

# **NAVEL ORANGES: Chislett**

**FRUIT:** Seedless. Round shape. 3.0 to 3.4 inches in diameter equates to a 56 to 88-box count. Attractive orange colored rind with high puncture resistance. Holds well on the tree. Less regreening than Lane Late. Solid flesh and thin rind contributes to high juice percentage, fruit weight and soluble solid values. Low limonin levels in the juice. Intermediate levels of granulation.

**TREE:** Indistinguishable from Parent Washington in appearance. Medium to large round-headed tree with deep green foliage.

**HARVEST SEASON:** February to June or July. 3 to 4 weeks later than Lane Late.

**PROS:** High quality fruit throughout the summer. Good external and internal characteristics. Heavy cropping potential. Excellent ship ability and long shelf life in the marketplace. Premium price for "Ultra Late" navel oranges.

**CONS:** Granulation common with this variety. Fruit tends to lose quality late in the season as it becomes over mature. Fruit rind develops a slightly coarse or rough texture and fruit drop becomes significant. These problems can be alleviated with the use of Gibberellic Acid and 2,4-D.

**COMPATABLE ROOTSTOCKS:** Carrizo, C35 Citrange, Trifoliolate, Citrumelos

## **RECOMMENDED SPACINGS:**

Traditional: 20'x 20', 20'x 22', 22'x 22'

Double Planting Standard Rootstock: 10'x 20', 10'x 22', 11'x 22'

C-35: 18'x18', 18'x 20', 20'x 20'

Double Planting C-35 Citrange: 9'x 18', 9'x 20', 10'x 20'

**HISTORY:** Discovered by the Chislett family on their property at Kenley, Victoria, Australia in late 1986. The main criteria for this selection was its capacity to hold high quality fruit late in the season. In 1992, interest was renewed in the Australian late navel orange program and five new varieties were introduced into the Citrus Clonal Protection Program for cleanup and release into varietal trials throughout the California citrus regions for observation and evaluation. Chislett was included in this trial. Chislett is a patented variety and the Australian owners and the United States licensee share the royalties.

**OTHER OBSERVATIONS:** Quality may vary with locale, climate, microclimate, soil condition and management techniques. Finding the right location may be the key to growing late navels successfully. They may be best planted at higher elevations with good air drainage to reduce the risk of frost damage. Fruit ripens first in the southern Central Valley, progresses north through the Central Valley and finishes with those planted along coastal citrus regions.