

Peanut stands overall are adequate for yield to be optimized across the Virginia-Carolina region. The majority of growers have been able to control weeds effectively and peanuts have now grown out of early season thrips injury in fields where insecticide performance was marginal. Many fields have received gypsum, especially where Virginia market types are growing but weather delays and some bottlenecks in distribution have spread out these applications. Although significant rain from Elsa is projected across the region, most growers should be able to complete applications of gypsum by July 15. Chlorpyrifos is applied in many fields to control southern corn rootworm and the majority of those fields have been treated.

In the lower areas of the Virginia-Carolina region, growers are now on their second application of fungicides to control leaf spot and are adding products to control southern stem rot. In the central and upper areas of the Virginia-Carolina region, most growers have completed their first spray for leaf spot and will shift to combinations that control both leaf spot and stem rot during the week of July 12. With the exception of a few fungicides, growers apply products on a bi-weekly schedule or based on weather advisories. Chlorothalonil is often applied as the first spray to control leaf spot with the next three to four sprays including products or mixtures of products that control both leaf spot and southern stem rot. Leaf spot does not appear in the canopy until later in the season. However, spots from chemical applications can often be observed at this time of the season.

Some fields are now receiving applications of Apogee or Kudos to minimize excessive vine growth. However, based on weather patterns many field will not need these applications for several weeks. These plant growth regulators are applied when 50% of vines from adjacent rows are touching. Caterpillar and worm populations are relative low across the region at this point in time. Rainfall associated with Elsa should reduce the likelihood of spider mite outbreaks in the near term.

Estimated yield potential continues to be 4,480 kg/ha (4,000 lbs/acre.) Estimates of market type varieties grown in the region remains the same. Estimated land area planted to peanuts in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia is 42,500 ha (105,000 acres), 34,400 ha (85,000 acres), and 11,300 ha (28,000 acres), respectively.

Peanut field near Oak City, North Carolina on July 6.





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Peanut field near Bladenboro, North Carolina on June 27.



Pegs on a peanut plant in a field near Whiteville, North Carolina on June 27.



Peanut field near Rocky Mount, North Carolina on June 30.



Spots on peanut leaves near Lewiston-Woodville, North Carolina associated with chemical burn and not leaf spot that is managed with fungicides.

