

Ueno Satsuma

Origin

A bud mutation of Miyagawa Wase from Japan. The selection was released in South Africa in 1993.

Ownership

Open.

General description

A mid to later maturing selection in South Africa, which however, falls in the very early group in Japan, where it is the second most popular selection in this group. Fruit size is medium to large and fruit shape is flat. Maturity is 3 to 5 weeks later than Miho Wase.

Tree characteristics

The tree is fairly vigorous with no thorns. Production is very good.

Rootstock options

There is limited experience regarding rootstock choice in South Africa. Carrizo and Troyer citrange are suggested, while poor quality inducing rootstocks should be avoided as well as Swingle citrumelo as this may delay rind colour. Choice of rootstock also depends on soil type and whether plantings are on new or replant ground.

Fruit characteristics

Fruit size is medium large to large. The rinds are fairly smooth, sometimes coarse fruit and mostly oblate shape. Internal flesh colour is good. There is the occasional very small navel end. Rind colour develops

later than internal maturity. Quality has been consistent with older orchards and young trial trees have now shown promise in their fifth year. Maturity in South Africa is approximately end April to early May.

Production

Production is good although figures are still to be included.

General

Deficit irrigation is necessary to enhance sugar levels. Satsumas are degreened successfully. As with all Satsumas, nitrogen should not be applied too late. No specific pest and disease problems have been noted under South African conditions, except for fruit piercing moths (*Serodes partita*) that occur erratically approximately every 10 years. The moths live in the semi desert regions and in years when abnormally high rainfall occurs in the late summer the moths breed profusely due to over abundance of vegetative growth on the indigenous wild plum trees (*Pappea capensis*).



Ueno fruit showing typical shape, colour, rind texture and rind thickness. Note flatness of fruit.



Four year old Ueno tree on Carrizo citrange showing typical shape and growth with a good yield (height 1.9m).



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This causes a migration of the moths away from their breeding grounds and in so doing they pass through regions such as the East Cape citrus areas where they cause varying degrees of damage on early maturing cultivars such as Satsumas. Control options are limited and there is little that can be done to eradicate the moths once on the move. For further details refer to the section on Fruit Piercing Moths by S. D. Moore in the Production Guidelines.

Sunburn can be a problem in dry climates with terminal fruit being the worst affected. Wind blemish can reduce exportable fruit. Satsuma mandarins have a short harvest period which usually lasts 2 - 3 weeks, although selective picking can extend this period. Harvest, packing and shipping requirements as well as post harvest disorders are as for other Mandarins.

Status, Area Suitability and Availability

The Satsuma is the most cold hardy of all the mandarin selections. Ueno has only been tested in southern Africa's cooler coastal climatic zones on a limited scale. Further evaluations are necessary. Limited 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 - Ueno Satsuma on Carrizo citrange - Count 1/3 - East Cape Midlands						
Date	Juice %	Brix	Acid	Ratio	Seed	Colour
31/03/2010	54.2	11.4	1.56	7.1	0	7
07/04/2010	56.0	12.5	1.57	8.0	0	6-7
14/04/2010	57.9	12.6	1.43	8.8	0	6
21/04/2010	53.0	13.0	1.44	9.0	0.2	5

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 Ueno has only been planted on a very limited commercial basis in South Africa to date. From performance so far it has shown some promise but does not presently appear to have space in South Africa's Satsuma industry. Further evaluations may change this status.



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