2026

GEORGIA PEANUT PRODUCTION

Quick Reference Guide

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ugapeanutteam.org

CULTIVAR SELECTION TIPS

W. Scott Monfort, Extension Peanut Agronomist
Wade Parker, Regional Agronomist

RUNNER MARKET-TYPE CULTIVARS
Arnie is a high-yielding, high-grading, normal oleic cultivar. It has a high level of resistance to spotted wilt (TSWV). Arnie was released in 2024. It has a small seed size with about 700 seeds per pound.
AUNPL-17 is a new high-yielding, high-oleic, TSWV-resistant cultivar released in 2017.
FloRun TM 52N is a high-yielding, high-grading, normal oleic cultivar. It has moderate resistance to spotted wilt (TSWV). FloRun 52N was released in 2023. It has a medium seed size with an estimated 650 seeds per pound.
FloRun TM T61 is a high-yielding, high-grading, high-oleic cultivar. It has outstanding resistance to spotted wilt (TSWV). FloRun T61 was released in 2020. It has a medium seed size with an estimated 650 seeds per pound.
FloRun TM 618 is a high-yielding, high-grading, high-oleic cultivar released in 2024. It is a medium-early maturing peanut variety with moderate resistance to TSWV. (Limited Seed)
FloRunTM 725 is a high-yielding, disease-resistant, high-oleic cultivar released in 2024. It combines a high level of resistance to tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) and very good tolerance to leaf spot and white mold. (Limited Seed)
Georgia-06G is a high-yielding, large-seeded cultivar. Georgia-06G also displays a medium maturity pattern released in 2006. Georgia-06G has a high level of TSWV resistance and good yield potential in a wide range of conditions.
Georgia-12Y is a high-yielding, medium-late-maturing cultivar with medium-sized seeds. This cultivar was released in 2012. It is also TSWV-resistant and white mold-resistant. **Due to later maturity, Georgia-12Y is less suitable for later planting dates (after May 12). Susceptible to Rhizoctonia Limb Rot.**
Georgia-16HO is a new high-yielding, high-oleic, TSWV-resistant, large-seeded cultivar that was released in 2016. Georgia-16HO combines TSWV-resistance with the high-oleic trait.
Georgia-18RU is a new high-yielding, high-grading, normal-oleic, moderately resistant to tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV), leaf-scorch resistant cultivar. Plant after May 10th.
Georgia-20VHO is a new high-yielding, high-TSMK grading, very high-O/L ratio, TSWV-resistant, runner-type peanut variety that was released in 2020. **Excessive moisture late in the season can increase the risk of pod shedding.**
Georgia-21GR is a new high-yielding, high-grading, normal-to-mid-oleic, TSWV-resistant runner-type peanut variety released in 2021. (Limited Seed)
Georgia-22MPR is a new high-yielding, high-oleic medium-large-seeded, runner-type peanut variety with a high level of resistance to TSWV, root-knot nematode [Meloidogyne arenaria (Neal) Chitwood], and potato leafhopper (Empoasca fabae Harris). **Late maturity.** (Limited Seed)
Georgia-23RKN is a new high-yielding, normal-oleic, TSWV-resistant and root-knot nematode (RKN)-resistant runner-type peanut variety released in 2023. It is a normal-oleic, medium- to large-seeded variety. (Limited Seed)
Georgia-24NHO is a large-seeded, high-yielding, very high-oleic, TSWV-resistant and root-knot nematode (RKN) resistant, runner-type peanut variety that was released in 2024. Medium maturity. (Limited Seed)
TifNV-High O/L is a high-yielding, high-oleic cultivar with a high level of peanut root-knot nematode resistance. It is a large-seeded, medium-maturing cultivar with excellent resistance to TSWV. TifNV-High O/L was released in 2014.
TifNV-HG is a newly released high-yielding, high-oleic cultivar with a high level of peanut root-knot nematode resistance. It is a large-seeded, medium-maturing cultivar with excellent resistance to TSWV. TifNV-HG was released in 2020.
Tif-TB is a newly released high-yielding, high-oleic cultivar with a high level of resistance to TSWV and White Mold. (very limited)

CULTIVAR SELECTION TIPS CONT.

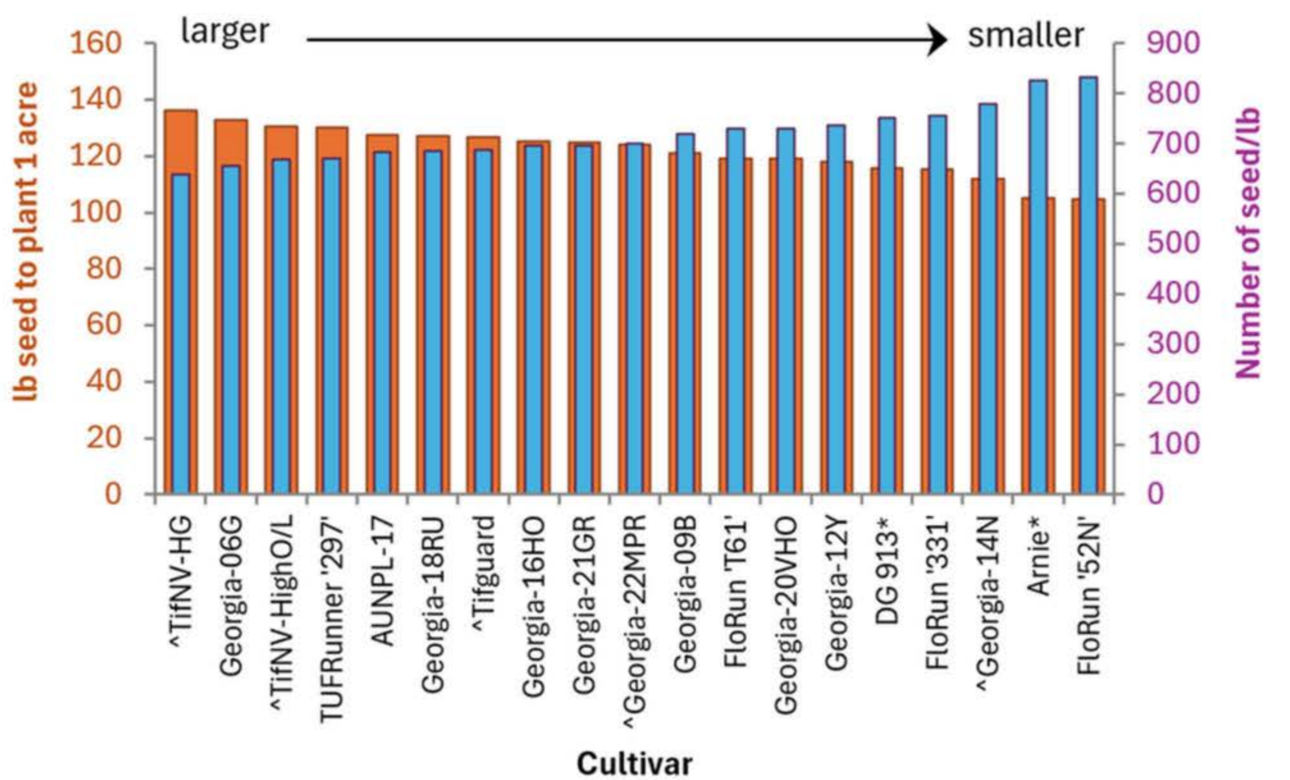
W. Scott Monfort, Extension Peanut Agronomist

Table 1. Average Yield (lbs/A) Across All Georgia On-Farm and Small Plot Trials in 2025.

Variety	Number of Trials	Yield Ave (lbs/A)	Std Error	Range (lbs/A) Low	Range (lbs/A) High
Georgia-16HO	9	6252	214.89	5229	7104
Georgia-20VHO	7	6205	342.84	5264	7368
Georgia-24NHO	13	6094	235.99	4498	7642
TIFNV-HG	23	6069	178.44	4362	7699
DG913	23	6043	176.91	4585	7627
Georgia-06G	23	5994	189.54	4564	7676
Georgia-18RU	8	5896	316.52	4312	7020
FloRun-52N	23	5891	124.94	4718	6803
Georgia-21GR	21	5879	163.67	4673	7151
Georgia-23RKN	21	5854	171.29	3831	7091
TIFTB	9	5772	314.48	4745	7088
Georgia-22MPR	21	5695	141.19	3735	6557
Arnie	17	5478	217.84	4091	7001
Florun-618	3	5474	351.35	4773	5862
FloRun-725	3	5148	379.36	4593	6205

PEANUT SEED SIZE

Scott Tubbs, Cropping Systems Agronomist



Average seed size (Lb/Ac to plant at 6.0 seed/ft; number of seed per lb) over 3 years at 3 irrigated sites/yr.

PLANTING TIPS

Scott Tubbs, Cropping Systems Agronomist

Planting Tips

Planting Date: The ideal planting window is between late April and late May in regards to yield potential. A good peanut crop can be grown outside of this planting window, although the risk of reduced yield is greater because of weather and risk of disease problems. Please keep these points in mind before and as you plant:

- **Planter Maintenance** – Clean seed tubes, metering units, vacuum system, inoculant tubes, insecticide hoppers and tubes.
  - Calibrate liquid and dry applicators (inoculant, insecticide, herbicide, etc.)
  - Check and replace worn parts that may affect seed placement.
  - Make sure seed meters are applying correct amount of seed.

- **Soil Temperature** -- The average daily soil temperature at the 4" depth should be greater than 68 Degrees F for 3 consecutive days without risk of a cold front after planting

- **Tractor/Planter Speed** – Plant at appropriate speeds to allow for more precise placement of seed. As speed increases, planter efficiency and number of seed dropped in the furrow both decrease. This leads to increased gaps between plants which increases TSWV risk, especially if you plant before May 10.

- **Seeding Rate** – To reduce the impact of TSWV, growers need to plant enough seed to provide at least 4 plants/ft of row. Therefore, seeding rates of 6 seed/ft on singles and 6 to 7 combined seed/ft on twins (3 to 3.5 seed/ft per twin furrow) are recommended. Seeding rates also need to be adjusted for % germ of the seed being planted to ensure you have the desired plant population.

- **Seed Depth** – Check your planter in each field for adequate down pressure to ensure ideal planting depth. Seed depth is typically 2.0 to 2.5" deep. You can plant shallower with good moisture but risk losing moisture before germination, and injury from Valor herbicide is increased. Peanut can emerge from depths up to 3" as long as the seed has good germ and vigor, but deep planting can cause delayed emergence and subject the seedling to greater risk of soilborne pathogens causing rot before it emerges.

- **Soil Moisture** –Planting peanut in subpar moisture can result in poor germination and erratic emergence causing less than optimum plant population and increased risk of TSWV.
  - Peanut seed is too expensive to risk planting in dry conditions
  - Irrigated fields –planting in dry and hot conditions followed by irrigation with cold water can shock the seed and cause erratic emergence. Irrigate 1/3 to 1/2" and then plant.

- **Pre-plant Herbicides and Irrigation** –water pre-plant/at-plant herbicides into the soil before peanut emerge to improve weed control.

- **TSWV Risk** – To reduce TSWV risk on peanut - plant after May 10, apply phorate for thrips control, and use twin row configuration (see Peanut Rx Disease Risk Index).

- **Inoculants** – apply inoculants in fields that have been out of peanut for more than 5 years. However, it's a good practice to apply inoculants each year, especially following years of extreme weather like prolonged hot and/or dry periods, or extended water-logged soils.

Peanut is a legume that fulfills its own nitrogen (N) requirement through symbiosis with Bradyrhizobia when properly nodulated. These soil bacteria allow the peanut plant to convert atmospheric N to a form utilized by the plant.

Scott Tubbs, Cropping Systems Agronomist

Inoculant Reminders

- **Handling**
  - Store in a cool, dry place shaded from direct sunlight until used.
  - Use fresh inoculant of the proper strain.
  - Do not let unused inoculant remain in hoppers for extended time. If liquid inoculant sits in tank overnight, add a fresh batch before planting.
  - Fungicide seed treatment may be detrimental to adherence of powder/sterile peat formulations of inoculants.
  - Shallow planting may result in the loss of bacteria due to hot, dry soils.
  - Prepare well-drained fields to reduce risk of water-logging.
  - If using a liquid inoculant, apply with chlorine-free water to avoid killing the bacteria using at least 5 gal/A of water.
  - If a heavy rain occurs shortly after planting, a liquid inoculant may be diluted or carried away from the seed, reducing efficacy.
  - Nodulation is delayed or reduced in the presence of excess soil N.
  - Adequate soil levels of Ca, P, and K aid in *Bradyrhizobia* survival.
  - Follow all label directions when applying pesticides and inoculants as mixes.
  - Deliver product at labeled rates (1.0 fl oz per 1,000 linear row feet for most).Twin rows use same rate on a per furrow basis, which doubles total quantity applied per acre compared to a single row planting.
  - Addition of biological enhancement products should be used with caution and may have an adverse effect on viability of the inoculant.

- **Nitrogen deficiency** is occasionally a problem for peanuts. This could be due to a failure to artificially inoculate peanuts when needed.
  - In extreme cases of poor nodulation, it may be necessary to apply N fertilizer. If you note N deficiency, apply 60 lb N/A when plant is 40 to 60 days old. A granular form (such as ammonium sulfate) is recommended.

- **Benefits**
  - Fertilizer savings- N-fixing ability replaces the need to apply N fertilizers.
  - Residual soil N – 50 to 100 lb N/A may be residually available in the soil after growing an effectively nodulated peanut crop.
  - Benefit to rotated crops - Will provide subsequent crops with available N, enhancing yield and reducing fertilizer costs of the following crop.
  - Improved soil conditions - legumes decompose rapidly, leaving organic matter in the soil which improves its physical, chemical, and biological condition.

WEED CONTROL UPDATE *Eric P. Prostko, Extension Weed Specialist*

General Reminders:

1. Start clean using a combination of tillage (deep-turning), cover crops, and/or herbicides.
2. Planting in twin rows will improve weed control by **~5-10%**, depending upon the weed.
3. Use multiple residual herbicides in the system.
4. "Cracking" or early-postemergence applications of Gramoxone may not always be needed in peanut fields that started off weed-free and where at-planting residual herbicides (i.e. Brake, Dual Magnum, Prowl, Outlook, Sonalan, Strongarm, Valor, and Warrant) were moisture activated with timely rainfall or irrigation.
5. Make timely postemergence applications (weeds ≤ 3" tall, **not the average**). As much as 50% of a Palmer amaranth population can be taller than the average!
6. Hand-remove weed escapes before seed is viable.

ALS-Resistant Palmer Amaranth Reminder:

Most populations of Palmer amaranth in Georgia have some level of resistance to Cadre and other ALS-inhibiting herbicides (WSSA/HRAC Group 2). Consequently, UGA recommends that peanut grower's tank-mix either Cobra or Ultra Blazer with Cadre when applied postemergence in peanut fields with emerging populations of Palmer amaranth.

Beware of Google/AI Recommendations:

During the 2025 crop production season, I received at least two inquiries regarding the validity of Google AI-generated weed control recommendations. One was about the use of Sonalan (ethalfluralin) in field corn and the other the use of Aatrex (atrazine) in peanuts. In both situations, the use of these herbicides in these specific crops would have resulted in serious crop injury and would have also been illegal since these are not EPA registered uses. Always a great idea to reach out to your local County Extension Agent when in doubt!

How Do High-Yielding Georgia Peanut Growers Manage Weeds?

In 2024, 16 growers in the ***Georgia Peanut Achievement Club (GPAC)*** produced an average peanut yield of **5360 lbs/A (4145-6089 lbs/A range).** The state average peanut yield in 2024 was **3800 lbs/A.** Survey results indicated that GPAC growers used the following production practices to help manage weeds in their peanut fields:

- **Irrigation:** 100%
- **Conventional Tillage/Bottom Plow:** 79%
- **Twin rows:** 71%
- **Top 5 Herbicide Active Ingredients Used by GPAC Growers:** flumioxazin = 100%; s-metolachlor/metolachlor = 100%; 2,4-DB = 79%; diclosulam = 71%; and imazapic = 64%.

2026 UGA Recommended Herbicide Programs for Peanut

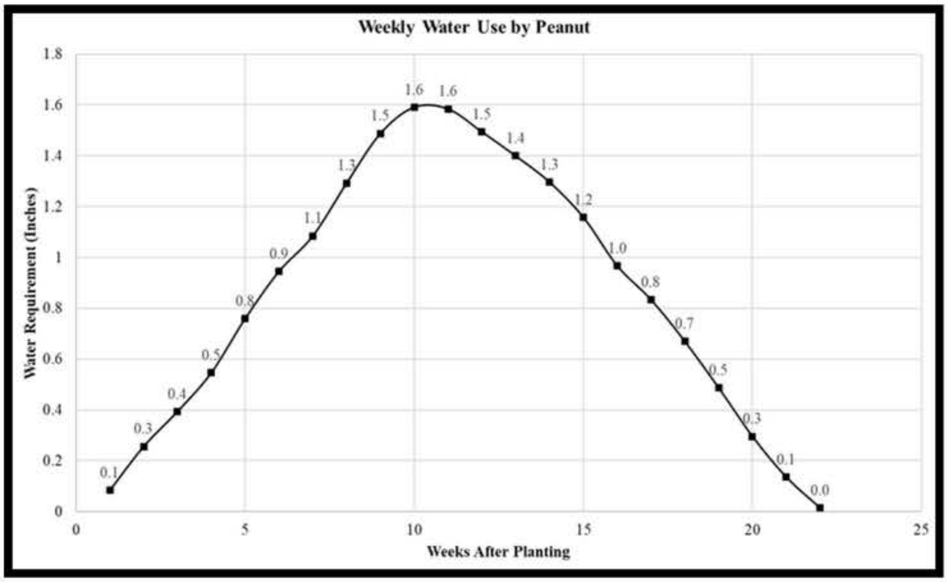
System	Tillage Method	Timing					
		Preplant Burndown[1]	Preplant Incorporated	Preemergence	Early-Postemergence ("cracking") (~10-20 DAP[2])	Postemergence (~30-45 DAP)	Late-Postemergence[6] (~60 DAP) (for the extended residual control of Palmer amaranth, Benghal dayflower, and annual grasses)
non-irrigated (dryland)	strip-till[3]	Glyphosate or Paraquat + 2,4-D amine + Valor (2 oz/A)		No rain expected in 7-10 DAP Paraquat + Prowl + Valor (2 oz/A)	Paraquat + either Storm or Basagran + either Anthem Flex or Dual Magnum or Enversa or Outlook or Warrant or Zidua[6]	***ALS Resistance:*** Cobra or Ultra Blazer + (either Anthem Flex or Dual Magnum or Enversa or Outlook or Warrant or Zidua[6]) + 2,4-DB ***No ALS Resistance:*** Cadre[4] + (either Anthem Flex or Dual Magnum or Enversa or Outlook or Warrant or Zidua[6]) + 2,4-DB *****A 4-way tank-mixture can be used if required (Cadre + Cobra or Ultra Blazer + 2,4-DB + either Dual Magnum or Enversa or Outlook or Warrant or Zidua[6])***	Dual Magnum or Outlook ***PHI (days)*** Dual Magnum = 90 Outlook = 80 ***Max Total Rate/A/Season (oz)*** Dual Magnum = 44 Outlook = 21 ***Use of other Group 15 herbicides is limited by peanut stage of growth and should not be applied late-postemergence:** Anthem Flex = R3 (beginning pod) Enversa/Warrant = R1 (beginning bloom) Zidua = R3 (beginning pod)
				Rain expected in 7-10 DAP Paraquat + Prowl + Valor (2 oz/A) + Strongarm[4] or Paraquat + Brake + Strongarm[4] or Paraquat + Valor (2 oz/A) + Brake[5]			
	conventional		Prowl or Sonalan + Strongarm[4]	No rain expected in 7-10 DAP Valor	Paraquat + either Storm or Basagran + either Anthem Flex or Dual Magnum or Enversa or Outlook or Warrant or Zidua[6]		
				Rain expected in 7-10 DAP Either Valor or Brake[5] or Valor + Brake[5]			
irrigated	strip-till[3]	Glyphosate or Paraquat + 2,4-D amine + Valor (2 oz/A)		Paraquat + Prowl + Valor (2 oz/A) + Strongarm[4] or Paraquat + Brake[5] + Strongarm[4] or Paraquat + Valor (2 oz/A) + Brake[5]			
	conventional			Prowl or Sonalan + either Valor + Strongarm[4] or Brake[5] + Strongarm[4] or Valor + Brake[5]			

[1]Apply at least 7 days before planting. [2]DAP = days after planting. [3]Annual grass control in strip-tillage systems is often more difficult thus additional applications of a postemergence grass herbicide (i.e. Fusilade, Poast, and Select) will be needed. [4]Before using Cadre and/or Strongarm, rotational crop restrictions must be considered. [5]Do not apply Brake to the same field more than 2 years in a row. ***[6]Dual Magnum/Enversa/Warrant/Outlook are in the same herbicide family (chloroacetamide) and have the same mode of action (inhibit very long chain fatty acids). Zidua/Anthem Flex are not in the same herbicide family (isoxazoline) but have the same mode of action. Multiple applications (> 2) of these herbicides in a single year should be avoided when possible to prevent or delay the evolution of resistance. These residual herbicides have no postemergence activity.***

WATER UTILIZATION AND IRRIGATION SCHEDULING
Wes Porter, Extension Irrigation/Precision Ag Specialist

Weather Conditions:

- Are variable, can be difficult to plan for, and have a large impact on crop growth, development, and yield. Farmers must find ways to adapt to changing conditions and manage the crop in these conditions.
- 2014, 2019, and 2025 were the only years that could be considered dry, in the past 10 years, while in excess of 20 inches of rainfall was received during 2015-2018, and 2020-2024. This is not to say we have not had sporadic drought throughout each season.
- Even wet years were dynamically different in the average temperatures, rainfall distribution, water requirements and yield.



- The UGA Checkbook (Figure 1) is one of the most commonly used methods for irrigation scheduling, but caution is advised as it was developed based on historical averages, thus, is not an exact fit for years that are either wetter or drier than normal as it will over and under predict water need in those years respectively. This was observed during late-August and through September of 2025, when the water requirements were higher than the Checkbook recommended.
- The total estimated water requirement from the UGA Checkbook for peanuts is 18 inches.

Irrigation Scheduling:

- There are many options available to producers such as the UGA Checkbook, online scheduling tools, and soil and/or crop sensors. There are online scheduling tools such as Irrigator Pro (http://irrigatorpro.org/) and PeanutFARM (http://peanutfarm.org). More advanced irrigation scheduling methods include sensors. Two main sensors types are capacitance and tensiometic (Meter and Watermark are two common of each type). There are a wide variety of sensor options that would be easily integrated into a producer's practice.

Irrigation Scheduling Trials at Stripling Irrigation Research Park in Camilla, GA.

Table 1. Mean Results from 2017 (24.3 inches of rain) and 2018 (32.4 inches of rain).

Irrigation Scheduling Treatment Differences				
Irrigation Treatment	2017 Irrigation (in.)	2017 Yield (lbs/ac)	2018 Irrigation (in.)	2018 Yield (lbs/ac)
Dryland	1.00	5875	2.50	5591
WaterMark (45kPa)	2.85	6396	2.50	5849
UGA EasyPan	4.75	5987	-	-
50% Checkbook	6.75	6262	4.00	6231
Checkbook	10.50	5749	6.70	6147
PeanutFARM	5.50	5936	4.80	5984
Irrigator Pro	4.00	6260	3.30	6433

- These data are shared as an example of two different years and scenarios of responses to difference irrigation scheduling tools. There was excessive rain received during both years and no major differences in yield treatments. However, there are clear differences between which scheduling methods perform the best across environments and years. These methods are Irrigator Pro and a 45 kPa SWT sensor. The Checkbook applied more irrigation with lower yields compared to more advanced methods. Even 50% Checkbook out yielded the Checkbook. Each method has potential for successful adoption, but it is up to the producer to make the decision on which method is the best for their operation. Each method has associated time and financial costs, but with the proper management the return on investment can be very short. While these data are a few years old, these trials have changed and do not have similar data. However, in most trials a consistent and adequate scheduling method (45 kPa) is yield and profit maximizing. More data on peanut irrigation scheduling can be obtained through your local county agent.

PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS *W. Scott Monfort, Extension Peanut Agronomist*

Prohexadione calcium (PC) is the only plant growth regulator currentlyregistered for useon peanuts. It is sold as Apogee ® or Kudos® and is formulated as a 27.5% wettable granule. Recently, a new liquid formulation, Kudos OD® was commercialized. Kudos OD® recommended rates (oz/a liquid) are equivalent to Kudos WDG (oz/a dry). When used properly, growth regulator-treated peanut vines are shorter and more erect, allowing for increased efficiency in the digging and inversion process.

Based on UGA research trials, two applications are needed: the 1st, initiated at 90% or greater canopy closure (~65 DAP), and the 2nd, applied 14-21 days later. **No more than 11-12 oz/a per year is recommended due to negative impacts on the yield.**

Examples of Recommended Timings and Rates of Apogee WDG, Kudos WDG or Kudos OD			
	45 DAP*	65-70 DAP	80-85 DAP
1.		3.63 oz/a	3.63 oz/a
2.		4.0 oz/a	4.0 oz/a
3.		5.44 oz/a	5.44 oz/a
4.**		7.25 oz/a	4.0 oz/a
5.**	2 oz/A	4-5 oz/a	4.0 oz/a

*DAP = days after planting.

** Treatment examples 4 and 5 may be useful for fast-growing varieties or in prolonged rainy conditions that encourage vine growth.

There are a few concerns regarding the use of the growth regulator that need to be considered.

- The use of the growth regulator is only recommended on irrigated acres where vine growth is excessive.
    - Use of the growth regulator in non-irrigated or irrigated fields where vine growth is not excessive will lead to stunted growth and potential yield loss.
- Include Nitrogen product/water conditioner like UAN, AMS, or other nitrogen products (1 pint/a or 1lb/a) with the growth regulator to help with plant uptake and consistency of performance.
- A crop oil concentrate (COC) is also recommended on the label. (1 quart/a). **However, leave <u>COC</u> out if mixing with fungicides.**
- The growth regulator requires eight hours for absorption by the peanut foliage to be effective.
- The growth regulator is not recommended on plants that are under stress due to lack of moisture, excessive temperature, disease pressure, or other stress conditions.

***** 50 % LAP --- Do Not Apply *****   **90 % Vines Touching ---Apply**

Image 1&2. Timing of initial application of PC on peanuts where 90% of vines are touching in row middles.

<u>Tank-Mix Considerations</u>

Based on communication with BASF and Fine Americas, Inc., PC is compatible with many of the fungicides and insecticides used in peanuts. However, I would be cautious when mixing fertilizers and herbicides. The problem is that there can be thousands of chemical combinations used in peanuts each year. The only way to determine whether a selected mixture is compatible is to perform a compatibility test. Some mixtures have caused severe burns, especially when plants are stressed.

PEANUT FERTILITY CHECKLIST

W. Scott Monfort, Extension Peanut Agronomist
Doug Amaral, Fertility Specialist

Component	Soil Test Sufficiency Level	Recommendations/Comments
pH	6.0 – 6.5	Below 6.0 risks zinc and aluminum toxicity Above 6.5 risks manganese deficiency (refer to charts in UGA Peanut Production Guide) Grid sampling and variable rate liming are recommended Dolomitic lime is recommended over calcitic lime to maintain good soil test Mg levels unless these levels are already very high (>150)
Nitrogen (N)	Soil Not Tested	Consider using a commercial inoculant, preferably liquid, every field, every year, but especially if out of peanut production for 3 years or more.
Sulfur (S)	Soil Not Tested	Sulfur is not a limiting factor on Coastal Plain soils due to peanuts having a deep tap root and historical use of gypsum, along with sulfur in our subsoils.
Phosphorous (P)	30 lb/a	Sufficiency level is lower than for other crops since peanut is a deep tap-rooted crop and a good scavenger of P. If soil test P is maintained at good levels for other crops in rotation, then P fertilizer should not be needed. However, if soil test P is considered low enough, P fertilizer will be recommended and should be applied <u>Soil Test P (lb/a)</u> — <u>P2O5 Recommended (lb/a)</u> < 15 — 80 16-30 — 50 31-60 — 0 >60 — 0
Potassium (K)	60 lb/a	The sufficiency level is lower than for other crops, since peanuts is a deep tap-rooted crop and a good scavenger of K. If soil test K is maintained at good levels for other crops in rotation, then K fertilizer should not be needed. However, if the soil test K is considered low enough, K fertilizer will be recommended and should be applied <u>Soil Test K (lb/a)</u> — <u>K2O Recommended (lb/a)</u> <30 — 80 31-60 — 50 61-150 — 0 >150 — 0 Also, excess K in the pegging zone (top 4 inches of soil) can interfere with calcium uptake by pods and cause pops
Magnesium (Mg)	60 lb/a	Since peanut is also a good scavenger of Mg this sufficiency range which is used for other crops in rotation should be more than adequate. Dolomitic lime is the most economical source of magnesium.

PEANUT FERTILITY CHECKLIST

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Calcium (Ca)	500 lb/a Calcium and Ca:K of at least 3:1 in the pegging zone	If EITHER of these levels are not met, then apply 1000 lb/a gypsum at early bloom to runner peanuts. All peanuts to be saved for seed should receive 1000 lb/a gypsum at early bloom even if these levels are met. All Virginia type peanuts should receive 2000 lb/a gypsum at early bloom even if these levels are met. Foliar-applied calcium products or will not meet the calcium needs of peanut pods. Liquid calcium (greater than 10 gal/A) products applied and watered in can provide some of the calcium needs of the peanut pods if gypsum is not available. Remember, some liquid Ca/lime products can increase the soil pH. ***Gypsum is the preferred calcium source for seed peanuts.***
Boron (B)	Soil Not Tested Apply 0.25lbs B twice at 30 and 45 DAP.	0.5 lb B/a is recommended, preferably split in 2 applications (30 and 45 DAP) of 0.25 lb B/a each with early fungicide sprays. It takes 1.25 lb/a Solubor to get 0.25 lb B/a and 1 quart (32 oz) of 10 % Liquid Boron to get 0.25 lb B/a. Excessive foliar boron may be toxic to peanuts so do not exceed 0.5 lb B/a for a seasonal total
Manganese (Mn)	<u>pH</u> — <u>Soil Mn (lb/a)</u> 6.0 — 6 6.5 — 11 7.0 — 17	The higher soil pH is maintained, the higher the soil test manganese needs to be maintained to avoid manganese deficiency in peanuts. A symptom of deficiency is interveinal chlorosis, often late in the season on terminal growth. If deficiency is confirmed by tissue testing apply 0.5 lb Mn/a twice using manganese sulfate. Yield reductions are more likely if the symptoms occur early in the growing season so early detection and multiple sprays may be required.
Zinc (Zn)	<u>2-8 lb/a</u>	Zinc deficiency is rare in peanuts; however, zinc <u>toxicity</u> often occurs, especially when soil test zinc levels are high and soil pH is low. Zinc toxicity is often observed on new ground (low pH), in old pecan orchards, and at old barn sites that had galvanized roofs. To avoid zinc toxicity, maintain soil pH at or above the levels below: <u>Soil Test Zn (lb/a)</u> — <u>Minimum soil pH</u> 20 — 6.0 30 — 6.1 40 — 6.2 50 — 6.3 60 — 6.4 70 — 6.5 >70 — Call Me
Copper (Cu), Iron (Fe), Molybdenum (Mo) and Chlorine (Cl)	Soil Not Tested	There have been no documented cases of deficiencies of these micronutrients in Coastal Plain peanut production. Even though tissue test levels of copper often appear low, yield response to foliar copper sprays have not resulted in increased yields. Likewise, even though Mo is important for N fixation, no yield advantage has been documented from foliar feeding Mo. Coastal Plain soils are high in iron therefore deficiency of this element are unheard of.

PEANUT FUNGICIDES AND THEIR PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL

Bob Kemerait, Extension Plant Pathologist

(Some define "harvest" as digging date; I define "harvest" as picking date)

MOA*	Peanut Fungicide**	PHI (Days)	Rate*** (oz/acre)	Target Pest(s)****
11	**Quadris** and other azoxystrobin products	14	12-18	White Mold and Rhizoctonia Limb Rot: Resistance confirmed to leaf spot Additional leaf spot material must be mixed with azoxystrobin to ensure leaf spot control.
11	**Headline** pyraclostrobin	14	6-15	Has activity against white mold. Primarily used for leaf spot control; resistance confirmed to leaf spot so additional material must be mixed with it.
11	**Evito** fluoxastrobin	14	5.7	Has activity against white mold. Leaf Spots: Resistance confirmed to leaf spot so additional material must be mixed with it.
3	**Alto** cyproconazole	30	5.5	Leaf Spots. Typically, not applied alone or tank mixed alone with Convoy fungicide. Often 2.5 fl oz is mixed with 1.0 pt chlorothalonil
3	**Domark** and other tetraconazole products	14	5.25-6.9	Leaf Spots. Typically, not applied alone, rather mixed at 2.5-3.0 fl. oz with a pint of chlorothalonil. Tetraconazole is not active against white mold.
3	**Provysol** mefentrifluconazole	14	5	Leaf Spots. Typically, not a "stand alone" product. Often mixed with other products such as with 7.2 fl. oz tebuconazole
3	**Tebuconazole**	14	7.2	Leaf Spots and White Mold. Not applied alone; should be mixed with other product to ensure adequate leaf spot control.
3	**Provost Silver** and other new products Prothioconazole+ tebuconazole	14	13	Leaf Spots and White Mold **Will be available in many "generic" formulations in 2026.** Examples include Prozio BWP, Prozare SC, Pro Teb, etc. **Growers must confirm rate on each generic product at the rates and could differ from Provost Silver.**
M	**Chlorothalonil**	14	16-24	Leaf Spot diseases
M	**Mancozeb**	14	1-2 LBS*	Leaf Spot diseases
M	**Sulfur (micronized)** Microthiol Dispers Drexel Sulfur 80W Drexel Suffa 6F TechnoS 90W Accoidal 80WG	-	2.5-5 LBS*	Leaf Spot diseases only when mixed with other products. NOTE: UGA recommendation is ONLY for specific sulfur products; Products other than those recommended will not affect leaf spot diseases.
7	**Fontelis** penthiopyrad	14	16	Leaf Spots and White Mold. Good on late-season white mold control however may have reduced efficacy against significant pressure from late-season leaf spot disease.
7	**Miravis** ADEPIDYN (pydiflumetofen)	14	3.4	Leaf Spots (only early onset; not recommended once leaf spot is well-established in the field)
7	**Excalia** inpyrfluxam	40	2-4	White Mold and Rhizoctonia Limb Rot. Limited leaf spot activity means that Excalia should be mixed with additional product to ensure adequate leaf spot control.

PEANUT FUNGICIDES AND THEIR PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL

Bob Kemerait, Extension Plant Pathologist

MOA*	Peanut Fungicide**	PHI (Days)	Rate*** (oz/acre)	Target Pest(s)****
7	**Convoy** flutolanil	40	16-32	White Mold and Rhizoctonia Limb Rot. Requires additional leaf spot tank mix partner.
3+11	**Absolute Max** tebuconazole+ trifloxystrobin	14	3.5	Leaf Spot diseases. Recommended for early season use only.
3+11	**Approach Prima** cyproconazole+ picoxystrobin	30	6.8	Leaf Spot diseases and Rust. Recommended for early season use only.
M+3	**Muscle ADV** Chlorothalonil+ tetraconazole	14	32	Leaf Spot diseases and White Mold
M+3	**Andiamo Advance** Chlorothalonil+ tetraconazole	14	32	Leaf Spot diseases
7+11	**Elatus** Benzovindiflupyr+ azoxystrobin	30	7.3-9.5	White Mold and Rhizoctonia Limb Rot. At 9.5 oz rate leaf spot efficacy is similar to 1.5 pt chlorothalonil. UGA Extension recommends adding additional product for enhanced leaf spot control at any rate Elatus is used.
7+11	**Priaxor** Fluxapyroxad+ pyraclostrobin	14	6-8	Leaf Spots; Also, modest white mold at 8 oz rate
3+7	**Umbra** Flutriafol+ flutolanil	40	16-38	White Mold with some leaf spot activity. Typically, growers will tank mix Umbra with additional chlorothalonil or appropriate formulation of sulfur for adequate leaf spot control. This is important regardless of rate of Umbra that is applied.
3+7	**Lucento** Flutriafol+ bixafen	14	5.5	Leaf Spots with some activity againsy white mold
3+11	**Kojami Cortina Xtra** Prothioconaole+ azoxystrobin		12-15 fl oz/A	Leaf spot diseases, white mold, Rhizoctonia limb rot
29	**Vantana** Fluazinam	30	16-24	White Mold
1	**Topsin and other products** Thiophante methyl	14	10	Leaf Spots. Use either once at 10 fl oz or up to two times per season at 5 fl oz mixed with 1 pt of chlorothalonil

*MOA is an acronym for mode of action. It is important to avoid consecutive sprays of the same mode of action (See product label for details. More information can be found at FRAC.org)

ALWAYS CHECK THE LABEL. The information in this publication is provided for educational and informational purposes only. The use of any brand names and listing of commercial products or services in this publication does not imply endorsement by UGA nor does it imply discrimination against similar products not listed.

***Rates are based on Peanut Rx guides from respective companies, when available and the UGA Pest Management Handbook.

****Target Pest indicates the likely pathogen use for this fungicide but does not encompass all the possible pathogens it may control. Refer to the label for more information about target pests.

2026 NEMATICIDES FOR PEANUTS

Bob Kemerait, Extension Plant Pathologist

Peanut Nematicide	Rate	Notes
Telone II 1,3-dichloropropene	4.5-9 gal/A	Re-entry interval is 5 days post application.
AgLogic 15GG aldicarb	7 lb/A	Re-entry interval is 48 hours. Apply granules in the seed furrow and immediately cover seed and granules with 1-inch more of soil.
Velum fluopyram	6.5-6.84 fl oz/A	Re-entry interval is 12 hours.
Vydate-CLV oxamyl	34 fl oz/A	Re-entry interval is 48 hours.
Outreach Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strain PTA-4838	6-10 fl oz/A	Re-entry interval is 4 hours.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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2026 PEANUT RX VARIETY UPDATE

Bob Kemerait, Extension Plant Pathologist

Variety[1]	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	Soilborne Disease Points	Resistance Root-knot Nematode
			White mold	
Arnie[1]	**5**	**20**	**20**	**Susceptible**
AU NPL 17[2]	10	15	15	Susceptible
Bailey II[2]	10	25	10	Susceptible
DG 913[1]	**10**	**20**	**20**	**Susceptible**
Emory[1,2]	**10**	**30**	**15**	**Susceptible**
Florida Fancy[2]	25	20	20	Susceptible
FloRun™'52N'[1]	**10**	**20**	**20**	**Susceptible**
FloRun™ '331'[2]	20	20	15	Susceptible
FloRun™'725'[1,2]	**5**	**15**	**10**	**Susceptible**
FloRun™'T61'[1,2]	**10**	**25**	**15**	**Susceptible**
Georgia-06G	10	20	20	Susceptible
Georgia-09B[2]	20	25	25	Susceptible
Georgia-12Y[4]	5	15	10	Susceptible
Georgia-14N[2,3]	10	15	15	Resistant
Georgia-16HO[2]	10	25	20	Susceptible
Georgia-18RU	15	25	20	Susceptible
Georgia-20VHO[1,2]	**10**	**20**	**20**	**Susceptible**
Georgia-21GR[1]	**10**	**20**	**20**	**Susceptible**
Georgia-22MPR[1,2,3]	**5**	**20**	**20**	**Resistant**
Georgia Green[5]	30	20	25	Susceptible
NC 20[1,2]	10	20	10	Susceptible
TifNV-HG[1,2,3]	**10**	**20**	**20**	**Resistant**
TifNV-HiOL[2,3]	10	15	15	**Resistant**
TUFRunner™ '297'[2]	10	25	20	Susceptible
TUFRunner™ '511'[2,5]	20	30	15	Susceptible

[1]*Adequate research data is not available for all varieties with regards to all diseases. Additional varieties will be included as data to support the assignment of an index value are available.*
[2]*High oleic variety.*
[3]*TifNV-HiOL,,TifNV-HG, Georgia-14N, and Georgia-22MPR have excellent resistance to the peanut root-knot nematode.*
[4]*Georgia-12Y appears to have increased risk to Rhizoctonia limb rot and precautions should be taken to protect against this disease.*
[5]*These varieties are rarely grown commercially but remain embedded in Peanut Rx as historic examples of how resistance to tomato spotted wilt disease and other diseases have changed over time.*

2026 PEANUT ENTOMOLOGY UPDATE

Mark Abney, State Extension Peanut Entomologist

Insects and mites can cause severe economic loss, but not every field will be infested with damaging populations every year. Understanding the risk factors that contribute to pest outbreaks and weekly scouting are the foundations of successful insect management. Below are some of the most common and/or economically important arthropod pests of peanut, conditions that favor their development, and scouting tips.

1. **Thrips:**

·Favorable conditions: Thrips occur in most peanut fields, but early planting, conventional tillage, single row pattern, and no at-plant insecticide increase the risk of injury.
·Scouting Tips: Look for adult and immature thrips in the first three to four weeks after emergence. Immature thrips are usually found in folded terminal leaflets.

2. **Lesser cornstalk borer (LCB):**

·Favorable conditions: Hot, dry, well drained sandy soils, and open crop canopy
·Scouting Tips: Look for wilted stems and silk tubes, remove plants and check tap root, pods, and stems for feeding injury and larvae. Moths are a good sign of LCB infestation. Plants in a “skip” or at the ends of rows with bare soil around them will usually be attacked first.

3. **Threecornered alfalfa hopper (TCAH):**

·Favorable conditions: TCAH can be found in most fields, but densities tend to be highest when soil moisture is adequate for optimum peanut growth. Populations increase as the summer progresses.
·Scouting Tips: Adults fly when disturbed; they are also easily collected in sweep nets. Nymphs are responsible for much of the injury to peanut, but they are difficult to see. Drop cloth sampling or careful examination of vines is required to find nymphs.

4. **Southern corn rootworm and banded cucumber beetle (RW):**

·Favorable conditions: Heavy-textured soils with good moisture increase risk. Larvae cannot survive in dry soil.
·Scouting Tips: RW larvae live entirely below ground. Dig adjacent to peanut rows or remove plants to examine pods for damage and check the soil for larvae.

5. **Potato leafhopper (PLH):**

·Favorable conditions: PLH is found sporadically in peanut fields every year. Infestations often begin along field margins.
·Scouting Tips: Adults fly when disturbed; nymphs are similar in appearance to adults but cannot fly. Look for hopperburn (V-shaped yellowing of leaflet tips), especially near field edges. Hopperburn will persist after the insects have left the field; determine if infestations are active before making a treatment decision.

6. **Velvetbean caterpillar (VBC):**

·Favorable conditions: VBC does not overwinter in Georgia, and infestations do not typically reach threshold densities until later in the summer.
·Scouting Tips: Scouting for caterpillars is best accomplished by vigorously shaking vines to dislodge the insects onto a drop cloth. Sample three feet of row at ten locations in a typical 40 to 80 acre field. All caterpillars should be identified and counted and their size noted.

7. **Two Spotted Sider Mite (TSSM):**

·Favorable conditions: TSSM infestations are most likely to develop when conditions are hot and dry. In out-break years, non-irrigated corners of irrigated fields can be severely injured while the irrigated portion of the field has few or no mites. Areas near field margins are usually infested first.
·Scouting Tips: Check field edges. Small patches of yellowing peanuts are an early indication of infestations. At low densities, mites are difficult to see and are usually found on the lower surface of leaves. Early detection is important.

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Important Links:

UGA Peanut Team Website - ugapeanutteam.org

Climate Outlook - *Pam Knox, Agricultural Climatologist*

https://site.extension.uga.edu/climate

Agricultural Economics - *Amanda Smith, Extension Economist*

Website - http://agecon.uge.edu/extension.html

Budgets - http://agecon.uga.edu/extension/budgets.html

Ag Economics Blog - https://site.extenson.uga.edu/aaecext/

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