



THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

# COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

Colleges of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences & Family and Consumer Sciences

## Seminole Crop News

### [Separate Dryland Peanuts](#)

September 20, 2011

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I'm getting reports of some dryland peanuts going to a classification known as Seg 3, due to aflatoxin. Also some irrigated peanut loads with a little dry corner of a field in them may go to the lower quality designation as well. So we need to make sure that we separate dry stressed peanuts from non stressed, irrigated nuts. If we keep them separate it will cut down on the poundage classified at the lower level.



In this photo you can see where the irrigation water comes to in the field (greener vines in background). In the foreground we have drought affected peanuts and also spider mites have moved in and affected the vines here. This grower told me he will dig these peanuts in a few days

and pick the dry area separately from the irrigated even though it will be some trouble to do it. It will pay off in the long run.



Here's a closeup of the spider mites and the damage and webbing they do to the vines. They are much worse in hot dry conditions and in dry areas of a field.



Here are some dryland peanuts that are worse beside a tree line where the trees are pulling moisture from the area as well.

## Quality Adjustments for Seg. 2 and Seg. 3 Peanuts – Nathan Smith, UGA Extension Ag Economist

Unfortunately, there are a number of fields that will likely have Seg.2 and Seg. 3 peanuts again during the 2011 harvest. Crop insurance will adjust for quality for insured causes of loss. An indemnity payment is triggered when the quality adjustment brings the production to count below the production guarantee.

Reports are that some areas have offered \$500 per ton for Seg. 3 peanuts. In this case, a quality adjustment would not be made because the price received is more than 85% of the price election which is \$500 per ton for 2011.

If your price election is \$500 per ton, quality loss adjustment will trigger at below \$425 per ton. For \$600 per ton, the quality loss adjustment will trigger at below \$510 per ton.

You can have Seg. 2 and Seg. 3 peanuts, receive a price less than 85% of the price election for those peanuts, and still not trigger a payment. It depends on how many loads are discounted due to poor quality. Every situation will be different. Section 14 (e.) of the

Peanut Crop Provisions describes the quality loss adjustment method and is copied below.

<http://www.rma.usda.gov/policies/2007/07075pnt.pdf>

#### Section 14

(e) Mature peanuts may be adjusted for quality when production has been damaged by an insured cause of loss.

(1) To enable us to determine the number of pounds, price per pound, and the quality of production for any peanuts that qualify for quality adjustment, we must be given the opportunity to have such peanuts inspected and graded before you dispose of them.

(2) If you dispose of any production without giving us the opportunity to have the peanuts inspected and graded, the gross weight of such production will be used in determining total production to count unless you submit a marketing record satisfactory to us which clearly shows the number of pounds, price per pound, and quality of such peanuts.

(3) Such production to count will be reduced if the price per pound received for damaged peanuts is less than 85 percent of the price election by:

(i) Dividing the price per pound for the damaged peanuts, as determined by us in accordance with section

14(e)(1), received for the insured type of peanuts by the applicable price election; and

(ii) Multiplying this result by the number of pounds of such production.

Here is an example of a couple scenarios for Seg. 3 peanuts.

Assume a 2,000 lb. yield guarantee (2,857 lb. APH and 70% coverage) and a 100,000 lb total unit guarantee (2000 lb. x 50 acres). The policy on peanuts states that the loss in value due to quality must fall below

85% of the price election.

If the harvest yield is 1,500 lb./ac. on 50 acres, the production to count would be 75,000 lbs. An indemnity would be triggered on the 500

lbs at the price election of \$0.25 per pound (could be up to \$0.30 pound if grower contracted and turned in the contract by June). The indemnity would be \$125 per acre or \$6,250 for the unit before quality adjustment.

If the 75,000 lbs harvested went seg 2 or 3 then the production to count would be adjusted for quality loss

provided the price received for these peanuts is below \$425. The price received for the seg 2 or 3 peanuts is used to derive a factor to adjust the production to count.

Let's assume the price per pound for the peanuts harvested was \$0.10 per pound, then  $0.10/0.25 = 0.4$

factor. Multiply the factor times the production to count of 75,000 lbs (1,500 if want by acre basis),  $0.4 \times 75,000 = 30,000$ . The harvested yield is reduced by 30,000 lbs to give new production to count of 45,000 lbs.

The total indemnity is paid on the guarantee minus the production to count, in this case  $100,000 - 45,000 = 55,000$  lbs.

The total payment is figured as \$13,750 ( $55,000 \times 0.25$ ). The quality adjustment on the 1,500 lb per acre paid \$150 per acre or \$7,500 on the unit.

In the case where the actual harvested yield is greater than the 2,000 lb. yield guarantee, 2,800 lbs for instance, there can still be an indemnity if the quality loss is large enough to drop the production to count below the guarantee.

If the entire crop went seg 2 or 3 for 0.10 per pound then the production to count of 140,000 lbs would be multiplied by the 0.4 factor and subtracted from the total harvest yield,  $140,000 \times 0.4 = 56,000$  lb production to count. The 100,000 guarantee minus 56,000 lb. is 44,000 lb. shortfall. The indemnity is calculated as  $44,000 \times 0.25 = \$11,000$ .

Quality is adjusted by wagon load meaning the peanuts have to be graded but the loss is adjusted in pounds as long as the price received is less than 85% of price election or contracted price in the case of option contracts.

Contact your insurance agent if you think you will have Seg. 2 or Seg. 3 peanuts to make sure you know your options when selling the peanuts.

## [EQUIP and WHIP Signup Ending Earlier than Expected](#)

September 16, 2011

Anita Tabb, NRCS Representative, let me know that we have an early deadline for EQUIP and WHIP program signup. These programs have been a big benefit for us, especially the Irrigation Retrofits and Diesel to Electric Irrigation System conversions.

Signup for both ends September 30, 2011.

Please see USDA NRCS before this deadline if you would like to be considered for funding.

EQUIP priority practices for the Flint River Soil and Water Conservation District are:

FORESTRY -Brush Management, Site Prep and Tree Planting,  
SOIL EROSION – Conservation Cover (Pecan Orchards Only), Pasture and Hay Planting

WATER CONSERVATION – Irrigation Retrofit, Diesel to Electric Conversions.

WATER QUALITY

GRAZING – Cross Fencing, Heavy Use Areas and Pipeline.

Here's the Georgia NRCS website for more information

<http://www.ga.nrcs.usda.gov/>

Here's a photo from Anita Tabb of a system that has been retrofitted with a better pattern and nozzles on drops, getting more water where it needs to go, more efficiently.



## [Question of the Week – Barking Treefrog](#)

September 15, 2011

### Question of the Week

Last week I asked you to identify a frog we found here. It was a barking treefrog. It's scientific name is *Hyla gratiosa* and it is an interesting native frog that can change color from brown, to gray, yellow, or various shades of green.



This frog's name is derived from its call which is nine or ten syllables of raucous barking, or a single explosive "doonk" or "toonk" sometimes repeated at intervals of one or two seconds. It's a pretty good sized frog, it grows to 2 and three quarter's inch in body length alone.

Some information taken from the USGS website.



This week I would like help identifying this moth I found. It reminds me of a stealth bomber or something from Star Wars.

## [Soybeans Need Pest Protection](#)

September 15, 2011

May planted soybeans are looking good although we've been finding some stinkbugs and having to control them, as they can do a lot of damage in a hurry. Here are some of Dennis O'Hearn's irrigated beans near Donalsonville.



End of July planted soybeans look really good at David Hall's farm. Here's David showing me some of his beans that are just beginning to set pods. They have very good height for late beans and I believe they have good yield potential if we have warm weather on into the fall and no early hard cold. He had to put out a spray for loopers a couple of weeks ago and he will soon put on a fungicide to protect them from disease. Dr Kemerait , UGA Extension Plant Pathologist reports that Asiatic Soybean Rust has now been detected in southwest Georgia, so soybean growers should consider a protective fungicide spray .



## [Peanuts Being Flipped Over](#)

September 15, 2011



Peanuts are being flipped over in abundance now in southwest Georgia. We're getting into some good irrigated peanuts now. Early reports of some 3 ton fields are coming in and good grades as well. Peanuts I've seen are very consistent down the row. A little white mold in spots is apparent. Some dryland fields are in the 3,000 pound range with pretty good grades, and some are in the 800 pound per acre range.

Here's Glenn Heard as we looked at some of his peanut fields near the Desser Community. They will soon be dug and look like good peanuts. Glenn and I were talking about what a blessing it is that we don't have much Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus (TSWV) when it was such a problem a few years ago and concerned us so much then. He said maybe we'll look back on the Palmer amaranth problem in a few years and say something similar. He talked about how they do everything they can to control pigweed because it pays off in future crops on the land. He's right, prevention is a big deal on controlling pigweed, due to the female plant producing close to a half million seed.



Here are some twin row Ga 06G 's near Desser as well on the Mim's farm that look good. Clint says that the moisture is good for plowing up but they had to irrigate to get it that way. Peanuts over 120 days old don't need a tremendous amount of water but we need to keep some on them until harvest, especially if they are wilting.

These peanuts are extremely consistent from end to end.

## [Tropical Storm on Cotton](#)

September 10, 2011

I was fearful of the effects of the tropical storm Lee on our cotton that had been opening beautifully. It did look ragged for a few days but is fluffing back out and looks ok in most cases, as you can see from the photos I took this week. Some cotton was blown out and the stalks are all twisted up so that it's real tough to walk into a field. I figure we will see a good bit of defoliation next week as temperatures moderate. Overall the storm turned out to be a blessing for us in many ways and the 1.8 inches came slowly and soaked in well.





## Careful Evaluation Necessary Before Peanut Digging

September 10, 2011

Not yet a lot of peanut digging going on but next week we'll really be into it. This week we've been stressing over when to dig some fields. We've done a lot of Hull scraping and pod popping, my fingers are sore from it. Dryland has been the most challenging, with some fields having a lot of kernels that have turned loose and many of these fields are being dug now. Some fields that received rain at different times and are perhaps younger will stay in the dirt a while longer. It's on a field by field basis. Some of the dryland looks good and some looks pretty bad due to lack of rainfall and the heat. Irrigated nuts look good, and some early reports of yield are very good but so few fields have been picked, it's a little early to say what we'll have and one farmer this week said he won't count his chicks until the peanuts are picked and weighed. I would encourage all growers to evaluate each field carefully as this seems to be one of those years where appearances and the calendar may be deceiving and we've had quite a few surprises when evaluating peanuts on the maturity test.

Dr John Beasley, UGA Extension Scientist, has this to say this week, "The environmental conditions this year have changed everything. One thing is for sure, that we will have all of our cultivars maturing anywhere from 7-10 days early to 2-3 weeks late. "



Here are some dryland Georgia Greeners that look real good even though the last 4 weeks have been dry until recent rains. Not many pops here. In some other fields I've seen this week there are lots of pops due to lack of calcium uptake due to dry weather and it's worse in sandy soil.

Later

Rome

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