



Citrus Flying Dragon

Poncirus trifoliata



CITRUS



INFORMATIONS TECHNIQUES:

Common name:	Citrus Flying Dragon
Scientific name:	<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>
Family:	Rutáceas
Genetic Group:	Poncirus trifoliata
Variety:	Flying Dragon
Category:	Rootstock for citrus
Production cycle:	Long, but does not produce fruit; used for grafting
Susceptibility:	High susceptibility to severe frosts
Resistance:	Resistant to fungal diseases, such as <i>Phytophthora</i> , and bacterial diseases
Temperature Requirements:	Medium
Average yield:	It does not produce fruit, used only as rootstock for grafting
Elevation:	0 - 1,200 MASL
Optimal Temperature:	20° C - 25° C
Ripening Season:	The Flying Dragon lemon tree does not produce fruit
Additional Information:	Widely used as rootstock in citrus crops due to its resistance to frost and diseases
Bud Type:	It grows vigorously but is mainly used as rootstock for other citrus
Pollination:	Not require pollination
Self-compatibility:	Self-compatible
Soil:	The Flying Dragon prefers well-drained, slightly acidic soil with a pH between 6 and 7, and rich in organic matter
Preferred Climate:	Tropical, subtropical
Nutritional Requirements:	Requiere una fertilización balanceada para asegurar el crecimiento saludable de los injertos
Breeder:	Selection of the Poncirus species in Asia, known for its cold resistance and widely used as rootstock in the citrus industry
History:	Used for centuries as rootstock due to its resistance to harsh climatic conditions



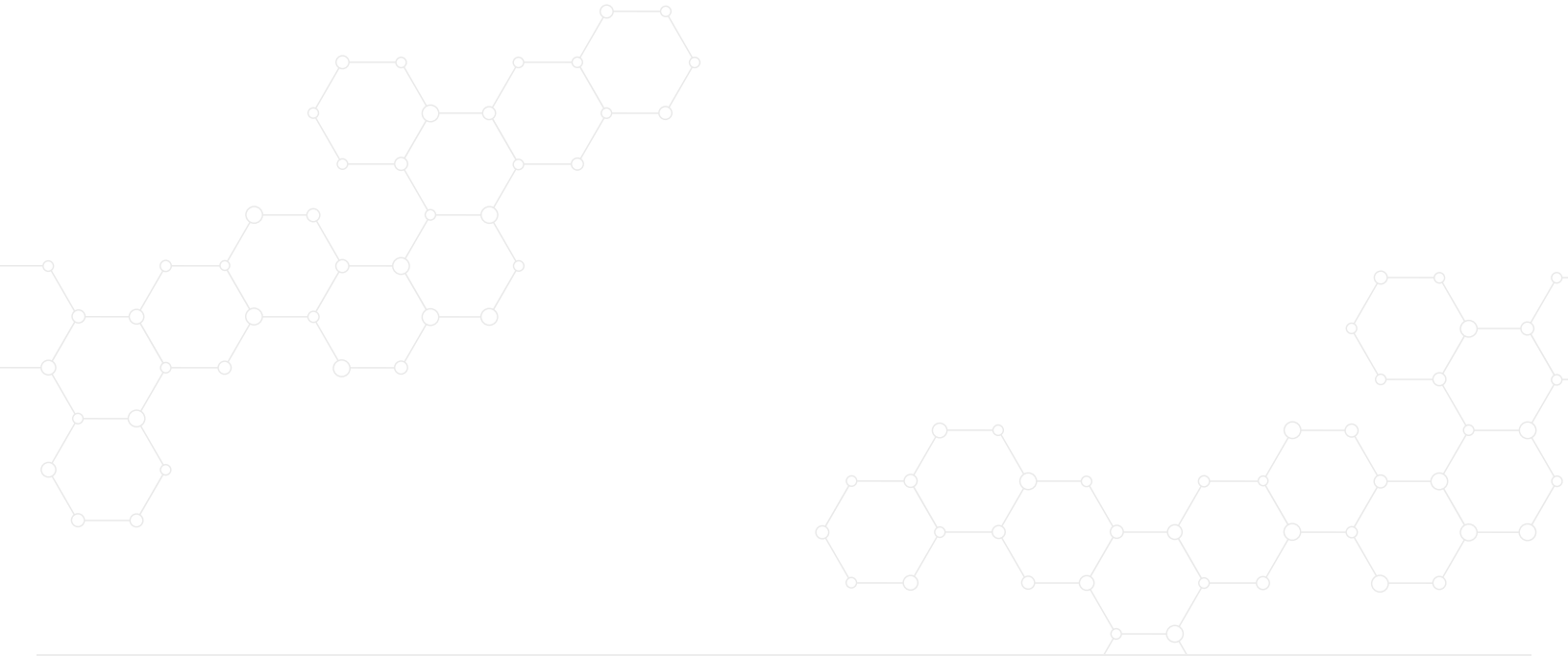


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***Morphology:** Remontants: Produce fruit all year, on new shoots of the same year. **Non-remontant:** They fruit only once a year, in summer-autumn, on stems of the previous year.

***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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