Practices and Conditions that Contribute to Pod Loss During Digging

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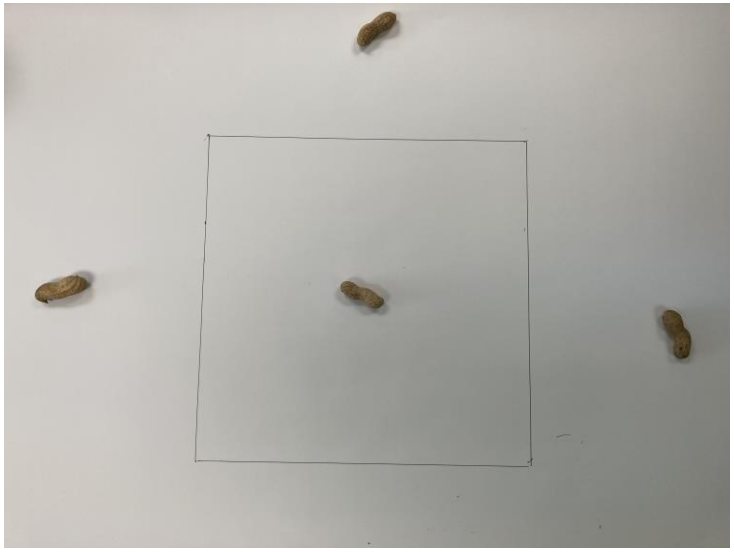
230 pounds/acre is about 6% of 4,000 pounds per acre

Table 7-2. Harvest Loss Table

Cultivar	Loss (lb/a) for 1 Pod per Square Foot	Loss (lb/a) for 1 Pod per 10 Square Feet	Loss (lb/a) for 1 Pod per 0.001 Acre
Sullivan[1]	231	23.1	5.3
Bailey[1]	230	23	5.28
Gregory[1]	240	24.0	5.51
GA 09B	165	16.5	3.79
Florida 07	170	17	3.91
FCIC-Virginia Type Average[2]	187	18.7	4.29
FCIC-Runner Type Average[2]	116	11.6	2.67

[1] Based on pod weights from NC State University variety test data.

[2] Based on data from the Peanut Standards Loss Adjustment Handbook, Federal Crop Insurance Corp, USDA.



5.8% of 4000, 4.6% of 5000, 3.8% of 6000

11.5% of 4000, 9.2% of 5000, 7.7% of 6000

17.3% of 4000, 13.8% of 5000, 11.5% of 6000

23% of 4000, 18.4% of 5000, 15.3% of 6000

23% of 4000 (3080), 18.4% of 5000 (4080), 15.3% of 6000 (5082)

Causes of pod loss at digging

- Digging flat land
- Health of plants
- Marginal disease control, especially leaf spot
- Soil conditions (too wet or too dry)
- Ability to track rows (drifting a few inches)
- Planting pattern (margin for error is lower for twins)
- Digging past the optimum digging date
- Ground speed too fast
- Ground speed and inverter action not in sync
- Digger set too deep (more soil = more loss)
- Excessive vines going through the digger and inverter (Apogee and Kudos minimizes this)
- Products that increase peg strength (none proven)

Causes of pod loss by equipment or operator

- Ground speed too fast (slow down, increase capacity)
- Ground speed and inverter action not in sync
- Digger set too deep (more soil = more loss)
- Digger set too shallow (cutting through pods)
- Reduce chain speed relative to ground speed if excessive vine growth is present