High Oleic Disease Resistant Peanut

A new high oleic, disease resistant peanut with good flavor and high yield is available for non-exclusive licensing.

Overview: Approximately 1.5 million acres of peanuts are grown annually in the United States alone. Like growers of corn or soybean, peanut growers are also looking for improved disease-resistance, good taste, and high yield from their crop. More recently, there has also been an increasing demand for healthier high-oleic fatty acid peanut varieties. Growers are looking for a variety that reliably delivers disease resistance and high yield but that also has high-oleic content. Auburn University’s new AU-NPL 17 variety can fill this need in the peanut market.

Advantages:
- **HIGH-OLEIC** - Healthier peanut with longer shelf life
- **HIGH YIELD** - Outperforms the most planted variety in the U.S. southeast
- **DISEASE RESISTANT** - Resistant to common peanut pathogens
- **NON-GMO** - Traditionally bred, no GMO regulatory concerns

Description: AU-NPL 17 is a new traditionally bred, runner-type peanut that is good tasting, high-oleic, high yielding, and well suited for growing conditions throughout the southeast. Runner peanuts account for about 80% of all peanuts grown within the U.S. and are commonly used for making peanut butter. High-oleic peanuts are in demand due to their longer shelf life and health benefits such as reducing LDL and boosting HDL levels in blood provided by the “good” oleic monounsaturated fats. Because of this, farmers are typically paid a premium for high-oleic peanuts. AU-NPL 17 has high yields as well; in eight different field tests it averaged 5% higher yield compared to Georgia 06G, a non-high-oleic variety grown on >85% of U.S. peanut acreage in 2016. In addition, AU-NPL 17 is resistant to tomato spotted wilt virus and white mold and is tolerant to early and late leaf spot disease. This peanut has been field tested and is available for non-exclusive licensing.

Status:
- PVP application has been filed
- Available now for non-exclusive licensing
- Tested throughout Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and North Carolina
- Additional varieties with traits such as drought tolerance are under development