

PEANUT MANAGEMENT CALENDAR

BEFORE PLANTING			
January	Soil test: Compare soil test values to sufficiency levels for all nutrients in Peanut Fertility Table.		
February	Take advantage of invited, out-of-state speakers on peanut production and marketing (State Peanut Grower Meeting). Attend county production meeting for update on product test results. Plan land preparation for conventional tillage.		
March	Early decisions on variety selection may increase the odds of getting the variety you want.		
April	30 days pre-plant, burn down weeds or cover crop for strip-tillage.		
Late April - May	For conventional tillage and non-irrigated, can pre-plant incorporate Prowl or Sonolan. If Vapam fumigation is needed for CBR control, it should go out at least 14 days pre-plant when there is good soil moisture, but minimal risk of rain within 2 days of application.		
PLANTING TO DIGGING			
Approx. Days After Planting	Date: <u>Assumes</u> <u>15 May</u> <u>Planting</u> <u>Example</u>	Growth Stage	Management Steps
0	15 May example planting date	Planted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plant 5-6 seeds/row ft into good moisture at 1.5" depth (max. 3" if necessary). - Inoculate all new fields and fields out of peanuts for 3 years with liquid in-furrow inoculant. Hit the center of furrow! - Use in-furrow Temik 5 lb or Thimet (phorate) 5.5 oz per 1000 row ft (4.7 lb on 38" rows) for thrips. - Spread planting dates of large acreage over 2 week interval to spread harvest maturity. - Optimal planting interval about 5 – 25 May.
0-2	15-17 May	---	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If Valor is used, it must be applied at planting or within 2 days of planting. Prowl/Sonolan or Dual can be tank-mixed.
7	22 May	Cracking - Emergence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A pegging zone (4" depth) soil test can be used to re-evaluate landplaster needs on runner types.
7-28	22 May – 12 June	Seedling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply Gramoxone (+ Basagran or Storm) when needed to control first weed flush from cracking through seedling stage. - If thrips injury / stunting occurs after emergence a foliar Orthene treatment is recommended.
35	19 June	Bloom (R1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land plaster applied at bloom 35 DAP (early better than late). - Typical Cadre appl. timing is about 35 DAP. Tank mix 1 pt Bravo with Cadre at 30-35 DAP. - If 2 Gramoxone applications are used instead of Cadre, the second application must be made within 28 days after cracking (about 35 DAP).
45	29 June	Peg (R2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply Bravo or Tilt / Bravo absolutely no later than 45 DAP. - Boron can be tank-mixed with the first herbicide or fungicide if indicated by soil test (< 0.4 lb). - Water is needed to move gypsum into the pegging zone and sustain pod development. - Check to see that the taproot has active nodules if inoculation problems are suspected (yellow plants). - Cutworms can defoliate in late June – early July. - Start weekly spot check for hopperburn on field edges.

Days After Plant.	Date (if planted 15 May)	Growth Stage	Management Comments
50	4 July	Swollen Peg (R3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check for weed escapes; use 2,4-DB or other post-emergence materials where needed. It usually takes a minimum of 60 DAP to close the canopy. - If Lorsban 15G is used to prevent soil insects, it should be applied during pegging (about the first week of July).
60	14 July	Full Size Pod / Begin pod-fill (R4-R5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 60 and 45 DAP appl. critical for leaf spot control. - Soil disease (white mold) control should begin at 60 DAP or by 15 July. - Mn can be tank-mixed with the 60 DAP fungicide appl. if required by soil test. - If Blazer is used, it should be applied 75 days preharvest, which is about 60 DAP. - Spot spray escaped grasses where necessary with Select or Poast Plus. - Most critical water use period begins; apply 1.0 - 1.5"/week minus rain 60-110 DAP. - Apogee growth regulator timing is 50 % vines touching for 1st appl. and 2nd appl at 100 % row closure.
75	29 July	Pod-fill Full-size seed in oldest pods (R6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treat for white mold and leaf spot. 75 and 90 DAP most critical white mold treatments. - Peak water usage period is around 75 DAP. - Check weekly for corn earworm and fall armyworm starting around 1 Aug. through first week of September. - Spot check fields weekly for leaf spot and white mold from 60 DAP until 2 weeks prior to harvest.
90	13 Aug.	Pod-fill Full Size Seed (R6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treat for white mold and leaf spot. 75 and 90 DAP most critical white mold treatments. - Under severe drought stress watch for spider mite hits in late August to September, particularly where Lorsban is used.
100	23 Aug.	Early Maturity Oldest pods show internal hull color (R7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final fungicide application typically goes on about 105 DAP. But fields should be spot checked at 120-125 DAP for leafspot control.
120	12 Sept.	Early Maturity (R7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Begin checking fields for maturity to plan digging dates. Use the hull scrape method to determine the percentage in white, yellow, orange, and brown-black hull color categories. - At 120 DAP determine which fields will be the last ones dug and decide if leaf spot control is adequate. If projected harvest is 3 weeks away and 5% of lower leaves have late leafspot lesions, treat immediately. - 110-125 DAP 0.75-1.0"/wk as needed to prevent wilting. - Have digger and combine ready to go.
130-140	27 Sept.	Harvest Maturity (R8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Never dig strictly based on DAP. Variety, seasonal temp. and rainfall determine maturity. Use hull color guidelines to verify harvest maturity. Disease control earlier in the season is critical to maintain the peg strength to carry peanuts to full maturity and provide a margin of safety if weather prevents timely digging. - In October check for velvetbean caterpillar defoliation on the latest maturing fields.
150	12 Oct.	Over-mature (R9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Even on healthy plants, by 150 DAP there is a very high risk of pod loss from deteriorating peg strength on over-mature virginia type pods .