1. Where is the center of origin for peanuts?

Take a look at the origin posting for color images

A. South America
B. Africa
C. Asia
D. South Carolina
E. China

2. What are the 3 botanical classifications of peanut?

Virginia market types and Runner market types are both Virginia botanicals

A. Virginia, Runner, Spanish
B. Virginia, Valencia, Spanish
C. Virginia, Valencia, Runner

3. Which of the following micronutrients is more problematic to peanut at low pH?

A. Sulfur
B. Zinc
C. Manganese
D. Boron

4. Which of the following tends to respond more to gypsum?

Wynne is also a larger seeded variety and requires substantial calcium applied as gypsum.

A. Bailey
B. Sullivan
C. Wynne
D. Gregory

5. Which of the following explains why runners are generally less expensive that Virginia types to grow?

A. Requires less than 5 plants per foot of row
B. Requires fewer pounds of seed to establish the optimum stand
C. Requires less gypsum
D. A and B
E. B and C

Smaller-seeded varieties require less calcium. Peanut seed is sold by the pound but farmers plant for a certain population. Assuming populations of both market types are the same, a bag of seed (50 pounds) will last over a larger area.

6. On average, what increase in yield (pounds/acre) is often obtained with inoculant when applied in fields that have been previously rotated with peanut?

A. 100
B. 200
C. 300
D. 400

See page 25 in 2019 Peanut Information

7. What temperature base is used in calculating growing degree days for peanut?

A. 50
B. 56
C. 65
D. 68

base of 56. Little to no development occurs at or below this temperature
95F is the ceiling

8. If the maximum temperature for the day is 91 and the low temperature for the day is 71, how many heat units have been accumulated for that day?

A. 15
B. 20
C. 25
D. 35

$\frac{91 + 71}{2} = 81$

$81 - 56 = 25$

9. What is the early morning temperature range that coincides with slowing the plant down enough so that additional peanut maturity is unlikely?

A. 40-45
B. 46-50
C. 51-55
D. 56-60

10. What is the minimum number of days in a row that correspond to your answer for 9?

A. 2
B. 4
C. 6
D. 8

It is difficult for the plant to "get going" after experiencing 2 days in a row between 46 and 50. Certainly temperatures below 46 are a major issue. But the question is often associated with marginally low temperatures in late September & early October

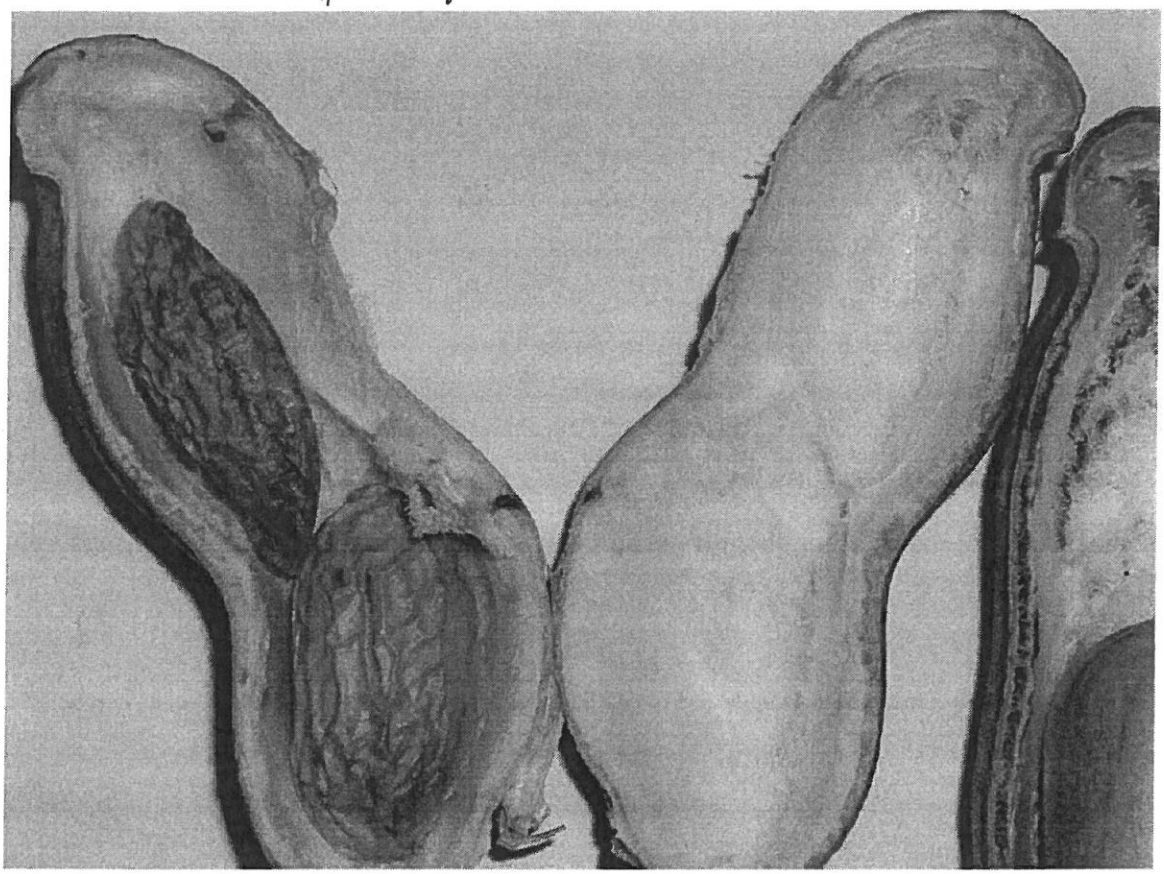
11. How many hours ahead of a frost should a farmer stop digging to prevent freeze damage (assume there is an accurate frost prediction)

A. 24
B. 48
C. 72
D. 96

12. What nutrient is deficient?

A. Nitrogen
B. Potassium
C. Calcium
D. Water stress

these are often closely related. In dry years one could experience pods due to limited calcium uptake (movement) because water is limited.

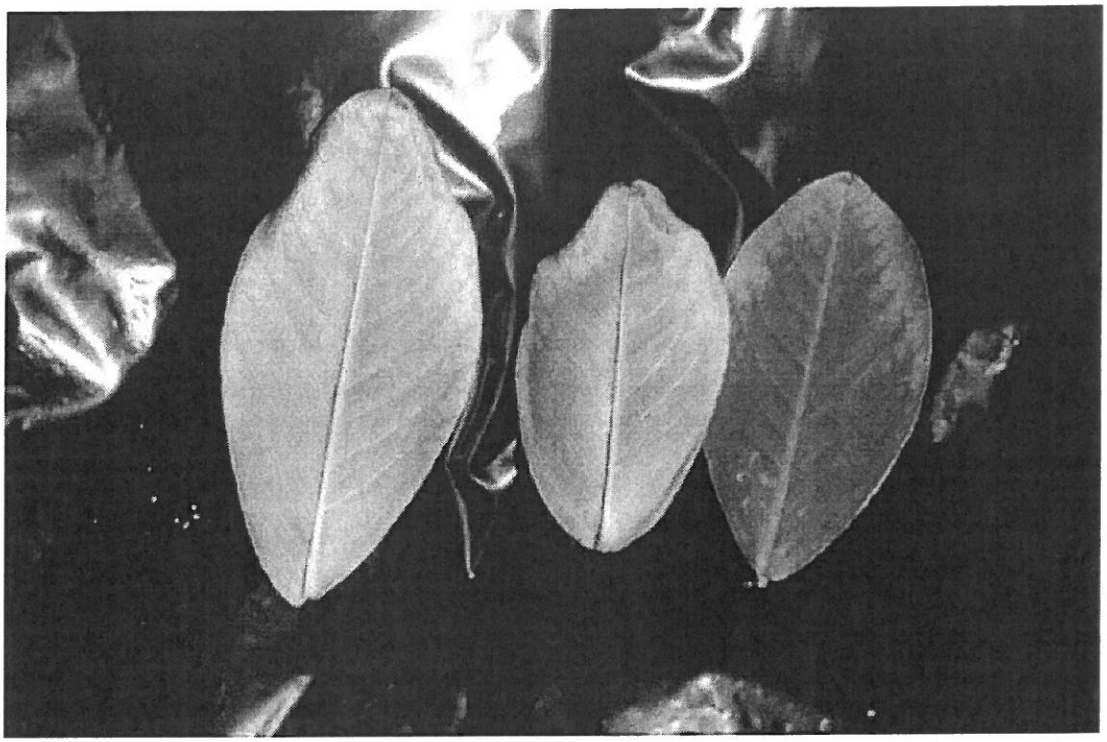


13. Which nutrient is deficient?

A. Nitrogen
B. Boron
C. Potassium
D. Copper

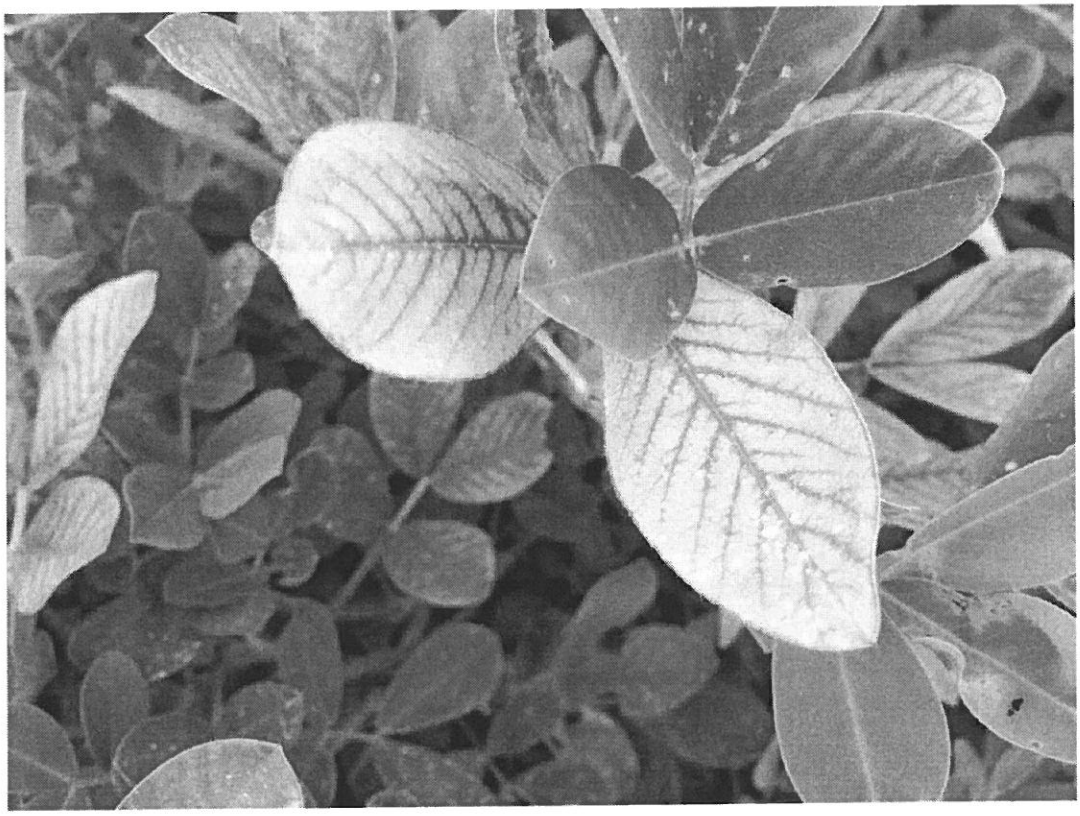
14. What is this nutrient toxicity?

A. Zinc
B. Potassium
C. Copper
D. Boron



15. What is this deficiency?

A. Potassium
B. Boron
C. Manganese
D. Nitrogen



16. How many quarts of a 9.0% boron solution are needed to supply boron at 0.5 pounds per acre?

A. 1.1
B. 2.2 See page 30 in 2019 Peanut Info
C. 3.3
D. None of the above

17. How many pounds of disodium octaborate (Solubor at ~~15.5~~ 17.5% boron) are needed to supply boron at 0.5 pounds per acre?

A. 1.4
B. 2.8
C. 3.6
D. None of the above

18. Which one of the following elements caused this toxicity?

A. Carbon
B. Boron
C. Manganese
D. Zinc

19. What is the NCDA&CS maximum index for zinc relative to peanut?

A. 150
B. 250
C. 450
D. 650

17. What is the optimum in-row plant population for Virginia market types?

A. 3
B. 4
C. 5
D. 6

18. If the realistic yield potential is 4,000 pounds per acre, the contract price is $405/ton, and the cost of production is $900/acre, what is the net return ($/acre)?

A. -40
B. 61
C. -90
D. 11

19. If the realistic yield potential is 4,000 pounds per acre, the contract price is $535/ton, and the cost of production is $950/acre, what is the net return ($/acre)?

A. 170
B. 120
C. 304
D. 254

20. What is this type of injury?

A. Leaf hopper
B. Thrips
C. Crown rot
D. Paraquat

20. Which insecticide is most likely causing this injury?

A. Admire Pro
B. Acephate
C. Phorate
D. Ag Logic

21. Which herbicide is most likely causing this injury?

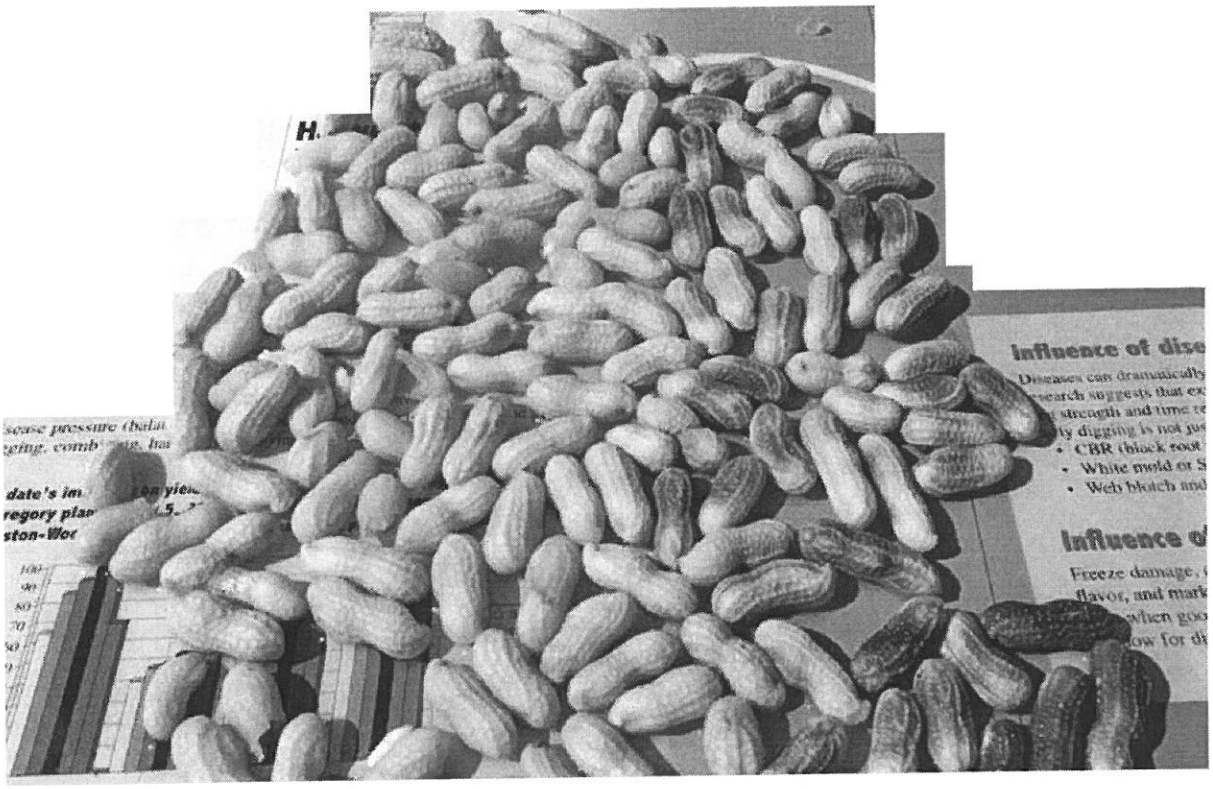
A. Cobra
B. Storm
C. Roundup
D. Paraquat

22. How many days is this sample aways from being ready to dig?

A. 21 days
B. 14 days
C. 7 days
D. Now

23. How many days is this sample aways from being ready to dig?

A. 21 days
B. 14 days
C. 7 days
D. Now



24. How many days is this sample aways from being ready to dig?

A. 21 days
B. 14 days
C. 7 days
D. Now

25. Will these weeds die?

A. Yes
B. No

26. What MOA class of herbicides likely was sprayed on these weeds?

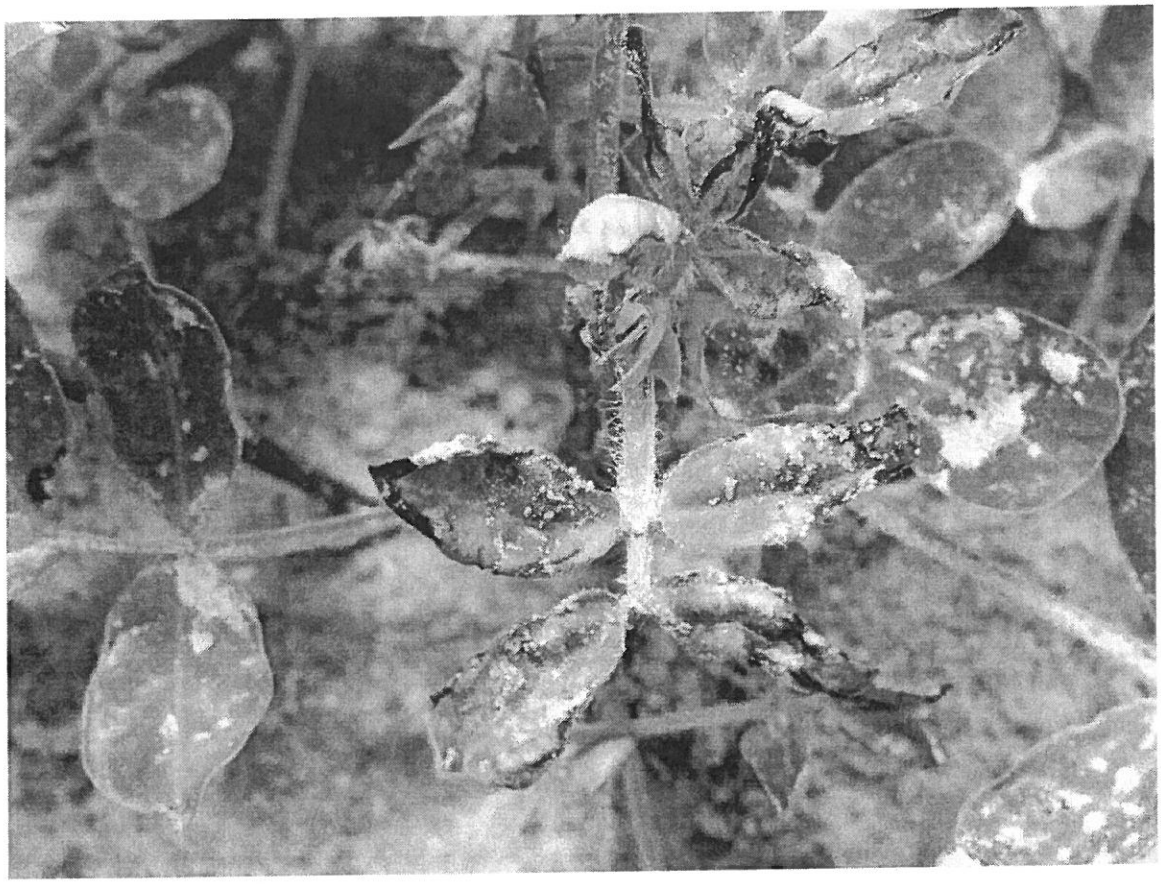
A. ALS inhibitor
B. PPO inhibitor
C. HPPD inhibitor
D. EPSP inhibitor

27. What insect most likely caused this injury?

A. Lesser cornstalk borer
B. Cutworm
C. Southern corn rootworm
D. None of these

28. This injury is caused by what type of pest?

A. Pathogen
B. Nematode
C. Arthropod
D. Deer
E. Human
F. None of these



29. What arthropod is causing this injury?

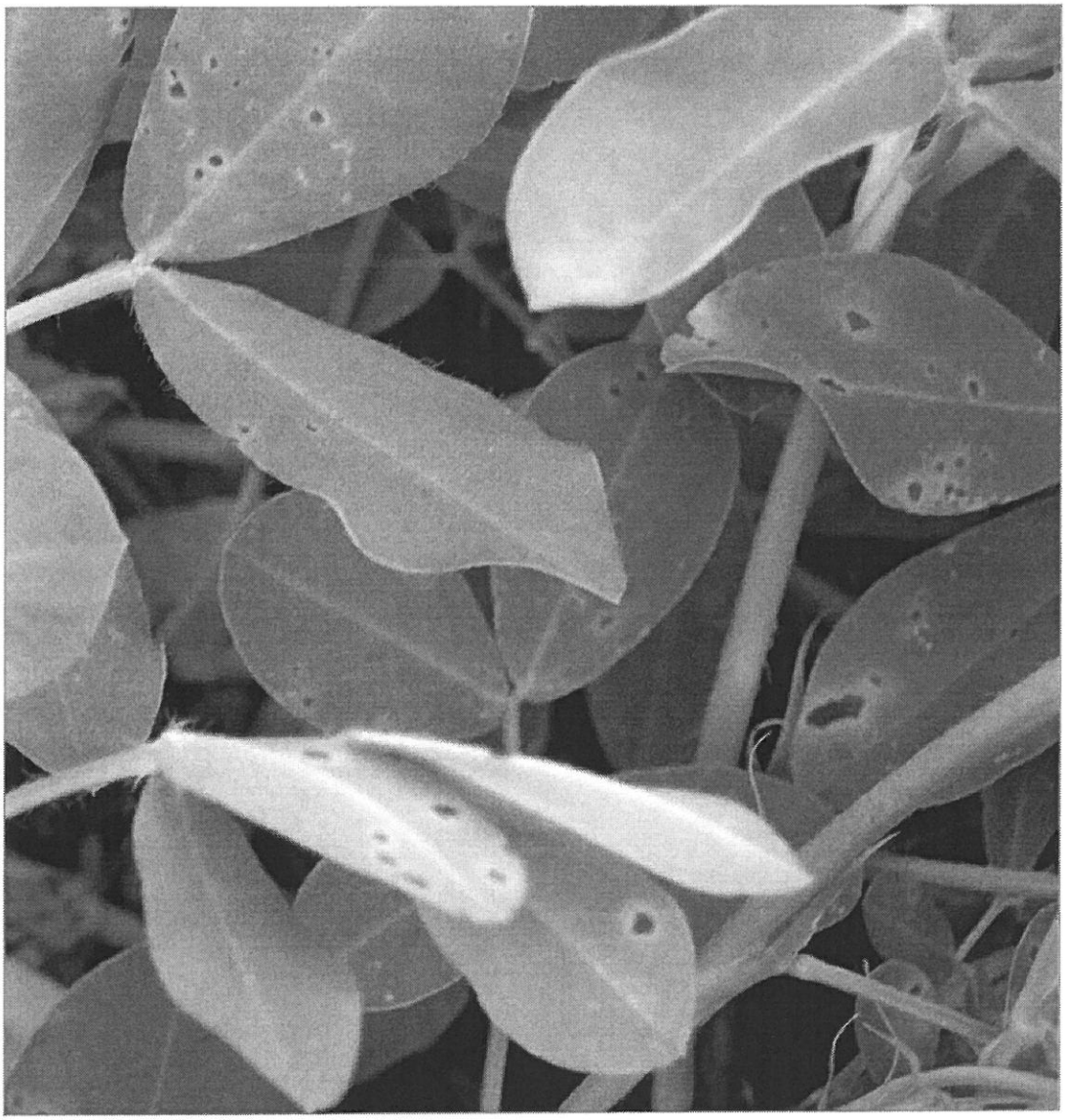
A. Corn earworm
B. Spider mites
C. Thrips
D. None of these

30. This symptomology is associated with which pest in peanut?

A. Leaf spot
B. Spotted wilt virus
C. Tobacco spit
D. Rosette virus

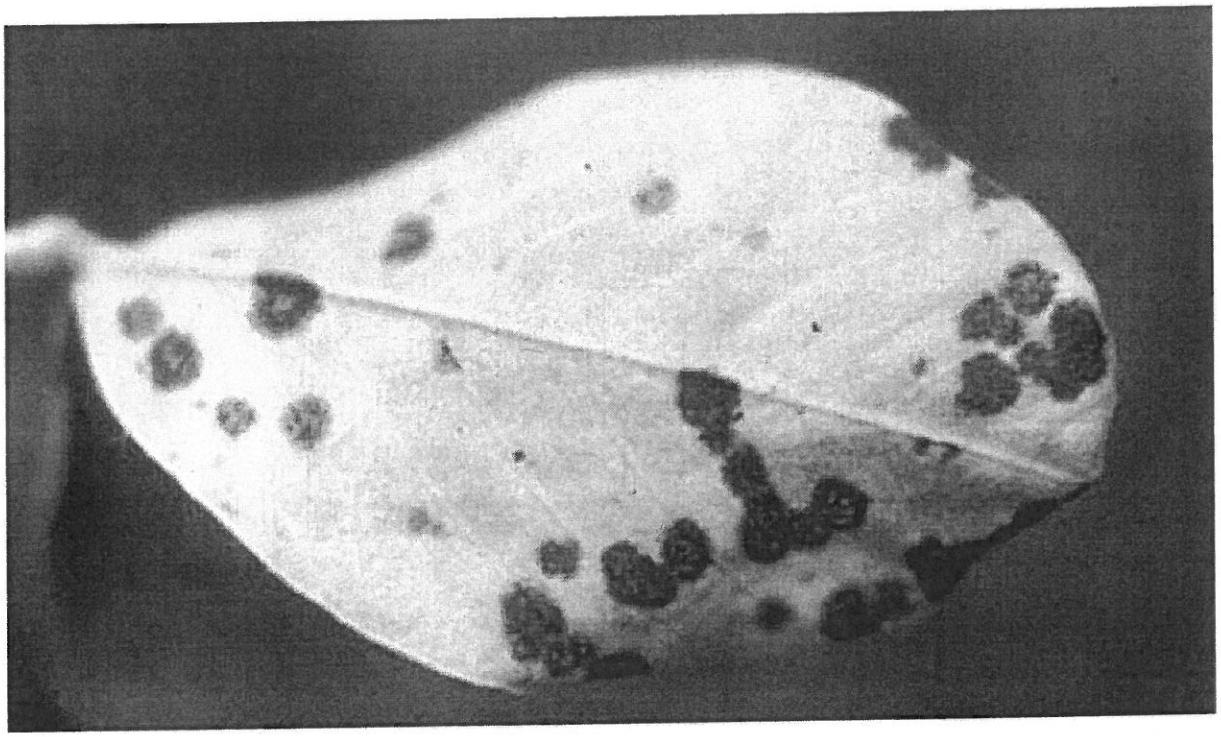
31. What is this disease?

A. Late leaf spot
B. Web blotch
C. Early leaf spot
D. Pencil spot
E. None of these



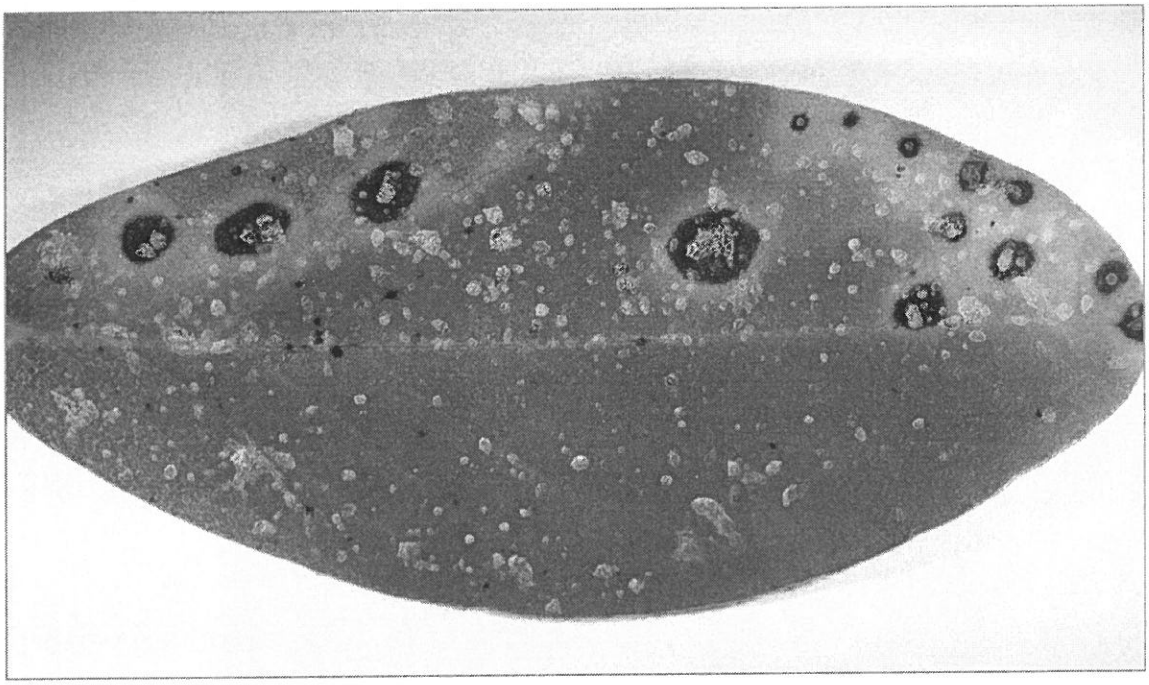
32. What is this disease?

A. Late leaf spot
B. Web blotch
C. Early leaf spot
D. Pencil spot
E. None of these



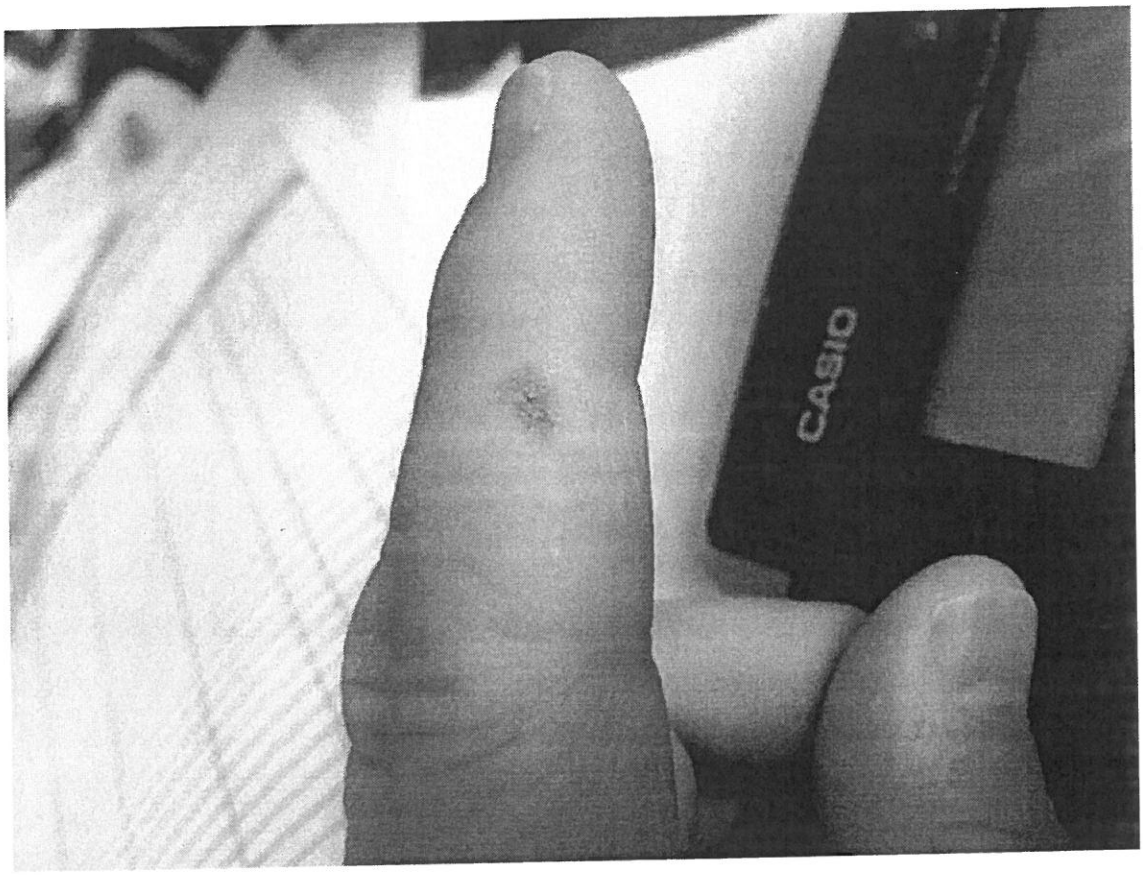
33. What is this disease?

A. Late leaf spot
B. Web blotch
C. Early leaf spot
D. Pencil spot
E. None of these

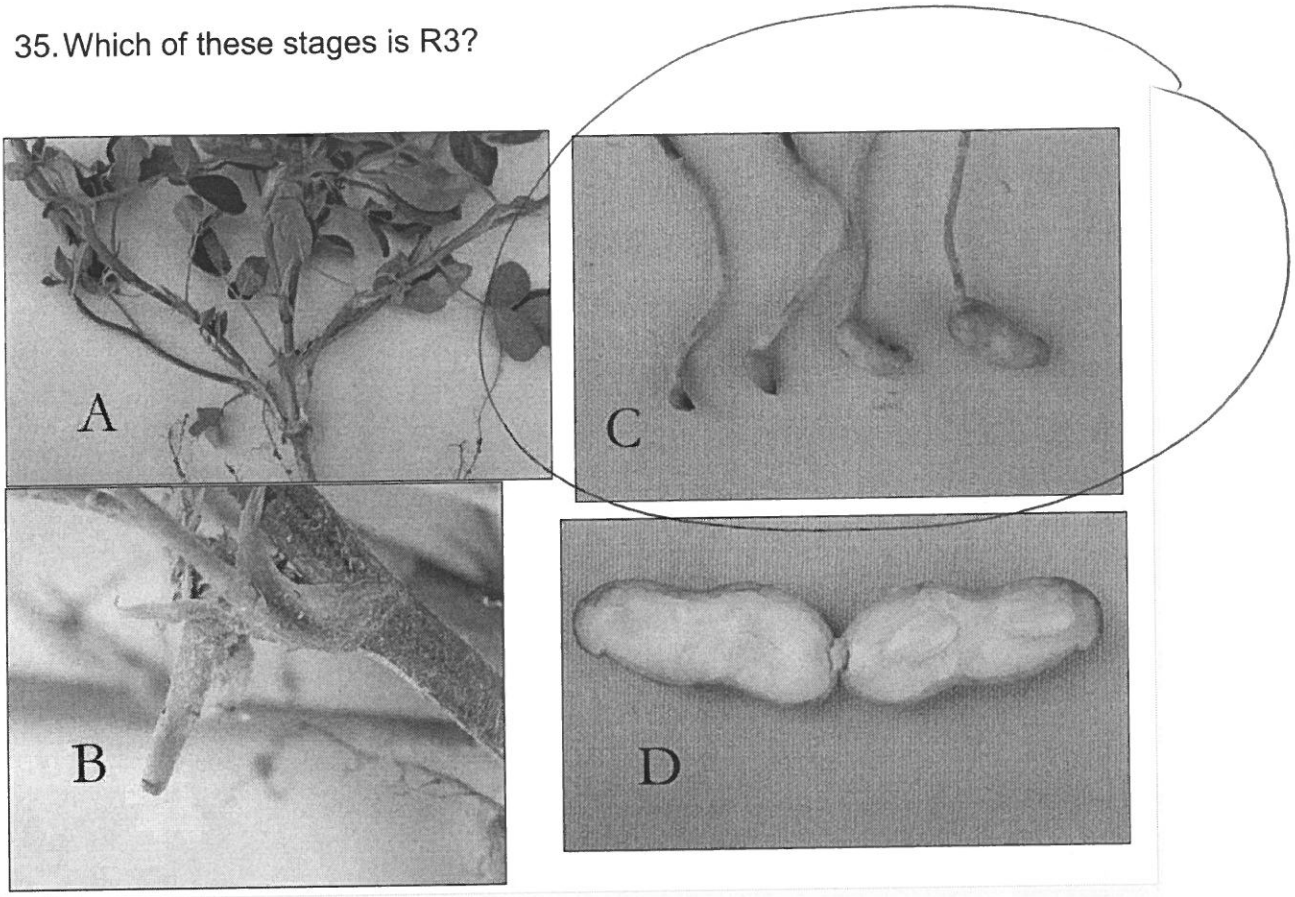


34. What is this disease?

A. Late leaf spot
B. Web blotch
C. Early leaf spot
D. Pencil spot
E. None of these



35. Which of these stages is R3?



36. What is this disease?

A. Sclerotinia blight
B. CBR
C. Stem rot
D. Crown rot
E. Rhizoctonia limb rot

37. What is this disease?

A. Sclerotinia blight
B. CBR
C. Stem rot
D. Crown rot
E. Rhizoctonia limb rot

38. What is this disease?

A. Sclerotinia blight
B. CBR
C. Stem rot
D. Crown rot
E. Rhizoctonia limb rot