

# REDVALE



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## 1. Type

- Redvale 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

- Small erect canopy with compact and determinate pod set around the tap root for easy harvesting.

## 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 small seeded runner type.

## 4. General Agronomy

### a) Yield

- Under irrigation, Redvale 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 limit yield potential of very high yields achieved with full season maturity varieties.
- Under dryland, when dug early due to drought or when planted late, Redvale can yield and grade similarly, or better than, full season maturity varieties.
- Redvale yields around 12% greater than Tingoora, the previously released early season maturity variety.
- Redvale also offers an aflatoxin and yield risk mitigating alternative for dryland growers.

### b) Planning to grow Redvale

- An intensive crop husbandry approach needs to be adopted when considering growing Redvale.

- For late or early planting, or when used to manage aflatoxin risk, Redvale 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	130,000	165,000	190,000 – 220,000
Seeds/metre			
» 92 cm rows (36")	12	15	17-20
» 101 cm rows (40")	13	17	19-22
Seed spacing			
» 92 cm rows (36")	8.3 cm (3.3")	6.7 cm (2.6")	5.8 – 5.0 cm (2.2" – 2.0")
» 101 cm rows (40")	7.7 cm (3.0")	5.9 cm (2.3")	5.3 – 4.5 cm (2.1" – 1.8")

#### d) Nutrition

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

#### e) Disease susceptibility

- Redvale has limited tolerance to leaf rust, leaf spot but is highly susceptible to net blotch. A preventative fungicide program including early season sprays should be adopted for this variety.
- When planted early, Redvale may escape cooler season soil borne disease.
- It is moderately susceptible to CBR.
- Redvale may have the ability to escape aflatoxin in the South Burnett region when planted early, due to its early maturity.

#### f) Maturity and Harvesting

- Time to maturity is approximately 120- 130 days depending on seasonal conditions and planting time.
- Assessing maturity should be undertaken using the hull scrape and shell out method.

#### g) Marketing

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

#### h) Grades \*

Grade (%)	Redvale	Tingoora	Holt
J	40	33	45
1	7	8	10
2	10	11	6
Splits (5)	11	11	10
MFG (7)	2	3	1
Oil	8	10	7
Shell	22	24	21

The table above illustrates comparative grades (%) against Tingoora 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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