REGISTRATION OF ICGS 11 PEANUT CULTIVAR

ICGS 11, a Spanish-type peanut cultivar (Arachis hypogaea L. ssp. fastigiata var. vulgaris) (Reg. no. 38; PI 478788), was released in 1986 by the Central Sub-Committee on Crop Standards, Notification, and Release of Varieties, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, for the post-rainy season cultivation in central and peninsular India. It has produced an average of 29% higher pod yield than the control cultivar SB XI in on-farm trials (2). The average pod yield of ICGS 11 in these trials was 2050 kg ha\(^{-1}\).

ICGS 11 was bred at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Patancheru, Andhra Pradesh 502 324, India. It was later designated as ICGV 87123 for release in India.

ICGS 11 originated from a single plant selection in a natural hybrid population of the Indian cultivar Robut 33-1 (also known as Kadiri 3) in 1977-1978. This plant was grown in progeny rows for two seasons by pedigree method and later advanced to uniformity by bulk pedigree method (3). I's pedigree is (Robut 33-1)\(^{-1}\)-18-8-B\(_{1}\)-B\(_{1}\)-B\(_{1}\)-B\(_{1}\). Robut 33-1 is an early-maturing Virginia-type peanut. The other parent of ICGS 11 is unknown, but might have been a Spanish-type cultivar, because the natural hybrids were identified on the basis of the presence of flowers on the main axis and because sequentially branched Spanish forms were observed in segregating generations.

ICGS 11 has Decumbent 2 growth habit (1) with dark green, medium to small, elliptic leaflets. The number of primary branches ranges between five and nine and of secondary branches, between zero and three. It matures in \(\sim 120\) d and has \(70\%\) meat. It has two-seeded, medium sized, smooth pods with no beak and slight to moderate constriction. Its seed are tan in color, weigh 60 g per 100 seed, and contain 49% oil and 22% protein.

ICGS 11 has field tolerance to bud necrosis disease caused by Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus. It possesses above average tolerance to end-of-season drought and is photoperiod insensitive (2).

The ICRISAT Center, Patancheru, maintains breeder seed.


References and Notes

---

California Cooperative Extension stated that M-103 has superior milling yield of the endosperm starch, which has a low gelatinization temperature, as evidenced by an alkali treatment. These values are typical of U.S. medium-grain cultivars. A 3-yr study of whole-grain (% head) milling yields indicated that M-103 has superior milling yield and M-101, averaging 22.3 mg per kernel [caused by Sclerotium oryzae Catt.], which was significantly less susceptible than M-302, Earlirose, CS-M3, and Calrose 76. M-103 is the progenitor of M-103 and M-202 (15\%), leaves and hulls, except for a few hairs, and lemma keel. No plant parts of M-103 are pigmented.

Panicles of M-103 normally are exserted from the leaf sheaths. The new cultivar has a male parent (Earlirose/Reimei) of 'CS-M3'/'Calrose 76' (895 Ib acre\(^{-1}\)) and M-202, respectively. M-103 lodging resistance is superior to M-202 (15\%) and similar to M-202 (15\%) in California rice cultivars. M-103 is the progenitor of M-103 (8971 lb acre\(^{-1}\)) and M-202, respectively, for a range of harvest moistures in 1986 to 1988. M-103 averaged 10.048 Mg ha\(^{-1}\) (8076 Ib acre\(^{-1}\)) and M-101 averaged 10.375 Mg ha\(^{-1}\) (8076 Ib acre\(^{-1}\)).