UF IFAS UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA



Funding







Goal

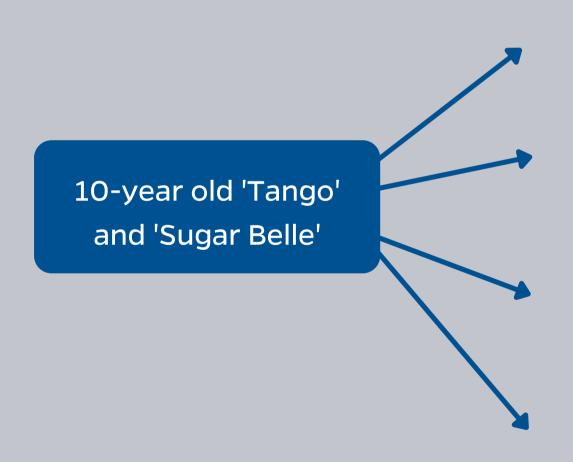
To evaluate enhanced potassium, calcium, and boron treatments to improve fruit quality

- HLB-affected fruit are often small, lopsided, uneven colored, and poor in taste
- Mandarins are primarily targeted for fresh consumption and therefore, visual appearance along with tasted of fruit is CRITICAL!
- Florida growers are interested in growing mandarins such as Sugar Belle and Tango as they withstand HLB better than sweet oranges.
 However, fruit quality can be an issue!

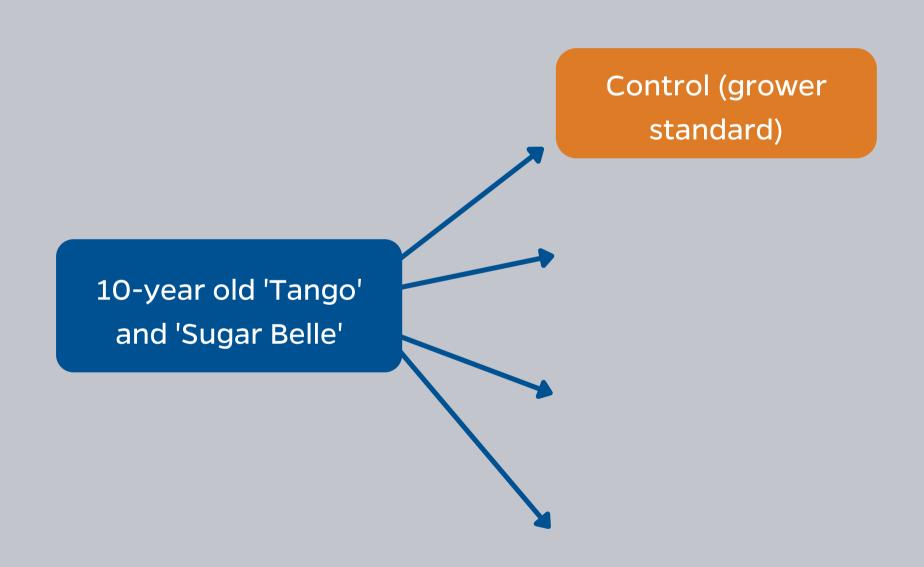


10-year old 'Tango' and 'Sugar Belle'

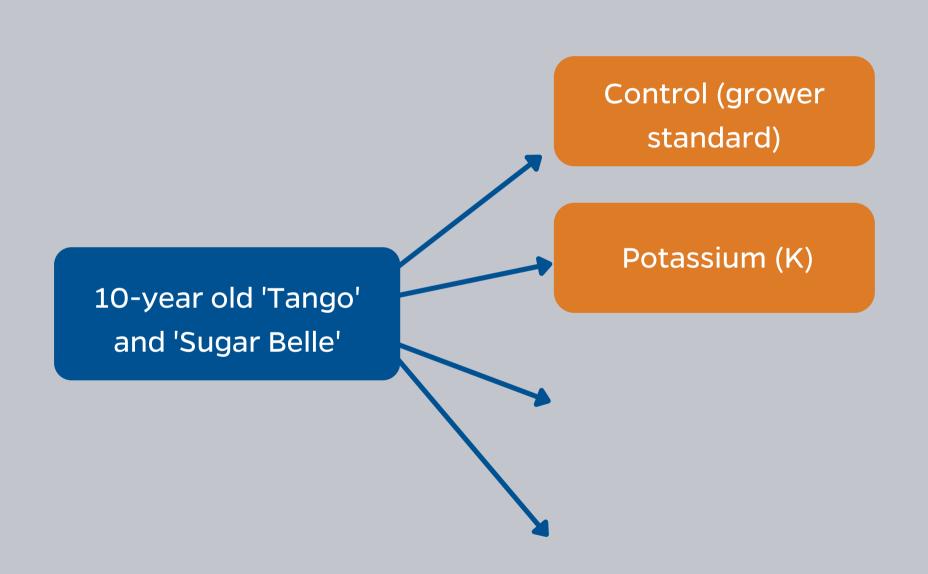




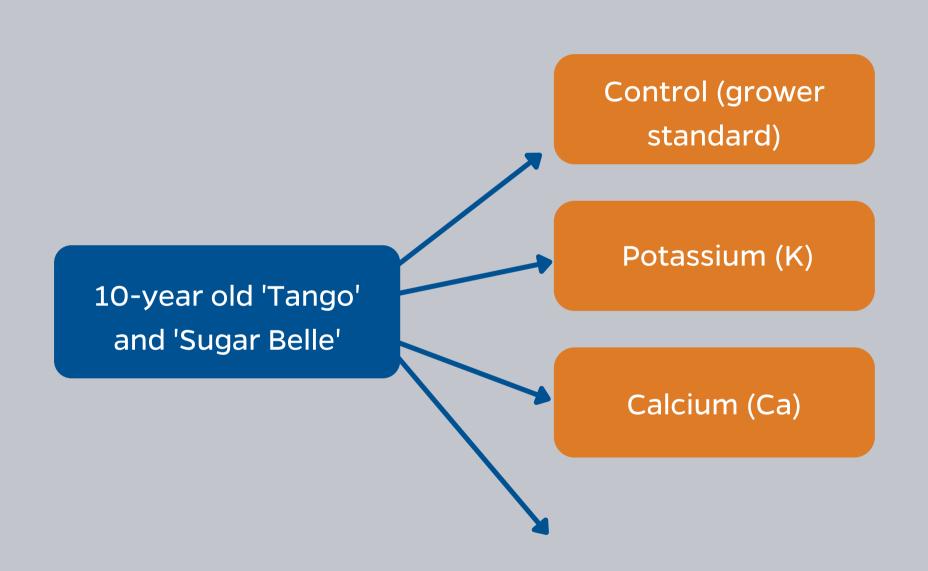




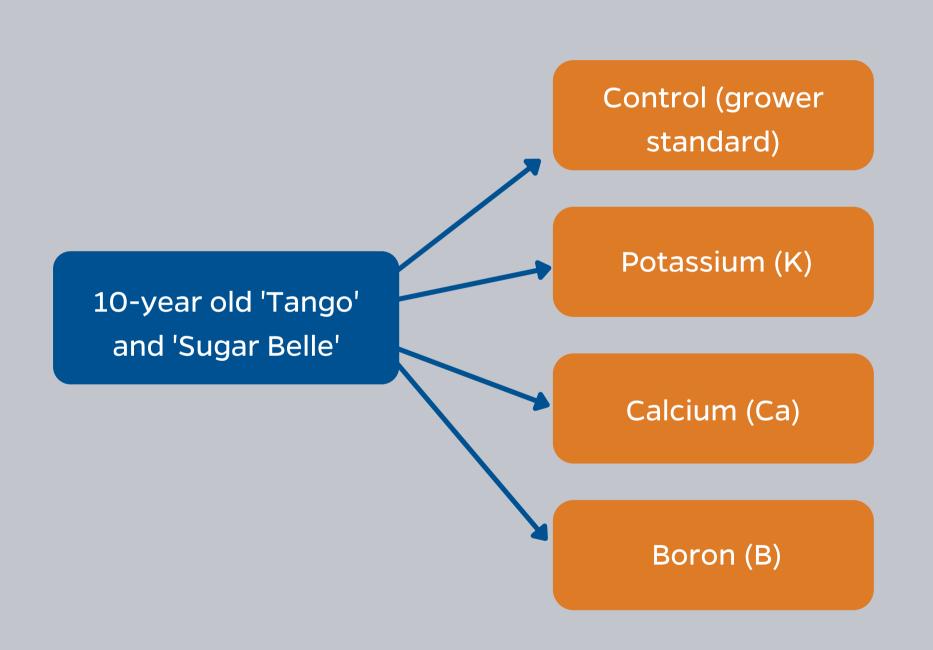




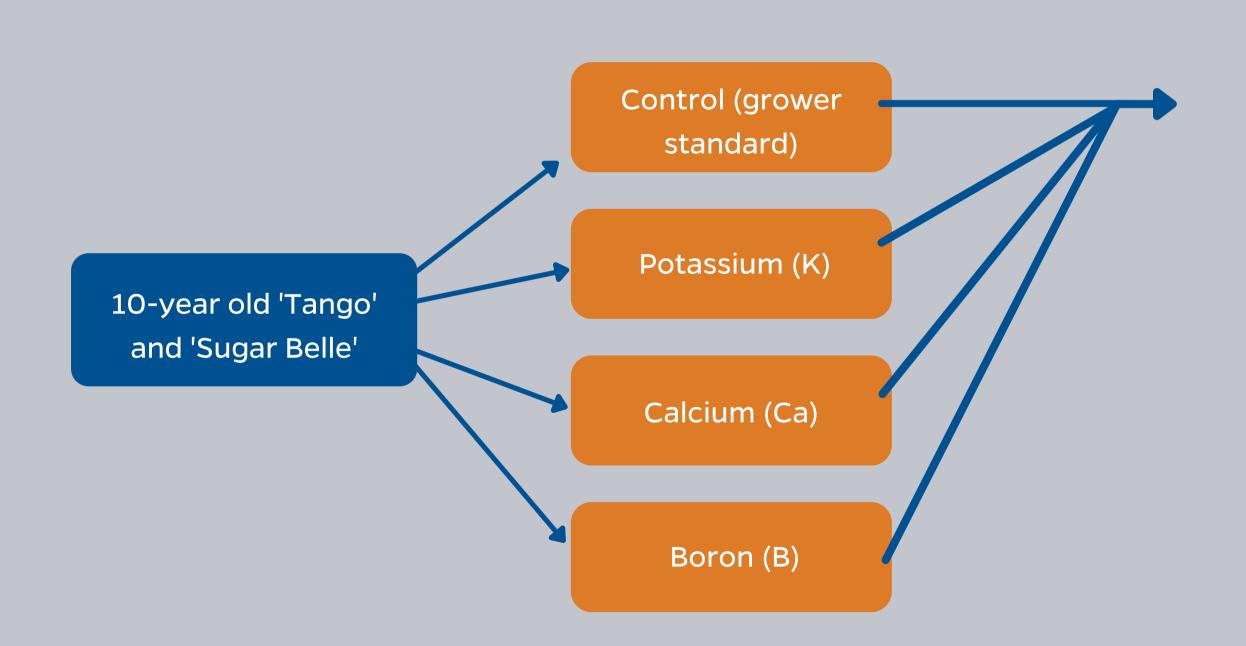




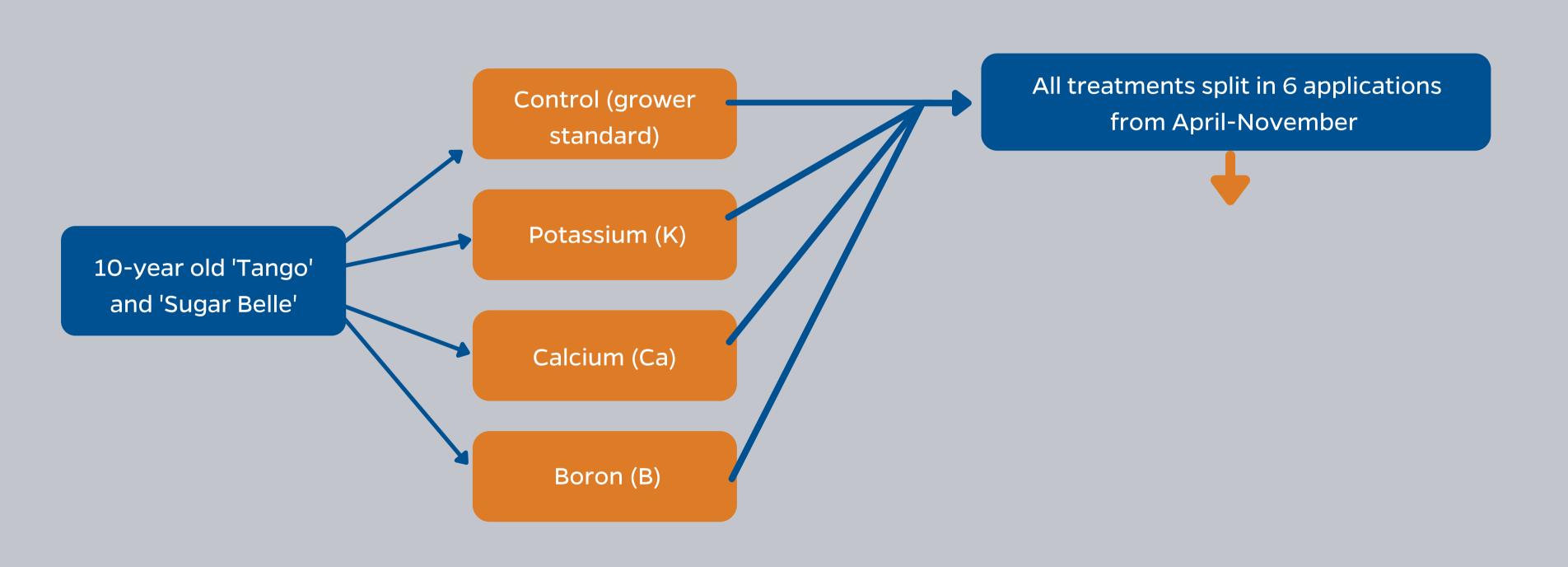




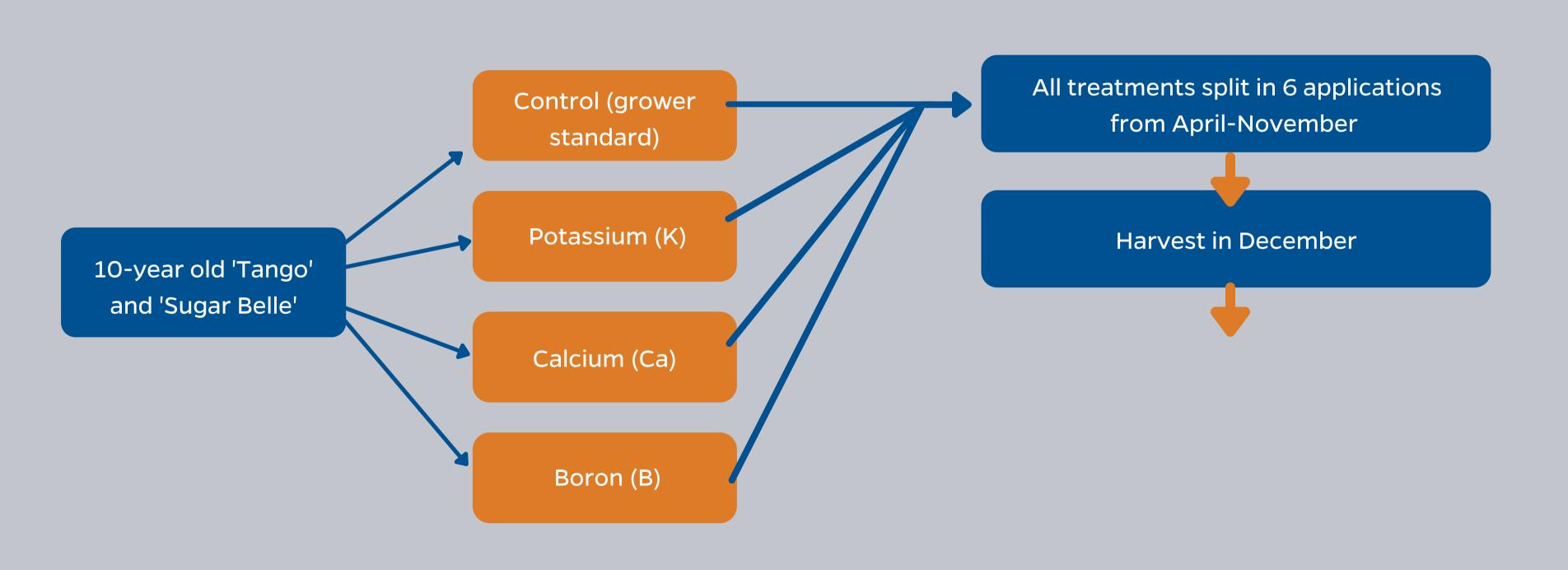




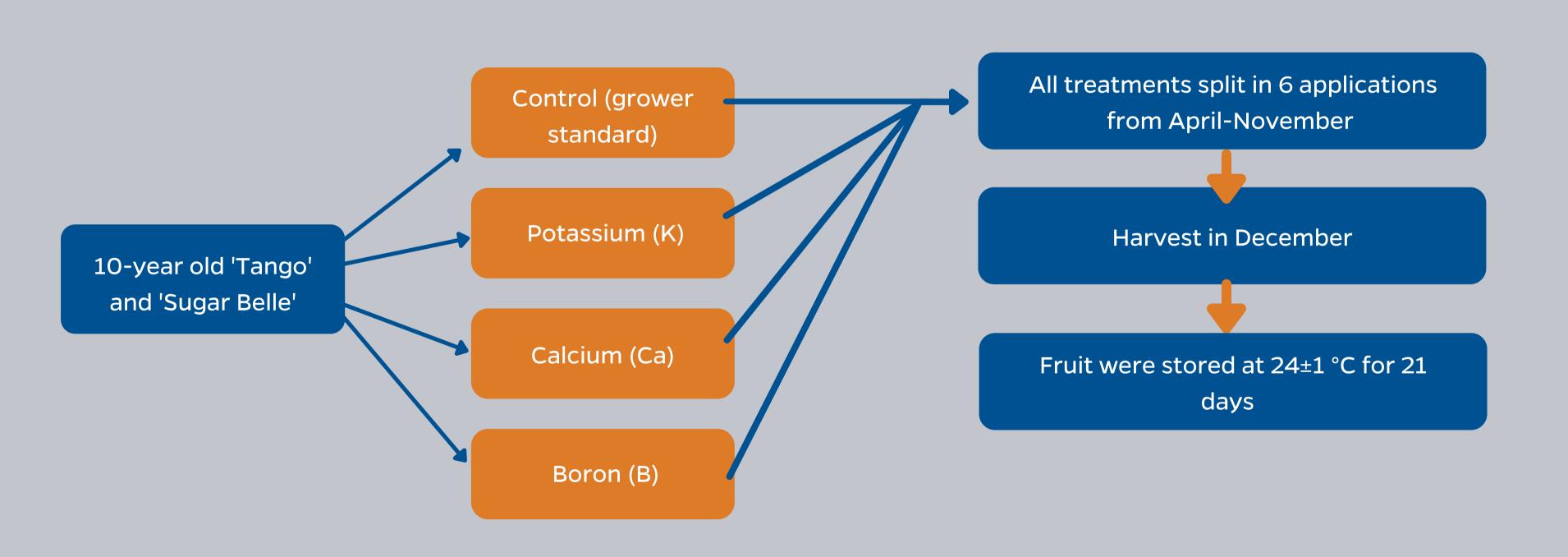














Potassium and Boron treatment:

- Increased fruit diameter
- Increased fruit weight
- Reduced the number of lopsided fruit
- Enhanced color development

'Sugar Belle'



Control (grower standard)



Potassium (K)



Calcium (Ca)



Boron (B)



Potassium and Boron treatment:

- Increased fruit diameter
- Increased fruit weight
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'Tango'



Control (grower standard)



Calcium (Ca)

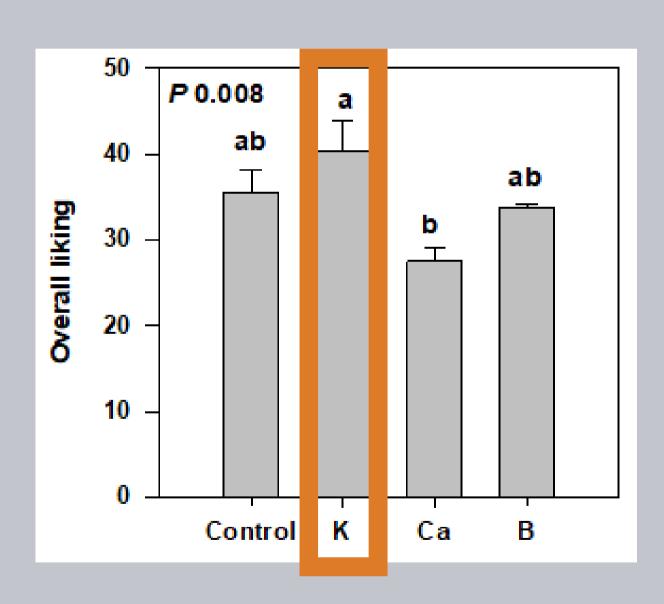


Potassium (K)



Boron (B)





- For 'Sugar Belle', potassium treatment improved fruit sensory quality attributes: sweetness, mandarin flavor intensity than Ca-treatment
- Peelability significantly improved potassium treated 'Sugar Belle' and boron treated 'Tango'



- Foliar-applied potassium and boron treatments improved fruit sensory quality, fruit physical at harvest and during postharvest storage
- Foliar-applied calcium showed a negative impact on fruit quality attributes for 'Sugar Belle' and 'Tango'

