Economic Assessment of the Peanut Replant Decision


Georgia peanut producers often face climatic stresses that can negatively affect crop performance. One of the more difficult decisions producers encounter is deciding whether or not to replant a sparse stand. This study evaluates the economic feasibility of replanting and supplemental planting options for regional producers using partial budgeting analysis. The general objective of this study is to identify which treatment maximizes producer net benefit under differing production practices. Treatments included differing seeding rate combinations, planting dates, and replanting time intervals across single and twin row patterns and conventional and strip tillage. Preliminary results suggest that regardless of treatment or production method, additional seeds (supplemental or replant scenario) and chemical treatment (replant scenario) account on average for more than 80% of the total additional costs incurred. Under the replant scenario, on average, the chemical used to destroy the initial stand lies between 10% and 20% of the additional costs. A significant difference in productivity levels was not observed among different methods. However, it is worth noting that for replant scenario, revenues received are on average slightly lower compared to supplemental and no-replant scenarios.

Despite of above, both replant and supplemental seeding scenarios are excellent options for farmers who aim to achieve a predetermined plant stand. A discussion comparing performance of each method-treatment will be discussed in detail.