

Peanut Variety Performance in Florida, 2014 - 2017

Barry Tillman, Mark Gomillion, and George Person.

Variety choice is a critical management decision in producing a peanut crop. Several good peanut varieties are available to choose from, so it is essential to know the attributes of each variety, as well as how various varieties might fit into a farm plan.

When trying a new peanut variety for the first time, it is advisable to plant a relatively small test plot (20–50 acres) that will allow objective evaluation of performance first-hand. Be aware that comparing varieties planted in different fields, or even in different parts of the same field, can be misleading due to the potentially confounding differences between fields such as soil type, irrigation/rainfall, soil borne diseases, and planting date. When choosing which varieties to plant, consider pod yields and grades, but also consider a variety's disease resistance, maturity, seed supply, and anticipated planting dates.

It is preferable to plant at least two varieties to minimize the risk of seasonal variation that can differentially affect varieties. Planting more than one variety can help to spread risk of losses from weather, reduce opportunities for disease, and limit delays in harvest operations. For example, if a field has a history of white mold, use varieties that have a better resistance to that disease compared to other varieties. Use the *Peanut Disease Risk Index* to evaluate variety disease resistance. A summary table from the *Peanut 2018 Disease Risk Index* is included in this article (see [Table 6](#)).

The potentially devastating effects of tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) in the southeastern United States are another reason variety choice is very important. Severity of TSWV varies from year to year, and scientists are unable to predict disease levels for a coming crop season. Because TSWV is unpredictable, planting a peanut variety with good resistance to TSWV can significantly reduce the risk of losses from that disease. Although spotted wilt has been less prevalent over the past several seasons (2010 – 2017), pockets of severe disease outbreaks were reported in 2014 in Florida and 2015 in Georgia. There is no reason to believe that the disease has disappeared, or that the incidence will remain low, so it is important to continue to mitigate risk of losses from spotted wilt and cultivar choice is a major factor.

This report provides data from University of Florida trials conducted in Florida at IFAS research centers located in Gainesville (Citra), Marianna, and Jay from 2014–2017 and in Live Oak in 2015-17. Tests in Marianna, Citra, and Live Oak were irrigated and there were non-irrigated tests in Marianna, Citra, and Jay, FL. All tests were managed for optimum production, including the use of pesticides to control various diseases, insects, and weeds. The in-furrow insecticide phorate (Thimet) was used in Marianna and Citra through 2014. Beginning in 2015 Adimre Pro was applied in-furrow to control thrips. Plots consisted of 2 rows spaced 36 inches apart (91 cm) and were 15 feet long (4.6m). The seeding density was 6 seeds per foot of row. Plots were dug and inverted based on relative maturity and allowed to dry in the field 3-5 days prior to harvest either with a commercial two row peanut combine or by hand using a stationary plot thresher. A subsample of 200g of pods was used to determine the TSMK percentage (Total Sound Mature Kernels).

Peanut Varieties in the Southeastern United States

Historically, peanut acreage in the southeastern United States has been dominated by one variety during a given period. For about 20 years, from the early 1970s and continuing through the early 1990s, 'Florunner' was the dominant peanut variety grown in this region of the United States. In the mid-1990s, however, TSWV began to cause severe losses in Florunner as well as in other varieties used at the time that did not have TSWV resistance. From the late 1990s until the 2006-07 season, 'Georgia Green' was the dominant cultivar planted in this region, rising quickly in popularity due to its moderate resistance to TSWV, good grades, and good pod yield. When it was released in 1996, it was the only medium-maturity runner variety with resistance to TSWV.

Nevertheless, as the TSWV epidemic of the 1990s had demonstrated, the practice of relying heavily on one cultivar at a time is dangerous for the peanut industry. Like Florunner before it, Georgia Green in 2005 occupied about 75

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percent of the certified seed acreage in Alabama, Florida, and Georgia. In the 10 or more years before 2005, Georgia Green had also occupied at least that amount of acreage in these states. In 2006, however, other peanut varieties began to displace Georgia Green in certified seed acreage in this region. By 2009, Georgia Green occupied only about 10 percent of the seed acreage in Alabama, Florida, and Georgia and by 2010, Georgia Green was only 2% of the seed acreage. By 2012, Georgia-06G occupied 77-79% of the certified seed acreage similar to Georgia Green in 2005 and continues to be the dominant variety in the southeastern USA (Figure 1).

On an industry-wide scale, it seems preferable that no one variety occupy more than 50 percent of the certified seed acreage. Diversity in peanut varieties can reduce the risk of losses from disease and provide a buffer against differential environmental impacts on a given variety. Considering that the seed-increase ratio of peanuts is low, having several varieties in seed production at significant levels allows a much quicker shift to different varieties if needed. Using the information on variety performance provided below, it is possible to devise a plan that uses several varieties to spread risk of losses from disease. This information also helps in choosing varieties based on their relative maturity and disease resistance to help spread harvest and planting operations over a longer period.

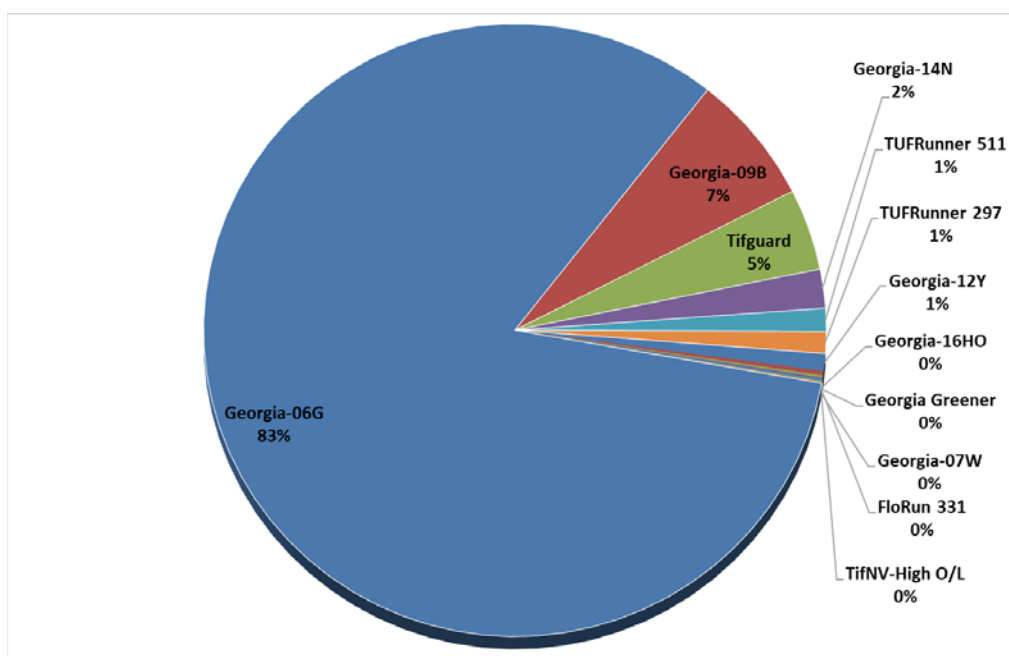


Figure 1. Certified seed acreage in Alabama, Florida, and Georgia in 2017.

Recently Released Varieties

Several new runner varieties have been released over the past few years. The cultivar 'FloRun™ '331' was released in 2016 from the University of Florida. 'FloRun™ '331' is a high oleic with medium runner seed size. The University of Georgia released Georgia-16HO in 2016. It is a large-seeded, high oleic runner. In 2014, the USDA-ARS and the University of Georgia released TifNV-High O/L. It is a large-seeded, high oleic runner with nematode resistance. In 2017, Auburn University and the USDA-ARS released AU-NPL 17, a large-seeded, high oleic runner. All of these varieties are in the early stages of seed production with between 150 and 400 acres of certified seed production in 2017.

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2017 Results

Table 1 details pod yields under irrigated and non-irrigated conditions and grades (TSMK %) under irrigated conditions for tests in four locations in Florida in 2017. Spotted wilt pressure was low in 2017, and yields were excellent. Among the runner type varieties tested, Georgia-16HO had the highest *irrigated* pod yield which was statistically similar to TUFRunner™ '297'. Under *non-irrigated* conditions, FloRun™ '331' had the highest yield which was statistically greater than all other cultivars tested. Between the two Virginia-type varieties, pod yield of Bailey and Florida Fancy was statistically indistinguishable. Grades were generally very good in 2017 with most TSMK percentage in the mid to high 70% range. Georgia-14M had the highest TSMK which was not statistically different from Georgia-06G, Georgia-16HO or Georgia-09B.

Results from any single year should not be used to determine variety performance for the purpose of variety selection. Rather, the results from 2017 presented here are a reflection of the growing conditions that occurred in that year and how varieties performed. Partly for this reason, the multi-year results are better suited for comparison of the performance of varieties year over year and are a better estimate of how they could perform in any given season. Results over multiple years are presented in the next section.

Table 1. Yield performance of peanut varieties in four locations in Florida in 2017, with varieties sorted by market type and then average yield in descending order.

Market	Pod Yield (lbs./A)											TSMK (%)		
	Type	Maturity*	Marianna (MR)		Gainesville (GV)		Jay	Live Oak	Average			MR	GV	AVG.
			Irrigated	Non-Irrigated	Irrigated	Non-Irrigated	Non-Irrigated	Irrigated	Irrigated	Non-Irrigated	Grand Mean			
FloRun™ '331'***	R	M	5926	5046	7348	4246	6557	5121	6132	5283	5707	76.7	79.3	78.0
Georgia-16HO**	R	M	7747	4316	7257	4349	5137	5417	6807	4601	5704	79.6	80.7	80.2
Georgia-12Y	R	ML	6487	5432	7225	3643	5097	4924	6212	4724	5468	75.5	77.6	76.5
TUFRunner™ '297'***	R	M	7092	3951	7537	3634	5029	4927	6519	4205	5362	79.0	80.6	79.8
TUFRunner™ '511'***	R	M	5639	3388	7370	4548	5830	4924	5977	4589	5283	77.1	79.8	78.5
AU-NPL 17**	R	M	7079	3564	6758	3078	5855	4784	6207	4166	5186	77.1	75.7	76.4
Georgia-06G	R	M	7189	3786	7020	3436	5135	4440	6216	4119	5168	79.6	80.9	80.3
Georgia-13M**	R	M	6187	4130	7438	3370	5287	4485	6037	4262	5150	77.2	80.1	78.6
TifNV-High O/L**	R	M	5616	4343	6443	4040	5218	4841	5633	4533	5083	75.2	79.9	77.5
FloRun™ '107'***	R	M	6061	2702	7500	3327	5445	4939	6167	3825	4996	78.2	78.5	78.3
Florida-07**	R	M	5796	3901	6648	3608	5014	4055	5500	4174	4837	75.5	76.9	76.2
Georgia-09B**	R	M	5527	3196	7160	3202	5080	4413	5700	3826	4763	80.0	81.7	80.8
Georgia-14N**	R	ML	5755	4511	5566	3070	5151	4123	5148	4244	4696	80.7	81.9	81.3
FloRun™ '157'***	R	M	5479	2238	7318	3188	5356	4339	5712	3594	4653	78.7	80.2	79.4
Tifguard	R	M	5864	3859	6531	2651	4911	3969	5454	3807	4631	78.5	81.2	79.9
Florida Fancy**	V	M	5615	3753	6967	3717	4865	4681	5754	4111	4933	75.6	78.0	76.8
Bailey	V	E	6034	3779	7270	2427	5079	4198	5834	3761	4798	75.9	76.8	76.3
		C.V.	8	12	7	11	9	10	8	11	9	1.6	0.5	1.3
** High Oleic		LSD	703	649	712	507	687	639	390	353	262	1.7	0.7	1.1

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Multi-Year Results- Irrigated

Averaging over two or more years and locations is a good method of determining how a peanut variety will perform over a wide array of seasons and locations. The performance of runner market-type peanut varieties in Florida over the past four years (2014-2017) is shown in [Table 2](#).

Among the cultivars tested under irrigation during the three (2015-2017) and four year (2014-2017) periods, FloRun™ '331' had the highest pod yield which was not statistically different than TUFRunner™ '297', Georgia-12Y, Georgia-06G, or TUFRunner™ '511'. Georgia-09B had the highest TSMK grade.

Table 2. Performance of runner market-type peanut varieties in two to three irrigated locations in Florida over the past four years (2014-2017). Entries are sorted by the four year average yield (in descending order).

Name	Maturity*	YIELD (lbs./acre)				TSMK (%)				TSWV (1-10)***				Leafspot (1-10)***			
		2017	2-YR†	3-YR††	4-YR†††	2017	2-YR	3-YR	4-YR	2017	2-YR	3-YR	4-YR	2017	2-YR	3-YR	4-YR
FloRun™ '331'***	M	6132	6414	6733	6678	78.0	78.0	78.1	77.2	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	3.2	1.6	2.4	1.9
TUFRunner™ '297'***	M	6519	6528	6713	6669	79.8	79.0	78.6	78.3	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	3.9	1.8	2.8	2.2
Georgia-06G	M	6216	6358	6608	6652	80.3	79.9	80.1	79.5	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	3.3	1.5	2.1	1.7
TUFRunner™ '511'***	M	5977	6372	6505	6518	78.5	78.7	78.6	78.4	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	5.7	3.7	3.8	2.9
Georgia-12Y	ML	6212	6426	6544	6503	76.5	76.6	76.7	76.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.5	1.3	1.9	1.8
Georgia-13M**	M	6037	6214	6326	6228	78.6	79.1	79.0	78.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	4.9	3.5	3.8	2.9
FloRun™ '107'***	M	6167	5995	6184	6153	78.3	77.7	77.1	76.3	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	3.9	2.1	3.2	2.5
FloRun™ '157'***	M	5712	5761	6039	6106	79.4	79.1	79.1	78.2	4.7	2.1	1.9	1.7	4.0	1.8	2.3	1.9
Georgia-09B**	M	5700	5754	5954	6047	80.8	79.9	80.0	80.1	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	4.0	2.3	2.7	2.2
Florida-07**	M	5500	5755	6076	6014	76.2	75.7	75.8	75.0	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.9	1.3	2.3	1.9
Tifguard	M	5454	5485	5728	5728	79.9	79.6	79.5	78.9	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	3.8	1.6	2.2	1.9
TifNV-High O/L**	M	5633	6086	6148		77.5	77.5	77.5		2.2	1.3	1.3		3.4	1.7	2.1	
Georgia-16HO**	M	6807				80.2				1.8				3.6			
AU-NPL 17**	M	6207				76.4				1.0				3.4			
Georgia-14N**	ML	5148				81.3				1.7				3.2			
C.V.		8	8	8	8	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.7	44.5	27.8	28.3	31.6	15.9	30.6	25.5	28.3
LSD		390	283	232	207	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3

**High oleic

† Average of 2016 and 2017 test data.

†† Average of 2015, 2016, and 2017 test data.

††† Average of 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 test data.

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Multi-Year Results- Non-Irrigated

Under non-irrigated conditions, FloRun™ '331' had the highest pod yield in each of the multi-year comparisons and was statistically higher than all other cultivars (Table 3). The non-irrigated locations were Citra, Marianna, and Jay, FL.

Table 3. Performance of runner market-type peanut varieties in two to three non-irrigated locations in Florida over the past four years (2014-2017). Entries are sorted by the four year average yield (in descending order).

Name	Maturity*	YIELD (lbs./acre)				TSWV (1-10)***				Leafspot (1-10)***			
		2017	2-YR†	3-YR††	4-YR†††	2017	2-YR	3-YR	4-YR	2017	2-YR	3-YR	4-YR
FloRun™ '331'***	M	5283	5159	5359	5496	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	4.7	4.5	3.8	3.6
Georgia-12Y	ML	4724	4643	4858	5077	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.0
TUFRunner™ '297'***	M	4205	4537	4817	4963	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.7	5.0	4.1	3.6
Georgia-13M**	M	4262	4532	4617	4817	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.0	5.5	4.4	3.9
TUFRunner™ '511'***	M	4589	4507	4684	4807	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	6.7	6.2	-	4.7
Georgia-06G	M	4119	4480	4740	4750	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	5.0	4.2	3.2	2.8
Florida-07**	M	4174	4392	4535	4538	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	4.7	4.3	3.6	3.1
FloRun™ '157'***	M	3594	4181	4310	4423	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	6.0	5.3	4.3	3.9
FloRun™ '107'***	M	3825	4106	4255	4333	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	5.7	4.8	3.9	3.7
Tifguard	M	3807	3966	4190	4322	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.7	5.0	4.0	3.3
Georgia-09B**	M	3826	4048	4236	4314	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	5.0	5.0	4.2	3.9
TifNV-High O/L**	M	4533	4587	4759		1.0	1.0	1.1		5.0	4.3	3.4	
Georgia-16HO**	M	4601								5.3			
Georgia-14N**	ML	4244								4.7			
AU-NPL 17**	M	4166								5.3			
	C.V.	11	11	11	11		36.2	42.1	41.1	9.5	10.9	13.6	15.5
	LSD	353	266	200	203		0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3

** High Oleic

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Location Results

The pod yield of peanut cultivars grown in three irrigated locations in Florida is shown in Table 4. In general, the highest-yielding entries in one location did well in the other locations. Yields are sometimes lower in Jay because the peanuts there are not irrigated. Pod yields in Gainesville are generally higher because TSWV is very mild in this area. In Marianna, yields can be severely limited by TSWV but that has not been the case since 2010. During the test period in Marianna, TSWV pressure was low, so the impact in these tests is minimal.

Table 4. Pod yield of peanut varieties in three *irrigated* Florida locations over four years, 2014–2017, with entries sorted by overall average yield, in descending order.

Name	Marianna					Gainesville					Live Oak				Overall				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	Mean	2017	2016	2015	2014	Mean	2017	2016	2015	Mean	2017	2016	2015	2014	Mean
FloRun™ '331'***	5926	6651	7336	7276	6797	7348	6906	8949	5582	7195	5121	6534	5830	5828	6132	6697	7372	6429	6678
TUFRunner™ '297'***	7092	6858	6722	7170	6960	7537	6255	8609	5768	7042	4927	6499	5918	5781	6519	6537	7083	6469	6669
Georgia-06G	7189	7699	7539	7531	7490	7020	6310	8485	6175	6998	4440	5489	5300	5076	6216	6499	7108	6853	6652
TUFRunner™ '511'***	5639	7213	6915	6808	6644	7370	6605	8034	6342	7088	4924	6479	5366	5590	5977	6766	6772	6575	6518
Georgia-12Y	6487	6782	7610	7223	7026	7225	7594	7229	5415	6866	4924	5547	5495	5322	6212	6641	6778	6319	6503
Georgia-13M**	6187	6660	6624	6792	6566	7438	6565	7657	4782	6610	4485	5947	5372	5268	6037	6391	6551	5787	6228
FloRun™ '107'***	6061	6599	6887	6316	6466	7500	5542	8009	5712	6691	4939	5327	4792	5019	6167	5823	6562	6014	6153
FloRun™ '157'***	5479	6127	6700	7312	6405	7318	5795	8159	5501	6693	4339	5508	4922	4923	5712	5810	6594	6406	6106
Georgia-09B**	5527	6003	5928	6812	6067	7160	6202	8572	6124	7015	4413	5221	4559	4731	5700	5809	6353	6468	6047
Florida-07**	5796	6536	6621	6802	6439	6648	6261	8360	4670	6485	4055	5234	5175	4821	5500	6010	6718	5736	6014
Tifguard	5864	5662	5760	6584	5968	6531	5559	7974	4878	6236	3969	5322	4908	4733	5454	5515	6214	5731	5728
TifNV-High O/L**	5616	6364	6129			6443	6247	6800			4841	7002	5890	5911	5633	6538	6273		
Georgia-16HO**	7747					7257					5417				6807				
AU-NPL 17**	7079					6758					4784				6207				
Georgia-14N**	5755					5566					4123				5148				
Bailey	6034	6632	4977	7407	6263	7270	6056	7538	6169	6758	4198	6121	5411	5297	5834	6270	5975	6788	6165
Florida Fancy**	5615	5869	6252	6116	5963	6967	5448	7428	5279	6281	4681	4849	6237	5255	5754	5389	6639	5698	5886
C.V.	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	7	7	7	10	9	10	10	8	8	8	8	8
LSD	703	742	545	733	355	712	730	732	553	338	639	699	717	391	390	413	409	455	207

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For the past two years, we have conducted both irrigated and non-irrigated tests in Marianna and Citra, FL. The Jay, FL location is non-irrigated perpetually. Pod yield in tests that were not irrigated is presented in [Table 5](#). In general, the varieties that performed well under irrigated conditions also performed well under non-irrigated conditions. It is notable, however that, on average, FloRun™ '331' has had consistently higher pod yield than other varieties under non-irrigated conditions.

Table 5. Pod yield of peanut varieties in three **non-irrigated** Florida locations over two to four years, 2014–2017, with entries sorted by overall average yield, in descending order.

Name	Marianna			Gainesville			Jay					Overall		
	2017	2016	Mean	2017	2016	Mean	2017	2016	2015	2014	Mean	2017	2016	Mean
FloRun™ '331'***	5046	6294	5670	4246	3875	4061	6557	4938	6560	6448	6126	5283	5036	5496
Georgia-12Y	5432	5603	5518	3643	3101	3372	5097	4982	6147	6609	5708	4724	4562	5077
TUFRunner™ '297'***	3951	6517	5234	3634	3478	3556	5029	4611	6502	5979	5530	4205	4869	4963
Georgia-13M**	4130	5890	5010	3370	3188	3279	5287	5325	5131	6211	5489	4262	4801	4817
TUFRunner™ '511'***	3388	5788	4588	4548	3717	4133	5830	3772	5742	5671	5254	4589	4426	4807
Georgia-06G	3786	5490	4638	3436	3695	3565	5135	5337	6302	4823	5399	4119	4840	4750
Florida-07**	3901	6021	4961	3608	3388	3498	5014	4417	5393	4561	4846	4174	4609	4538
FloRun™ '157'***	2238	5385	3812	3188	4433	3811	5356	4487	5080	5215	5034	3594	4768	4423
FloRun™ '107'***	2702	5330	4016	3327	3002	3165	5445	4827	5151	4882	5076	3825	4387	4333
Tifguard	3859	5008	4433	2651	3196	2923	4911	4172	5535	5247	4966	3807	4125	4322
Georgia-09B**	3196	5037	4116	3202	2925	3064	5080	4851	5365	4854	5037	3826	4271	4314
TifNV-High O/L**	4343	5337	4840	4040	4325	4183	5218	4258	5792			4533	4640	
Georgia-16HO**	4316			4349			5137					4601		
Georgia-14N**	4511			3070			5151					4244		
AU-NPL 17**	3564			3078			5855					4166		
Bailey	3779	6171	4975	2427	3963	3195	5079	6253	6088	6307	5932	3761	5462	5008
Florida Fancy**	3753	5607	4680	3717	1081	2399	4865	4442	6502	6544	5588	4111	3710	4564
C.V.	12	11	11	11	10	10	9	12	11	14	12	11	11	12
LSD	649	644	406	507	470	342	687	758	846	1074	421	353	312	261

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Varietal Resistance to Major Diseases

Disease resistance is a very important factor in choosing a peanut variety. The reaction of varieties to three of the most prevalent peanut diseases in Florida is detailed in Table 6. To optimize the disease-resistance benefits of these varieties, varieties should be chosen based on their disease resistance in relation to diseases known to be problematic, or suspected of being problematic, in a particular field or farm.

Use Table 6 to find a variety with the right disease package for the disease situation. If white mold is a problem in some fields, the following varieties would be good choices: Florida-07, Tifguard, Georgia-12Y, Georgia-07W, Georgia-14N, FloRun™ '331', and TUFRunner™ '511'. Tifguard, TifNV-High O\L, and Georgia-12Y have demonstrated some resistance to leaf spot. Use of these varieties in fields with a history of leaf spot could reduce the risk of losses from that disease. In situations where leaf spot risk is low, it might also allow for a reduction in the frequency of fungicide sprays needed for leaf-spot control compared to the need for such sprays with leaf-spot susceptible varieties. The varieties Georgia-14N, TifNV-High O\L, and Tifguard have resistance to root-knot nematode and so would be a good choice in fields with a history of that pest. Varieties that have enough resistance to TSWV to be planted relatively early include the following: Florida-07, Georgia-12Y, Georgia-06G, Tifguard, TUFRunner™ '297', Georgia-12Y, and Georgia-07W. Early planting of any cultivar should be accompanied by other TSWV risk mitigating factors such as Thimet (phorate) applied in-furrow, twin row planting and a plant stand of not less than 4 plants per foot of row.

Table 6. Disease resistance of major peanut varieties in the southeastern United States (Adapted from the 2018 Peanut Rx, compiled by the University of Georgia, the University of Florida, Clemson University, Mississippi State University, and Auburn University. Fewer points means better resistance and lower risk of losses to disease.)

Variety ¹	Spotted Wilt Points	Leaf Spot Points	White Mold Points
Bailey ³	10	25	10
Florida-07 ²	10	20	15
Florida Fancy ²	25	20	20
FloRun™ '107 ²	20	25	20
FloRun™ '331' ^{1,2}	15	20	15
Georgia-06G	10	20	20
Georgia-07W	10	20	15
Georgia-09B ²	20	25	25
Georgia-12Y ⁵	5	15	10
Georgia-13M ^{1,2}	10	30	25
Georgia-14N ^{1,2,4}	10	15	15
Georgia-16HO ^{1,2}	15	25	20
Georgia Green	30	20	25
Sullivan ^{1,2}	10	25	15
Tifguard ⁴	10	15	15
TifNV-HiOL ^{1,2,4}	10	15	15
TUFRunner™ '297' ^{1,2}	10	25	20
TUFRunner™ '511' ²	20	30	15

¹Adequate research data is not available for all varieties with regards to all diseases. Additional varieties will be included as data to support the assignment of an index value are available.

²High oleic variety.

³Variety Bailey has increased resistance to *Cylindrocladium black rot* (CBR) than do other varieties commonly planted in Georgia.

⁴Tifguard, TifNV-HiOL and Georgia-14N have ~~has~~ excellent resistance to the peanut root-knot nematode.

⁵Georgia-12Y appears to have increased risk to *Rhizoctonia limb rot* and precautions should be taken to protect against this disease.

Peanut Variety Performance in Florida, 2014 - 2017

Barry Tillman, Mark Gomillion, and George Person.

Summary

Variety choice is clearly a critical management decision for peanut production. There are several very good peanut varieties to choose from today with similar pod yield and grade performance. Many varieties with good to excellent resistance to TSWV are suitable for production in the southeastern United States. Additionally, several of these TSWV-resistant varieties also have resistance to other diseases. Growing disease-resistant varieties can reduce risk and production cost.