

# TAABINGA



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## 1. Type

- Taabinga was developed in a joint venture between the Peanut Company of Australia Ltd, Qld Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Grains and Research and Development Corporation (GRDC). It is an early maturing variety with the important marketing trait of high oleic oil chemistry.

## 2. Growth Habit

- Taabinga's growth habit is considered to be semi-erect.

## 3. Seed/Pod Characteristics

- Pods size can develop to be as large as runner types with a relatively smooth texture and rounded shape.
- Kernel testa (seed coat) is tan with seed size equivalent to a runner type.

## 4. General Agronomy

### a) Yield

- Under inland irrigation systems, Taabinga can be considered for growers who require a shorter season variety due to limited water availability, or other farming system constraints such as early or late planting. The shorter season does significantly limit yield potential as very high yields equivalent to full season maturity varieties can be achieved.
- Under dryland conditions, when dug early due to drought or when planted late, Taabinga can yield and grade similarly, or better than, full season maturity varieties.
- Pod yield of Taabinga are around 12% greater than Redvale, the previously released early season maturity variety.
- Taabinga also offers an aflatoxin and yield risk mitigating alternative for dryland growers.

### b) Planning to grow Taabinga

- An intensive crop husbandry approach needs to be adopted when considering growing Taabinga.
- For late or early planting, or when used to manage aflatoxin risk, Taabinga is an excellent alternative.

**c) Planting Rate**

These rates are based on using Enhanced Seed with a Precision Planter

	Dryland (Sth Qld)	Dryland (Nth Qld)	Irrigated (Sth Qld)
Seeds/ha	100,000	130,000	120,000 – 180,000
Seeds/metre			
» 92 cm rows (36")	9.1	11.9	10.9-16.5
» 101 cm rows (40")	10.1	13.1	12.1-18.3
Seed spacing			
» 92 cm rows (36")	11.0 cm	8.4 cm	9.2 – 6.1 cm
» 101 cm rows (40")	9.9 cm	7.6 cm	8.3 – 5.5 cm

**d) Nutrition**

- Calcium and boron requirement is regarded as moderate. Marginal levels of available calcium and boron in the podding zone can lead to increased levels of pops, splits and hollow heart.
- **PCA recommends soil testing and consultation with peanut agronomists to determine both the timing and application rates of calcium and boron.**

**e) Disease susceptibility**

- Taabinga has good levels of tolerance to leaf rust and net blotch. It has moderate tolerance to late leaf spot. A preventative fungicide program including 1-2 early season sprays should be adopted for this variety.
- When planted early, Taabinga may escape cooler season soil borne disease.
- Taabinga may have the ability to escape aflatoxin in the South Burnett region when planted early, due to its earlier maturity.

**f) Maturity and Harvesting**

- Time to maturity is approximately 125- 135 days depending on seasonal conditions and planting time.
- Assessing maturity should be undertaken using the blast test or hull scrape method.

**g) Marketing**

- Taabinga is well suited to the confectionary and snack food markets.
- Taste profile of Taabinga is similar to other commercial varieties.

**h) Grades \***

Grade (%)	Taabinga	Redvale	Holt
J	40	40	45
1	9	7	10
2	7	10	6
Splits (5)	12	11	10
MFG (7)	3	2	1
Oil	8	8	7
Shell	21	22	21

The table above illustrates comparative grades (%) against Redvale and Holt. Results can vary considerably with management and seasonal conditions.

\* These data averages are based on commercial production.

For more information, please contact PCA on 07 4162 6311.

**PEANUT COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA**

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