Economic Impact of Increased Seeding Rates in Single Row Peanut is Southeast Georgia

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The foundation for achieving maximum yield potential of peanut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) is acquiring a uniform plant stand. Plant stands can be affected by many factors like environmental conditions, seed quality, and/or seeding rate. In the last few years, growers have experienced problems with varying environmental conditions and seed quality causing a perception that increased seeding rate is needed to get adequate stands. Growers have also adopted the idea that increased seeding rates above the UGA Extension recommendations are needed to obtain higher yield potential. On-farm trials were conducted in Jeff Davis County in 2019 and 2020 to determine the influence of seeding rates on yield potential for single row peanut. Seeding rate treatments consisted of: 6, 7, 9, and 11 seed per foot in 2019 and 7, 8, 9 and 10 seed per foot in 2020. Yields were not statistically different across treatments. Including grade and price per treatment the optimal net return above seed cost were 6 seed per foot and 9 seed per foot in 2019 and 2020 respectively. We were unable to combine both years of data because of the change in seeding rate the second year. Based on these trials, increased seeding rates above UGA recommendations may be warranted during situations where environmental conditions or seed quality are an issue but are not profitable where these factors have minimal influence.