



Red River Runner

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History

RED RIVER RUNNER is the latest high value peanut variety stemming from the Southwest High Oleic Peanut Research Program, supported in part by both the Oklahoma Peanut Commission and the Texas Peanut Producers' Board. Participants in this program include the USDA Agricultural Research Service (Stillwater), Texas A&M University, and Oklahoma State University. Red River Runner is derived from a three-way cross among Tamrun 96, breeding line TX901639-3, and Sunoleic 95R, the donor of the high O/L genes. The original cross was made in the spring of 1997 at College Station, Texas. The line was first tested in Southwest Oklahoma in 2002. Based on the Oklahoma test in 2002 which showed moderate resistance to Sclerotinia blight compared with Okrun and Florunner, Red River Runner was selected for further evaluation. In 2002, USDA scientists in Oklahoma planted Red River Runner under heavy pressure from Sclerotinia blight at the Caddo Research Station near Ft. Cobb, OK. Since 2003, Red River Runner has been evaluated in peanut growing regions throughout Oklahoma.

Yield and Grade

Red River Runner has shown excellent yield potential in all peanut growing regions of Oklahoma. Red River Runner had higher yield in 40 percent of the trials conducted since 2007



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compared to TamrunOL07, while TamrunOL07 yielded better than Red River Runner in only 7 percent of the trials. Grade is where Red River Runner is superior to other locally adapted Runner varieties. Averaged among all Oklahoma trials, value per acre of Red River Runner (\$726) was significantly higher compared to other locally adapted Runner varieties by a minimum of \$80/acre in tests conducted in Oklahoma.

Sclerotinia blight Resistance

Sclerotinia blight evaluations of Red River Runner were performed in Oklahoma in 2007 and 2008 at the Caddo Research Station near Ft. Cobb under heavy disease pressure. Red River Runner had significantly lower incidence of Sclerotinia blight as compared with the susceptible variety Okrun and was similar in reaction to other moderately resistant varieties such as Tamrun 96, Tamrun OL01, Tamrun OL02, and Tamrun OL07.

Management

In Oklahoma, plants of Red River Runner are typically branched runner-type peanut, and have a vine size and color similar to other recently released runner varieties, but with a slightly more open canopy than that of Tamrun OL02 or Tamrun OL07. Red River Runner matures in 145 days to 150 days after planting, under Oklahoma growing conditions.

Red River Runner is a good fit for Oklahoma peanut production regions and where Sclerotinia blight is a problem. The grades of Red River Runner make it one of the more profitable runner varieties currently available.

Partial support for the development of Red River Runner was provided by the Oklahoma Peanut Commission and Texas Peanut Producers' Board.



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