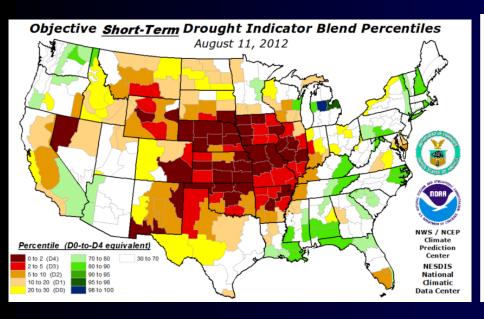
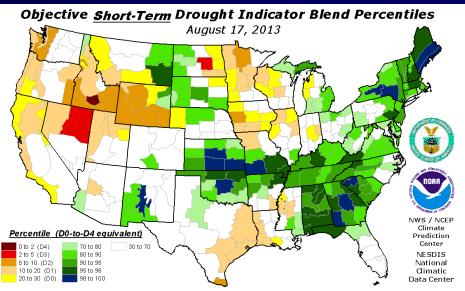
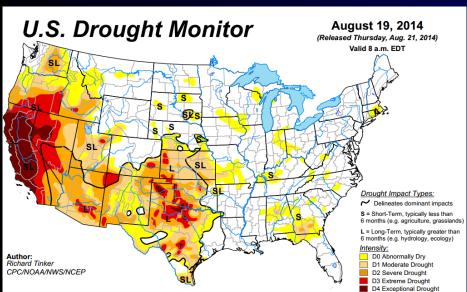


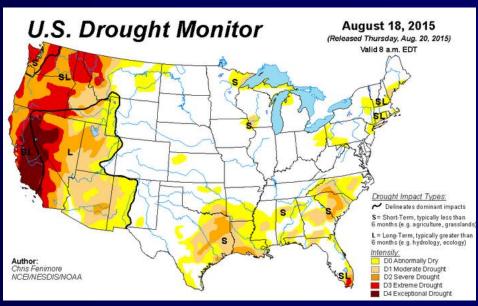
# Reasons for Success

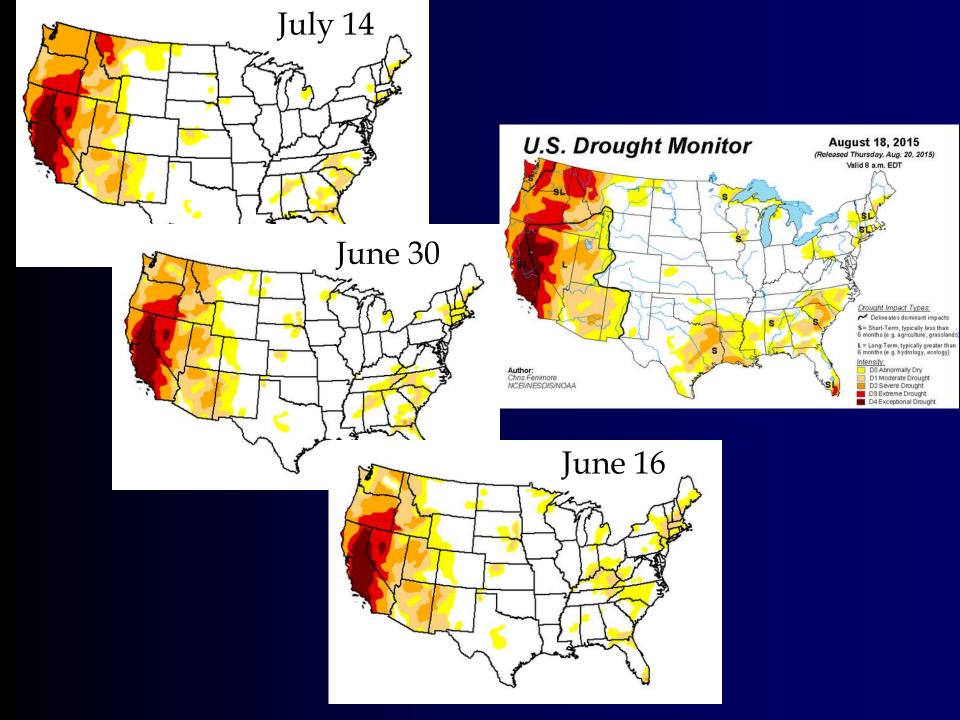
- Long rotations
- Suitable soils
- Improved varieties
- Availability of plant protection products
- Efficient equipment
- Excellent management
- Weather\*\*











	V-C Peanut Yield
Year	(lbs/acre)
2013	4200
2014	4000
2015	3600

Bailey has been tested under almost perfect conditions and wet conditions but not drought conditions

2014 hard to find Omega 500 for Sclerotinia blight

2015 hard to find products for spider mites

Great variation across the belt - Virginia wet, North Carolina mixed, South Carolina dry

# Percent of Peanut Crop as Runners

10% NC and VA

45% SC

Historically, yield of runners would be higher than Virginia types under dry conditions (smaller kernels and pods) but Bailey is a relatively small Virginia type and runners are Jumbo runners – probably not a major difference in drought response...

## Thrips injury Generally less severe than in 2013 and 2014























### Most mature pods on plant



Image taken August 20

















Image on Sep 18, planted May 2

Image on Sep 18, planted May 19

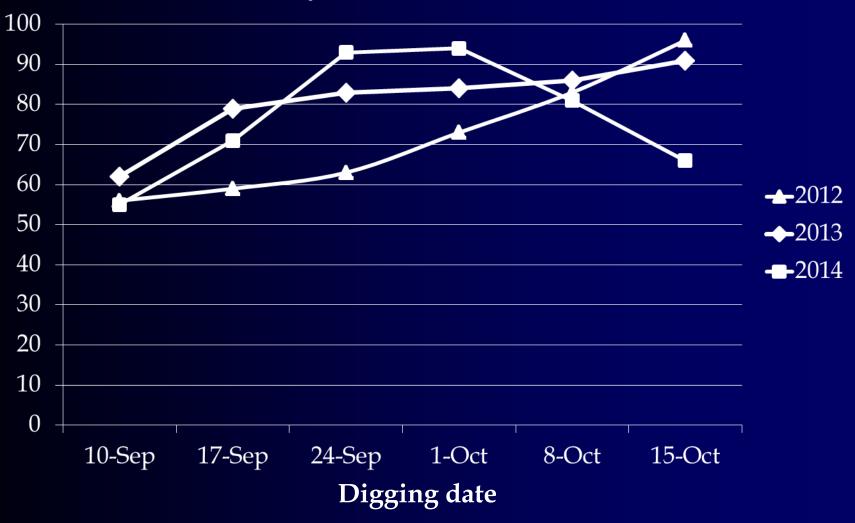
2014

Image on Sep 18, planted May 28

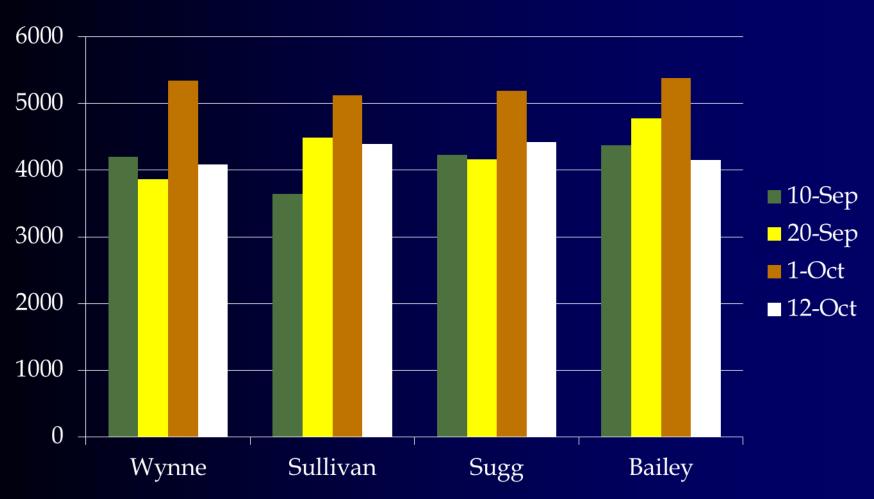


#### Response of the Variety Bailey to Digging Date Peanut was planted approximately May 3 during 2012, 2013, and 2014

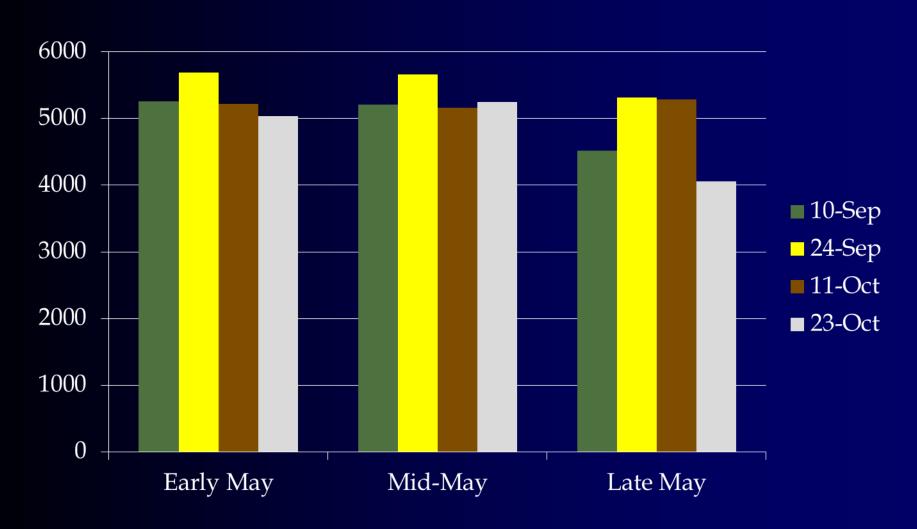
#### Percent of maximum yield



#### Peanut Variety Response to Digging Date - Yield (lbs/acre) Lewiston-Woodville



# Influence of Planting and Digging Date on Yield of Bailey 2014



#### Remainder of Season

Impact of drought and spider mites on yield

Impact of burrower bug and lesser corn stalk borer on yield and quality

Reaching maturity and hard ground

Bimodal distribution of maturity (split crop)

Aflatoxin (*Aspergillus flavus*) – NC/VA in 2011, very hot and dry conditions like 2015 but low aflatoxin. More prone the further south, so SC crop will be more susceptible