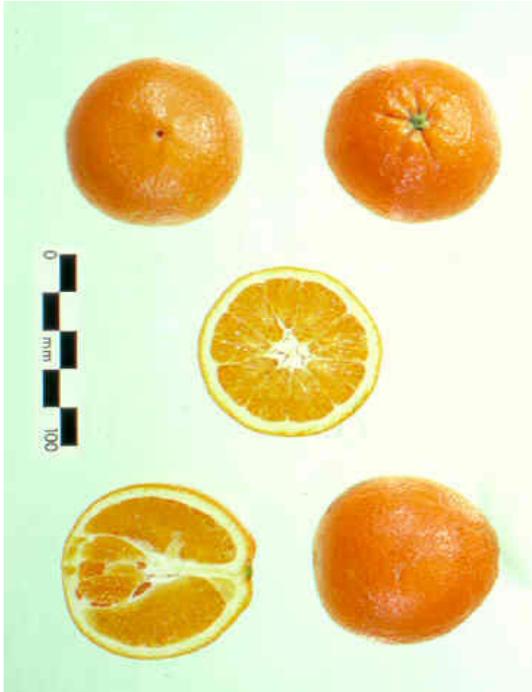


## orange variety fact sheet

# Navelina



### Origin

Originated as a limb sport in California in 1910 and widely grown in Spain. Imported into Australia from Spain and released from plant quarantine in 1988. The Spanish selection is known as Navelina 7.5. Another selection known as Navelina 315 was imported from Italy and released from plant quarantine in 1996. Navelina 7.5 is the predominant early navel variety planted in Australia. Navelina 7.5 is the major navel orange variety grown in Spain and is also grown in South Africa.

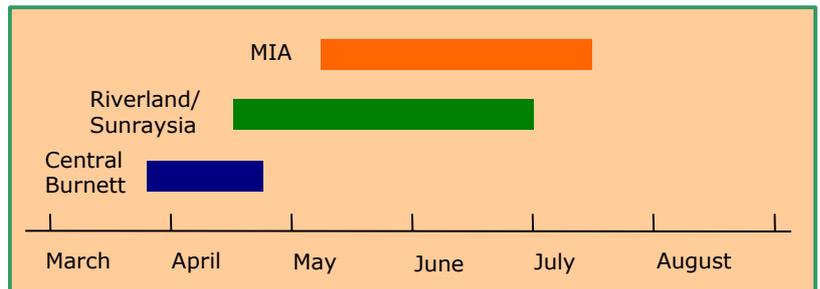
### Type

Navel orange, seedless, early maturing.

### Market

Fresh domestic, export potential. Currently attracting premium prices for fruit marketed in April and early May on the domestic market.

### Marketing season (estimated)



### Internal quality

Good internal flavour but not as rich as Washington navel. Medium to high juice content (>35%). Internal maturity is up to four weeks earlier than Washington navel. Navelina 315 is internally mature 5-7 days ahead of Navelina 7.5.

### External quality

Navelina 7.5 has medium to large fruit size and often displays a tendency to variable fruit shape ranging from round to elongated oval appearance. Fruit shape is more oval than Washington navel, often with a distinctive tapered navel end. Rind colour is deep orange early in the season, changing to deep orange-red later in the season. Smoother rind texture than Washington navel. Navelina 315 has rounder fruit shape than Navelina 7.5 but fruit size is generally two count sizes smaller.

## Navelina orange variety fact sheet

### Postharvest performance

Fruit respond well to ethylene degreening at colour break. Long term storage performance for export still to be assessed.

### Field performance

Trees are small to medium in size with dense dark green foliage. Suitable for high density plantings. Prolific early cropping but may also show a tendency to alternate bearing. Displays uneven fruit shape on young trees but fruit shape becomes rounder as trees commence commercial bearing. Both Navelina selections are suited to the semi-arid growing conditions of southern Australia. Fruit may show minor splitting at navel end on vigorous young trees. Fruit can be held on the tree for up to ten weeks after first maturity, but late held fruit may develop albedo breakdown symptoms.

Long term yield performance to be determined.

### Pest and disease

No specific pest and disease problems have been noted to this point.

### Extent of plantings

The most widely planted of the new early season navel varieties. Navelina 7.5 has replaced Leng as the major early maturing navel variety, whereas Navelina 315 is a minor variety due to its small fruit size. All trees in Australia are less than twelve years old and most Navelina 7.5 trees in Australia are either non-bearing or recently commenced bearing. Full production of the area currently planted to Navelina 7.5 in Australia will not be achieved for another 5-10 years.

### State of knowledge

very  
limited



very  
high

Growers should ensure that trees are propagated from Premium Budwood obtained from Auscitrus.

**Last Revised:** July 2002

### Disclaimer:

Information contained in this publication is provided as general advice only. For application to specific circumstances, professional advice should be sought.

