

The 2009 Alabama Performance Comparison of Peanut Varieties

February 2010

Agronomy and Soils Departmental Series No. 307

Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station

Richard Guthrie, Director

Auburn University

Auburn, Alabama

Printed in cooperation with the Alabama Cooperative Extension System (Alabama A&M University and Auburn University)

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Production and Discussion.....	3
Size and Grade Data Terms.....	4
Terms Used	4
Acknowledgments	4
Three-Year Average Yield of Peanut Varieties, 2007-2009.....	5
Average Size and Grade of Peanut Varieties, 2009	6
Two-Year Average Size and Grade of Peanut Varieties, 2008-2009.....	7
Three-year Average Size and Grade of Peanut Varieties, 2007- 2009.....	8
Average Shelled Seed Size Distribution of Peanut Varieties, 2007-2009.....	9
Occurrence of Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus Hits, White Mold Hits, and Leafspot in the Peanut Variety Test, 2009.....	10
Planting Rate Chart.....	11
Tests Duration Daily Rainfall Data Recorded, 2009.....	12
Tests Duration Daily Maximum Temperatures Recorded, 2009	13
Tests Duration Daily Minimum Temperatures Recorded, 2009.....	14
Descriptions of 2009 Peanut Variety Test Entries.....	15
Sources of Seed	18

Auburn University is an equal opportunity educational institution/employer.

*<http://www.auburn.edu>
<http://www.aaes.auburn.edu>*

*Published by the Alabama Cooperative Extension System (Alabama A&M and Auburn universities)
in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.*

The 2009 Alabama Performance Comparison of Peanut Varieties

JAMES P. BOSTICK, LARRY W. WELLS, and BRIAN E. GAMBLE¹

Introduction

The number of peanut varieties available to Alabama growers has increased in recent years, thus placing greater need for unbiased performance data regarding varietal selection for production.

Production and Discussion

The 2009 tests were conducted at the Wiregrass Research and Extension Center in Headland, AL. During 2009, 17 entries were evaluated. The tests were planted as irrigated and dryland, however, the irrigated test data was deemed unreliable due to stand loss from heavy rains and inadequate drainage after planting.

The experimental design was a randomized complete block consisting of two-row plots, 18 feet long, replicated four times. The test was planted on May 12 with a cone planter at a rate of six seed per foot of row. Recommended agronomic practices were followed regarding fertility, disease, insect, and weed control in all tests.

The test entries considered to be earlier than Georgia Green were dug on September 23. This entry was AT 215. Entries with maturity near the same as Georgia Green were dug on October 8. These entries were AP-4, AT 3085RO, C 724-19-25, Florida Fancy, Georgia-03L, Georgia-06G, Georgia-07W, Georgia-08V, Georgia Green, Georgia Greener, McCloud and Tifguard. Entries moderately later than Georgia Green, EXP 27-1516, Florida 07, Georgia-02C, and York were dug on October 21.

The information presented here represents data from three years at one location. Yield and disease occurrence data have been subjected to an analysis of variance. This statistical evaluation determined the overall averages for all varieties, coefficient of variation (CV) and the least significant differences (LSD). The LSD values represent the difference required for the averages of two varieties to be considered statistically different. The (.05) following the LSD value indicates that the LSD was calculated at the 95 percent level of confidence.

The CV, which is expressed as a percentage, is a relative measure of variation within a set of data. CV values of 8-12 percent are generally considered acceptable for yield data of agronomic crops. CV values in the disease data are considerably higher than this. However, this is expected due to random occurrence of disease in the field.

¹ Bostick is an adjunct professor of the Auburn University Department of Agronomy and Soils and Executive Vice President of Alabama Crop Improvement Association; Wells is Director and Gamble is Associate Director of the Wiregrass Research and Extension Center.

Size and Grade Data Terms

Data was collected and averaged on samples from replicates II, III, and IV for size and grade. The samples were graded following Federal-State Inspection Service procedures for grading farmer-stock peanuts.

Terms Used

SMKRS count/lb. (number per pound of sound mature kernels riding screen)—Number of sound whole mature kernels from 1 pound of the shelled sample riding a 15/64 x 1-inch slotted screen or a 16/64 x 3/4-inch slotted screen for Virginia or Runner varieties, respectively.

Pct. SMKRS (sound mature kernels riding screen)—Portion of shelled sample as described above.

Pct. SS (sound splits)—Portion of shelled sample split or broken but not damaged.

Pct. TSMK (total sound mature kernels)—Portion of the shelled sample comprised of sound mature kernels plus sound splits.

Pct. OK (other kernels)—Kernels that pass through a 15/64 x 1-inch slotted screen or 16/64 x 3/4-inch slotted screen for Virginia or Runner varieties, respectively.

Pct. DK (damaged kernels)—Kernels that are moldy, decayed, affected by insects or weather conditions resulting in seed coat or cotyledon discoloration or deterioration.

Pct. TK (total kernels)—All shelled sample kernels including TSMK, OK, and DK.

Pct. Hulls —All hulls from the shelled sample.

+21.0 (Generally considered as the Jumbo commercial grade)—Portion of SMKRS riding a 21/64 x 3/4-inch slotted screen.

-21.0 + 18.0 (Generally considered as the Medium commercial grade)—Portion of the SMKRS falling through a 21/64 x 3/4-inch slotted screen and riding a 18/64 x 3/4-inch slotted screen.

-18.0 + 16.0 (Generally considered as the No.1 commercial grade)—Portion of the SMKRS falling through a 18/64 x 3/4-inch slotted screen and riding a 16/64 x 3/4-inch slotted screen.

Acknowledgements

The authors express appreciation to Austin K. Hagan, Professor of Plant Pathology, for providing the disease evaluation data and to Glenn Wehtje, Professor of Agronomy and Soils, for the statistical analysis. Appreciation is also expressed to Amy Balkcom, Wiregrass Research and Extension Center, for her cooperation.

Table 1. Three-Year Yield of Peanut Varieties at the Wiregrass Research and Extension Center, Headland, Alabama 2007 - 2009

Variety or Line	2009 Avg. <i>Yield lb/a</i>	2 Year Avg. <i>Yield lb/a</i>	3 Year Avg. <i>Yield lb/a</i>
Georgia-07W	6309	5986	--- ¹
Georgia Greener	5580	5467	5055
Georgia-03L	5520	5324	4802
Georgia-06G	5510	5519	5186
Florida 07	5421	5274	5029
McCloud	5381	5168	4806
C 724-19-25	5301	5192	4931
York	5211	5179	4460
Georgia-08V ²	5161	----	----
Georgia-02C	5041	5030	4466
AP-4	5031	5030	4599
AT 215	4991	4669	----
Tifguard ³	4911	4992	4650
Florida Fancy ⁴	4881	4941	4368
AT 3085RO ⁵	4742	4781	4609
Georgia Green	4213	4371	3963
Exp 27-1516	4123	4417	4166
Overall Average	5137	5084	4649
CV (%)	10.54	10.07	17.12
LSD (.05).....	770	507	642

¹ Not tested

² Virginia Type

³ Formerly tested as C 724-19-15

⁴ Virginia Type

⁵ Formerly tested as Exp 3085 A

Table 2. Average Size and Grade of Peanut Varieties at the Wiregrass Research and Extension Center, Headland, Alabama 2009

Variety or Line	SMKRS <i>count/lb</i>	SMKRS <i>pct</i>	SS <i>pct</i>	TSMK <i>pct</i>	OK <i>pct</i>	DK <i>pct</i>	TK <i>pct</i>	Hulls <i>pct</i>
AP-4.....	605	72	5	77	3	0	80	20
AT215	582	72	3	75	2	0	77	23
AT 3085RO ¹	590	73	3	76	1	1	78	22
C 724-19-25.....	605	74	3	77	2	0	79	21
Exp 27-1516	622	73	4	77	1	1	79	21
Florida 07.....	568	71	3	74	1	1	76	24
Florida Fancy ²	459	69	3	72	2	2	76	24
Georgia-02C	709	73	4	77	2	1	80	20
Georgia-03L	631	72	2	74	2	0	76	24
Georgia-06G	590	75	3	78	2	0	80	20
Georgia-07W	597	74	5	79	2	0	81	19
Georgia-08V ³	622	71	6	77	1	1	79	21
Georgia Green.....	757	71	4	75	3	1	79	21
Georgia Greener	698	72	6	78	2	0	80	20
McCloud.....	579	69	6	75	3	1	79	21
Tifguard ⁴	605	73	4	77	1	1	79	21
York	796	67	4	71	4	1	76	24

¹ Formerly tested as Exp 3085 A

² Virginia Type

³ Virginia Type

⁴ Formerly tested as C 724-19-15

Table 3. Two-Year Average Size and Grade of Peanut Varieties at the Wiregrass Research and Extension Center, Headland, Alabama 2008-2009

Variety or Line	SMKRS <i>count/lb</i>	SMKRS <i>pct</i>	SS <i>pct</i>	TSMK <i>pct</i>	OK <i>pct</i>	DK <i>pct</i>	TK <i>pct</i>	Hulls <i>pct</i>
AP-4	609	73	4	77	2	0	79	21
AT 215	640	72	3	75	2	0	77	23
AT 3085RO ¹	634	72	3	75	2	0	77	23
C 724-19-25	587	73	3	76	2	0	78	22
Exp 27-1516	671	73	3	76	1	1	78	22
Florida 07	575	72	3	75	1	0	76	24
Florida Fancy ²	476	69	3	72	1	1	74	26
Georgia-02C	715	72	6	78	2	1	81	19
Georgia-03L	665	71	2	73	2	0	75	25
Georgia-06G	615	75	3	78	2	0	80	20
Georgia-07W	623	75	4	79	2	0	81	19
Georgia Green.....	787	73	4	77	2	1	80	20
Georgia Greener.....	698	73	5	78	2	0	80	20
McCloud	592	71	5	76	2	1	79	21
Tifguard ³	614	74	3	77	1	1	79	21
York	737	68	5	73	2	1	76	24

¹ Formerly tested as Exp 3085 A

² Virginia Type

³ Formerly tested as C 724-19-15

Table 4. Three-Year Average Size and Grade of Peanut Varieties at the Wiregrass Research and Extension Center, Headland, Alabama 2007 - 2009

Variety or Line	SMKRS <i>count/lb</i>	SMKRS <i>pct</i>	SS <i>pct</i>	TSMK <i>pct</i>	OK <i>pct</i>	DK <i>pct</i>	TK <i>pct</i>	Hulls <i>pct</i>
AP-4	642	71	4	75	2	1	78	22
AT 3085RO ¹	671	69	3	72	3	1	76	24
C 724-19-25	607	72	2	74	2	1	77	23
Exp 27-1516	728	70	3	73	2	1	76	24
Florida 07	596	69	4	73	2	1	76	24
Florida Fancy ²	493	64	4	68	3	1	72	28
Georgia-02C	751	71	6	77	2	1	80	20
Georgia-03L	687	69	2	71	3	0	74	26
Georgia-06G	643	73	3	76	2	1	79	21
Georgia Green.....	803	71	3	74	3	1	78	22
Georgia Greener	702	72	4	76	3	0	79	21
McCloud	621	69	4	73	3	1	77	23
Tifguard ³	619	73	3	76	1	1	78	22
York	752	66	5	71	3	1	75	25

¹ Formerly tested as Exp 3085 A

² Virginia Type

³ Formerly tested as C 724-19-15

Table 5. Average Shelled Seed Size Distribution of Peanut Varieties at the Wiregrass Research and Extension Center, Headland, Alabama 2007 – 2009

Variety or Line	SMKRS Size Distribution								
	+21.0 Jumbo			-21.0 +18.0 Medium			-18.0 +16.0 No. 1		
	<i>pct</i>			<i>pct</i>			<i>pct</i>		
	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008	2007
AP-4	46.5	54.3	61.3	48.2	40.3	33.0	5.3	5.1	5.7
AT 215	42.5	50.7	---- ¹	49.8	44.3	----	7.7	5.0	----
AT 3085RO ²	52.1	53.4	60.8	44.0	37.5	33.2	3.9	6.1	6.4
C 724-19-25	49.9	60.0	65.8	45.8	35.4	29.7	4.3	4.6	4.5
EXP 27-1516	47.2	52.7	55.6	49.1	42.5	38.3	3.7	4.8	6.1
Florida 07	48.4	49.9	59.0	48.3	44.5	35.0	3.3	5.6	6.0
Florida Fancy ³	64.8	74.3	72.3	32.1	21.0	22.1	3.1	4.7	5.6
Georgia-02C	45.7	60.5	63.1	49.5	35.4	31.5	4.8	4.1	5.4
Georgia-03L	53.4	56.0	59.9	43.7	40.1	30.2	2.9	3.9	4.9
Georgia-06G	57.8	62.3	67.1	39.1	33.2	27.8	3.1	4.5	5.1
Georgia-07W.....	46.7	52.9	----	49.0	42.1	----	4.3	5.0	----
Georgia Green	23.4	37.7	43.2	69.0	57.9	49.8	7.6	4.4	7.0
Georgia Greener ...	43.8	51.3	57.0	52.0	44.9	37.6	4.2	3.8	5.4
McCloud	39.7	50.1	56.6	54.6	44.9	37.0	5.7	5.0	6.4
Tifguard ⁴	52.8	58.6	65.4	42.4	37.1	29.9	4.8	4.3	4.7
York	21.7	29.1	36.3	68.7	62.7	55.5	9.6	8.2	8.2

¹ Not tested

² Formerly tested as Exp 3085 A

³ Virginia Type

⁴ Formerly tested as C 724-19-15

Table 6. Occurrence of Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus (TSWV) Hits, White Mold (WM) Hits, and Leafspot (LS) in the Peanut Variety Test at the Wiregrass Research and Extension Center, Headland, Alabama 2009

Variety or Line	Avg. TSWV ¹ Hits/Plot	Variety or Line	Avg. WM Hits/Plot	Variety or Line	Avg. LS ² Ratings/Plot
Georgia-08V ³	16.75	Exp 27-1516	8.50	Exp 27-1516	6.875
Georgia Green	16.25	Georgia Green	7.50	Florida 07	5.375
Florida Fancy ⁴	12.25	AT215	6.50	Georgia-02C	5.000
AT215	11.75	Georgia Greener	4.50	AT 3085RO	4.875
Exp 27-1516	11.75	AT 3085RO	4.25	York	4.750
AT 3085RO ⁵	10.75	Florida Fancy	4.25	Georgia-08V	4.750
Florida 07	10.50	AP-4	2.75	Georgia Green	4.625
McCloud	9.25	Georgia-08V	2.75	Georgia-06G	4.375
Georgia-02C	9.00	Georgia-06G	2.75	McCloud	4.250
Georgia Greener	7.75	McCloud	2.50	Georgia-07W	4.000
Georgia-03L	6.75	Tifguard	2.25	Georgia Greener	4.000
Georgia-06G	6.25	Georgia-07W	1.25	Florida Fancy	3.875
AP-4	6.00	Georgia-03L	1.00	AP-4	3.750
York	5.50	Florida 07	0.75	C 724-19-25	3.500
Georgia-07W	5.25	York	0.50	Tifguard	3.500
Tifguard ⁶	4.25	C 724-19-25	0.50	AT215	3.375
C 724-19-25	3.75	Georgia-02C	0.25	Georgia-03L	2.875
Overall Average	9.04		3.10		4.34
CV (%)....	47.7		67.5		11.59
LSD (.05).....	6.14		2.98		0.71

¹ Hits equal length of row up to one linear foot with severely diseased plants.

² Rating 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest)

³ Virginia Type

⁴ Virginia Type

⁵ Formerly tested as Exp 3085 A

¹PLANTING RATE CHART
36-inch rows

Seed per pound	Seed per foot	Lbs. per acre	Seed per foot	Lbs. per acre	Seed per foot	Lbs. per acre
600	5	121	6	145	7	178
625	5	116	6	140	7	171
650	5	112	6	134	7	164
675	5	108	6	129	7	158
700	5	104	6	124	7	152
725	5	100	6	120	7	147
750	5	97	6	116	7	142
775	5	94	6	112	7	138
800	5	91	6	109	7	133
825	5	88	6	106	7	129
850	5	85	6	102	7	125
875	5	83	6	100	7	122
900	5	81	6	97	7	118
925	5	78	6	94	7	115
950	5	76	6	92	7	112
975	5	74	6	89	7	109
1000	5	73	6	87	7	107
1025	5	71	6	85	7	104
1050	5	69	6	83	7	102
1075	5	68	6	81	7	99
1100	5	66	6	79	7	97

¹Pounds of peanut seed at various seed count per pound required to plant 1 acre at five, six or seven seed per foot of row with single row width spacing. (For twin-rows at 36-inch centers, divide seed per foot for single row by two to determine seed per foot for each twin-row.)

To determine pounds per acre at 36-inch row spacing, use the following formula:

(A) $\frac{\text{Seed per foot} \times \text{linear feet in 1 acre}}{\text{Seed count per pound}} = \text{pounds per acre}$

(B) To determine linear feet in one acre at 36-inch row spacing:
 $\frac{43,560 \text{ square feet per acre}}{3 \text{ square feet}} = 14,520 \text{ linear feet in 1 acre}$

(C) Example:
 $\frac{6 \text{ seed per foot} \times 14,520 \text{ linear feet}}{800 \text{ seed per pound}} = 109 \text{ pounds per acre}$

Tests Duration Daily Rainfall Data Recorded at the Wiregrass Research
and Extension Center, Headland, Alabama 2009

DATE	APR <i>in.</i>	MAY <i>in.</i>	JUNE <i>in.</i>	JULY <i>in.</i>	AUG <i>in.</i>	SEPT <i>in.</i>	OCT <i>in.</i>
1	2.70				0.39		
2	0.58				0.08	0.03	
3	0.93				1.55	1.50	
4		0.11	0.09		0.02		
5		1.02	1.27				0.87
6	0.18	0.41	0.42	2.81	0.61		0.43
7		0.08		0.90			0.02
8		1.40		0.24			
9				0.08	0.73		0.12
10				0.05			0.25
11							
12					0.30	0.01	
13			0.05		0.01		0.27
14	1.83					0.06	0.08
15		0.12	0.03	0.13	0.05	0.58	0.03
16		0.88		0.32			1.08
17		0.31		1.99	0.01	0.93	0.03
18		2.44		0.89	0.27	0.04	
19					0.07		
20	0.01				0.08	0.15	
21					1.39	0.10	
22	0.01	0.08			0.74	0.42	
23		0.70					
24		0.34	0.04	1.34			0.10
25		0.70	0.30				
26		0.31					
27		0.82			0.60	0.08	0.40
28		0.01			0.52		1.27
29		0.11	0.01	1.33	0.22	0.01	
30				0.12			
31				0.02	0.07		
¹ TOTALS	6.24	9.84	2.21	10.21	7.80	3.91	4.95

¹Total daily rainfall from April through October, 2009 = 45.16 in.; 2008 = 28.98 in.; 2007 = 25.61 in.

Tests Duration Daily Maximum Temperatures Recorded at the Wiregrass
Research and Extension Center, Headland, Alabama 2009

DATE	APR °F	MAY °F	JUNE °F	JULY °F	AUG °F	SEPT °F	OCT °F
1	62	86	89	94	92	85	76
2	68	84	93	98	87	86	83
3	69	87	92	99	89	73	79
4	73	87	86	94	90	83	83
5	76	72	83	96	93	86	77
6	72	86	79	97	93	87	84
7	59	87	84	79	90	86	85
8	55	87	88	85	94	84	92
9	70	89	90	88	94	88	88
10	80	90	90	88	93	91	90
11	80	88	92	88	95	88	85
12	81	87	93	88	93	86	85
13	78	76	94	91	89	80	90
14	65	81	90	84	87	86	71
15	73	87	93	92	89	85	81
16	71	88	93	94	87	87	85
17	73	86	95	92	89	87	69
18	73	80	96	89	84	83	54
19	77	68	96	86	89	84	59
20	76	73	97	85	91	88	65
21	76	77	97	84	91	87	70
22	81	76	97	87	90	87	77
23	82	74	98	80	86	87	82
24	88	78	98	89	83	88	78
25	89	80	94	89	84	88	77
26	88	81	95	90	87	89	62
27	84	78	95	92	91	92	73
28	83	86	97	92	78	85	74
29	84	89	98	89	86	90	-- ¹
30	84	87	96	89	89	77	83
31		84		92	89		--

¹ Data not taken

Tests Duration Daily Minimum Temperatures Recorded at the Wiregrass
Research and Extension Center, Headland, Alabama 2009

DATE	APR °F	MAY °F	JUNE °F	JULY °F	AUG °F	SEPT °F	OCT °F
1	51	62	68	72	70	69	53
2	62	65	68	76	73	70	59
3	55	67	67	71	72	65	60
4	47	65	69	69	73	66	64
5	56	64	66	75	71	70	67
6	52	68	62	71	70	67	64
7	35	70	62	72	71	71	64
8	36	69	69	71	71	66	70
9	38	66	70	67	72	66	71
10	54	66	71	70	74	68	71
11	58	68	73	70	76	70	67
12	55	66	73	72	72	70	67
13	50	65	70	73	70	70	65
14	59	66	71	73	70	73	64
15	43	66	70	73	70	71	66
16	43	67	73	76	71	72	69
17	47	67	75	72	72	70	46
18	49	56	76	71	70	72	38
19	54	52	75	66	71	72	38
20	59	53	76	63	72	71	38
21	50	62	76	62	71	72	42
22	50	67	75	65	71	72	42
23	52	68	76	66	63	70	59
24	56	69	75	72	61	70	51
25	57	65	73	68	62	71	46
26	60	68	74	71	67	72	49
27	60	67	76	71	67	69	53
28	61	67	77	72	70	65	61
29	60	69	78	70	68	57	-- ¹
30	60	62	70	70	69	52	63
31		63		70	70		--

¹ Data not taken

DESCRIPTIONS OF 2009 PEANUT VARIETY TEST ENTRIES

1. AP-4

Developed by Drs. Dan Gorbet and Barry Tillman, University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. Released in 2007 under the 1994 Amendment of the Plant Variety Protection Act. The oleic/linoleic fatty acid ratio is normal. The maturity range is medium with pod and seed size larger than Florunner. AP-4 carries good tomato spotted wilt virus resistance and tolerance to white mold. Not as resistant to white mold as AP-3. AP-4 has shown good grade characteristics.

2. AT 215

Developed by Dr. Ernest Harvey, Golden Peanut Co., Ashburn, GA. Similar to GK 7 in growth habit with early maturity. Large pod and seed size with high oleic seed chemistry with moderate resistance to tomato spotted wilt virus.

3. AT 3085RO

Developed by Dr. Ernest Harvey, Golden Peanut Company and released in 2007 under the 1994 Amendment of the Plant Variety Protection Act. Also carries a patent on the high oleic trait prohibiting non-licensed parties from saving seed for replanting. Similar to GK7 in growth habit with medium (135 - 140 days) maturity. Seed and pod size are also similar to GK7 and it is resistant to tomato spotted wilt virus.

4. C 724-19-25

A breeding line developed by Dr. Corley Holbrook, USDA- ARS, Tifton, Georgia. C 724-19-25 is medium in maturity with tomato spotted wilt virus resistance. Carries normal oleic oil chemistry.

5. Exp 27-1516

Advanced breeding lines developed by Dr. Ernest Harvey, Golden Peanut Co., Ashburn, GA. They are medium in maturity with erect mainstems and seed and pod size similar to GK 7. They carry resistance to tomato spotted wilt virus. They are not high oleic.

6. Florida 07

Developed by Drs. Dan Gorbet and Barry Tillman, University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. Released in 2006 under the 1994 amendment of the Plant Variety Protection Act. Also carries a patent on the high oleic trait prohibiting non-licensed parties from saving seed for replanting. Florida 07 is medium-late (140 – 145 days) in maturity, about 5 days later than Florunner with runner growth habit and pod and seed size larger than Florunner. Florida 07 carries resistance to tomato spotted wilt virus and white mold and tolerance to leafspot.

7. Florida Fancy

Developed by Drs. Dan Gorbet and Barry Tillman, University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. Released in 2007 under the 1994 amendment of the Plant Variety Protection Act. Florida Fancy is a Virginia type with medium maturity, pod and seed size similar to Gregory. Tomato spotted wilt virus resistance is good and the oleic/linoleic fatty acid ratio is high.

8. Georgia-02C

Developed by Dr. Bill Branch, University of Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station. Maturity range is 7 - 10 days later than Florunner with seed and pod size slightly larger than Florunner. High oleic/linoleic fatty acid ratio with runner growth habit and vine growth were more consistent with Florunner than Georgia Green. Resistant to tomato spotted wilt virus and cylindrocladium black rot.

9. Georgia-03L

Developed by Dr. Bill Branch, University of Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station. Released under the 1994 Amendment of the Plant Variety Protection Act. Mid-maturity range with normal oleic/linoleic fatty acid ratio with significantly larger pod and seed size than Georgia Green. Resistant to tomato spotted wilt virus and cylindrocladium black rot.

10. Georgia-06G

Developed by Dr. Bill Branch, University of Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station. Released in 2006 under the 1994 Amendment of the Plant Variety Protection Act. Medium maturity, normal oleic/linoleic fatty acid ratio, with larger pod and seed size than Georgia Green and resistant to tomato spotted wilt virus.

11. Georgia-07W

Developed by Drs. Bill Branch and Tim Brenneman, University of Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station. Released in 2007 under the 1994 Amendment of the Plant Variety Protection Act. Medium maturity with resistance to white mold and tomato spotted wilt virus. It is a large seeded runner with normal oleic/linoleic oil chemistry.

12. Georgia-08V

Developed by Dr. Bill Branch, University of Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station. Released in 2008 and protected under the 1994 Amendment of the Plant Variety Protection Act. Also carries a patent on the high-oleic trait prohibiting non-licensed parties from saving seed for replanting. It is a Virginia type variety that has large seed and is resistant to tomato spotted wilt virus.

13. Georgia Green

Developed by Dr. Bill Branch, University of Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station. Released in 1995 and protected under the 1994 Amendment of the Plant Variety Protection Act. Same maturity range as Florunner with seed and pod size similar to or slightly more round than Florunner. Normal oleic/linoleic fatty acid ratio with intermediate growth habit and considerable less vine growth than Florunner. Resistant to tomato spotted wilt virus, but carries no known insect resistance. Georgia Green has proven to have yield stability across a wide range of different environments under both irrigated and non-irrigated conditions and in both single and twin row patterns.

14. Georgia Greener

Developed by Dr. Bill Branch, University of Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station. Released in 2006 under the 1994 Amendment of the Plant Variety Protection Act. Medium maturity, normal oleic/linoleic fatty acid ratio, with slightly larger pod and seed size than Georgia Green and resistant to tomato spotted wilt virus. Generally darker green foliage than Georgia Green.

15. McCloud

Developed by Drs. Dan Gorbet and Barry Tillman, University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. Released in 2006 under the 1994 Amendment of the Plant Variety Protection Act. Also carries a patent on the high oleic trait prohibiting non-licensed parties from saving seed for replanting. McCloud is medium in maturity (135 – 140 days) with runner growth habit and seed and pod size larger than Florunner. It is resistant to tomato spotted wilt virus.

16. Tifguard

Developed by Dr. Corley Holbrook, USDA- ARS, Tifton, Georgia. Released in 2007 under the 1994 Amendment of the Plant Variety Protection Act. It has normal oil chemistry, is mid-season in maturity and carries root-knot nematode and TSWV resistance. Seed size is large and the plant type has the runner growth habit.

17. York

Developed by Drs. Dan Gorbet and Barry Tillman, University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. Released in 2006 under the 1994 Amendment of the Plant Variety Protection Act. Also carries a patent on the high oleic trait prohibiting non-licensed parties from saving seed for replanting. York is in the late maturity range (approximately 150 days) with runner growth habit and seed and pod size similar to Florunner. It carries resistance to tomato spotted wilt virus, white mold and leafspot.

SOURCES OF SEED

Dr. W. D. Branch
University of Georgia
Department of Crop and Soil Sciences
Coastal Plain Experiment Station
Tifton, Georgia 31793

Georgia-02C
Georgia-03L
Georgia-06G
Georgia-07W
Georgia-08V
Georgia Green
Georgia Greener

Dr. D.W. Gorbet
Dr. B.L. Tillman
University of Florida
North Florida Research & Education Center
3925 Highway 71
Marianna, Florida 32446

AP-4
Florida 07
Florida Fancy
McCloud
York

Dr. Ernest Harvey
Golden Peanut Co.
100 North Point Center East
Suite 400
Alpharetta, Georgia 30022

AT 215
AT 3085RO

Dr. C.C. Holbrook
USDA-ARS
Crop Genetics and Breeding Research Unit
Coastal Plain Experiment Station
Tifton, Georgia 31793

Tifguard
C 724-19-25

Dr. Ernest Harvey
Dr. Charles Chen
Auburn University
USDA
National Peanut Lab
1011 Forrester Drive S.E.
Dawson, GA 39842

Exp 27-1516