

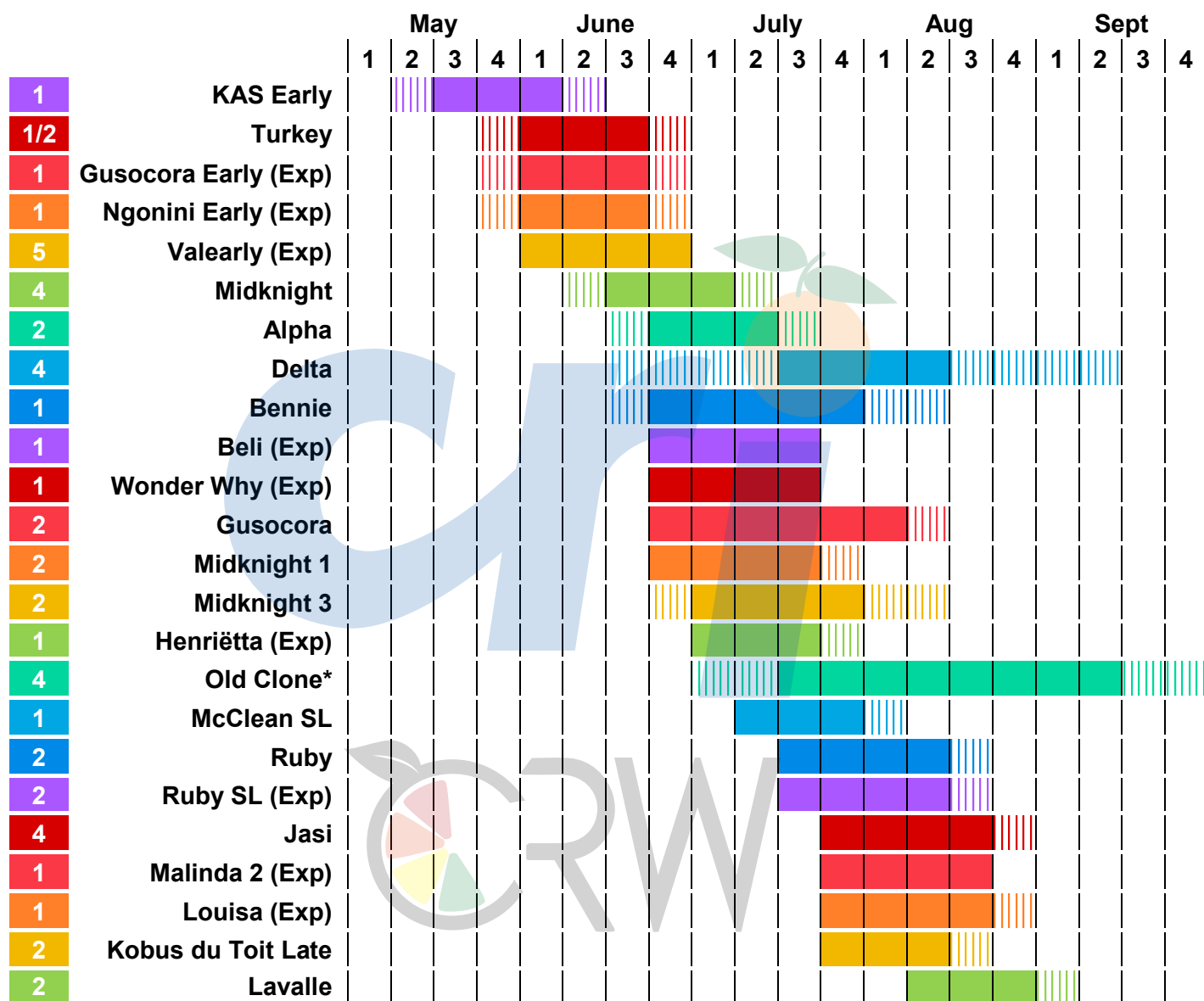
Valencias





Valencia Maturity Periods

Limpopo



Key:

- Exp** Experimental Cultivar
1 CGA Cultivar Company
2 Citrogold
3 Eurosemillas
4 Open
5 Stargrow
6 XLnT
7 Citrus Genesis
 * Late, Du Roi, McClean

Updated: July 2024



Bennie Valencia

Origin

A Valencia variety discovered in the Limpopo Valley by Guy Whitaker in the early 1980's in an old clone Valencia Late orchard. Fruit from these trees coloured 4-5 weeks earlier than the Valencia Late fruit, had low seed count, were uniformly round in shape, with uniform size and were significantly larger and cleaner in appearance than the Valencia Late fruit.

Ownership

KGB Association PBR#ZA
Managed by CGACC

General Description

An early colouring and maturing Valencia with uniform fruit shape and size with high internal quality and skin appearance resulting in high export pack-outs.

Tree Characteristics

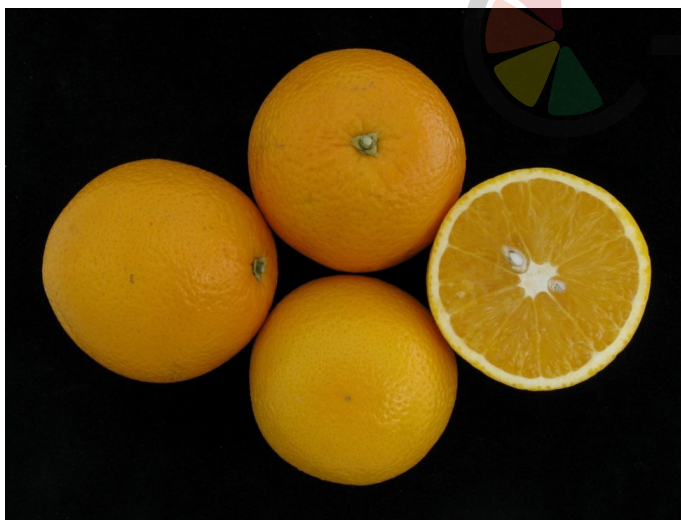
Budwood has been supplied by the Citrus Improvement Scheme since 2007 resulting in uniform orchards. Tree growth and size are similar to most Valencia selections.

Rootstock Options

Limpopo Valley: Rough Lemon and Swingle are the main commercial rootstocks used.

Letsitele: Rootstocks with high internal quality characteristics.

The most widely planted rootstock to date for Bennie is Swingle, but rootstock choice depends on soil type and whether orchard establishment is on a replant site or virgin soil. Rootstocks that induce lower sugars and acid levels are not advised.



Bennie fruit showing typical shape, colour, rind thickness, rind texture and low seed counts.

Fruit Characteristics

Fruit size and shape are uniform with medium to large fruit and slightly coarse rinds on young trees. Fruit shape is round and fruit rind colour is uniform, developing a deep orange at maturity. Bennie fruit are easy to peel and rind oil is moderate. Internal flesh colour is orange and flesh texture is similar to most other Valencia selections. Internal quality and flavour are very good.

Maturity is from mid-June onwards. Most fruit range in size from 73 to 86mm (Count 72 to 56). Seed counts are between 3 to 5 per fruit.

Production

Yields are on average very good with mature orchards yielding between 60 to 80 tons per hectare and yields either side of 100 tons per hectare were recorded.

General

Bennie does not require crop manipulation. Harvest, packing and shipping requirements as well as postharvest disorders are similar to other Valencias. Rind pitting skin disorders were reported for tree's planted prior to 2007.

Status, Area Suitability and Availability

Suitable for all Valencia areas. Budwood is available from the Citrus Foundation Block.



Five year old Bennie tree showing spreading growth and good production.

Updated: July 2024

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Key References

The information in this fact sheet is based on evaluations by Citrus Research International and commercial plantings.

Evaluation Data

Internal Quality - Bennie on Rough lemon - Weipe 2017						
Date	Year Planted	Juice %	Brix	Acid	Ratio	Colour
13/14 June	1997	54	11.5	1.12	10.3	T1-2
5 July	1997	58	12.3	1.19	10.3	T1-2
10/13 July	1993	59	12.3	1.07	11.5	T1-2
14/18 July	2012	58	10.2	1.05	9.7	T1-2

Internal Quality Avg- Bennie on Rough lemon (various orchards) - Pont Drift 2017						
Date	Year Planted	Juice %	Brix	Acid	Ratio	Colour
7 July	2000	56.6	10.0	1.04	9.6	T1-2
1 August	2000	57.4	10.8	0.99	10.9	T1-2
2 August	2000	58.6	10.3	0.94	11.0	T1-2
3 August	2000	57.1	10.5	0.92	11.4	T1-2
7 August	2000	58.8	10.5	1.01	10.4	T1-2
8 August	2000	59.1	10.9	1.08	10.1	T1-2
9 August	2000	59.1	11.0	1.06	10.4	T1-2
14 August	2000	62.1	11.6	1.15	10.1	T1-2

Count Distribution (Pont Drift planted 2000 on RL)

Count	36	40	48	56	64	72	88	105	125
% 2017	1.5	4	10	25	27	18	14	2	0

Production

For mature orchards an average of 60 to 80 tons per hectare can be expected with many examples of yields either side of 100 tons per hectare. Generally a high yielding variety.

Export % (Pont Drift planted 2000 on RL)

Grade	Percentage 2016	Percentage 2017
1	65-70	65-70
2	10-15	10-15
Rest (factory)	15-25	15-25

Comments

The Citrus Growers Association 2016 Industry Statistics indicate 2284 hectares planted to Bennie Valencia making it the 5th most planted Valencia in Southern Africa.

Delta Valencia

Origin

The Delta is a South African selection discovered in the Rustenburg area in 1952. As the old clone was infected with Citrus Exocortis Virus (CEV) a nucellar line was developed and planted on a fairly large scale in the Sundays River Valley area of the East Cape. The lower acid levels resulted in the fruit meeting the minimum export standard earlier than other Valencia's, which helped extend the beginning of the Valencia season. Once the old clone Delta had undergone virus eradication it was preferred to the nucellar selection, which was still exhibiting some of its juvenile characteristics. In view of its seedlessness the Delta was marketed as Delta Seedless provided that it met the higher Brix level and ratio set for this cultivar.

Ownership

Open.

General Description

An earlier maturing Valencia with good internal quality and appearance. In the East Cape citrus areas fruit matures early to mid August, while in the warmer regions maturity is early to mid June. The Delta makes up a substantial part of the SA Valencia industry.

Tree Characteristics

The tree is vigorous and fairly erect; it is similar in yield to most other Valencia selections.

Rootstock Options

As the Delta has marginally lower Brix levels than other

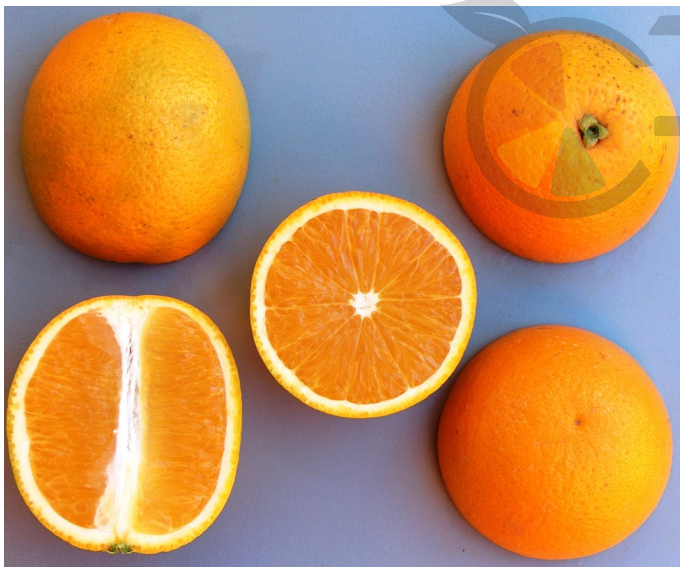
Valencia's, it is only recommended on Swingle citrumelo and Carrizo/Troyer citrange, depending on soil type and whether plantings are on new or replant ground. Rootstocks inducing lower sugars and acid levels are not acceptable.

Fruit Characteristics

Fruit size is a uniform medium to medium large with smooth rinds. Fruit shape is round to slightly elongated and fruit rind colour is uniform developing a deep orange at maturity. Deltas peel fairly easily and rind oil is reasonable. Internal flesh colour is orange and flesh texture is softer than most other Valencia's. On the correct rootstocks the flavour is very good with high sugars, acid levels and a ratio of 10:1 in early to mid August in cool areas and early to mid July in warm areas. The majority of fruit vary from 82 to 65 mm (counts 56 to 105).

Production

Yields of 50 to 60 tons per hectare are normal for mature orchards. Young trees bear well.



Delta fruit showing typical shape, rind texture, colour, thin rinds and seedlessness.



Eight year old Delta tree on Carrizo citrange showing typical shape and yield (height 3 m).

Updated: May 2012

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General

Generally the Delta does not require crop manipulation in the cold areas, although in years when fruit set is high it may be necessary to reduce the crop to ensure acceptable fruit size is obtained. In the warm areas GA sprays or girdling may be required to ensure acceptable fruit set. Harvest, packing and shipping requirements as well as post harvest disorders are as for other Valencias.

Status, Area Suitability and Availability

Commercial - suitable Valencia areas. Commercial quantities of propagation material are available from the Citrus Foundation Block.

Key References

The information in this fact sheet is based on evaluations by Citrus Research International.

Evaluation Data

Internal Quality - Delta on Troyer citrange - Count 72/88 - CFB						
Date	Juice %	Brix	Acid	Ratio	Seed	Colour
07/08/2008	56.3	11.2	1.25	9.0	0	1
28/08/2008	52.9	11.0	1.21	9.1	0	1
02/09/2008	52.0	11.6	1.15	10.1	0	1

Note: In the East Cape Citrus Regions maturity is approximately 3 weeks earlier than the CFB.

Count Distribution

Count	48	56	65	72	88	105/125	144
%	1.9	3.8	13.7	29.0	24.2	14.7	12.7

Production

78 Kg per tree and 52 tons per hectare at 6 x 2.5 m spacing.

Export %

Grade	Percentage
1	54.5
2	40.7
3 & 4	4.8

Note: These data are from Tambuti Estate in Swaziland for the 2010 season.

Comments:

The Delta has for many years now been one of the main Valencia selections planted in South Africa. Due to its good production and seedlessness it has become known in discerning export markets. It is a good quality Valencia that currently comprises nearly 30% of total Valencia plantings.

Henrietta Valencia

Origin

A mutation discovered by Burgert van Rooyen on the Group 91 Citrus Estate in the Letsitele region of Limpopo Province. In view of its low seed counts and very good fruit size this selection is considered to be a promising addition to the new range of Valencia selections being evaluated.

Ownership

Burgert van Rooyen.

General Description

A mid maturing Valencia with good internal quality and appearance. In the Letsitele area fruit matures in late July.

Tree Characteristics

The tree is vigorous and spreading showing good early production.

Rootstock Options

Suggested rootstocks are Swingle citrumelo and Carrizo/Troyer citrange, depending on soil type and whether plantings are on new or replant ground. Rootstocks inducing lower sugars and acid levels are not advised.

Fruit Characteristics

Fruit size is a uniform medium large to large with slightly coarse rinds. Fruit shape is round to elongated and fruit rind colour is uniform developing a deep orange at maturity. Henrietta fruit peel fairly easily, but rind oil is



Henrietta fruit showing typical shape, thin rinds and low seed content.

high on freshly harvested fruit. Internal flesh colour is orange and flesh texture is softer than standard Valencias. The trees being evaluated are still young, but to date internal quality and flavour have been good. Maturity is early July to early August depending on area. The majority of fruit vary from 90 to 80 mm (counts 48 to 64). Seed counts average 2 seeds per fruit.

Production

Yields of 50 to 60 tons per hectare are expected for mature orchards. Young trees bear well.

General

It is doubtful whether the Henrietta will require crop manipulation as yields to date have been promising. Harvest, packing and shipping requirements as well as post harvest disorders should be as for other Valencias.

Status, Area Suitability and Availability

Experimental - suitable Valencia areas. Sufficient quantities of propagation material are available from the Citrus Foundation Block.



Three year old Henrietta tree showing typical spreading growth and good production of large fruit (tree height 2m).

Updated: November 2021

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Key References

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Evaluation Data

Internal Quality - Henrietta on Carrizo citrange - Count 56						
Date	Juice %	Brix	Acid	Ratio	Seed	Colour
11/06/2009	56.3	9.2	1.13	8.1	2.8	1-2
23/07/2009	57.1	10.9	1.01	10.8	2.1	1
07/08/2009	57.2	11.0	0.86	12.8	1.3	1

Count Distribution

There is insufficient information at this stage to give an accurate count distribution.

Production

There is insufficient information at this stage to give accurate production data.

Export %

There is insufficient information at this stage to give accurate export data.

Comments

The Henrietta has shown promise to date and could be of value in spreading the Valencia season in the future.

Jasi Valencia

Origin

A mutation discovered by Gerrit Landman in the Letsitele region of Limpopo Province. In view of its low seed counts and good fruit size this selection is considered to be a promising addition to the new range of Valencia selections being evaluated.

Ownership

Open.

General Description

A mid to slightly later maturing Valencia with good internal quality and appearance. In the Letsitele area fruit matures in late July.

Tree Characteristics

The tree is compact and less vigorous than old clone Valencias and bears good early crops. Young trees have thorns on the water shoots, but as trees mature and vigour declines, the bearing branches become thornless without any impact on the fruit quality.

Rootstock Options

Suggested rootstocks are Swingle citrumelo and Carrizo citrange, depending on soil type and whether orchard establishment is on a replant site or virgin soil. Rootstocks that induce lower sugars and acid levels are not advised.

Fruit Characteristics

Fruit size are uniform, medium to medium-large with smooth rinds. The fruit shape is round to slightly elongated and fruit rind colour is a deep orange at maturity. Jasi fruit peel fairly easily and rind oil is low. Internal flesh colour is orange and flesh texture is softer than standard Valencias. Internal quality and flavour have been good on the commercial bearing trees. Maturity is end of June to mid August depending on area and rootstock choice.



Jasi fruit showing typical shape, colour, rind texture, thin rinds and low seed content.

Updated: July 2024

The majority of fruit range between 78 to 86 mm (counts 64 to 56). Seed counts are 1 to 3 per fruit.

Production

Yields of 60 to 70 tons per hectare are expected for mature orchards. Commercial trees performing well in the Valencia production areas.

General

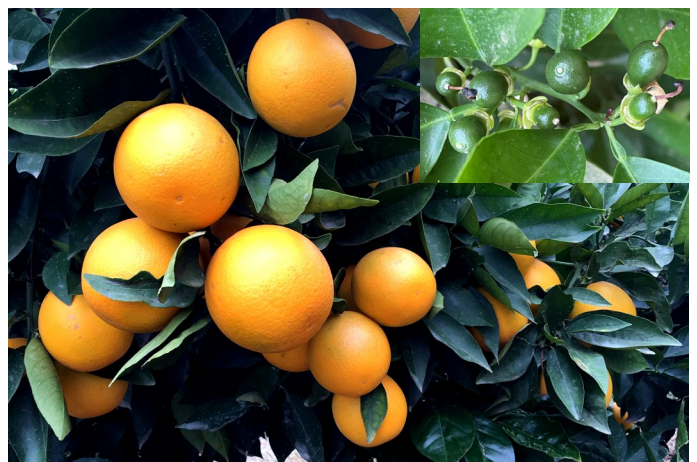
It is doubtful whether the Jasi will require crop manipulation as yields to date have been promising. Harvest, packing and shipping requirements and post harvest disorders should be as for other Valencias.

Status, Area Suitability and Availability

Commercial - suitable Valencia areas. Budwood is available from the Citrus Foundation Block.



Three year old Jasi tree showing typical growth shape and heavy crop (tree height 1.5m).



Typical bearing pattern on a mature Jasi tree.

Key References
The information in this fact sheet is based on evaluations by Citrus Research International.

Evaluation Data

Internal Quality - Jasi on Carrizo citrange - Count 56 - Letsitele						
Date	Juice %	Brix	Acid	Ratio	Seed	Colour
14/07/2009	57.6	10.4	1.02	10.2	2.6	1-2
23/07/2009	57.9	10.8	1.04	10.4	1.1	1
07/08/2009	57.8	11.4	0.88	13.0	1.3	1

Count Distribution
There is insufficient information at this stage to give an accurate count distribution.

Production
There is insufficient information at this stage to give accurate production data.

Export %
There is insufficient information at this stage to give accurate export data.

Comments
The Jasi has shown promise to date and could be of value in spreading the Valencia season in the future.



Kobus du Toit Late Valencia

Origin

A branch mutation derived from an Old Clone Valencia orchard in Letsitele, Limpopo, South Africa.

Ownership

Owned by Mariana du Toit and managed by Citrogold.

General Description

An late maturing Valencia selection with slightly oblong to mostly round shaped fruit. Fruit is fairly firm with deep orange rind colour, good internal quality and low seeded fruit. Kobus du Toit trees has a vigorous growth but develop a compact canopy. Fruit matures mid July to mid August in the Letsitele area.

Tree Characteristics

The tree is more vigorous compared to most other Valencia selection but with a dense compact canopy. Good yields with minimum crop manipulation as a result of a seeded Valencia selection.

Rootstock Options

Suggested rootstocks are Swingle citrumelo, Carrizo citrange, Citrange 35, US-812 (SxB) and X639 depending on soil type and whether plantings are on new or replant soil. Rootstocks inducing lower sugars and acid levels are not advised.

Fruit Characteristics

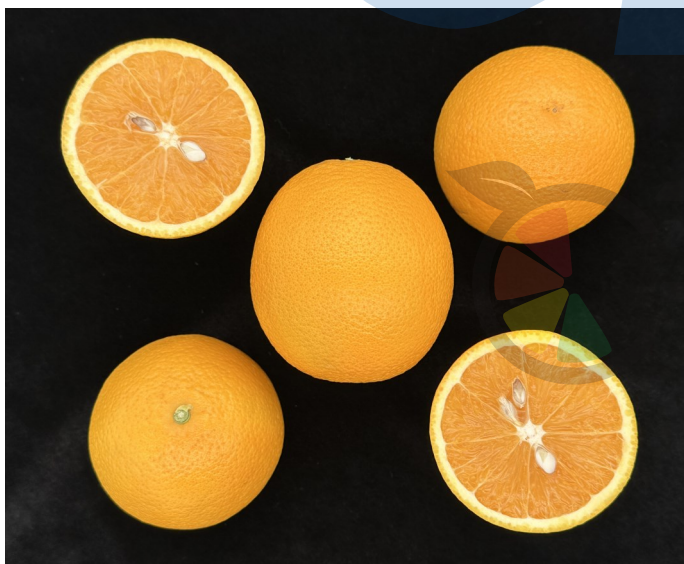
Fruit size peak from medium to medium large, between count 88/72 and count 64. Fruit shape is round with the occasional elongated fruit. Fruit has a smooth rind and colour development is uniform (deep orange) at peak maturity. Fruit is firm at optimal maturity and peels easily with a moderate amount of rind oil. Seed counts vary from 2 to 5 seeds per fruit. Internal appearance of the fruit is orange with a closed to slightly open core and soft rag. Internal quality and flavour is good. In the warm citrus production regions fruit matures from mid July to mid August and in the intermediate citrus production regions from end of July to end of the beginning of September.

Production

Yields are on average very good with estimates between 50 and 60 tons per hectare, taking late harvest and heavy crops into consideration for the following year.

General

Kobus du Toit Late is a good option to include to the late maturing Valencia range when establishing new citrus development or as a replacement for old clone Valencias.



Fruit showing typical internal colour and seed content.



Tree characteristics and bearing pattern of Kobus du Toit Late Valencia.

Updated: July 2024

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Louisa Valencia

Origin

The Louisa, formerly known as Letaba Oranje, is a mutation discovered in 2000 by Burgert van Rooyen on the Group 91 Citrus Estate in the Letsitele region of the Limpopo Province. In view of its seedlessness and good fruit size this selection is considered to be a promising addition to the new range of Valencia selections being evaluated.

Ownership

Burgert van Rooyen.

General Description

A mid maturing Valencia with good internal quality and appearance. In the Letsitele area fruit matures mid to late July.

Tree Characteristics

The tree is fairly compact, but erect and bears good, early crops of large fruit.

Rootstock Options

Suggested rootstocks are Swingle citrumelo and Carrizo/Troyer citrange, depending on soil type and whether plantings are on new or replant ground. Rootstocks inducing lower sugars and acid levels are not advised.

Fruit Characteristics

Fruit size is a uniform medium to medium large with smooth rinds. Fruit shape is round to slightly elongated and fruit rind colour is uniform developing a deep yellow at maturity. Louisa fruit peel reasonably easily, but rind

oil is high on freshly harvested fruit. Internal flesh colour is orange and flesh texture is softer than standard Valencias. The trees being evaluated are still young, but to date internal quality and flavour have been acceptable. Maturity is mid July to mid August depending on area. The majority of fruit vary from 90 to 75 mm (counts 48 to 72). Louisa is seedless.

Production

Yields of 50 to 60 tons per hectare are expected for mature orchards. Young trees bear well.

General

It is doubtful whether the Louisa will require crop manipulation as yields to date have been promising. Harvest, packing and shipping requirements as well as post harvest disorders should be as for other Valencia's.

Status, Area Suitability and Availability

Experimental - suitable Valencia areas. Limited quantities of propagation material are available from the CFB.



Louisa fruit from young trees showing typical shape, rind texture, colour, rind thickness and seedlessness.



Three year old Louisa tree showing spreading growth and a good crop (tree height 1.5m).

Updated: May 2012

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Key References

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Evaluation Data

Internal Quality - Louisa on Carrizo citrange - Count 56 - Letsitele						
Date	Juice %	Brix	Acid	Ratio	Seed	Colour
11/06/2009	51.1	9.0	1.05	8.6	0	2
23/07/2009	52.6	10.4	0.93	11.2	0	1
07/08/2009	48.7	10.7	0.97	11.0	0	1

Count Distribution

There is insufficient information at this stage to give an accurate count distribution.

Production

There is insufficient information at this stage to give accurate production data.

Export %

There is insufficient information at this stage to give accurate export data.

Comments

The Louisa has shown promise to date and could be of value in spreading the Valencia season in the future. It was previously named the Letaba Oranje.



McClean Seedless Valencia

Origin

A seedless mutation of the nucellar McClean Valencia discovered in the 1980s at Swaziland Irrigation Scheme (SIS). In view of its low seed counts and good fruit size this selection was planted on a semi commercial scale at SIS, renamed IYSIS and now the property of Swaziland Fruit Canners (Pty) Ltd. Production has been promising and this selection is considered to be a promising addition to the new range of Valencia selections being evaluated.

Ownership

CGACC.

General Description

A mid to slightly later maturing Valencia with good internal quality and appearance. In the Letsitele area fruit on young trees matures in late July.

Tree Characteristics

The tree is similar in growth and shape to other Valencias.

Rootstock Options

Suggested rootstocks are Swingle citrumelo and Carrizo/Troyer citrange, depending on soil type and whether plantings are on new or replant ground. Rootstocks inducing lower sugars and acid levels are not advised.

Fruit Characteristics

Fruit size is a uniform medium to medium large with smooth rinds. Fruit shape is round to slightly elongated and fruit rind colour is a deep orange at maturity. McClean SL fruit peel fairly easily and rind oil is low. Internal flesh colour is orange and flesh texture is softer than most other Valencias. The trees being evaluated are still young, but to date internal quality and flavour have been good. Maturity is late July to end August depending on area. The majority of fruit vary from 82 to 68 mm (counts 56 to 88). McClean SL is almost totally seedless.

Production

Yields of 50 to 60 tons per hectare are expected for mature orchards. Young trees bear well.

General

It is doubtful whether the McClean will require crop manipulation as yields to date have been promising. Harvest, packing and shipping requirements as well as post harvest disorders should be as for other Valencias.

Status, Area Suitability and Availability

Experimental - suitable Valencia areas. Commercial quantities of propagation material are available from the CFB.



McClean SL fruit showing typical shape, rind texture and seedlessness.

Updated: November 2021

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Key References

The information in this fact sheet is based on evaluations by Citrus Research International.

Evaluation Data

Internal Quality - McClean SL on C35 citrange - Count 56 - Malelane						
Date	Juice %	Brix	Acid	Ratio	Seed	Colour
01/07/2009	61.6	11.3	1.20	9.4	0	1-2
17/07/2009	60.8	11.9	1.14	10.4	0	1

Count Distribution

There is insufficient information at this stage to give an accurate count distribution.

Production

There is insufficient information at this stage to give accurate production data.

Export %

There is insufficient information at this stage to give accurate export data.

Comments

The McClean Seedless has shown promise to date and could be of value in spreading the Valencia season in the future.

Midnight Valencia

Origin

The Midnight is a South African selection that was discovered by a Mr A. P. Knight during the 1930s in the Sundays River Valley area of the East Cape, but it only came to prominence in the late 1970s/early 1980s. The high Brix levels and juice percentages resulted in the fruit meeting the minimum export standard earlier than other Valencias, hence the cultivar being named Midnight. This is in actual fact a misnomer as the Midnight is able to hang well and be harvested as other standard Valencia selections.

Ownership

Open.

General Description

A mid to late maturing Valencia with very good internal quality and appearance. In the East Cape citrus areas fruit matures mid to late August, while in the warmer regions maturity is end June to mid July. The Midnight makes up a substantial part of the South African Valencia industry.

Tree Characteristics

The tree is less vigorous and more spreading in shape than other Valencia selections. Although originally considered to be a poorer bearer than the standard Valencia, comparative studies have shown this cultivar produces less, but larger fruit, resulting in similar yields, but higher export percentages. It can be prone to copper deficiency.



Midnight fruit showing typical colour, shape, rind texture, thin rinds and seedlessness.

Rootstock Options

Although many older orchards are on rough lemon, suggested rootstocks are Swingle citrumelo and Carrizo/Troyer citrange, depending on soil type and whether plantings are on new or replant ground. Rootstocks inducing lower sugars and acid levels are not advised.

Fruit Characteristics

Fruit size is a uniform medium large to large with smooth rinds. Fruit shape is round and fruit rind colour is uniform developing a deep orange at maturity. Midnights peel with some difficulty, but rind oil is reasonable and similar to most other Valencia selections. Seed counts are very low averaging below one per fruit unless strong pollinators are present when counts can be between 1 to 2 fruit. Internal flesh colour is orange, but flesh texture tends to be raggy like many other Valencias. The flavour is very good with high sugars, acid levels and a ratio of 10:1 in mid July in warm areas and mid to late August in cold areas. The majority of fruit vary from 88 to 70 mm (counts 48 to 88).

Production

Yields of 50 to 60 tons per hectare are normal for mature orchards. Young trees bear well which tends to reduce tree vigour resulting in more compact trees than most other Valencia selections.

General

The Midnight does not require crop manipulation in the cold areas, but in the warm areas GA sprays or girdling are required to ensure acceptable fruit set. It is not susceptible to any pests and/or diseases other than those common to other Valencia selections. Harvest, packing and shipping requirements as well as post harvest disorders are as for other Valencias.



Four year old Midnight tree on Carrizo citrange showing typical shape and yield (tree height 2m).

Updated: May 2012

Status, Area Suitability and Availability

Commercial - suitable Valencia areas. Commercial quantities of propagation material are available from the Citrus Foundation Block.

Key References

The information in this fact sheet is based on evaluations by Citrus Research International.

Evaluation Data

Internal Quality - Midnight on Carrizo citrange - Count 56 - CFB						
Date	Juice %	Brix	Acid	Ratio	Seed	Colour
28/08/2008	57.4	14.0	1.54	9.0	0	1
02/09/2008	57.0	13.5	1.43	9.4	0	1
11/09/2008	56.9	14.1	1.40	10.1	0	1

Note: In the East Cape Citrus Regions maturity is approximately 3 weeks earlier than the CFB .

Count Distribution

Count	48	56	72	88	105/125	144
%	4	31	30	20	11	4

Production

78 Kg per tree and 52 tons per hectare at 6 x 2.5 m spacing.

Export %

Grade	Percentage
1	75.6
2	16.4
3 & 4	8.0

Note: These data are from 7 year old trees on Carrizo citrange in the Hectorspruit region of Mpumalanga for the 2009 season.

Comments:

The Midnight has for many years now been one of the main Valencia selections planted in South Africa. Due to its very good internal quality and large fruit size it has become known in export markets and in discerning supermarkets is marketed under its own name. It is a very good quality Valencia that currently comprises over 22% of total Valencia plantings.

Moosrivier Late 1 Valencia

Origin

A mutation discovered by Kobus de Kock on the Moosrivier Estate in the Marble Hall region of Mpumalanga. In view of its low seed counts, good fruit size and production this selection is considered to be a promising addition to the new range of Valencia selections being evaluated.

Ownership

Open.

General Description

A mid to late maturing Valencia with good internal quality and appearance. Production is good.

Tree Characteristics

The tree is more compact than other Valencia selections bearing good early crops.

Rootstock Options

Suggested rootstocks are Swingle citrumelo and Carrizo/Troyer citrange, depending on soil type and whether plantings are on new or replant ground. Rootstocks inducing lower sugars and acid levels are not advised.

Fruit Characteristics

Fruit size is a uniform medium to medium large with smooth rinds. Fruit shape is round and fruit rind colour is uniform developing a deep orange at maturity. Moosrivier Late 1 fruit are easy to peel and rind oil is low. Internal flesh colour is orange and flesh texture is softer than standard Valencia selections. The trees

being evaluated are still young, but to date internal quality and flavour have been good. Maturity is from mid July to early August depending on area. The majority of fruit vary from 85 to 75 mm (counts 56 to 72). Seed counts are 1 to 2 per fruit.

Production

Yields of 50 to 60 tons per hectare are expected for mature orchards. Young trees bear well.

General

It is doubtful whether the Moosrivier Late 1 will require crop manipulation as yields to date have been promising. Harvest, packing and shipping requirements as well as post harvest disorders should be as for other Valencia's.

Status, Area Suitability and Availability

Experimental - suitable Valencia areas. Limited quantities of propagation material are available at the Citrus Foundation Block.



Moosrivier Late 1 fruit showing typical shape, colour, rind thickness, rind texture and low seed content.



Three year old Moosrivier Late 1 tree showing compact growth and very good production (tree height 1.5m).

Updated: May 2012

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Key References

The information in this fact sheet is based on evaluations by Citrus Research International.

Evaluation Data

Internal Quality - Moosrivier Late 1 on Carrizo citrange - Count 72 - Letsitele						
Date	Juice %	Brix	Acid	Ratio	Seed	Colour
11/06/2009	57.7	10.2	1.51	6.8	2.8	2-3
14/07/2009	58.5	10.4	1.18	8.8	1.5	1-2
07/08/2009	59.2	11.0	1.04	10.6	2.5	1

Count Distribution

There is insufficient information at this stage to give an accurate count distribution.

Production

There is insufficient information at this stage to give accurate production data.

Export %

There is insufficient information at this stage to give accurate export data.

Comments

The Moosrivier Late 1 has shown promise to date and could be of value in spreading the Valencia season in the future.

Skilderkrans Valencia

Origin

A mutation discovered in the Hoedspruit region of the Limpopo Province. In view of its low seed counts and good fruit size this selection is considered to be a promising addition to the new range of Valencia selections being evaluated.

Ownership

Open.

General Description

A later maturing Valencia with good internal quality and appearance. In the Letsitele area fruit from young trees matures in early August.

Tree Characteristics

The tree is fairly erect and vigorous causing reduced yields in young trees.

Rootstock Options

Suggested rootstocks are Swingle citrumelo and Carrizo/Troyer citrange, depending on soil type and whether plantings are on new or replant ground. Rootstocks inducing lower sugars and acid levels are not advised.

Fruit Characteristics

Fruit size is a uniform medium to medium large with smooth rinds. Fruit shape is round to slightly elongated and fruit rind colour is uniform developing a deep orange at maturity. Skilderkrans fruit peel fairly easily and rind oil is low. Internal flesh colour is orange and flesh texture is softer than standard Valencia's. The

trees being evaluated are still young, but to date internal quality and flavour have been acceptable. Maturity is late July to early August depending on area. The majority of fruit vary from 90 to 80 mm (counts 48 to 64). Skilderkrans is seedless.

Production

Yields of 50 to 60 tons per hectare are expected for mature orchards.

General

It is doubtful whether the Skilderkrans will require crop manipulation as yields to date have been promising. Harvest, packing and shipping requirements as well as post harvest disorders should be as for other Valencia's.

Status, Area Suitability and Availability

Experimental - suitable Valencia areas. Limited quantities of propagation material are available from the Citrus Foundation Block.



Skilderkrans fruit showing typical shape, colour, rind texture, thin rinds and seedlessness.



Three year old Skilderkrans tree showing erect vigorous growth and a light crop (tree height 2.2m).

Updated: May 2012

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Key References

The information in this fact sheet is based on evaluations by Citrus Research International.

Evaluation Data

Internal Quality - Skilderkrans on Carrizo citrange - Count 56 - Letsitele						
Date	Juice %	Brix	Acid	Ratio	Seed	Colour
07/08/2009	54.2	11.3	0.99	11.4	0	1
Internal Quality - Skilderkrans on Swingle citrumelo - Count 56 - Letsitele						
14/07/2009	59.2	10.3	1.24	8.3	0	1-2
07/08/2009	56.8	10.4	1.08	9.6	0	1

Count Distribution

There is insufficient information at this stage to give an accurate count distribution.

Production

There is insufficient information at this stage to give accurate production data.

Export %

There is insufficient information at this stage to give accurate export data.

Comments

The Skilderkrans has shown promise to date and could be of value in spreading the Valencia season in the future.

Turkey Valencia

Origin

A tree mutation discovered by Jim Saunt in a Valencia orchard in the Mersin region of Turkey during 1987. It was a single tree, approximately 6 years old, in a Valencia orchard bearing large, well coloured fruit of good flavour and low rag. Its main distinguishing characteristic was its earliness, maturing up to 6 weeks earlier than other Valencias in the same area. Its growth pattern, fruit texture and soft rag all point to this being a type of midseason and not a true Valencia. However it has been accepted as such and planted on a fairly extensive scale in South Africa.

Ownership

Owned jointly by CGACC and Citrogold

General Description

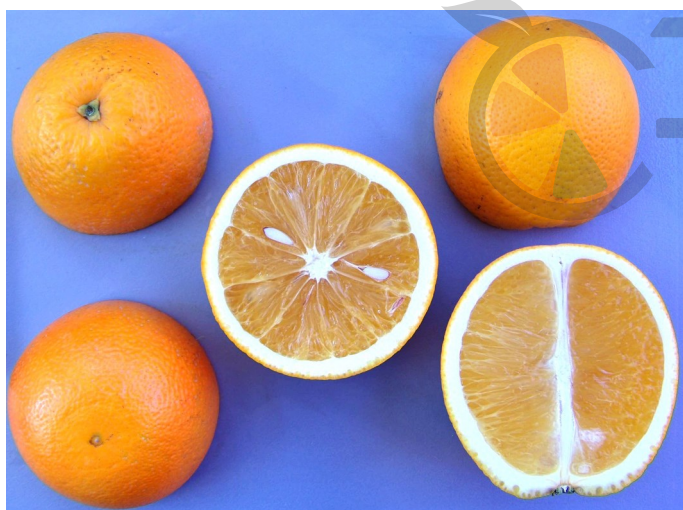
An earlier maturing selection with good internal quality, good fruit size, low seed counts and attractive appearance. In the Letsitele area fruit matures in early to mid June.

Tree Characteristics

The tree is moderately vigorous and is more compact and erect in shape than most Valencia selections.

Rootstock Options

Suggested rootstocks are Swingle citrumelo and Carrizo/Troyer citrange, depending on soil type and whether plantings are on new or replant ground. Rootstocks inducing lower sugars and acid levels are not advised.



Turkey Valencia fruit showing typical shape, colour, rind texture, rind thickness and low seed counts.

Fruit Characteristics

Fruit size is a uniform medium to medium large with smooth rinds. Fruit shape is round to slightly elongated and fruit rind colour is uniform developing a deep orange at maturity. Turkey fruit are easy to peel and rind oil is high. Internal flesh colour is orange and flesh texture is very soft in comparison with most Valencia selections. Internal quality and flavour are very good. Maturity is early to mid June in the Letsitele area. The majority of fruit vary from 85 to 70 mm (counts 56 to 72).

Production

Yields of 50 to 60 tons per hectare are expected for mature orchards. Young trees bear well.

General

Turkey does not require crop manipulation. Rind breakdown can be a problem if fruit is allowed to hang past optimal maturity. Harvest, packing and shipping requirements as well as post harvest disorders should be as for other Valencias.

Status, Area Suitability and Availability

Commercial - suitable Valencia areas. Commercial quantities of propagation material are available from the Citrus Foundation Block.



Thirteen year old Turkey Valencia tree on C35 citrange showing typical shape, growth habit and yield (tree height 2.5m).

Updated: May 2012

Key References

The information in this fact sheet is based on evaluations by Citrus Research International.

Evaluation Data

Internal Quality - Turkey on C35 citrange - Count 64 - Malelane						
Date	Juice %	Brix	Acid	Ratio	Seed	Colour
01/06/2010	57.5	12.70	1.01	12.6	7.6	2-3
25/06/2010	57.1	13.10	0.94	13.9	8.8	1

Count Distribution

Data still to be included, although size peaked between count 56 and 72

Production

50.0 Kg per tree on 5 year old trees.

Export %

Data still to be included.

Comments

The Turkey has been planted on a fairly extensive scale in South Africa and currently makes up nearly 9% of orange plantings. The early promise plus time of maturity of the Turkey have led to this situation, but now growers are considering earlier maturing Valencias to extend the season.