

Marisol Clementine

Origin

A bud mutation of an Oroval discovered at Bechi, Castellon province, Spain, in 1970.

Ownership

Open.

General Description

A high yielding, early maturing Clementine of large fruit size and inferior fruit quality to Nules. The tree has a weak structure.

Tree Characteristics

Marisol is precocious with high yields, often resulting in broken branches from the excessive fruit mass and poor tree structure. Trees are vigorous with a narrow crotch angle and upright growth habit which tend to aggravate this problem.

Rootstock Options

Suggested rootstocks are Carrizo/Troyer citrange. Rootstocks inducing small fruit size, lower sugars and later colour are not advised.

Fruit Characteristics

The fruit does not have a wide count range and size is between that of Nules and Oroval. The fruit shape is fairly round, sometimes necked and a pebbly rind. The fruit is reasonably peeled but oily. Internal quality tests are generally good, with good juice levels, sugars over 10.0% and acid over 1.0%. This causes lower ratios

This causes lower ratios than Nules as the Marisol sugars are lower and acid higher. Fruit taste is often poorer than the tests indicate. Acid levels can be too low in the hotter areas. Fruit colour and maturity is ahead of Nules and Oroval. Colour can be delayed relative to internal maturity. Colour break occurs in early March and maturity is towards the end of April in the cold production areas. Maturity is two to three weeks ahead of Nules and Oroval respectively. The fruit is seedless in solid plantings.

Production

Yields of 18 tons/ha have been recorded on 3½ year old trees in the Eastern Cape with the majority of the fruit falling between counts 1-2.

General

Deficit irrigation enhances sugar levels and reduces fruit size, but can also retain high acid levels. The larger fruit, large for a Clementine, tends to be coarser and of poorer quality than the standard more normal sized fruit. As with most Satsuma selections, over irrigation based on production practices for Clementine selections and other cultivars has reduced the potential of the Marisol. The Marisol is not susceptible to any pests and diseases other than those common to all Clementines. Harvest, packing and shipping requirements are as for other Clementines.



Marisol fruit showing typical colour, shape, rind thickness, rind texture and seedlessness.



Four year old Marisol trees under pulse drip fertigation showing good yields and fruit colour with frost damage on the tops of the trees (Height 1.8 m).



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Status, Area Suitability and Availability

Marisol is suited to the cold production areas and not recommended in the cool inland and intermediate areas due to inferior quality. Limited quantities of propagation material are available from the Citrus Foundation Block.

Key References

The information in this fact sheet is based on evaluations and reports from Citrus Research International.

Evaluation Data

Internal Quality - Marisol Clementine on Troyer citrange - Western Cape - Count 2/3						
Date	Juice %	Brix	Acid	Ratio	Seed	Colour
07/03/2011	62.7	10.9	1.76	6.2	0	5-6
06/04/2011	63.2	11.5	1.40	8.2	0	2

Count Distribution

Data still to be included.

Production

Data still to be included.

Export %

Data still to be included.

Comments

Although the Marisol still makes up 8% of Clementine plantings, the introduction of improved earlier maturing Clementine selections has resulted in it no longer being planted.



Disclaimer: Information contained in this publication is provided as general advice only. For application to specific circumstances, professional advice should be sought.