Georgia Browne originated from a cross made in 1983 between 'Southern Runner' (1) and 'Sunbelt Runner' (2). Pedigree selection was practiced within the F2, F3, and F4, early segregating populations, and performance testing was begun in the F4 generation as GA T-2741.

Georgia Browne is a distinctly unique peanut cultivar in that it is a runner botanical type, but has a fruit size similar to Spanish types with a large proportion of mature No. 1 seed. Georgia Browne averaged significantly higher yield (>10%) with significantly smaller seed (=25%) than 'Florunner' (3) in 32 tests over 5 yr (1988–1992) at multilocations in the southeastern USA.

Georgia Browne differs from Florunner in having less vegetative canopy (semidwarf), more decumbent spreading growth habit, darker green foliage, and slightly later maturity (0–7 d) in south Georgia. Georgia Browne has resistance to stem rot or white mold (caused by Sclerotium rolfsii Sacc.), limb rot (caused by Rhizoctonia solani Kühn), and tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV).

Georgia Browne has a longer shelf-life than Florunner as indicated by significantly larger ratios of oleic to linoleic fatty acids (2.5 vs. 1.8) and lower iodine values (90 vs. 94). However, it is similar to Florunner in percent protein and flavor evaluations.

U.S. Plant Variety Protection is pending for Georgia Browne. Breeder seed of Georgia Browne is being applied for VA 93B under the U.S. Plant Variety Protection Act. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Department of Crop and Soil Sciences, Tifton, GA 31793-0748. Foundation seed stock will be available from the Georgia Seed Development Seed Farm, Mt. Holly, VA 22524.

References and Notes


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Registration of 'VA 93B' Peanut

'VA 93B' peanut (Arachis hypogaea L.) cultivar (Reg. no. CV-51, PI 561568) was cooperatively developed and released in 1993 by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station and the USDA-ARS. Tested experimentally as VA 910212, VA 93B was derived from an advanced-generation bulk of two sister lines, VA 861102 and VA 861109. These lines were derived from single plant selections in the F2 generation of a cross between ‘VA 81B’ (1) and VA 780839, a sister line to ‘NC-V 11’ (3).

VA 93B plants have an erect growth habit and pod, seed, and quality characteristics similar to VA 81B. VA 93B was released because of its early maturity (about 2 to 3 d earlier than VA 81B and 7 to 10 d earlier than other Virginia-type cultivars), more tolerance to the soilborne fungal disease sclerotinia blight (caused by Sclerotinia minor Jagger), and higher yield than VA 81B and other cultivars when dug early (2). VA 93B is a large-seeded Virginia market-type peanut, with 85% fancy pods, 29% extra-large kernels, and 66% total sound mature kernels, compared with 82% fancy pods, 28% extra-large kernels, and 64% total sound mature kernels for VA 81B. VA 93B is adapted to the peanut production belt of Virginia and North Carolina.

References and Notes

4. T.A. Coffelt and D.M. Porter, USDA-ARS and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State Univ., Tidewater Agricultural Experiment Station, Suffolk, VA 23437. Protection is not available upon written request to the corresponding author.

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