Registration of ‘SunOleic 95R’ Peanut

‘SunOleic 95R’ peanut (Arachis hypogaea L. subsp. hypogaea var. hypogaea) (Reg. no. CV-56, 578304) was developed by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station and approved for release in 1995 (2). SunOleic 95R was tested experimentally as F1250 and originates from a BC3F2 selection of a cross between F435-2-3-B-2-1-b4-B-3-h2-B-1 and a component line of ‘SunRunner’ (F519-9), with the latter being a runner (subsp. hypogaea var. hypogaea) type and used as the female and recurrent parent. Both parents are A. hypogaea L., with the F435- parent originating as a Spanish outcross selection from ‘Florisan Runner’ (2,3). Evaluations for oil chemistry in the mid-1980s identified two plant selections of F435- with 80% of their oil composed of the oleic fatty acid (18:1) (6). A backcrossing program with F519-9 was initiated to establish the high-oleic chemistry in a runner cultivar (2,3). A plot bulk was made in the BC3F2 to provide seed for testing as a high oleic runner market class of peanut (2).

SunOleic 95R has a spreading runner to semiprostrate growth habit with foliage color similar to ‘Florunner’ and Sunrunner. The terminal ends of lateral branches may turn more upright than for Florunner in some seasons. The pods and seed are very similar to those of Sunrunner and mature at about the same time, which is approximately 135 to 140 d in Florida (2,5). SunOleic 95R has no dormancy and is not split pod prone. Pod yields for SunOleic 95R averaged 170 kg ha⁻¹ lower than Florunner and Sunrunner checks. These values indicate that the high oleic peanuts can increase the level of monounsaturates in blood of swine when fed as part of their diet (4).

SunOleic 95R has been approved for U.S. plant variety protection (Certificate no. 9400148) and can only be sold for seed purposes as a class of certified seed. SunOleic 95R can be grown only through contract arrangements with Florida Foundation Seed Producers, Inc. (FFSP), and all inquiries for seed should be directed to Florida Foundation Seed Producers, Inc. (FFSP), P.O. Box 309, Greenwood, FL 32443. Breeder seed will be maintained by the University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. The University of Florida has a patent pending on this oil chemistry in peanut, and FFSP has an approved trademark for the SunOleic name.

D. W. GORBET* AND D. A. KNAUFT (9)

References and Notes


9. Pronghorn is an early-maturing, hexaploid, standard-height cultivar. It has a purple cyleoplastic and erect juvenile growth habit. It has a purple coleoptile and erect juvenile growth habit. Leaves are medium green, medium wide, and medium long, with glabrous green sheaths and blades. The flag-leaf blade has a pronounced waxy bloom. The auricle is purple. Culms generally have four nodes, with a pubescent, undulating neck. Pronghorn has a tapering spike. It is awned, lax, medium long and nodding at maturity. Spike fertility is good. Heads have medium long rough awns. The glumes are glabrous and yellow. Kernels are midlong, medium wide, and elliptical, with a rounded sheek and soft in texture. Kernels are amber in color and turn brown when tested with phenol. The germ is medium in size and oval. Pronghorn has good resistance to shattering, good tolerance to drought, and moderate resistance to lodging, but is susceptible to sprouting.

Registration of ‘Pronghorn’ Triticale

‘Pronghorn’ is a spring triticale (x Triticosecale Wittmack) (Reg. no. CV-16, PI 594921), released in 1996 by the Field Crop Development Centre, Alberta Agriculture Food and Rural Development, Lacombe, AB, Canada. Pronghorn was registered as No. 4626 by the Variety Registration Office, Plant Products Division, Food Production and Inspection Branch, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada on 15 Feb. 1996. Pronghorn was derived from a cross between ‘Wapiti’ (1) and 79Q133001007, a selection out of the F2 population MA2/Bgl”R”203, obtained from The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT). The F₁ generation was grown in a growth chamber at Lacombe in the winter of 1983. The F₂ generation was grown in the field (1984) and 200 spikes were selected for single seed descent of the F₃ generation during the winter of 1984-1985. The F₃ and F₄ generations were grown as modified bulks in 1985 and 1986. Spikes were selected from the F₅ generation to establish headrows. Pronghorn was selected as a F₅ headrow at Lacombe in 1987 and tested as 83L046028 and T124 from 1987 to 1994. Breeder seed of Pronghorn was derived from a bulk of 106 F₆ lines.

Pronghorn is an early-maturing, hexaploid, standard-height cultivar. It has a purple coleoptile and erect juvenile growth habit. It has a purple cyleoplastic and erect juvenile growth habit. Leaves are medium green, medium wide, and medium long, with glabrous green sheaths and blades. The flag-leaf blade has a pronounced waxy bloom. The auricle is purple. Culms generally have four nodes, with a pubescent, undulating neck. Pronghorn has a tapering spike. It is awned, lax, medium long and nodding at maturity. Spike fertility is good. Heads have medium long rough awns. The glumes are glabrous and yellow. Kernels are midlong, medium wide, and elliptical, with a rounded sheek and soft in texture. Kernels are amber in color and turn brown when tested with phenol. The germ is medium in size and oval. Pronghorn has good resistance to shattering, good tolerance to drought, and moderate resistance to lodging, but is susceptible to sprouting.