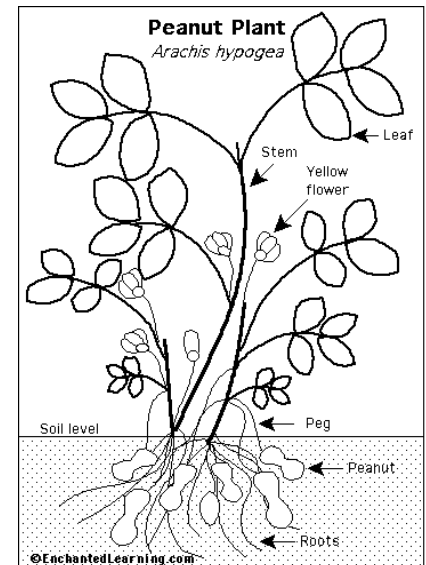


**For More Information  
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# PEANUT



## PRODUCTION TIPS



REMEMBER.....!!!

1. Apply lime to the soil two (2) months before planting and once every three (3) years then on.  
Rate: 5 bags/acre or 1/2 bag/lot  
(500 lbs/acre or 50 lbs/lot)

2. Apply NPK fertilizer during land preparation.  
Rate: 2 bags/acre (200 lbs/acre).

3. The pre-emergent weedicide Lasso is used to control weeds on the crop from a very early stage.

This chemical is applied:

Time: 2 days after planting

Rate: 2 oz./gal

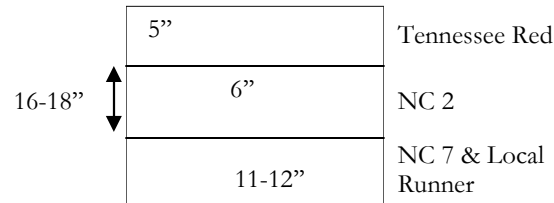
Do not apply after the plants have germinated.

4. Plant only one variety peanut in the same field; different varieties require different spacing. Over crowding results in low yields and too wide spacing waste the land space.

Recommended spacing:

- NC2 - 6 inches apart within row  
NC7 and  
Local runner - 11-12 inches apart within row  
Tennessee Red - 5 inches apart within row.

Rows should be 16-18 inches apart for all varieties.



5. Observe your crop closely for pests and diseases. Look for insect damages on leaves and buds of the plant. Use insecticides only if absolutely necessary.

6. Gypsum should be broadcasted over the peanut field when the plants are flowering and when the conditions are moist.

Rate: 5 bags/acre or 500 lbs/acre.

Gypsum helps to enlarge the nuts in the shell, therefore the chances of false nuts appearing is reduced.

7. Early yellowing of plants may indicate fungal problems. If so the fungicide Benlate can be used. A common fungal problem is Rust, seen as a fine brown spot on the underside of the leaves, which become coarse to the touch.

8. A clean field discourages problems with rats. If rats do become a problem, use baits available at the Plant Protection Unit of the Department of Agriculture.
9. Harvest at the correct time-Know what variety you plant to be sure of harvesting date. Tennessee red is harvested in 90-100 days. Other varieties in 120-130 days.
10. If the field was planted with different varieties, separate them when harvesting.
11. Harvest the crop properly. Nuts left back in the field is money left back. This also encourages rats and other pest problems.
12. Dry the nuts properly before storage.
13. Separate the bad nuts from the good ones when marketing. Remember local consumers, to whom most of the nuts are sold, will not buy bad ones.



Shell Peanuts