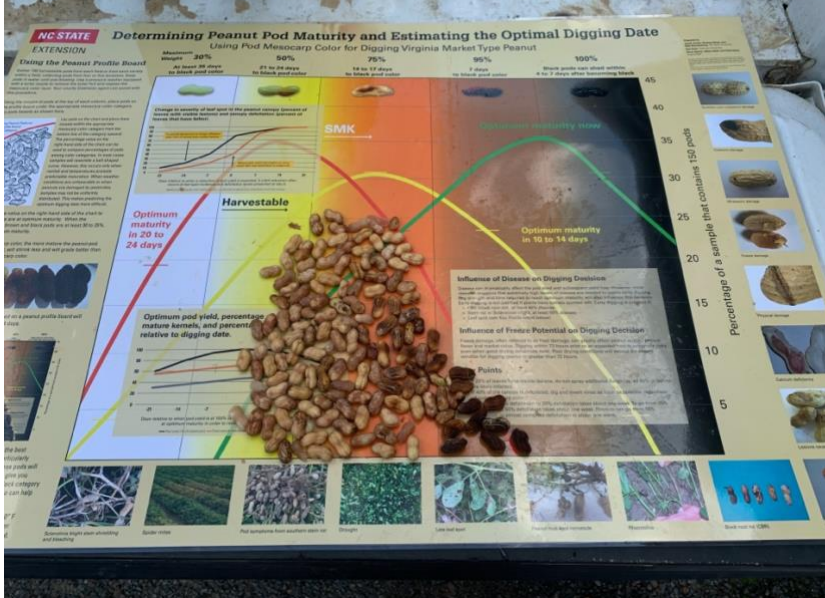
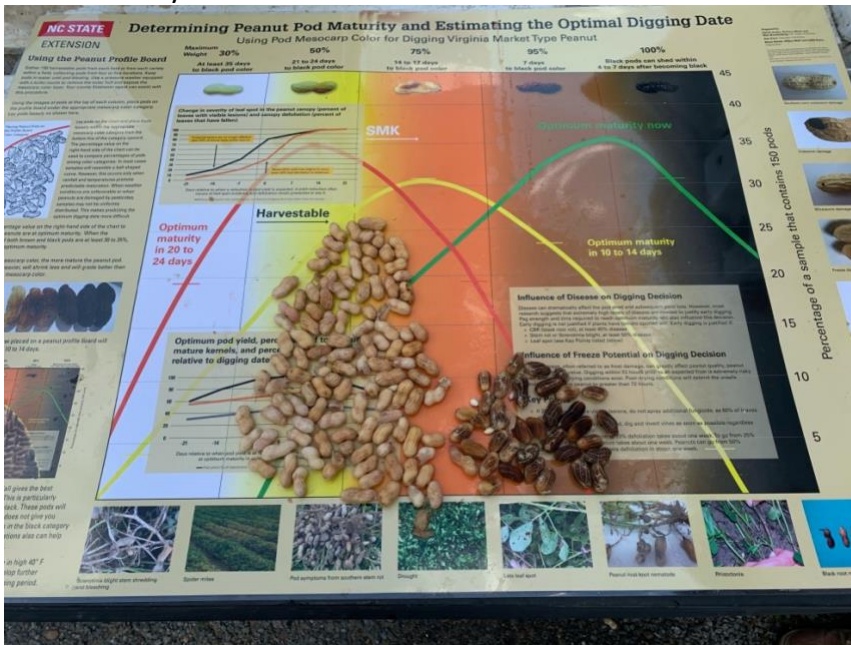
St. John – Dryland – About 2 weeks



# Aulander – Irrigated – About 10 days



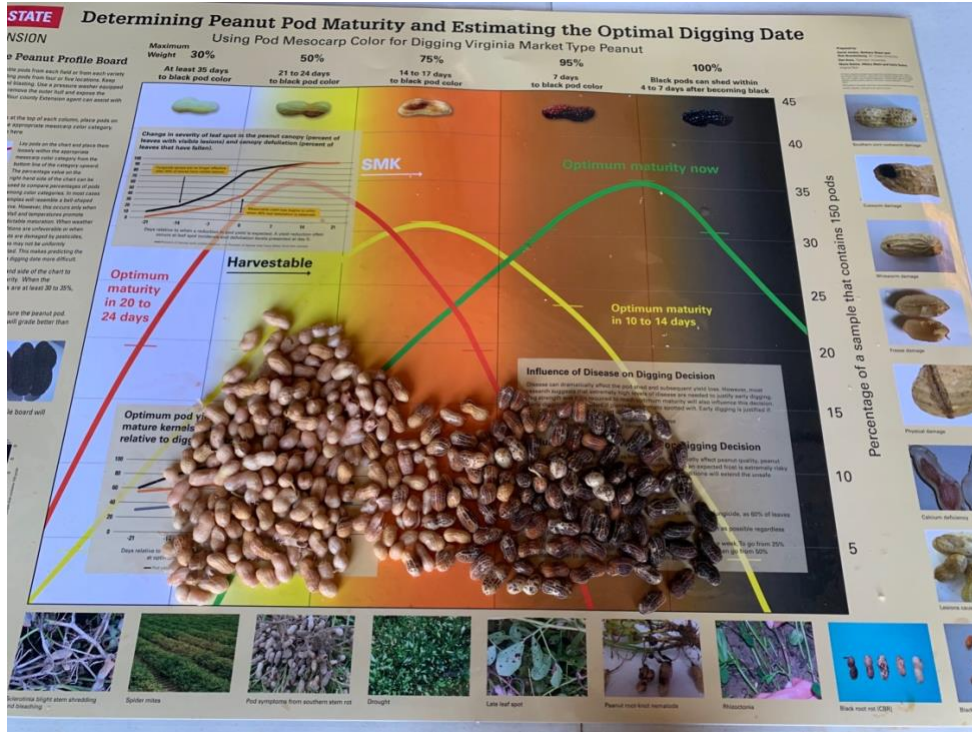
# Ahoskie – Dryland – All about 3 weeks



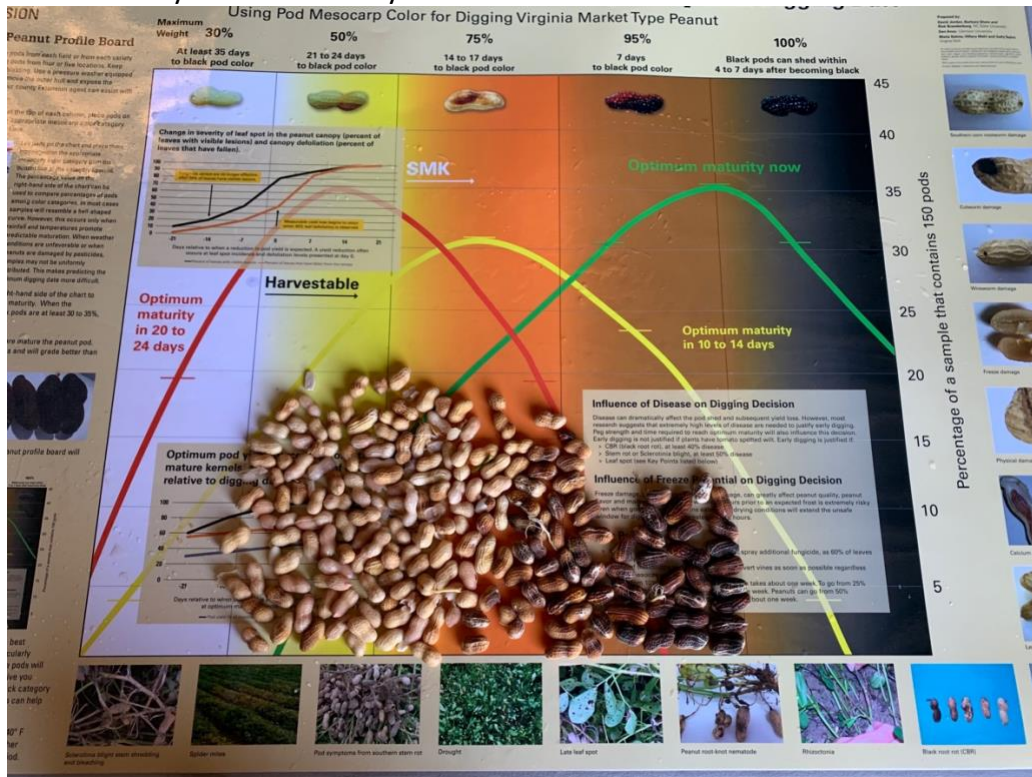
# Valencia's (next 2 images)

Checked on 9/15

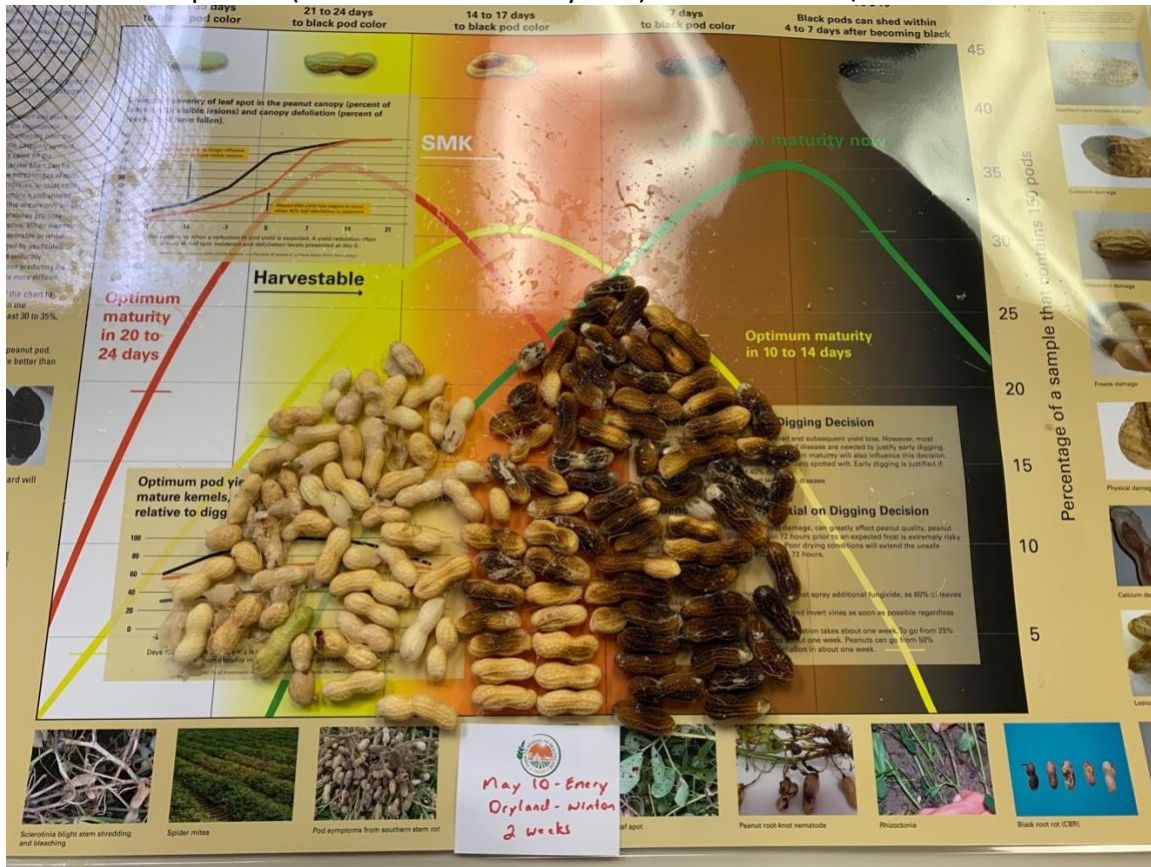
Ahoskie – Dryland – About 2 weeks



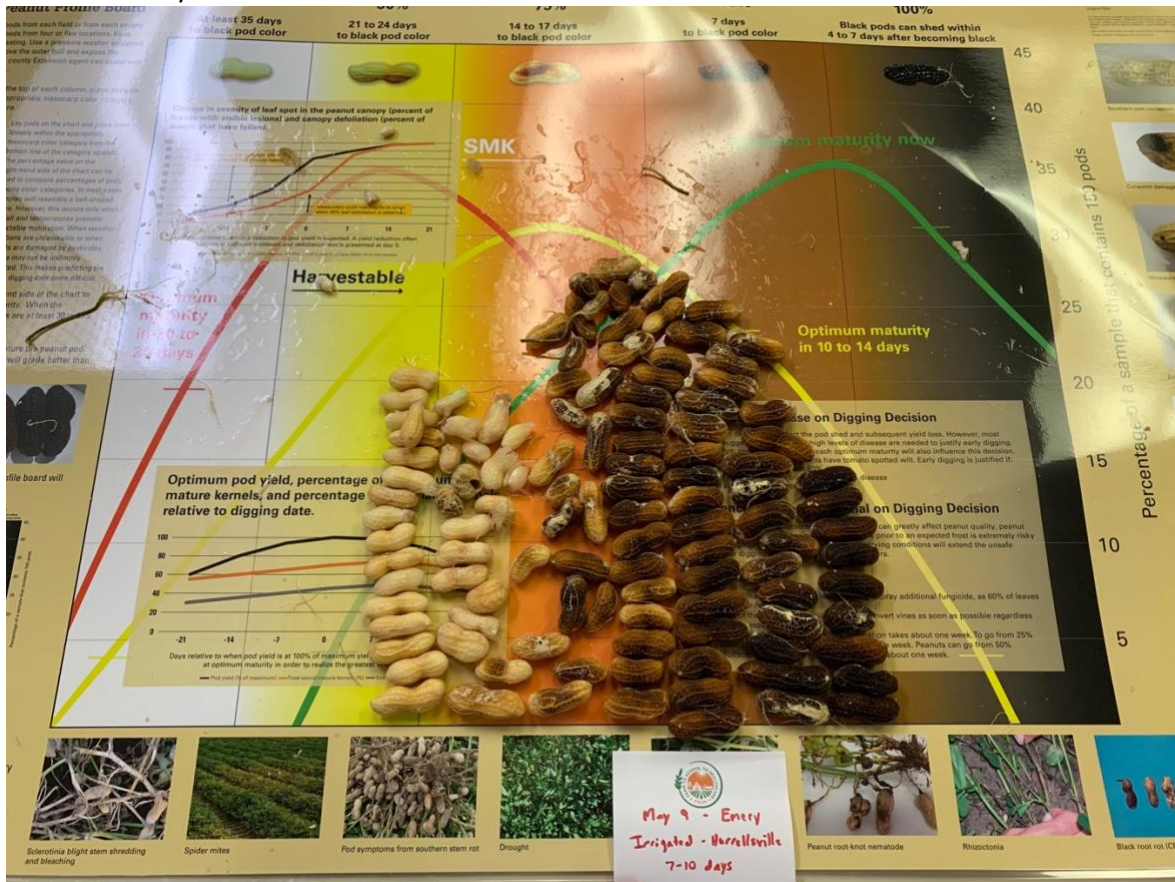
Ahoskie – Dryland – 14-20 days

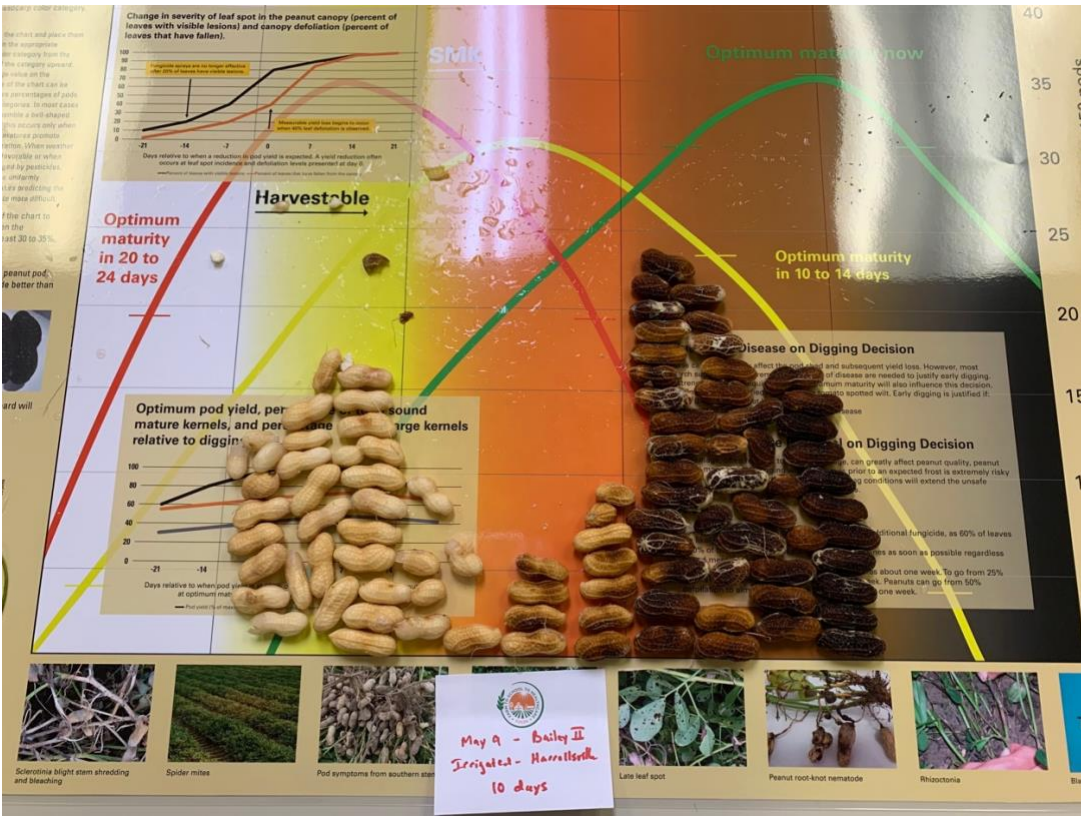


# In-Furrow Thrips Trial (Admire + Velum vs Vydate) – Checked on 9/12

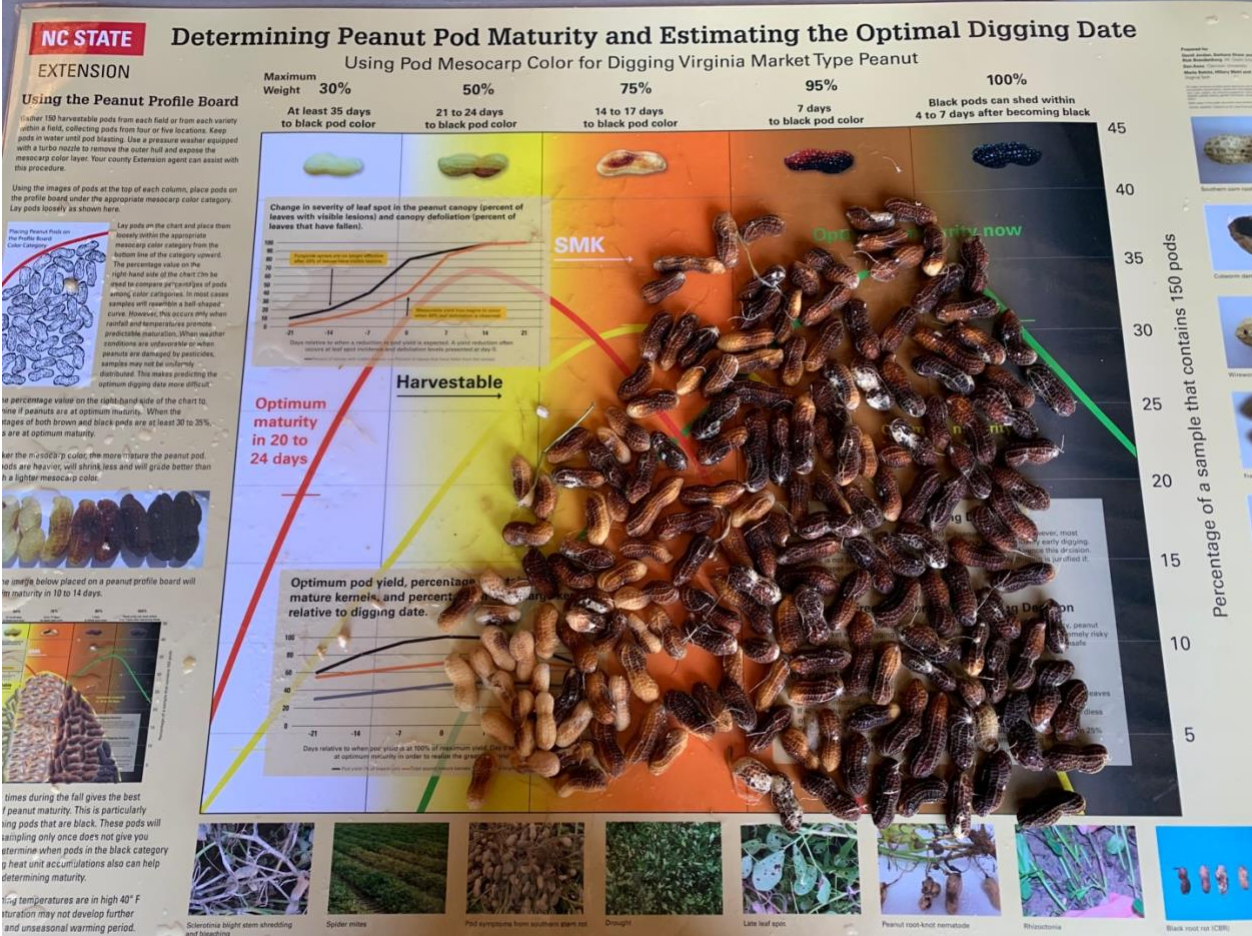


# Hertford Co. Variety Trial (images of Emery & Bailey II) – Harrellsville Checked on 9/12





Images from 9/15 pod blasting (7 images) – Samples ranged from ready now (below) to mostly 2-3 weeks from maturity – Samples 21 days out came from dry part of Colerain area



# Determining Peanut Pod Maturity and Estimating the Optimal Digging Date

## EXTENSION

### Using the Peanut Profile Board

After harvest, select 150 pods from each field or from each variety and place them in a bucket. Collecting pods from four or five locations in a field is recommended. Use a pressure washer equipped with a turbo nozzle to remove the outer hull and expose the mesocarp color layer. Your county Extension agent can assist with this procedure.

Using the images of pods at the top of each column, place pods on the profile board under the appropriate mesocarp color category. Lay pods loosely as shown here.

Lay pods on the chart and place them loosely under the appropriate mesocarp color category from the bottom line of the canopy covered. The percentage value on the right-hand side of the chart can be used to compare percentages of pods among color categories. In most cases samples will resemble a bell-shaped curve. However, this occurs only when rainfall and temperatures promote predictable maturation. When weather conditions are unfavorable or when peanuts are damaged by pesticides, samples may not be uniformly distributed. This makes predicting the optimum digging date more difficult.

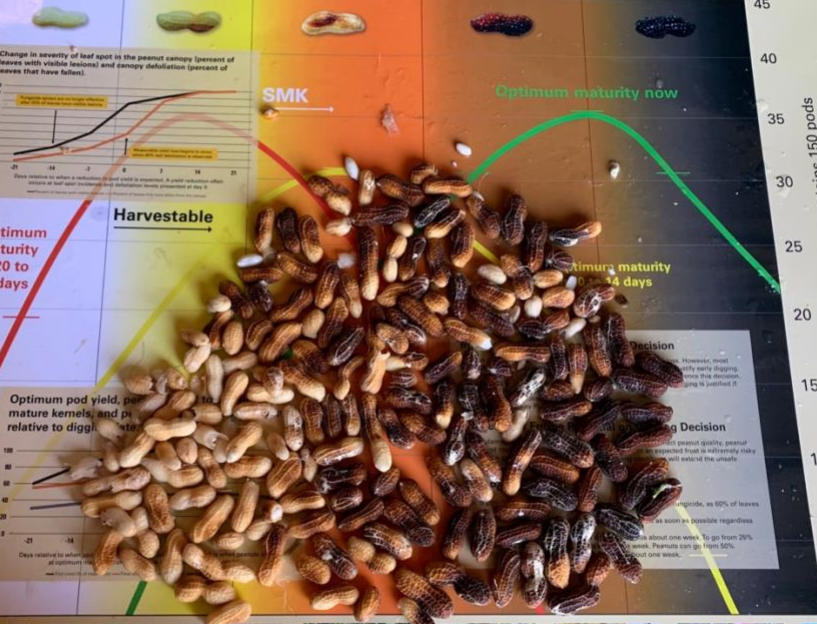
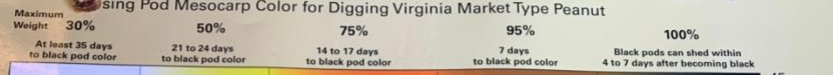
Use the percentage value on the right-hand side of the chart to determine if peanuts are at optimum maturity. When the percentages of both brown and black pods are at least 30 to 35%, peanuts are at optimum maturity.

The darker the mesocarp color, the more mature the peanut pod. Darker pods are heavier, will shrink less and will grade better than those with a lighter mesocarp color.

Pods in the image below placed on a peanut profile board will show optimum maturity in 10 to 14 days.

Three times during the fall gives the best rate of peanut maturity. This is particularly true when examining pods that are black. These pods will only once does not give you an accurate picture of when pods in the black category accumulations also can help determine maturity.

When temperatures are in high 40° F, peanuts will not develop further.



# Determining Peanut Pod Maturity and Estimating the Optimal Digging Date

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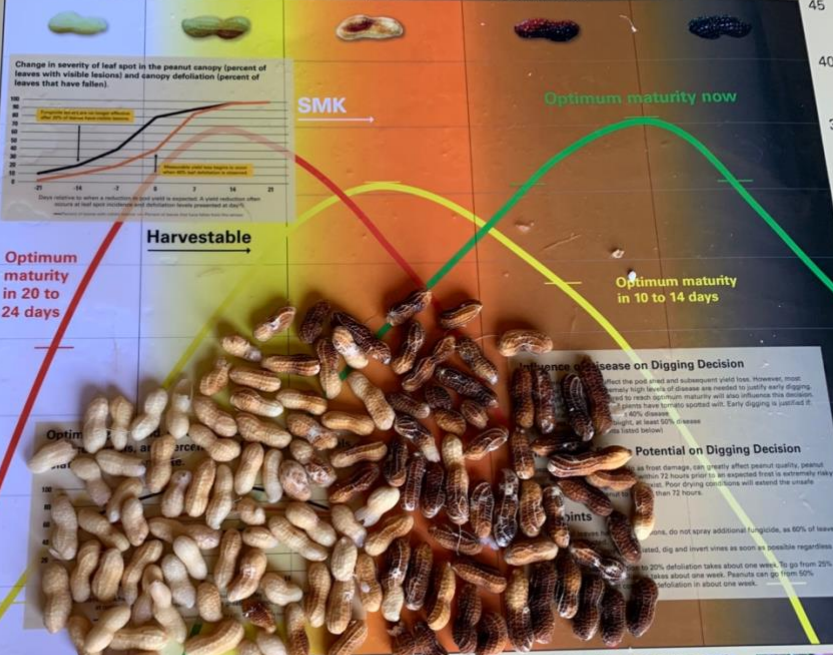
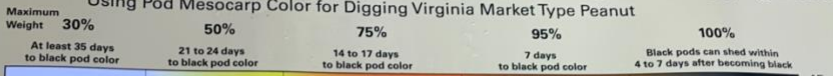
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When temperatures are in high 40° F, peanuts will not develop further.

# Determining Peanut Pod Maturity and Estimating the Optimal Digging Date

## Using Pod Mesocarp Color for Digging Virginia Market Type Peanut

### EXTENSION

#### Using the Peanut Profile Board

Take 150 harvestable pods from each field or from each variety in a field, collecting pods from four or five locations. Place a water unit pod basket. Use a pressure washer, equipped with a nozzle, to remove the outer hull and expose the inner color layer. Your county Extension agent can assist with this procedure.

Place images of pods at the top of each column, place pods on the board under the appropriate mesocarp color category loosely as shown here.

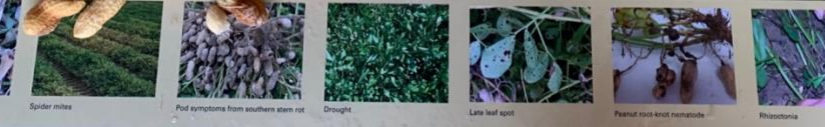
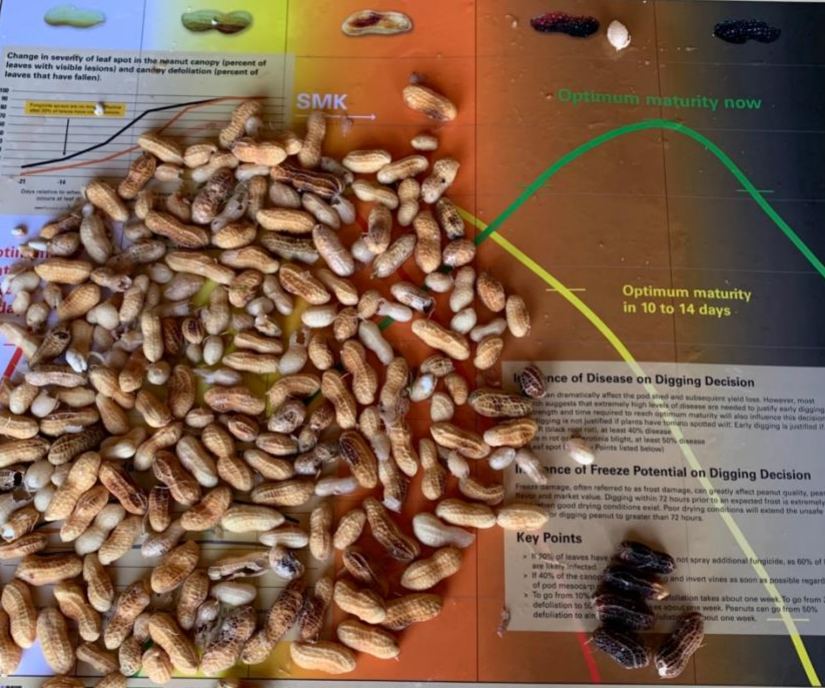
Lay pods on the chart and place them loosely within the appropriate mesocarp color category from the bottom line of the category upward. The percentage value on the right-hand side of the chart can be used to compare percentages of pods among color categories. In most cases, samples will resemble a bell-shaped curve. However, this occurs only when rainfall and temperatures promote predictable maturation. When weather conditions are unfavorable or when peanuts are damaged by pesticides, samples may not be uniformly distributed. This makes predicting the optimum digging date more difficult.

Use the percentage value on the right-hand side of the chart to determine if peanuts are at optimum maturity. When the percentages of both brown and black pods are at least 30 to 35%, peanuts are at optimum maturity.

The darker the mesocarp color, the more mature the peanut pod, will shrink less and will grade better than lighter pods.

Sampling two or three times during the fall gives the best indication of the rate of peanut maturity. This is particularly important when examining pods that are black. These pods will eventually be lost, and sampling only once does not give you enough information to determine when pods in the black category are likely to be lost. Using heat unit accumulations also can help you know when to begin determining maturity.

Note that when early morning temperatures are in high 40° F range for two days, pod maturation may not develop further unless there is a prolonged and unseasonal warming period.



#### Influence of Disease on Digging Decision

Diseases that affect the pod and subsequent yield loss. However, most research suggests that extremely high levels of disease are needed to justify early digging. Digging is not justified if plants have formed spotted wilt. Early digging is justified if plants have spotted wilt, at least 50% disease and spot (10 points listed below).

#### Influence of Freeze Potential on Digging Decision

Freeze damage, often referred to as frost damage, can greatly affect peanut quality, peanut price and market value. Digging within 72 hours prior to an expected frost is extremely risky and poor drying conditions result. Poor drying conditions will extend the unsafe period for digging peanut to greater than 72 hours.

#### Key Points

- 70% of leaves have brown spots and are likely infected. Do not spray additional fungicide, as 60% of leaves are likely infected.
- If 40% of the canopy is defoliated and invert vines as soon as possible regardless of pod maturity.
- To go from 30% defoliation to 50% defoliation takes about one week. To go from 50% defoliation to 75% defoliation takes about one week. Peanuts can go from 50% defoliation to 75% defoliation in one week.

### Using the Peanut Profile Board

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Note that when early morning temperatures are in high 40° F range for two days, pod maturation may not develop further unless there is a prolonged and unseasonal warming period.

### Using Pod Mesocarp Color for Digging Virginia Market Type Peanut

## Determining the Optimal Digging Date



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