

308
GA-137
888
2010

NATIONAL PEANUT BOARD/SOUTHEAST PEANUT
RESEARCH INITIATIVE
FINAL REPORT FOR WORK
DONE UNDER RESEARCH AGREEMENT

Final Report / Summary
July 27, 2011

INSTITUTION:	University of Georgia		
PROJECT TITLE:	Analysis of Production Costs for SE Peanut Producers		
RES. AGR. NO.:	308	PROJECT LEADER:	Dr. Nathan Smith
GACCP Contract NO.:			
EXPIRATION DATE:	June 30, 2011	NPB CONTACT:	Marie Fenn
		NPB Contract NO.:	191

FINAL REPORT:

Project 25-21-RC282-308 titled Analysis of Production Costs for SE Peanut Producers is a project to conduct economic analyses for SPRI research projects that lend themselves to economic analysis. Dr. Smith's was responsible for analyzing data for Georgia projects. A graduate student was proposed to be hired on assistantship to assist with data collection and analysis, however, a student with suitable interest and knowledge of farm production was as not able to be found during the project. This put the project behind but as data has been received work was begun on analyses and completed on a number of cases. Completed economic analyses include separate seeding rate studies by principal investigators Culbreath and Tubbs. A manuscript has been submitted to Peanut Science incorporating economic results for row pattern and seeding sate effects in large-seeded runner peanut. A row spacing economic analysis was conducted for Tubbs comparing 30 to 36 inch row spacing. An analysis on two years inoculant/starter fertilizer trial was conducted and results presented at the American Peanut Research and Education Society annual meeting in 2011. Trial data for 2010 has been received from Dr. John Beasley and is being analyzed as well as from Dr. Scott Tubbs. Twin row and seeding rate data from 2009 was analyzed for Tubbs and Beasley. Data has also been received from Dr. Brenda Ortiz on the RTK peanut project and the economic analysis will be completed by the end of September. Data is still forthcoming from a couple other projects for 2010 and Audrey Luke Morgan, an extension public service associate, along with Amanda Smith, also extension public service associate will help me to complete analyses of the data by the end of September, 2011.

As part of the project objectives for examining cost of production and crop insurance, weather data was collected from the Georgia Automated Environmental Network to look at the potential to extending the final planting date for peanuts in Georgia. The data examined was specific to three consecutive days of temperatures below 45 degree F to indicate the probability of peanut maturity shutting down in the Fall. Data showed that much of Georgia would not be at a greater risk of low yields by moving the planting date a week later from the May 31 deadline. The principle investigator met with the Risk Management Agency Valdosta Regional Office to discuss findings. RMA felt there was enough support to extend the deadline five days to June 5th for all but eight counties in Georgia.

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NATIONAL PEANUT BOARD/SOUTHEAST PEANUT
RESEARCH INITIATIVE
FINAL REPORT FOR WORK
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Final Report
Summary
August 23, 2011

INSTITUTION: University of Georgia

PROJECT TITLE: Analysis of Production Costs for SE Peanut Producers

RES. AGR. NO.: 26 31 RE 670 413 PROJECT LEADER: Dr. Nathan Smith
GACCP Contract NO.:

EXPIRATION DATE: June 30, 2011 NPB CONTACT: Marie Fenn
NPB Contract NO.: 191

FINAL REPORT:

Project 2631-RE 670 413 titled Analysis of Production Costs for SE Peanut Producers is a project to conduct economic analyses for SPRI research projects that lend themselves to economic analysis. Dr. Smith's was responsible for analyzing data for Georgia projects. A graduate student was proposed to be hired on assistantship to assist with data collection and analysis, however, a student with suitable interest and knowledge of farm production was as not able to be found during the project. This put the project behind schedule but as data was received work was begun on analyses and completed on a number of cases. Completed economic analyses include separate seeding rate studies by principal investigators Culbreath and Tubbs. A manuscript has been submitted to Peanut Science incorporating economic results for row pattern and seeding sate effects in large-seeded runner peanut. A row spacing economic analysis was conducted for Tubbs comparing 30 to 36 inch row spacing with results showing 36 inch rows averaged higher net returns per acre. An analysis on two years inoculant/starter fertilizer trial was conducted and results presented at the American Peanut Research and Education Society annual meeting in 2011. Twin row and seeding rate data from 2009 was analyzed for Tubbs and Beasley. Data from 2009 peanut wheat relay system project was analyzed showing that intercropping of peanut and wheat was not profitable for the particular study but that double cropping of wheat and peanut has potential. Data from an Organic weed control study with Tubbs, Johnson and Culbreath was analyzed for 2009 and results have been incorporated into a journal article submitted to Peanut Science. Data from a cover and tillage study with Tubbs, Harris, and Beasley were analyzed and presented at the APRES meeting in 2009. Results showed higher average returns to wheat followed by rye and clover. Strip tillage outperformed conventional tillage numerically by \$78 per acre and at the 10% confidence level. Data has also been received from Dr. Brenda Ortiz on the RTK peanut project and the economic analysis will be completed by the end of September. Data is still forthcoming from a couple other projects and plans are to continuing to run economic analyses through the end of September, 2011.

As part of the project objectives for examining cost of production and crop insurance, weather data was collected from the Georgia Automated Environmental Network to look at

the potential to extending the final planting date for peanuts in Georgia. The data examined was specific to three consecutive days of temperatures below 45 degree F to indicate the probability of peanut maturity shutting down in the Fall. Data showed that much of Georgia would not be at a greater risk of low yields by moving the planting date a week later from the May 31 deadline. The principle investigator met with the Risk Management Agency Valdosta Regional Office to discuss findings. RMA felt there was enough support to extend the deadline five days to June 5th for all but eight counties in Georgia.