

mandarin variety fact sheet



Fallglo

Origin

Florida, USA: a hybrid citrus type resulting from a 1962 cross of Temple and Bower. The variety was released in 1987. Imported into Australian quarantine 1990 and first released to selected nurserymen 1995.

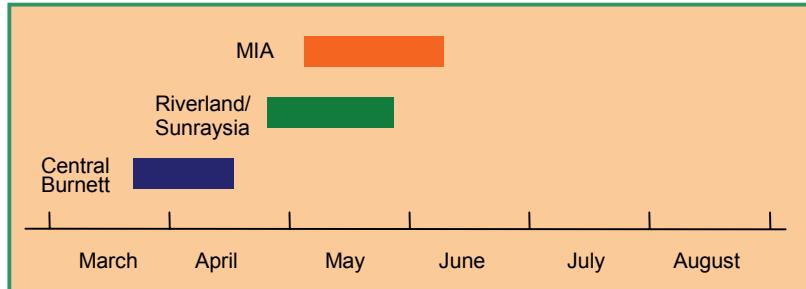
Type

Early maturing, large and seedy.

Market

Fresh, domestic. Would be a market competitor to early season Imperial mandarin. May have export potential due to large fruit size, highly coloured skin and good eating qualities.

Marketing season (estimated)



Internal quality

Distinctive, pleasant flavour related to Fallglo's complex hybrid mix (5/8th mandarin, 2/8th orange, 1/8th grapefruit). Segments separate easily and juice content is usually between 40-45%. Fallglo is very seedy with 20-40 seeds per fruit and does not need cross pollination for fruit set. This suggests that it will remain seedy even if isolated from other citrus varieties.

External quality

Fruit is large (7-9cm in diameter), flattish and the skin smooth with prominent oil glands. Skin thickness is 3-5mm and is easily removed. Skin colour is red-orange at maturity. In Sunraysia fruit can reach colour break in the last week of March and begin to develop pebbly, puffy skin in the second week of June.

Postharvest performance

Fruit can be hand 'snapped' from the tree.

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Field performance

Field grown arboretum trees produced fruit for the first time in 1996. Trees are distinctly different to most other citrus in leaf shape and leaf colour. Leaves are small, narrow and light green in colour. Trees have an upright dense habit, lack thorns and are moderately vigorous. American information suggests Fallglo has only moderate cold hardiness. Three year old Fallglo trees showed a similar level of cold injury as other mandarin types when exposed to -1.0°C air and -6.7°C soil surface temperatures on 18th June, 1998 at Daretton Agricultural Research and Advisory Station (NSW Sunraysia). These were the most severe temperature conditions in 10 years. Young trees can be affected by a 'physiological' limb and twig dieback. This has occurred on 25% of the trees aged 2-4 years at Daretton Agricultural Research and Advisory Station. The limb often exudes a maple syrup like gum which hardens and persists on the dead limb. The tree calluses around the dead area on the stem and sends out new growth below the dead limb. No tree has died due to this dieback problem, but it is an additional management operation (pruning) that would have to be done on young trees. The same dieback problem is reported from Florida, USA and Emerald, Queensland.

Pest and disease

American information suggest Fallglo is very susceptible to aphids and young trees may require additional aphid control sprays. No increased susceptibility to aphids has been observed under Australian conditions to this point (January 2002).

Extent of plantings

Commercial

One commercial planting established in Queensland from a private budwood importation. Budwood is in high demand.

Research

Research agency arboreta, trials and trees planted for budwood supply.

State of knowledge



New variety to Australia, commercial potential to be determined. In Florida, USA 700 Ha of Fallglo had been planted up to 1995.

Growers should ensure that trees are propagated from Approved Budwood obtained from AusCitrus.

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Disclaimer:

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