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South Africa

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The South African citrus industry is fresh-fruit oriented and strongly focused on producing quality fruit for export. To produce high quality fruit, a premium is placed on cosmetic appearance which means that efforts are made to reduce blemishes particularly from wind scarring. Therefore, living windbreaks are recommended as a practical way to manage wind scar if careful analysis of local conditions indicates there would be expected benefits. Canker is not present in South Africa; however, the African greening strain and its vector are present. Windbreaks are not generally used for disease management. The plant species used for wind scar management are *C. cunninghamiana*, *Pinus radiata* (Monterey pine), slash pine, *Grevillea robusta*, *Alnus cordata* (Dutch alder), *Eucalyptus torelliana*, and others.

(Photos provided by Bill Castle)



Fig. 1. *C. cunninghamiana* as a windbreak in a nursery scion block.



Fig. 2. *C. cunninghamiana* as an irrigated windbreak species in a 'Marsh' grapefruit grove. The owner reported substantial reduction in windscar problems with windbreaks.



Fig. 3. Another view of the 'Marsh' grove shown in Fig. 2.



Fig. 4. Casuarina trees are popular for windbreaks.



Fig. 5. A windbreak of *Grevillea robusta* (silk oak) in a young grove of navel orange trees.

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