primefact

Cami mandarin

March 2020, Primefact 1735, First edition Dave Monks and Graeme Sanderson, Research Horticulturists, Dareton



Figure 1. A Cami mandarin tree.



Figure 2. Cami mandarins.

Estimated maturity period

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

Origin

The Cami mandarin was bred in Italy as a cross between [(Comune clementine × Avana mandarin) × (Mapo tangelo)]. Cami 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. Cami mandarin fruit quality* characteristics.

Skin	Smooth, easy peel, orange-yellow. Susceptible to breakdown late in season.
Average rind thickness (mm)	3.4
Internal quality	Juicy. High acid level masks high sugar content of the fruit.
Average number of seeds	12
Juice per cent (%)	51
°Brix	14.0
Acid per cent (%)	1.4
Brix:acid ratio	10
Average fruit weight (g)	145
Average fruit diameter (mm)	65

^{*}Juice quality levels considered adequate for harvest and developed by sequential analysis of fruit from topworked evaluation trees.

Comments

- Variable fruit shape with some resembling the Minneola tangelo.
- High acid content requires fruit to be held on the tree for a prolonged period.
- Rind deterioration begins to occur before fruit is suitable to harvest.
- Fruit is seedy when cross pollinated, but information from the variety manager indicates it to be seedless in solid blocks.
- Cami has exhibited an alternate bearing habit and appears unsuited to hot growing conditions.

The high number of seeds and poor performance of Cami in evaluation trials resulted in no commercial interest.

Acknowledgements

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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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