



CROP INFORMATION: PEANUTS



VE

V1-V2

V4-V5

R1

R2

R3-R6

R7-R8

R6

PEANUT	Pre-Plant	Vegetative	Bloom	Maturity	Post-Harvest
Monty's Recommended Program	MLC: 2-4 qt/ac Agri-Sweet FG/Agri-N: 1-2 qt/ac Nauxin*: 1-2 qt/ac Calcium 3%: 1-2 qt/ac 9-24-3: 2-3 qt/ac	Nauxin*: 1-2 qt/ac Calcium 3%: 1-2 qt/ac 9-24-3: 2-4 qt/ac Surge XD: 1 qt/ac Boron: 1-2 qt/ac Also consider: Nanoboost: 3 oz/ac to speed up defoliation process.	Nauxin*: 1-2 qt/ac Calcium 3%: 1-2 qt/ac Surge XD: 1 qt/ac MLC: 1-2 qt/ac Also consider: K28 Liquid Potash: 1-2 qt/ac, Boron: 1-2 qt/ac, Sulfur 15: 1-2 qt/ac	Nauxin*: 1-2 qt/ac Surge XD: 1 qt/ac Calcium 3% 1-2 qt/ac K28 Liquid Potash: 1-2 qt/ac	Humi-Till: 1 gal/ac Agri-Sweet FG/Agri-N: 1-2 qt/ac MLC: 1-2 qt/ac Also consider: C795 Plus/Hay-Now: 1-2 qt/ac
Monty's Program Benefits	Improves soil health & stimulates soil microbial populations	Maximize yield & increase protein content	May increase uptake of N application, buffer salt and pH	Maximize yield	Residue management for next spring decreases soil compaction and increases soil microbial populations
Fertility Needs	N, P, K	P, K, S, Zn, B			
Maintenance Applications		In addition to each Nitrogen application, add: MLC: 1-2 qt/ac, Humihance: 2 qt/1 ton dry fertilizer, Surge XD: 1-2 qt/ac (Can be added to any herbicide/pesticide/fungicide application), Microhance: 1-2 qt/ac			
When To Soil Sample	Prior to planting or in the fall				
When To Tissue Sample	V4-V5 through R2 for best plant information				

* Nauxin can be mixed with Dicamba.

† October to December sampling for spring fertilizer applications, and March to April sampling for fall applications are preferred.

‡ Weekly tissue sampling will allow you to monitor plants fertility to achieve the highest yield. Tissue sampling should be done if deficiency symptoms appear.

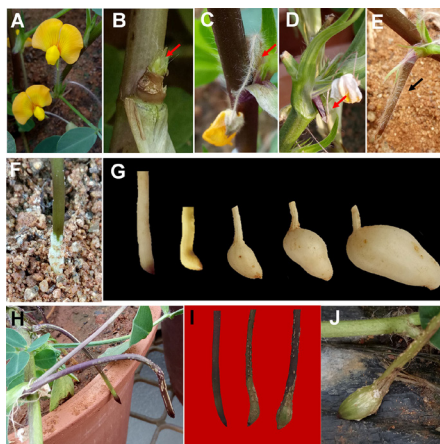
Useful Information:

Certain peanut diseases can greatly reduce both quality and yield. Most of these specific diseases can be controlled by using good sanitation practices and cultural practices that lead to vigorous plant growth. Employ good crop rotation practices. Small grains are the best crops to precede peanuts except where crown rot has been a problem. Cotton is a poor crop with which to rotate peanuts. Peanuts should not follow potatoes or other vegetable crops in which diseases common to peanuts have been present. Heavy soils with high clay content should not be planted to peanuts for more than two consecutive years.

- Peanuts grow best in loose, well-drained, sandy loam with a slightly acidic soil with a pH range of 6.0–6.5.
- Avoid poorly drained and hard clay soil.
- Refer to the table to the right to understand the amount of nutrients removed by producing 4,000 lbs/ac of peanuts.
- Shortly after harvest, turn under as much of the crop residue as practical.
- Test soil for nematodes, and treat with a nematicide if a problem exists.
- Obtain a soil analysis and fertilize accordingly.

Distinguishing between flowering stages in peanuts:

Peg development and formation of aerial pod in peanut. (A) flower; (B) emasculated flower ovary at the base of gynophore; (C) emergence of peg from dehiscent flower; (D–E), peg bending towards gravity; (F) peg penetration into the soil with whitish hairs at the base of soil penetration; (G) morphological changes into a peg after soil penetration; (H) abortion of aerial peg due to failure of soil penetration; (I–J) development of aerial pod under water deficit condition.



Plant Sci, 18 October 2019

Nutrients removed by peanuts (4,000 lbs/ac)

Maintaining the ideal level of nutrients is key to maximizing yield. It is important to tissue test and supplement nutrients throughout the season to ensure your plants are getting the necessary amounts of nutrients.

Nutrient	lb/acre
N	140
P205	22
K20	35
Ca	6
Mg	5
S	10
B	...
Cu	0.04
Fe	0.04
Mn	0.3
Zn	0.25
Na	...

The Fertilizer Institute, Phosphate and Potash Institute, and independent research sources.

* Program benefits are based upon results of field trials conducted by Monty's and third parties. Program benefits are not guaranteed and will vary based upon many factors including weather, soil type, and farming practices.



CROP INFORMATION: PEANUTS

Deficiency Symptoms



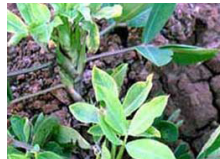
Nitrogen deficient wheat plants appear pale-green to yellow with necrosis/chlorosis, and appear in older leaves.



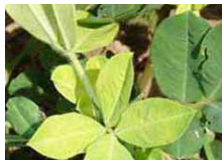
Boron symptoms develop in younger leaves and spread to older growth. Symptoms appear as small chlorotic spots that began to enlarge and coalesce to form white stripes.



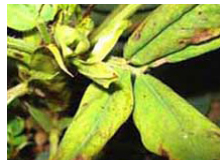
Iron deficiency is characterized by interveinal chlorosis of the leaves with the leaf veins remaining green.



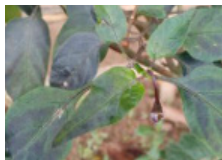
Zinc deficiency symptoms appear as pale green plants with localized light-yellow chlorosis, that can turn into brown/gray necrotic lesions. Plants can be stunted.



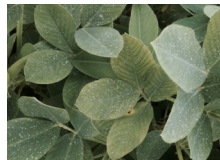
Sulfur deficiency is characterized pale yellow color, uniform yellowing without necrosis.



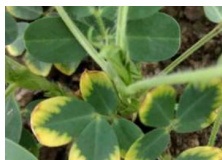
Calcium deficiency appears first on the youngest leaf and spreads to older leaves. Tips of leaves turn pale and began to roll inwards. Leaves may twist back, tear off, or die. The base of the leaves will remain green.



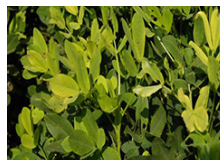
Phosphorus may cause dark green coloration of the leaves and a purple color to the leaves. Older leaves may be dark yellow to orange or brown.



Manganese deficiency will occur in patches throughout the field. Plants are stunted and symptoms appear as yellowing in the younger leaves, yellow striping of leaves and whitish to colorless spots.



Potassium deficiency appears as pale green plants that appear wilted or limp. Symptoms appear in the oldest leaves and have bright yellow chlorosis and brown necrosis along the margins.



Magnesium appears on the middle leaves as green, yellow with yellow interveinal chlorosis that can turn to brown necrosis.

Soil & Tissue Sampling

SOIL SAMPLING RECOMMENDATIONS:

Take one soil sample for every 20 acres. This sample should consist of a composite of 15 subsamples taken randomly at a depth of 6-7 inches from across the sample area. The sample needs to be mixed well to be representative of the soil conditions.

Soils that can be tested less often: If the soil has a high CEC, it will hold cation nutrients better and the pH will remain constant over longer periods of time. It is still suggested to test throughout the growing season and at the end of the harvest for planning.

Soil that should be frequently tested: Soil with a low CEC (less than 7), some cations such as potassium (K⁺), magnesium (Mg⁺⁺), and ammonium (NH₄⁺) have the ability leach through the root zone, so testing more often to find nutrient deficiencies is beneficial. When fertility levels are low, soil sampling should happen more frequently to insure best utilization of added nutrients and fertility.

The key is consistency and getting the information back in time to use it. This is why we encourage sampling at harvest to plan properly for the next growing season. While factors such as weather and crop rotation can affect soil test results, these differences are generally small enough that reliable information can still be obtained regardless of when sampling is done.

For general practices: October-December sampling for Spring fertilizer planning and applications, and March-April sampling for Fall/post harvest planning and applications. These two time periods generally have the lowest amounts of testing variability associated with them. **Give yourself adequate time to review the test results and plan the program before making fertilizer applications.**

TISSUE SAMPLING RECOMMENDATIONS:

Timing: Peanut tissue sampling is best completed at V4-V5 through R2 for best plant information. Growers are encouraged to tissue sample throughout the growing season (early and often) to achieve the highest yields possible.

Storing and shipping: Store the sample properly and remove soil or other debris that would interfere with tissue analysis and results. Problem areas or areas of interest should be sampled separately. All samples should be stored in a paper bag and in a cool place and properly labeled. All samples should be sent to the lab immediately to prevent any decay or damage to your sample that could cause your tissue results to be inaccurate.

MONTY'S HIGH YIELD PROGRAM: *Monty's high yield program can vary from a standard program by products, application rates, and application timing. If you are interested in a high yield program contact your Monty's representative or call 800.978.6342.*