



DENOMINATIONS AND SYNONYMS:

(I. Trujillo, D. Barranco, P. Morello)
Azziezy, Azziezy,

ORIGIN AND DIFFUSION:

One of the most important olive varieties cultivated in Egypt. The cultivated area of Aggezi in Fayoum Governorate is about (80%), Ismailia about (40%) and in Nubariya about (30%).

Ayman Elbeltagy

PURPOSE: Table olives

MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISATION:

Tree	Vigour	Medium
	Growth habit	Spreading
	Canopy density	Dense
Leaf blade	Length	Medium
	Width	Medium
	Radio length/width	Moderately elongated
	Curvature of longitudinal axis	Straight
Fruit	Weight	Medium
	Radio length/width in position A	Moderately elongated to very elongated
	Over colour at full maturity	Black
	Symmetry in position A	Weakly asymmetric
	Shape of apex in position A	Rounded
	Nipple	Absent or weak
	Shape of base in position A	Truncate
Stone	Ratio length/width	Moderately elongated
	Weight	Medium
	Symmetry in position A	Weakly asymmetric
	Symmetry in position B	Weakly asymmetric
	Number of grooves on basal end	Between 7 and 10
	Distribution of grooves on basal end	Evenly distributed
	Shape of apex in position A	Rounded
	Mucron	Present
	Shape of base in position A	Rounded
	Rugosity of surface	Medium



MOLECULAR CHARACTERISATION (SSRs)

UDO-43	DCA3	DCA9	DCA16	GAPU-101
194/216	229/251	160/180	148/175	MD

AGRONOMICAL CHARACTERISATION AND COMMERCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

This variety is considered very hardy because it adapts to very harsh environmental conditions for the olive (large amount of solar radiation and little moisture). It has a medium rooting ability, and its start of bearing is intermediate. It is self- incompatible and it has a high pistil abortion rate. It displays problems of compatibility with some pollinisers. Productivity is medium and constant. The fruit is large in size and freestone and it has quite a high flesh-to-stone ratio. The flesh is tasty, firm and resistant to handling. Owing to its low oil content (7-9%) and high sugar content. It is susceptible to olive fly.

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