

# Mor mandarin

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Figure 1. A Mor mandarin tree.

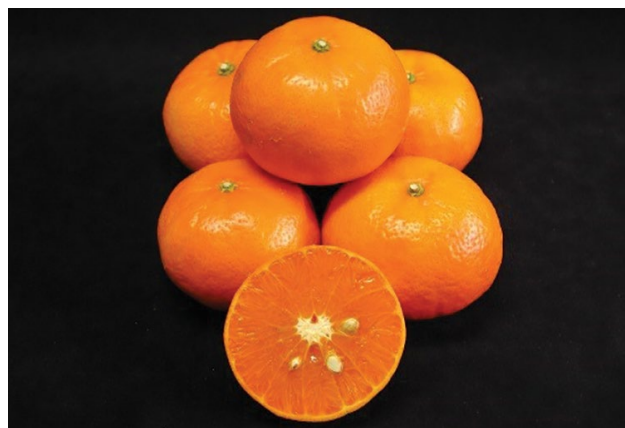


Figure 2. Mor mandarins.

## Estimated maturity period

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

## Origin

The Mor mandarin is a low-seeded Murcott developed in Israel by irradiation breeding. Mor 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. Mor mandarin fruit quality\* characteristics.

|                             |                                              |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Skin                        | Smooth, yellow–orange, easy peel.            |
| Average rind thickness (mm) | 2.3                                          |
| Internal quality            | Rich, sweet flavour with high juice content. |
| Average number of seeds     | 2.5                                          |
| Juice per cent (%)          | 54                                           |
| °Brix                       | 14.7                                         |
| Acid per cent (%)           | 1.0                                          |
| Brix:acid ratio             | 14.7                                         |
| Average fruit weight (g)    | 97                                           |
| Average fruit diameter (mm) | 61                                           |

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

## Comments

- The Mor mandarin is an Israeli developed, low seeded Murcott.
- Its tree habit is similar to its Murcott parent, requiring crop thinning to maintain fruit size and reduce alternate bearing.
- It is sensitive to sunburn with heavy fruit loss on the western side of the tree in southern Australia's high temperature conditions.
- Seed number was generally less than 5 per fruit, but higher seed counts have been recorded when trees are under strong cross pollination pressure.
- The maturity period is similar to the standard Murcott in southern Australia.

Table 2. Average yield per tree\* on nursery propagated field trees.

| Rootstock    | Average yield per tree (kg) |                      |                      |                      |
|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|              | 2010 (5-y-old trees)        | 2011 (6-y-old trees) | 2012 (7-y-old trees) | 2013 (8-y-old trees) |
| C35 Citrange | 26                          | 3                    | 20                   | 3                    |
| Citrange     | 42                          | 11                   | 17                   | 14                   |
| Cleopatra    | 2                           | 16                   | 12                   | 10                   |
| Swingle      | 56                          | 16                   | 42                   | 9                    |
| Trifoliata   | 37                          | 1                    | 36                   | 8                    |

Table 3. Average yield per tree\* on trees top-worked to Valencia orange in 2005.

| Rootstock  | Average yield per tree (kg) |      |      |      |      |
|------------|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|
|            | 2009                        | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
| Citrange   | 26                          | 70   | 29   | 34   | 46   |
| Cleopatra  | 30                          | 49   | 20   | 23   | 20   |
| Trifoliata | 36                          | 68   | 32   | 50   | 38   |

\*Average yield per tree results are from a small number of evaluation trees and should only be used as a general indication of the variety's potential yield.

**There is some grower interest in the Mor variety, but there are a range of competing low-seeded Murcotts developed in Australia and available as managed varieties.**

## Acknowledgements

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|                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
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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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