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Production costs of commodities typically grown in the Southern United States have decline to some extent since the record high costs realized during the 2008 growing season. Unfortunately, commodity prices have also declined for most commodities. Given the fluctuation of costs of production coupled with uncertainties in the commodity markets it is difficult to predict the economic viability of the current year, let alone what the future holds for the U.S peanut farms. To address this question for Southern agriculture and more specifically the peanut farming industry, the National Center for Peanut Competitiveness (NCPC) utilized its U.S. Representative Peanut Farms Database. Using FAPRI’s January 2010 Baseline, 6 of the 22 farms, or 27% are forecast to have good economic viability for 2010 through 2015. Three farms, or 14% are forecast to have marginal economic viability, and 13 farms, or 59% are forecast to have poor economic viability by 2015. Although the January 2010 forecast shows some improvement over the August 2009 FAPRI Baseline where only 18% of the farms were green, the results still indicate troubling economic times for most representative peanut farm. This analysis is not promising for the United States peanut farming industry. Unless overall profitability of all crops produced on a peanut farm in the United States increases, the economic viability is in jeopardy for this sector of the country.