

Use of Wild Species for Peanut Breeding in Brazil

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Peanut growers in Brazil demand runner cultivars, adapted to a wide range of environments and with high oleic acid content. Peanut breeding program at Embrapa has used the variability available in interspecific lines derived from *Arachis ipaënsis* and *A. duranensis* for agronomic traits since 2011. As a result, we developed BRS 425, the first cultivar derived from the wild parents adapted to the Central, Southeast and Northern regions. Aiming to improve foliar diseases resistance, new sources of resistance from synthetic polyploids composed of *A. magna* and *A. cardenasii* as well as *A. batizocoi* and *A. cardenasii* will be used to generate new populations, in combination with advanced lines and cultivars. The genotypes derived from the wild parents exhibited high yields and good agronomic traits very early, in the first backcross generation. The genotypes derived from the other combinations of wild species will require more backcrossings for selecting high yielding/resistant genotypes.