PEANUT VARIETIES
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There are four peanut market types: Virginia, runner, valencia, and spanish types. Virginia types and runners (the two main types grown in S. C.) differ from valencias and spanish types in that neither the Virginia or runner types bloom and produce fruit on the upright main stem. The difference between a Virginia and a runner is based on pod size. If at least 40% of pods ride a 34/64-inch roller standard, then that variety technically has enough fancy pods to qualify as a Virginia market type.

Within both the Virginia and runner market categories there are many varieties available and new ones being released every year. Despite this abundance of released varieties only a relative few are best adapted for production under S. C. climate and disease conditions. See the following discussion and table for variety characteristics and performance results. Note that maturity days are measured primarily at Blackville under irrigated conditions. Maturity in the Pee Dee region can be 7 days longer and drought can also significantly delay maturity.

VIRGINIA TYPES

*Bailey*: Bailey has been the standard for Virginia type production in S. C. due to exceptional disease resistance and consistently high yield. Bailey maturity can range from being as early as Champs (125 days) to typically 135 days or even 140 days at Blackville. Bailey has demonstrated high yield, a very bright hull and excellent resistance to white mold and tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV). Bailey has also shown resistance to CBR and reduced susceptibility to late leaf spot. Recently, amounts of late leaf spot on Bailey appear to be increasing. Pod size is slightly larger than NCV-11. Bailey particularly outperforms in fields at high risk for soil disease. Bailey has a very large, rank growing canopy which can be a disadvantage in digging and combining, but Bailey has responded well to Apogee growth regulator under S. C. conditions. Bailey has increased susceptibility to leafhopper injury and is not high oleic.

*Champs*: Champs is an early-maturing variety (125 days) that has performed very well under SC conditions. It has shown very high yield, slightly higher SMK and ELK than NCV-11, and virus resistance equivalent to NCV-11. Champs is more susceptible to leaf spot than NCV-11, but less susceptible than Perry, Phillips or Gregory. Champs is highly susceptible to white mold and is particularly susceptible to CBR. Seed production has become limited.

*Emery*: Emery is a 2015 release from NC State that is high oleic and has large pods with bright hulls. It is resistant to TSWV, susceptible to CBR and has moderate maturity. This may turn out to be a good option for the fresh market.

*Georgia 08V*: Georgia 08V is a high oleic peanut which has shown high yield potential, exceptional grade (both TSMK and ELK), as well as better late leaf spot and slightly better white mold resistance than the old NCV-11 standard. Georgia 08V does not have disease resistance comparable to Bailey, but exceptional yield and grade make it worth planting if you can get seed.

*Georgia 11J*: Georgia 11J is high oleic, with very large pods and late maturity (150 days). This variety has resistance to tomato spotted wilt but is susceptible to white mold and late leaf spot. The large pods of this variety make it a candidate for the specialty green peanut market, but later maturity is a disadvantage.
*Gregory*: Gregory has high yield potential, very large pods, and one of the highest ELK scores available. Although Gregory has resistance to spotted wilt, this variety is not immune and will be severely affected under heavy thrips pressure. Gregory is very susceptible to late leaf spot and white mold. Gregory is particularly susceptible to drought stress and calcium deficiency because of its large pod size, and therefore does best under irrigation. The large pod size makes it most suitable for sandy-surfaced soils to avoid digging loss. Gregory also fits the green peanut market in S. C. because of its size and hull brightness. Recommended for green peanut production, but seed have become limited.

*Spain*: Spain is a late maturing (155 day) high-oleic variety developed by the University of Florida. Spain has large pods and seeds, although mature pod size can vary greatly. Spain is highly susceptible to late leaf spot and white mold, and it is susceptible to tomato spotted wilt. When taken to full maturity, Spain has produced high yields in S. C. but is probably only suitable for irrigated production given the drought risk of large pods and late maturity.

*Sugg*: Sugg is a 2009 NCSU release with resistance to white mold and tomato spotted wilt. Like Bailey, Sugg has been less susceptible to late leaf spot than other large-pod Virginias such as Gregory or Phillips. In multi-year tests at Blackville, Sugg has been close, but not quite as good as Bailey in disease resistance, pod brightness or yield potential. However, disease and yield performance is still excellent. Like Bailey, Sugg has a very large canopy and is highly susceptible to leafhopper injury. Bailey and Sullivan have another advantage over Sugg for dryland production in that their smaller pods reduce drought risk.

*Sullivan*: This is a 2013 release from Dr. Isleib’s program (NCSU). Sullivan is high oleic with a pod size similar to Bailey and good resistance to tomato spotted wilt and white mold. Sullivan also appears to have even better tolerance to late leaf spot than Bailey or other Virginia-type options. Yield has been competitive with Bailey, with slightly lower SMK. Maturity has been similar to Bailey. Sullivan does not develop as large a canopy as Bailey.

*Titan*: Titan is a 2010 release from Virginia Tech. This variety has exceptionally large pods and is considered a potential specialty peanut for the green or parched in-shell peanut market. Titan is very susceptible to late leaf spot, white mold and hopper burn. Yield potential has been less than Gregory (another large-pod variety) based on limited testing.

**Wynne**: Wynne is another 2013 high oleic release from Dr. Isleib’s program. Like Sullivan, Wynne has shown resistance to tomato spotted wilt and white mold in S. C. trials. Wynne is essentially a high oleic replacement for Sugg, with slightly larger pod size and later maturity. At this point, Sullivan looks like a better high-oleic alternative than Wynne due to shorter maturity, more modest pod size and a better disease package. Recommended for on-farm trial.

*Recommended variety
**Recommended for on-farm trial

**PAST VIRGINIA TYPES OUT OF COMMON PRODUCTION

AT-VC2*: This variety had outstanding yield and grade performance in S. C. trials, but AT-VC2 has slightly smaller pods for a Virginia type and therefore sheller acceptance and seed supply was very limited. TSWV resistance is similar to NCV-11. AT-VC2 is a bit more susceptible to late leaf spot than NCV-11, but less susceptible than Gregory, Phillips or Perry.
Brantley: Brantley has a very large pod (even slightly larger than Gregory) and high ELK scores. It does not recover well from drought stress and is susceptible to spotted wilt virus, late leaf spot and white mold. Brantley is high oleic.

Florida Fancy: In tests at Blackville, Florida Fancy has had similar spotted wilt and white mold resistance, but better late leaf spot resistance compared to an NCV-11 standard. Maturity can be 7-10 days later than NCV-11. Like many Florida lines, Florida Fancy has a low, flat bush. Florida Fancy is high oleic.

Georgia 05E: Although Georgia 05E qualifies as a Virginia-type, the pods are not as long as traditional Virginia types which limits acceptance for in-shell use. Georgia 05E has later maturity than standard Virginia types and therefore should be planted by 10 May. Georgia 05E has high yield, excellent grade (SMK) and some resistance to spotted wilt, late leaf spot and white mold.

Georgia HI-O/L: This high oleic variety had yield that has been competitive with NCV-11. TSWV resistance is similar to NCV-11. Georgia HI-O/L is susceptible to late leaf spot. Demand has been limited in the Virginia market due to pod size and shape.

NC 7: NC 7 has large pods and a high ELK percentage. This variety is susceptible to late leaf spot, spotted wilt virus and Diplodia collar rot. Yield is no longer competitive with standards, and therefore NC 7 is not the best choice among large-podded varieties.

NCV-11: Before Bailey, NCV-11 was the long term standard for Virginia types under S. C. conditions. NCV-11 has had consistent yield and grade potential, a bright hull, relatively low susceptibility to late leaf spot and some tolerance to tomato spotted wilt. NCV-11 produces excellent yields under ideal soil moisture conditions and tends to outperform larger seeded varieties under drought stress. NCV-11 is a medium maturity Virginia type and typically matures in about 132-135 days at Blackville.

NC 12C: NC 12C is a large peanut with CBR resistance. However, Bailey and Sugg have better resistance and greater yield potential in CBR problem fields.

Perry: Until Bailey became available this variety was recommended for fields with known severe CBR problems. Perry is a later maturing (145 days), bright-hulled variety with CBR resistance. This variety has a larger pod and higher % ELK than NCV-11. Perry is highly susceptible to both TSWV and late leaf spot.

Phillips: Phillips is a medium maturity variety (132 days) with high yield potential and large, bright pods. Phillips is highly susceptible to late leaf spot, white mold and TSWV. Due to high disease susceptibility, there are better choices than Phillips for S. C. conditions.

Va 92R: This was a consistently high-yielding Virginia type under S. C. conditions. Va 92R has more ELKs than NCV-11, but its slightly darker hull has limited demand for the in-shell market. Va 92R is susceptible to TSWV. Seed are no longer available.

Va 98R: Va 98R yielded well under S. C. conditions and can be slightly earlier in maturity than NCV-11. Pod size is similar to or slightly smaller than NCV-11. Va 98R is more susceptible to TSWV than NCV-11 and should not be planted early (before about 7 May). Leaf spot susceptibility is similar to NCV-11. Va 98R has been phased out of the seed supply due to smaller pod size.
Wilson: Wilson is an early-maturing variety with a very bright hull. It has about the same ELK as NCV-11, but SMK has been consistently less than other Virginia types. Wilson is considered TSWV susceptible. Wilson is also highly susceptible to white mold and CBR.

RUNNER TYPES

ACI-789: This variety is high oleic and has better peg strength than Georgia 09B. It is resistant to tomato spotted wilt virus. Maturity is ~145 DAP.

ACI-808: This high oleic variety has resistance to TSWV. Maturity is similar to ACI-789 at ~145 DAP.

Carolina African Runner: This heirloom variety has recently seen renewed production interest from specialized markets due to its enhanced culinary properties. Carolina African Runner has extremely small seed (more than 850 per pound). In limited trials at Blackville, this variety has demonstrated extreme susceptibility to TSWV. If this variety is grown under standard S. C. production conditions, every effort to reduce TSWV risk should be employed.

**FloRun 107**: FloRun 107 is a high oleic, medium maturity runner which has been yield competitive with Georgia 06G. It is resistant to tomato spotted wilt.

FloRun 157: FloRun 157 is a high oleic, medium seed size (~675/lb) variety that is susceptible to TSWV and late leaf spot. FloRun 157 has medium maturity (~140 DAP).

*Florida-07*: Florida-07 is a large-seeded, high-oleic runner which matures 7-10 days later than the mid-maturity runner standard (Ga 06G). Florida-07 has demonstrated high yield potential and some late leaf spot resistance. The bush of Florida-07 is low growing like many Florida lines. The wide range of pod sizes in this variety has caused some increase in sound splits and other kernels during grader shelling. Florida-07 grades are consistently 2-4 percent less than Georgia 06G or Georgia 09B, but Florida-07 is less susceptible to pod loss at digging than Georgia 09B and has consistently delivered high yields if allowed to mature. Later maturity can be an advantage in spreading harvest without interrupting planting.

*Georgia 06G*: Georgia 06G is a medium maturity runner with large pods. This variety has shown excellent yield potential, high TSMK and improved virus resistance throughout the Southeast. While not high oleic, Georgia 06G currently has the largest industry share of runner production. Like all the large seeded runners, Georgia 06G is susceptible to white mold and drought stress but has demonstrated better drought performance than Georgia 09B.

*Georgia-07W*: Georgia-07W is a large-pod runner with some white mold resistance and good virus resistance. This variety has also shown good yield potential in the absence of white mold pressure. Georgia-07W is replacement for Georgia 03L with improved grade. It is not high oleic.

*Georgia 09B*: Georgia 09B is a high oleic runner with medium maturity and virus resistance. Yield and grade performance has been slightly less than Georgia Greener or Georgia 06G. Georgia 09B is more susceptible to late leaf spot than Florida-07 (high oleic alternative) but has shorter maturity (about 135-140 days), better grade and equivalent or better yield potential. Georgia 09B is more susceptible to harvest loss than Florida-07 if not dug on time.
**Georgia 12Y**: Georgia 12Y is a late maturity runner with exceptional yield potential, excellent resistance to white mold and tomato spotted wilt, and good resistance against late leaf spot. It is not high oleic and SMK values are consistently at least 2-3% below Georgia 06G. Even with its later maturity (150+ days) and grade disadvantage, this variety has excellent potential in S. C. due to yield potential and the best white mold resistance available in a runner type. Seed is currently limited. Georgia 12Y is more susceptible to Rhizoctonia limb rot than Georgia 06G.

**Georgia 13M**: Georgia 13M is a high oleic, late maturity (150+ DAP), small-seeded runner with resistance to tomato spotted wilt and strong yield potential. Georgia 13M is particularly susceptible to late leaf spot and consequently benefits from earlier planting (before May 15) and aggressive leaf spot management. Significantly smaller pods (800+ seed/lb) and high yield potential make this a promising variety for dryland production. When checking maturity with pod blasting/hull scraping, Georgia 13M does not appear to become dark brown or black as characteristically as other varieties under S. C. production conditions. Seed may be limited in 2017.

**Georgia 14N**: Georgia 14N is a high oleic, late maturity, small-seeded, high-yield potential runner with excellent resistance to root knot nematode and tomato spotted wilt. Georgia 14N has better late leaf spot resistance and equivalent or better grade than Georgia 06G, and it has smaller seed size than Tifguard. White mold resistance of Georgia 14N is generally better than Georgia 06G but not as good as Georgia 12Y. Seed is currently limited.

*Tifguard*: Tifguard has excellent nematode resistance. Even in the absence of nematode pressure, this variety has shown consistently competitive yield potential at Blackville. TifGuard is a large pod runner with a distinctive low growing, dark green bush and a very prominent main stem which should help digging. Tifguard has also demonstrated good TSWV resistance.

**TifNV-High O/L**: This high oleic variety has excellent nematode resistance, late maturity and partial resistance to late leaf spot and white mold. TifNV-High O/L foliage appears to develop elevated amounts of "physiological leaf spot" blemishes (this does not cause defoliation). Seed will be limited in 2017.

**TUFRunner™ 297**: TUFRunner 297 is a high oleic, extra-large seeded runner released by UF in 2014. TUFRunner 297 has excellent yield and grade and some resistance to TSWV and white mold. TUFRunner 297 is moderately susceptible to leaf spot. It has a prominent center stem with semi-prostrate growth. Seed will be limited for 2017.

**TUFRunner™ 511**: TUFRunner 511 is a high oleic runner released by UF in 2013. It has medium maturity, large pods and high yield potential. TUFRunner 511 is particularly susceptible to late leaf spot (similar to Georgia 13M) and benefits from earlier planting (first two weeks of May) and aggressive leaf spot management. TUFRunner 511 is more susceptible to TSWV than many current runner varieties but not quite as susceptible as the Carolina African Runner. Its TSWV susceptibility makes it less compatible with early plantings in April.

TUFRunner™ 727: This is a high oleic release from UF. TUFRunner 727 has shown some late leaf spot resistance in Florida. SMK values are 1 – 2% below Georgia 06G. Maturity in S. C. will be around 150 days.

*Recommended Variety

**Recommended for on-farm trial**
PAST RUNNER TYPES OUT OF COMMON PRODUCTION

AP-3: AP-3 has medium maturity and resistance to TSWV and white mold. AP-3 did not yield as well on farm as Georgia Green or Georgia 03L under drought stress. AP-3 is highly susceptible to CBR. AP-3 has a low, flat bush which is characteristic of some of the Florida lines.

AP-4: AP-4 has a low, flat bush like AP-3 and has yield potential similar to Georgia Green.

AT-201: Similar to Georgia Green in maturity, AT-201 has more vigorous growth and larger kernels, but less virus resistance.

AT-215: AT-215 is an early maturity high oleic replacement for ViruGard with similar pod size (a large runner). AT-215 has demonstrated higher yield potential than ViruGard, but somewhat greater leaf spot susceptibility compared to other runners. The main stem of AT-215 forms a distinct spike that may help digging.

AT-3081R: This is a medium maturity runner. AT 3081R has spotted wilt resistance but is susceptible to late leaf spot. AT 3085 has outperformed AT 3081R at Blackville.

AT-3085RO: Under high yield irrigated conditions, AT 3085 has produced yield equivalent to the Ga. Green standard. AT 3085 has a large bush for a runner.

Carver: A medium maturity (140 day) runner variety with TSWV and white mold resistance. Carver has lower grades (SMK) than Georgia Green and is not considered to be yield competitive in most areas of the Southeast.

C99R: C99R has large pods and tomato spotted wilt resistance, but requires 150 days to mature and therefore must be planted during the first week of May. C99R had inconsistent stands.

DP-1: This is a late-maturing (150+ days) variety. DP-1 has excellent resistance to TSWV, white mold and late leaf spot. Yield performance has not measured up to current runner standards.

Georgia Green: Released in 1995, this medium maturity runner (about 140 days) had a long history of outstanding yield and grade performance over a wide variety of soil moisture conditions. However, Georgia Green is now susceptible to TSW virus stunting and has lower yield potential than Georgia 06G and other alternatives. Seed is no longer available.

Georgia Greener: Georgia Greener is a medium maturity variety with pod size similar to Georgia Green. Georgia Greener has excellent yield potential, high grade (TSMK), improved virus resistance, and some CBR resistance. Bush size is similar to Georgia Green. Georgia Greener was an ideal replacement for Ga. Green on non-irrigated land because Ga. Greener has smaller pods than Georgia 06G, but inconsistent stands / seed quality issues have limited availability and made Georgia 06G a better choice. Ga. Greener is a recommended runner type for proven high risk CBR fields, but Bailey would be a much better CBR choice if a Virginia type can be used.

Georgia 01R: This runner variety has broad disease resistance including improved TSWV resistance as well as early and late leaf spot, white mold, CBR, and leaf scorch. This is a late maturing variety and would need to be planted in early May. There have been some stand problems with 01R.
**Georgia 02C:** This 2002 release has high yield and greater resistance to CBR and TSWV than Ga. Green. Maturity is about 10 days later than Georgia Green which limits use in S. C. due to the need for early planting (no later than 10 May). Pod and seed size are slightly larger than Ga. Green. This is a high oleic peanut.

**Georgia 03L:** Georgia 03L is a medium maturity runner with large, bright pods. Ga. 03L has good resistance to TSWV, late leaf spot, excellent white mold resistance, and some CBR resistance. Grade performance (TSMK) is about 2 points below Ga. Green. Seed are no longer available.

**Georgia 10T:** Georgia 10T is a late maturing, large seeded runner type variety that has shown superior resistance to tomato spotted wilt disease. Georgia 10T has not demonstrated equivalent yield to Georgia Green or Georgia 06G in the absence of severe virus pressure.

**McCloud:** McCloud is a mid-maturity runner with spotted wilt virus resistance. McCloud yield has been competitive with the Georgia Green. This is another high oleic runner. McCloud has a relatively short bush like many Florida lines.

**ViruGard:** ViruGard is an early-maturing runner (~125 days) being replaced by AT-215. ViruGard has a low level of TSWV resistance and is relatively susceptible to late leaf spot for a runner type. Yields of ViruGard and other early-maturing runners generally are lower than medium maturing lines.

**Tifrunner:** Tifrunner is a late maturing runner that is vulnerable to leaf spot and white mold. It is not recommended for S. C. conditions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Yield (lb/A)</th>
<th>Grade (%)</th>
<th>Disease resistance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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¹Yield index shows in one number the percent above or below test average (at Blackville) over a period of years indicated by the superscript number.
²TSMK = % total sound mature kernels; ELK = % extra large kernels; TSMK or ELK Index shows the percent above or below test average over the period of years indicated by the superscript number. 2016 trial TSMK values were lower overall.
³Seed sizes listed are relative. Actual size will vary significantly by seed lot; always go by the lot seed count if available.
⁴Maturity comparisons are relative. Actual harvest date is dependent on growing season, plant health, and weather conditions. At Blackville 132-135 day Virginia-type and 140-145 day runner-type peanut are considered medium maturity. A 150-day runner is considered late. Maturities can easily run 7 days longer in northern counties (e.g., Dillon, Horry, Marlboro).
⁵A high oleic to linoleic fatty acid ratio increases shelf life.
⁶Disease resistance is a relative scale and does not imply immunity. R = resistant; MR = moderately resistant; S = susceptible; VS = very susceptible.
### Runner-Type Peanuts: Selected Variety and Performance Characteristics

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<th>2016</th>
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<th>TSMK(2016)</th>
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<th>Seed size (#/cb)</th>
<th>Maturity (days)c</th>
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<th>Tomato spotted wilt virus</th>
<th>Cylindrocladium black rot</th>
<th>White mold</th>
<th>Rhizoctonia brown rot</th>
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<td>620?</td>
<td>150?</td>
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<td>R</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>MR</td>
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<td>70.8</td>
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<td>600?</td>
<td>140?</td>
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<td>R</td>
<td>MR</td>
<td>S</td>
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</table>

aYield index shows yield percent above or below test average over the number of years indicated by the superscript number. Yields are from Blackville.

bTSMK = % total sound mature kernels; TSMK Index shows the percent above or below test average over the period of years indicated by the superscript number. 2016 trial TSMK values were lower overall.

cSeed sizes are relative. Actual size varies significantly by seed lot; always go by the seed count on the lot if available.

dMaturity comparisons are relative. Actual harvest date is dependent on growing season, plant health, and weather conditions. At Blackville 132-135 day Virginia-type and 140-145 day runner-type peanut are considered medium maturity. A 150-day runner is considered late. Maturities can run 5-7 days longer in northern counties (e.g., Dillon, Horry, Marlboro).

A high oleic to linoleic fatty acid ratio increases shelf life.

Disease resistance is a relative scale and does not imply immunity. R = resistant; MR = moderately resistant; S = susceptible; VS = very susceptible.