Survey of Key Production and Pest Management Practices in Peanut in North Carolina and Virginia during 2013


A written survey was conducted during winter 2014 at county and state production meetings in North Carolina and Virginia, respectively, to determine practices associated with tillage, use of the plant growth regulator prohexadione calcium (Apogee), and application of in-furrow and postemergence insecticides to control thrips. Approximately 34,000 acres of peanut were represented in the survey (16 farmers in Virginia and 139 farmers in North Carolina). Twenty percent of acreage was in some form of reduced tillage. Twelve and 5% of acreage was either chisel plowed or moldboard plowed, respectively. Field cultivation was performed on 44% of acreage. Fifty-five percent of acreage was in-row sub-soiled with only 25% of acreage bedded without sub-soiling. Thirty percent of growers applied prohexadione calcium. Only 15% of growers fumigated with metam sodium while 30% applied prothioconazole in the seed furrow to manage Cylindrocladium black rot (CBR). Crop rotation and variety selection were used on approximately 84% of acreage to manage CBR. The insecticides acephate, aldicarb, imidacloprid, and phorate were applied in the seed furrow at planting on 54, 1, 21, and 35% of acreage, respectively. The seed treatment (combination of thiamethoxam, mefenoxam, fludioxonil, and azoxystrobin) was applied on 18% of acreage. Sixty-six percent of acreage was treated with Orthene after peanut emergence to control thrips.