

PEANUT CULTIVAR RESPONSE WHEN PLANTED IN EITHER TWIN OR SINGLE ROW PATTERNS BY STRIP TILLAGE OR NO-TILLAGE METHODS

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Abstract. The object of this experiment was to determine the response of peanut when planting in single or twin row patterns by strip tillage or no tillage methods. During 1997 and 1998 the peanut cultivars "Georgia Green" and "Georgia Runner" or "Georgia Green" and "Georgia Bold" (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) were planted in 9.5 or 9.0 inch twin row patterns versus 36 inch single rows at the same seeding rate (6 seed/foot singles or 3 seed/foot twins). The peanuts were planted into mowed cotton stubble without a cover crop by either strip tillage or no-tillage methods.

During 1997 there was no difference in grade (TSMK) or tomato spotted wilt incidence (TSWV) between strip

tillage or no tillage. Georgia Green had significantly less TSWV than Georgia Runner. There was a significant yield increase for twin rows over single rows. In 1998, there was no response to tillage method or row pattern. Georgia Green did have significantly less TSWV than Georgia Bold. In both years, there was a trend toward higher yields with the twin row pattern and digging losses would attribute to the lack of response to the twin row patterns during 1998.

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