

Influence of Quick-SOL and Peg Power on Peanut Yield in Small-Plot Research

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Research was conducted over three years in separate trials to determine the impact of sequential applications of Quick-SOL (ionized sodium silicate, 50-80% water, 20-50% near sodium silicate) beginning at 2 weeks after peanut emergence at 2-week intervals (10, 10, and 10 oz formulated product/acre at each application) or two sequential applications of Peg Power (fulvic acid complex 12%, ammoniacal nitrogen 1.31%, nitrate nitrogen 0.32%, urea nitrogen 5.37%, available phosphate 4\$, soluble potash 9%) beginning at peak flower (16 oz/acre) and repeated 2 weeks later at 16 oz/acre. Quick-SOL and Peg Power were evaluated in 12 and 9 experiments, respectively. The main effect of treatment and the interaction of experiment by treatment were not significant for Quick-SOL ($P>F = 0.6447$, $F = 0.2$ and $P>F = 0.9496$, $F = 0.4$, respectively; $cv = 12.2$, number of experiments = 12) and Peg Power ($P>F = 0.5594$, $F = 0.3$ and $P>F = 0.8893$, $F = 0.5$, respectively; $cv = 11.9$, number of experiments = 9). However, the main effect of experiment was highly significant ($P>F = <0.0001$) for experiments with both products. Variation in yield across Quick-SOL experiments ranged from 3,480 lbs/acre to 5,930 lbs/acre. When pooled over experiments, pod yield following Quick-SOL was 4,630 lbs/acre compared with 4,570 lbs/acre for non-treated peanuts. For Peg Power, pod yield across experiments ranged from 3,600 lbs/acre to 5,780 lbs/acre. When pooled over experiments, yield following application of Peg Power was 4,720 lbs/acre compared with 4,630 lbs/acre for non-treated peanut.