

Peanuts: Soltellus™ Increases Profit by Average 8.2%

Peanut Yield Case Study



Soltellus™ is an innovative, biodegradable polymer designed to enhance nutrient retention, soil health, water quality and crop performance. As a multifunctional, water-soluble chelating agent, Soltellus™ helps retain and release nutrients to growing plants, and fosters a thriving soil microbiome. Soltellus™ is a practical and sustainable solution for improving soil health and crop yields.



Proven Performance in Peanuts

Trials conducted by GLC Consulting, LLC.

Two trials were established in 2025 near Quitman, GA to test the efficacy of Soltellus polymer on peanuts; one trial on the GLC Consulting field research station (=onsite), and the other in a grower production field (=offsite). The Runner-type peanut varieties planted at each site were GA-06 (onsite) and TifNV-HG (offsite). Planting dates were 4/30/25 and 6/3/25, respectively, with a planting population targeted at 87,200 seeds/A, or 6 seeds per row feet.

Three treatments were tested at each site: 1) Untreated Control, 2) Soltellus at 2 qt/A applied as a soil broadcast at planting; and 3) Soltellus applied at 1 qt/A as a soil broadcast at planting fb foliarly at the beginning of flowering. Treatments were arranged in a randomized complete block trial design with each plot 12' wide x 30' in length. Treatments were replicated 6X in each trial.

The trial sites also received 0.5 lb/A of Boron applied at the beginning of flowering as is standard practice to maximize yields. All normal agronomic practices, including optimal fertility and crop protection programs, were followed to ensure trial quality at each site.

Harvest occurred on 9/5/25 (onsite) and 10/13/25 (offsite). Total yield (lb/A) was collected at each site. A sample was collected from each rep of each treatment per trial to determine the critical nut quality parameter Sound Mature Kernels. These values were then used to calculate final Sound Mature Kernel Yield in lb/A. A grower price of \$0.26/lb was used to calculate gross profit, and the two Soltellus treatments had \$10.00 per acre removed from the gross income to calculate net income/profit. Results were run at either the 95 (P=0.05) or 99% (P=0.01) level of significance to determine statistical differences among treatments.

The following charts encapsulate the results from the two sites separately, and then across sites:

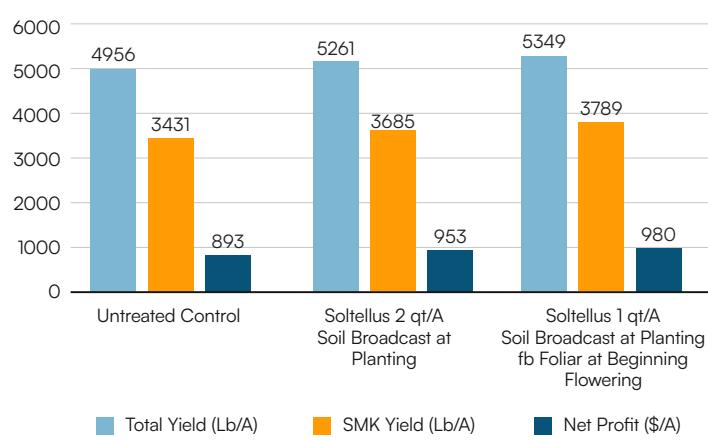
On-Site Trial; Variety GA-06

Treatment	Total Yield (Lb/A)	SMK Yield (Lb/A)	Net Profit (\$/A)
Untreated Control	4808	b	874
Soltellus 2 qt/A Soil Broadcast at Planting	5104	a	924
Soltellus 1 qt/A Soil Broadcast at Planting fb Foliar at Beginning Flowering	5245	a	964
Significance Level	0.01	0.05	0.05
cv	3.77	5.23	5.27

Off-Site Trial; Variety TifNV-HG

Treatment	Total Yield (Lb/A)	SMK Yield (Lb/A)	Net Profit (\$/A)
Untreated Control	5104	b	911
Soltellus 2 qt/A Soil Broadcast at Planting	5417	a	982
Soltellus 1 qt/A Soil Broadcast at Planting fb Foliar at Beginning Flowering	5453	a	996
Significance Level	0.01	0.01	0.01
cv	3.08	3.37	3.39

Total Yield, SMK Yield & Net Profit/A Across Two Peanut Trials



Soltellus treatments increased Total Peanut Yield by 6.2 - 7.9% vs. the Untreated Control (Average = 7.1%).

Soltellus treatments increased SMK Peanut Yield by 7.4 - 10.4% vs. the Untreated Control (Average = 8.9%).

Soltellus treatments increased Net Profit per Acre by 6.7 - 9.7% vs. the Untreated Control (Average = 8.2%).