Double-Crop Trial

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- At these given yields, peanut appears to have just as good profit potential as any of the other crops, perhaps better.
- Soybeans indicate a high potential because of the high commodity price.
- Of the four peanut varieties evaluated, Tamspan 90 and ARSOK-R1, provided the best profit potential. Even though ARSOK-R1 is a runner variety yield and grade were high.

Introduction

In most years, producers have an opportunity to plant a double-crop after wheat harvest in early to mid June. If Spanish peanut varieties get planted by June 15, enough growing season should be left to harvest a fully mature peanut crop. The objective of this study is to determine the yield and grade of double-crop peanut and evaluate the profitability of peanuts compared to other potential double crops.

Methods

In 2009, one location at Ft. Cobb was conducted to determine yield and grade of commercially available peanut varieties. Spanish and runner peanut varieties were included. Also included were sunflower, grain sorghum and soybean. Peanut plots were seeded at a rate of five seeds/row foot June 23, 2009. Table 1 contains other treatment information. Tests were conducted using a randomized, complete block design with four replications.

Interpreting Data

Least significant differences (LSD) are listed at the bottom of the tables. Differences among varieties are significant only if they are equal to or greater than the LSD value. If a given variety out yields another variety by as much or more than the LSD value, then it is 95 percent sure the yield difference is real, with only a 5 percent probability the difference is due to chance alone. For example, if variety X is 500 lbs/A higher in yield than variety Y, then this difference is statistically significant if the LSD is 500 or less. If the LSD is 500 or greater, then it is less likely that variety X really is higher yielding than variety Y, under the conditions of the test.

The coefficient of variation (CV value) listed at the bottom of each table is used as a measure of the precision of the experiment. Lower CV values will generally relate to lower experimental error in the trial. Uncontrollable or immeasurable variations in soil fertility, soil drainage and other environmental factors contribute to greater experimental error and higher CV values.

Results

In 2009, no significant differences were observed in yield among any of the market types (Table 2). Yields were considered average given the planting date of June 23 and the cooler-than-normal fall temperatures. Grades were extremely low and probably a result of the cool temperatures. No fungicides were applied because leaf spot was not observed to an extent that warranted treatment. Peanuts were managed with minimum inputs.

Yields for the other crops are listed in

Table 1. Crops and variety/hybrid planted, Ft. Cobb, 2009.

Crop	Variety	Seed Spacing (in)	Herbicide
Peanut			
	Tamspan 90 ARSOK-R1	2.5	Prowl® and Dual Magnum 2 pts/A and 1.3 pts/A
	AT 98-99-14	2.5	Prowl® and Dual Magnum 2 pts/A and 1.3 pts/A
	Tamnut OL06	2.5	Prowl® and Dual Magnum 2 pts/A and 1.3 pts/A
Grain Sorghum			
	NK3688	3.5	Cinch® ATZ Lite 2 pts/A
Soybean			
	Midwest 5651R	1.8	Glyphosate
Sunflower			
	Triumphs 672	8.4	Spartan® and Prowl® 4 oz/A and 2 pts/A

Table 2. Yields for sunflower, grain sorghum and soybean are all below average, and one could expect equal or greater yields in most years. Table 2 also indicates crop revenue minus seed, pesticide and fertilizer for each crop. Equipment, labor and land costs would be similar for all of the crops. At these given yields, peanut appears to have just as good profit potential as any of the other crops, perhaps better. Soybeans indicate a high potential because of the high commodity price. Of the four peanut varieties evaluated, Tamspan 90 and ARSOK-R1 provided the best profit potential. Even though ARSOK-R1 is a runner variety, yield and grade were high.

Double-crop planted peanuts (late June) appear to offer just as much profit potential as other possible crops. Reduced inputs, especially fungicides and herbicides, greatly increase the profit potential of a peanut crop planted in late June.

Table 2. Crop, input costs and yields at Ft. Cobb for the double-crop trial, 2009.

Crop	Variety/Hybrid	Seeding Cost	Herbicide	Pesticide	Price of Commodity	Grade (%TSMK)	Yield	Crop Return ($/A)†
			$/A				lbs/A	
Peanut								
	AT 98-99-14	$65	$25	$15	$267/ton	55	2,913	$284
	Tamnut 06	$65	$25	$15	$273/ton	55	2,877	$288
	Tamspan 90	$65	$25	$15	$289/ton	52	3,500	$401
	ARSOK-R1	$65	$25	$15	$254/ton	58	4,084	$422
Sunflower								
	Triumph s672	$23	$20	$40	$0.13/lbs		1,385	$97
Grain Sorghum								
	NK3688	$7.50	$18	$40	$3.75/bu		39	$81
Soybean								
	Midwest 5651R	$45	$16	$0	$9.50/bu		46	$376
	CV					24‡		
	LSD *P*=0.05					NS		

† Crop Revenue minus seed, pesticide and fertilizer.
‡ CV and LSD for peanut varieties only.