REGISTRATION OF NC-FLA 14 PEANUTS
(Reg. No. 17)


"NC-FLA 14" is a large-seeded Virginia-type peanut (Arachis hypogaea L.) cultivar released jointly by the North Carolina and Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations. It is a sister line of 'NC 17,' tracing to a cross between 'Jenkins Jumbo' and a 'Florispam' derivative (F394A-3-5-5-1). The cross and early selections were made in Florida and the final evaluations were made in North Carolina with the assistance of the Virginia-North Carolina Variety Evaluation Program. NC-Fla 14 was known as Fla 995-2-1-2-4-3 and NC 15714 in the breeding programs in Florida and North Carolina, respectively (1, 2, 3, 4).

NC-Fla 14 has an erect bunch growth habit and the plant is somewhat larger than NC 17. In trials in North Carolina and Virginia, it matured earlier but held its fruit and leaves longer than NC 17. It is comparable in maturity to 'Florigiant' in North Carolina, Virginia, and Florida, requiring approximately 140 days to mature. However, because of weaker peg attachment, NC-Fla 14 is harvested a few days earlier than Florigiant in Florida.

NC-Fla 14 has larger fruit and seed sizes than those of Florigiant, but it has somewhat smaller seeds than NC 17. The percent of damaged seed and the pod disease and seedling vigor ratings for NC-Fla 14 and Florigiant have been similar in Florida. NC-Fla 14 has a significantly thicker hull than Florigiant and lower percentages of sound mature seed. Florigiant seed have smoother seed coats and blanch somewhat easier than NC-Fla 14.

The larger yields of NC-Fla 14 tend to compensate for the lower shelling percentage. The market value per unit of area for the harvested crop of NC-Fla 14 was greater than that of NC 5 or Florigiant in 6 years of study at Rocky Mount and Lewiston, North Carolina and considerably higher than that of NC 17 in seven county tests conducted in North Carolina and Virginia in 1969 and 1970 (2). Florigiant had slightly greater market values per unit area than NC-Fla 14 in 5-year trials at Holland, Virginia (1).

NC-Fla 14 tends to be more productive in central Florida (Gainesville) than in north Florida (Marianna) (1).

The oil content of NC-Fla 14 is high and comparable to the oil content of NC 17 and Florigiant. The oil quality of NC-Fla 14 can be considered superior to that of NC 17 and Florigiant due to its lower iodine value (averages approximately six points lower than NC 17). NC-Fla 14 compares favorably with Florigiant and NC 17 in flavor. Protein content estimates of NC-Fla 14, ranging from 31.0 to 32.7% in early diggings and 30.6 to 33.8% in late diggings, place it above all competing varieties in the North Carolina-Virginia area.

Extensive evaluations of insect and disease resistance have not been made for NC-Fla 14 but preliminary tests in 1971 and 1972 show that it is susceptible to Southern Stem Rot disease (Sclerotium rolfsii) and tolerant to Southern Corn Rootworm (Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi Barber).

Both the North Carolina and Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations maintain breeder seed.

REFERENCES

REGISTRATION OF BRANDES SWEET SORGHUM
(Reg. No. 116)

Dempsey M. Broadhead and O. H. Coleman

'BRANDES' is a sirup-type sweet sorghum [Sorghum bicolor (Moench) [Sorghum bicolor (Moench) [Sorghum bicolor (Moench) [Sorghum bicolor (Moench)]] developed cooperatively by the Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station and the Agricultural Research Service, USDA.

Brandes was selected from the progeny of 'Collier 706-C' and PI 154844 (MN 1500), at Beltsville, Maryland. The cultivar was selected from the progeny in 1954 at Meridian, Mississippi and given the breeding number Mer. 59-1. Brandes has a semi-compact to irregularly compact panicle. The brown glumes have acute apices, extending about one-third the length of the seed. The chartaceous margins of the glumes are usually hirsute, but the main body is pubescent with many hairs deciduous, giving the appressed surface. The lemma is awnless. The ellipse size pointed at the embryo end. They are about the size of 'Tracy,' with white chalky seed coats and brown subcoat (testa). The endosperm is medium white, with a white chalky subcoat.

Brandes matures in 120 to 140 days. It is noted for 'Wiley' in lodging resistance. The cultivar has a strong, system, coupled with soft, pliable stalks that are erect, even when subjected to breaking stresses. The stalks are covered with a heavy waxy bloom, resistant to leaf anthracnose (Colletotrichum G. W. Wils.), rust (Puccinia purpurescens Kuehn) [Sclerotinia sorghi Weston and Uppal), and maize dwarf mosaic. Because Brandes is susceptible to injury from applications of insecticide it is not recommended for areas where drift of aerial applications of insecticide is possible.

Brandes was released for sirup production in the United States in 1968. It produces sirup with sirup with Sirup with suit, good color, and excellent quality. The production of Brandes in Mississippi has been

Breeder seed will be maintained by the Foundation Seed Program, Mississippi State University, Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station, and the U. S. Sugar Crops Field Station, Meridian, Mississippi.