NASS *Highlights*

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2023 AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL USE SURVEY

Peanuts

Six states . . .

. . . accounted for 93.4% of U.S. acres planted to peanuts in 2023.

About the Survey

The Agricultural Chemical Use Program of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) is the federal government's official source of statistics about on-farm and post-harvest commercial fertilizer and pesticide use and pest management practices. NASS conducts field crop agricultural chemical use surveys as part of the Agricultural Resource Management Survey. NASS conducted the peanut chemical use survey in the fall of 2023.

Access the Data

Access 2023 peanut chemical use data as well as results from prior surveys of peanut chemical use, through the Quick Stats 2.0 database (http://quickstats.nass.usda.gov).

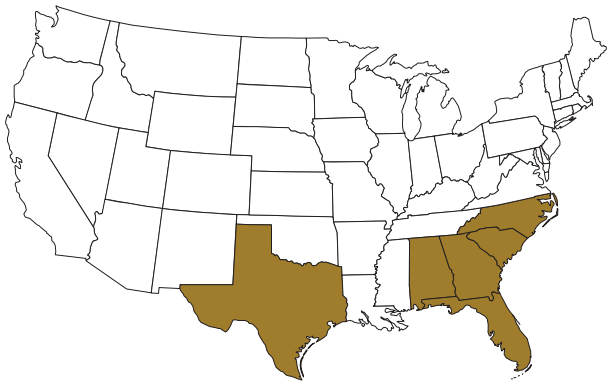
- In Program, select "Survey"
- In Sector, select "Environmental"
- In Group, select "Field Crops"
- In Commodity, select "Peanuts"
- Select your category, data item, geographic level, and year

For pre-defined Quick Stats queries, go to http://bit.ly/AgChem and click "Data Tables" under the 2023 Barley, Oats, Peanuts, and Soybeans heading. For methodology information, go to http://bit.ly/AgChem and click "Methodology."

The 2023 Agricultural Chemical Use Survey of peanut producers collected data about fertilizer and pesticide use as well as pest management practices in growing peanuts. NASS conducted the survey in six states that together accounted for 93.4% of the 1,645,000 acres planted to peanuts in the United States in 2023: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas (Fig. 1 and Table 4).

The data are for the 2023 crop year, the one-year period beginning after the 2022 harvest and ending with the 2023 harvest.

Fig. 1. States in the 2023 Peanut Chemical Use Survey



Fertilizer Use

Fertilizer refers to a soil-enriching input that contains one or more plant nutrients. Farmers applied potash to 49% of acres planted to peanuts, at an average rate of 64 pounds per acre, for a total of 48.5 million pounds in the 2023 crop year. They applied nitrogen and phosphate to 48% and 43% of the planted acres, at an average rate of 40 and 41 pounds per acre, respectively. (Table 1)

Table 1. Fertilizer Applied to Peanut Planted Acres, 2023 Crop Year

	% of Acres with Nutrient[a]	Average Rate for year (lbs/acre)	Total Applied (mil lbs)
Potash (K_2O)	49	64	48.5
Nitrogen (N)	48	40	29.4
Phosphate (P_2O_5)	43	41	27.2
Sulfur (S)	17	15	3.8

[a] *Acres with multiple nutrients are counted in each category.*

Pesticide Use

The pesticide active ingredients used on soybeans are classified in this report as herbicides (targeting weeds), insecticides (targeting insects), fungicides (targeting fungal disease), and other chemicals (targeting all other pests and other materials, including extraneous crop foliage). Peanut growers applied herbicides and fungicides to 90% and 82% of planted acres, respectively. (Fig. 2) Insecticides and other chemicals were applied to 42% and 9% of planted acres, respectively.

Among herbicides, flumioxazin and imazapic-ammonium were the most widely applied active ingredients (used on 55% and 43% of planted acres, respectively). The most widely used fungicide was chlorothalonil (67% of planted acres).

Fig. 2. Pesticides Applied to Peanut Planted Acres, 2023 Crop Year
(% of planted acres)

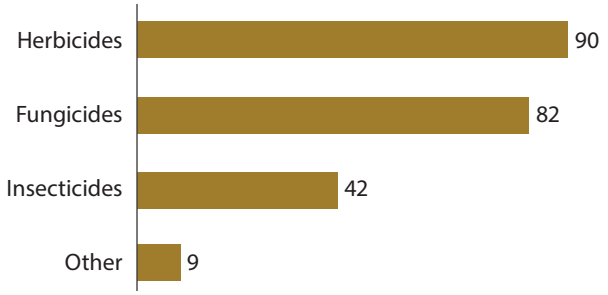


Table 2. Top Pesticides Applied to Peanut Planted Acres, 2023 Crop Year

Active Ingredient	% of Acres with Ingredient	Average Rate (lbs/acre)	Total Applied (lbs)
Chorothalonil (fungicide)	67	3.288	3,380,000
Flumioxazin (herbicide)	55	0.094	79,000
Tebuconazole (fungicide)	48	0.661	486,000
Imazapic-ammonium (herbicide)	43	0.059	39,000
2;4-DB; dimethylamine salt (herbicide)	35	0.411[a]	222,000[a]

[a] *Expressed in acid equivalent.*

Pest Management Practices

The survey asked growers to report on the practices they used to manage pests, defined as weeds, insects, or diseases. Peanut growers reported practices in four categories: prevention, avoidance, monitoring, and suppression.

- *Prevention* practices involve actions to keep a pest population from infesting a crop or field.
- *Avoidance* practices use cultural measures to mitigate or eliminate the detrimental effects of pests.
- *Monitoring* practices involve observing or detecting pests through systematic sampling, counting, or other forms of scouting.
- *Suppression* practices involve controlling or reducing existing pest populations to mitigate crop damage.

The most widely used pest prevention practice was implements cleaned after field work to reduce the spread of pests (81%). Among avoidance practices, crop rotation was practiced on 93% of planted acres. Scouting for pest was the most widely reported monitoring practice, used on 68% of peanut planted acres. Maintaining ground covers, mulches, or other physical barriers was the most reported suppression practice (58%). (Table 3)

Table 3. Top Practice in Pest Management Category, 2023
(% of peanut planted acres)

Prevention: Cleaned equipment and implements after field work	81
Avoidance: Rotated crops during past three years	93
Monitoring: Scouted for pests (deliberately, or by general observations while performing tasks)	68
Suppression: Maintained ground covers, mulches, or other physical barriers	58

Table 4. Surveyed States: Acres Planted to Peanuts, 2023

	thousands of acres	% of U.S.
U.S. Total	**1,645.0**	**100**
Georgia	775.0	47.1
Texas	225.0	13.7
Alabama	175.0	10.6
Florida	160.0	9.7
North Carolina	124.0	7.5
South Carolina	77.0	4.7
Total, Surveyed States	**1,536.0**	**93.4**

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