

TINGOORA



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1. Type

- Tingoora was developed in a joint venture between the Peanut Company of Australia Limited, Qld Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI), Kingaroy and the Grains Research and Development Corporation (GRDC). It is an ultra-early maturing variety with the important marketing trait of high oleic oil chemistry.

2. Growth Habit

- Small erect canopy with profuse branching, resulting in a rounded closed canopy. Pod setting tends to be more concentrated around the tap root rather than dispersed along the length of the limbs.

3. Seed / Pod Characteristics

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

4. General Agronomy

a) Yield

- Under irrigation, Tingoora can be considered for growers who require a short season variety due to limited water availability, their cropping program or other constraints. The shorter season does limit achievement of very high yields seen with other full season varieties.
- Under dryland, when dug early due to drought or when planted late, Tingoora can yield and grade similarly to or better than, other longer season varieties. In better seasons, longer maturing varieties are likely to produce higher yields.
- Tingoora does offer an aflatoxin and yield risk mitigating alternative for Dryland growers.
- Planting Tingoora on a twin row configuration is well suited to this variety, given its short time to maturity and the higher planting rates compared to other commercial varieties.

b) Planning to Grow Tingoora

- An intensive crop husbandry approach needs to be adopted and cannot be emphasized enough when considering growing Tingoora. Given the small window to conduct operations in, timing becomes extremely important for ultra-early maturing varieties. Tingoora's short time to maturity reduces its capacity to recover from any set backs compared to a full season variety.
- For late or early planting, or when used to manage aflatoxin risk, Tingoora is an excellent alternative.
- Tingoora's closed canopy reduces the risk of bird damage, when compared to Walter.

c) **Planting Rate and Row Configuration**

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

	Dryland (South Qld)	Dryland (Nth. Qld)		Irrigated	
		Twin Row	Single Row	Single Row	Twin Row
Seeds / ha	130,000	165,000	165,000 minimum	190,000 – 220,000	165,000 – 220,000
Seeds / metre					
92 cm rows (36")	12	15 (7.5 per twin)	15	17–20	15–20 (7.5-10 per twin)
101 cm rows (40")	13	17 (8.5 per twin)	17	19–22	17–22 (8.5-11per twin)
Seed spacing apart					
92 cm rows (36")	8.3cm (3.3")	13.3cm (5.2" per twin)	6.7cm (2.6")	5.8–5.0cm (2.2 – 2.0")	13.3–10.0cm (5.2-4.0" per twin)
101 cm rows (40")	7.7cm (3.0")	11.8cm (4.6" per twin)	5.9cm (2.3")	5.3–4.5cm (2.1- 1.8")	11.8–9.1cm (4.6-3.6"per twin)

d) **Nutrition**

- Calcium and Boron requirement is regarded as moderate. However, marginal levels of available Calcium and Boron in the podding zone will result in an increase in the number of “pops” and also increase the amount of “hollow heart”.
- PCA recommends soil testing and consultation with peanut agronomists to determine both the timing and application rates of crop nutrients, particularly Calcium and Boron.

e) **Disease Susceptibility**

- Tingoora has displayed low levels of tolerance to rust however it is susceptible to Net Blotch, and leaf spot therefore a preventative fungicide programme is still recommended to be implemented.
- When planted early Tingoora may escape cooler season soil borne diseases.
- Tingoora when planted early may have the ability to escape aflatoxin in the South Burnett given its early maturity.

f) **Maturity and Harvesting**

- Approximately 15 weeks (105-110 days), importantly growers need to use both the hull scrape and shell out method to accurately assess maturity.
- Small bush and high peg strength, means that monitoring is required during paddock drying and threshing to avoid losing peanut bushes on thresher pick-up and ensuring pods are removed from the bush after passing through the thresher.
- Peg strength is excellent.
- Threshing within 3 days after digging may help to achieve the better results rather than leaving peanuts to dry down in the paddock.
- Tingoora has displayed some low levels of seed dormancy, which reduces the risk of kernels sprouting in the field. However good monitoring of maturity is required as it will move through the maturity phase more quickly than other full season varieties.

5. **Marketing**

- Tingoora is suitable for the confectionery and snack market
- Taste is similar to other varieties.

6. **Grades***

Grade	Tingoora**	Walter
J	36	32
1	7	9
2	13	9
Splits (5)	8	8
MFG (7)	2	4
Oil	10	14
Shell	24	24

* These grade (%) averages are based on trials and limited commercial production, results will vary considerably with management and seasonal conditions.

** Based on Australian trials and limited commercial production.

For more information regarding PBR please contact PCA on (07) 41626311.

PEANUT COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA

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