

Peanut Cultivar Evaluation in a High Disease Environment

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Ten mid-maturity peanut cultivars were planted in a Decatur County field with a history of six years continuous peanuts. The objective was to evaluate disease resistance/tolerance of newer peanut cultivars to various peanut diseases. The replicated trial planted in May, 2008 consisted of 2 twin row plots 60 feet in length. Plots were sprayed with Chlorothalonil only throughout the growing season. Disease evaluations were made for funky leaf spot, early leaf spot and Southern stem rot (white mold). Grade, other kernel and yield data was collected.

Results:

Variety	Funky ¹	ELS ¹	W Mold ²	TSMK	OK	Yield(#/A)	\$ Value/Ac.
Ga. Green	25	31	42	75	4	2204	407.68
AT 3085	28	31	27	74	3	2474	449.95
AP 4	40	21	31	76	2	2588	474.56
McCloud	23	23	30	76	2	2443	447.56
GA 03L	30	19	39	73	3	2002	359.04
GA 07W	23	24	23	77	2	2994	563.82
GA 06G	28	25	25	77	2	2803	528.04
FL 07	18	29	30	72	2	3192	562.23
GA Greener	25	22	32	76	2	2684	491.89
Tifguard	23	16	22	74	3	3148	572.15

¹ = Avg. % of infection

² = # of hits in 120 feet of row

Conclusions:

Cultivar differences in disease ratings were noted and documented. Data will be helpful in determining peanut cultivar ratings for the peanut Rx program. There was no significant difference in yield. The two cultivars that exhibited the best overall disease resistance, Georgia-07W and Tifguard, were also in the higher yielding group. Further research is needed to delineate the potential of these cultivars for organic, bio-fuel, low input dry land and/or high disease environment production.