REGISTRATION OF GA 207-3-4
PEANUT PARENTAL LINE

GA 207-3-4 (Arachis hypogaea L.) (Reg. no. PL-2) was cooperatively released as a parental line by the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Stations and USDA-ARS in March 1984. The genotype is a lineal selection from GA 207-3 which was originally developed by B.B. Higgins at the Georgia Station during the 1930’s from the cross ‘Basse’ × ‘Spanish 18-38’ (2).

Reselection annually through the eighth self-pollinated generation from an erect, profusely-branched F2 plant established the GA 207-3 breeding line with pods resembling the spanish-type parent and easily blanched seeds of tender texture (2). Despite a 25 to 40% yield advantage over typical small Spanish cultivars and a 52 to 56% oil content, GA 207-3 was not released for the edible peanut trade because of its bland flavor (3).


During the 1940’s and 1950’s the already homozygous GA 207-3 breeding line was maintained by choosing five crosses involving GA 207. Hundreds of U.S. breeding lines can be traced to this parent.

Mainstems of plants of GA 207-3-4 commonly lack inflorescences, branching is profuse near the base, and lateral branches exhibit the alternating pattern of two vegetative and two reproductive axes. Growth is decumbent-bunch, and plants mature medium early. Fruits usually are two seeded. Weight per 100 pods and seeds is 88 and 40 g, respectively. The testa color is brown.

Germplasm amounts of seed can be obtained from the Univ. of Georgia, Dep. of Agronomy, Coastal Plain Exp. Stn., Tifton, GA 31793.

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References and Notes


RTx430 SORGHUM

RTx430 (Sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench) (Reg. no. PL 140) was developed at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Department of Soil & Crop Sciences, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX, and released 12 Feb. 1976. RTx430 has moderate resistance to gray leaf spot caused by Cercospora sorghi (Ell.) Bain and Edg., malnutrition caused by most insecticides. These characteristics are transmitted to its hybrids, and both weather and seed quality are enhanced in hybrids, especially with red-seeded females.

The line is widely adapted and should suit the U.S. sorghum belt and in the tropics adapted photoperiod insensitive hybrids. RTx430 has the ability to maintain a high level of green seed area (nonsenescence) throughout the growing season and has a high quantity of nonstructural carbohydrates in the culm.

Breeders seed will be maintained at the Dep. of Soil & Crop Sciences, College Station.

References and Notes