New peanut cultivars are available with very high yield potential and high levels of disease resistance. With rising input costs and shrinking return margins, all efforts must be made to harvest the full yield produced. Peanut crops are susceptible to high levels of pod loss during digging from a complex of factors. Peanut yield and grade generally improve until optimal maturity. At maturity, individual pods begin releasing from the plant, so late digging often causes considerable yield loss. The genetic characteristics of peg strength are likely to vary among cultivars and are currently unknown. In 2009, studies were conducted to measure peg strength and recover pods from soil in two studies. The first included early and late digging dates on cultivars Tifguard and Georgia-06G that included fungicide treatments purported to improve peg strength. The second experiment included 6 cultivars over 2 planting dates. After mechanical digging and harvest, hay was raked from the plot surface. A modified 2 row peanut shaker was used to dig and sift soil to recover pods left in the soil at digging. Pod yield, scavenged yield, and peg strength will be reported.