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NATIONAL PEANUT BOARD/SOUTHEAST PEANUT RESEARCH INITIATIVE  
QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT FOR WORK  
DONE UNDER RESEARCH AGREEMENT-----

Quarter ending  
December 31,2003

INSTITUTION: University of Georgia

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PROJECT TITLE: Modification of Planters and Peanut Inverters for Planting and Harvesting Narrow Row Peanuts

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RES. AGR. NO.: 25-21-RF328-634 PROJECT LEADER: Dr. John Baldwin

EXPEIRATION DATE: December 31,2003  
SPRI CONTACT: Emory Murphy NPB CONTACT: Stephen O'Brien

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## FINAL REPORT

: This project involved three phases: 1. to see if a vacuum grain drill good be converted to plant peanuts 2. to utilize Burch twin row planters in constructing a planter to plant six rows per bed on a 36 inch outside row pattern and 3. to modify a peanut inverter to tent narrow row peanuts instead of inverting them.

1. Four companies were contacted to see the interest and Engineering difficulties in planting peanuts with a vacuum grain drill. The companies were Krause, Great Plains, John Deere, and KMC (Kelley Manufacturing). To this point we have been unsuccessful due to seed size, rough handling of the seed in the drill, and the metering device itself. These drills can now plant corn, cotton, and small grains and would help growers in reducing the costs of planting equipment.
2. Three twin row Burch planters were successfully utilized on a double tool bar to plant six rows per bed of peanuts. Preliminary results show that we improve the grade and yield significantly over single row patterns with several varieties but not twin rows. .
3. A KMC inverter was modified to tent peanuts rather than invert them. We have done single, twin, and triple rows with this new inverter. The problem with standard inverters is that we cannot fully invert peanuts in the close row patterns. Data is being analyzed to see if there are differences in yield, grade or other quality factors comparing the two types of peanut inverters. Since the inverter was modified at the end of the 2003 season, plots harvested in the Fall of 2004 will be harvested with both conventional and tenting inverters to compare results.