



Citrus Swingle

Citrus sinensis × *Poncirus trifoliata*



CITRUS



INFORMATIONS TECHNIQUES:

Common name:	Cítrico Flying Dragon
Scientific name:	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> × <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>
Family:	Rutáceas
Genetic Group:	Hybrid of <i>Citrus sinensis</i> and <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>
Variety:	Swingle
Category:	Rootstock for citrus
Production cycle:	Medium to long, depending on the type of graft; used for grafting oranges and other citrus
Susceptibility:	Susceptible to certain fungal diseases, such as <i>Phytophthora</i> , but resistant to some bacteria
Resistance:	High resistance to frost and moderate drought, tolerant to alkaline soils
Temperature Requirements:	Medium
Average yield:	It does not produce fruit, used only as rootstock for grafting
Elevation:	0 - 1,200 MASL
Optimal Temperature:	18° C - 30°C
Ripening Season:	Spring and summer
Additional Information:	Ideal for citrus grafting, especially oranges, due to its resistance to various conditions
Bud Type:	Grows vigorously, an ideal rootstock for citrus grafting
Pollination:	Not require pollination
Self-compatibility:	Self-compatible
Soil:	Prefers well-drained, slightly acidic to alkaline soil, with a pH between 6 and 8, and rich in organic matter
Preferred Climate:	Tropical, subtropical
Nutritional Requirements:	Balanced fertilization, especially in nutrients like potassium and calcium





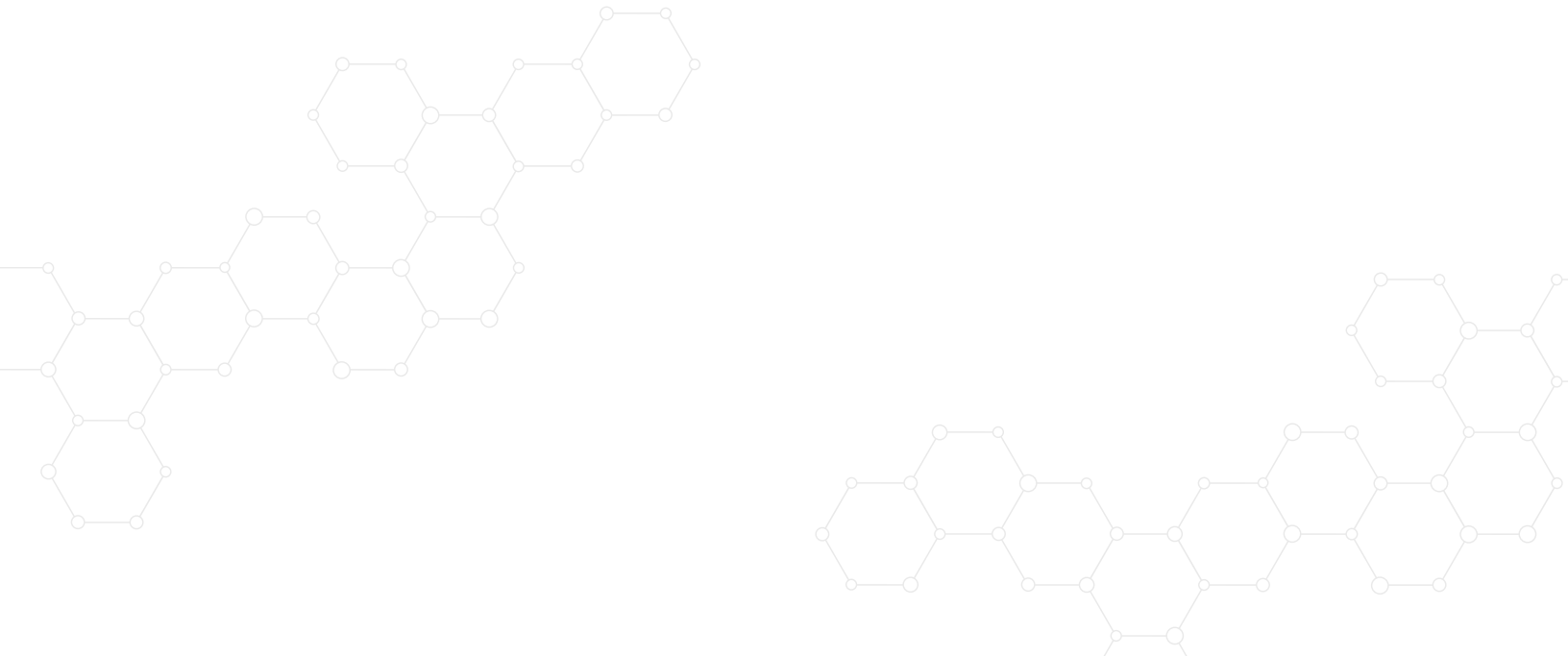
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Breeder:	Breeding program in the U.S., especially for orange trees
History:	Developed to improve frost resistance and adaptability of cultivated citrus



***Morphology:** Remontants: Produce fruit all year, on new shoots of the same year. **Non-remontant:** They fruit only once a year, in summer-autumn, on stems of the previous year.

***Pollination:** By biotic agents, it is the result of the transfer of pollen by living beings from one flower to another. Biotic agents: are physical elements that transport pollen from one flower to another, such as wind or water. **Self-pollination:** Pollen is transferred from the stamens to the stigma of the same flower, common in plants with closed flowers or that bloom is unfavorable times for pollinators. **Cross-pollination:** When pollen is transferred from the stamens to the stigmas of a different individual of the same species. It increases genetic variability and reduces the possibility of self-fertilization. **Autogamy:** also known as self-fertilization, is a process of sexual reproduction in plants where the fusion of male (pollen) and female (ovules) gametes occurs within the same flower or within the same plant individual. **Hercogamy:** In hercogamous plants, the male and female reproductive organs are physically separated, which prevents self-pollen from reaching the stigma. However, environmental factors or changes in plant morphology can bring these organs into contact, facilitating self-pollination.

***Self-compatibility:** The fusion of male and female gametes from the same flower or different plant individual, involving pollen transfer between different plants, allows them to reproduce sexually without the need for suitable pollinators or favorable environmental conditions. Many plants have self-incompatibility systems that prevent self-fertilization by recognizing and rejecting pollen from the same plant or closely related individuals.



Note: The data and results presented in these data sheets are for reference only. They were obtained under ideal and controlled conditions that are not always replicated in the real world. Plants are living beings, and their development depends on many factors. Therefore, GreenLab cannot guarantee that you will get the same results as shown, even if you follow the directions to the letter. Schedule an appointment with our GreenLab sales team. We can help you evaluate whether the variety you are interested in is right for your project. At GreenLab we want you to succeed in your production and that's why we provide you with all the information and support you need, so you can bet on high quality seedlings with GreenLab!



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