

C1829 mandarin

March 2020, Primefact 1736, First edition

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Figure 1. A C1829 mandarin tree.

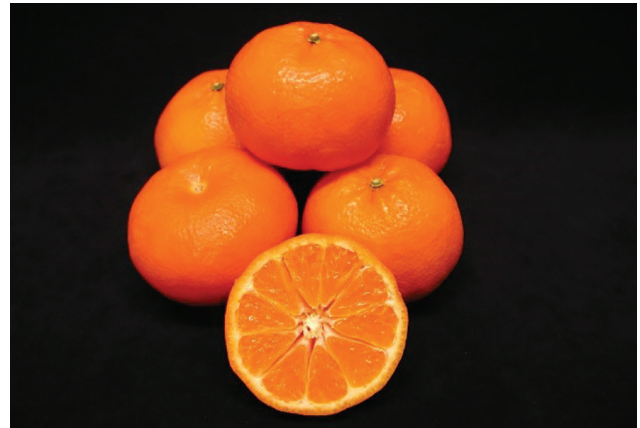


Figure 2. C1829 mandarins.

Estimated maturity period

Region	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Riverina												
Sunraysia												

Origin

The C1829 mandarin was bred in Italy and is a hybrid of the Oroval clementine × tetraploid Tarocco orange. It has Plant Breeder's Rights (PBR) protection and is managed in Australia by the Australian Nurserymen's Fruit Improvement Company (ANFIC).

Fruit quality

Table 1. C1829 mandarin fruit quality* characteristics.

Skin	Easy peel, orange, slightly pebbled.
Average rind thickness (mm)	5.1
Internal quality	Sweet, with mildly acidic after-taste. Low juice content. No internal or external red pigmentation (anthocyanin) developed at Australian evaluation sites.
Average number of seeds	<1
Juice per cent (%)	38
°Brix	12.1
Acid per cent (%)	1.2
Brix:acid ratio	10.1
Average fruit weight (g)	254
Average fruit diameter (mm)	86 (Large fruit size due to low crop load)

*Juice quality levels considered adequate for harvest and developed by sequential analysis of fruit from top-worked evaluation trees.

Comments

- Trees are slow to crop. First fruit was produced four years from field planting and top-working.
- Juvenile trees are thorny.
- No external or internal anthocyanin pigment development in 2009 and subsequent seasons.
- Fruit produced in 2009 had a large and prominent 'neck'.
- Trees defoliated at the Sunraysia site, which receives a high nutrition program.
- Performed poorly at other national evaluation sites.

Poor performance of C1829 in Australian evaluation trials resulted in no commercial interest.

Acknowledgements

Australian Nurserymen's Fruit Improvement Company (ANFIC)

Citrus Australia Ltd (CAL)

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development, WA

Hort Innovation Australia

**Hort
Innovation**
Strategic levy investment

**CITRUS
FUND**

This project has been funded by Hort Innovation using the citrus research and development levy and funds from the Australian Government. For more information on the fund and strategic levy investment visit horticulture.com.au

Reference number: PUB20/142

State of New South Wales through the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment ("Department") 2020. The content has been developed by the Department using funds provided by Horticulture Innovation Australia Limited ("Hort Innovation").

The information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing (December 2019) and was generated from field and nursery trees at Dareton Primary Industry Institute, Sunraysia, NSW, unless otherwise stated. Where quantitative data are presented (e.g. % Juice or rind thickness) they are based on measured properties. Where qualitative data are presented (e.g. thorniness or tendency to split), they are based on observations or brief notes recorded in the field.

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