



DENOMINATIONS AND SYNONYMS:

ORIGIN AND DIFFUSION:

Origin is Akhisar (Manisa province). It is one of the important olive varieties grown as black table olive after Gemlik in Türkiye. It is mostly cultivated in Manisa (Akhisar and Turgutlu), İzmir (Kemalpaşa and Selçuk) and Muğla (Centrum and Yatağan) provinces.

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PURPOSE: Oil, Table olives

MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISATION:

Tree	Vigour	Medium
	Growth habit	Spreading
	Canopy density	Sparse
Leaf blade	Length	Long
	Width	Broad
	Radio length/width	Slightly elongated
	Curvature of longitudinal axis	Incurved
Fruit	Weight	High
	Radio length/width in position A	Moderately elongated
	Over colour at full maturity	Black
	Symmetry in position A	Strongly asymmetric
	Shape of apex in position A	Rounded
	Nipple	Moderate
	Shape of base in position A	Truncate
Stone	Ratio length/width	Very elongated
	Weight	High
	Symmetry in position A	Weakly asymmetric
	Symmetry in position B	Symmetric
	Number of grooves on basal end	More than 10
	Distribution of grooves on basal end	Evenly distributed
	Shape of apex in position A	Acute
	Mucron	Present
	Shape of base in position A	Acute
	Rugosity of surface	Medium



MOLECULAR CHARACTERISATION (SSRs)

UDO-43	DCA3	DCA9	DCA16	GAPU-101
208/214	251/251	160/202	152/173	189/199

AGRONOMICAL CHARACTERISATION AND COMMERCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

It is a black table variety. It is not recommended for cultivation in non-irrigated areas. Yield is regular under good care conditions. Flowering and fruit ripening period is early. It reaches the 2nd maturation period at the beginning of October. It is a self-fertile variety and Gemlik, Memecik and Erkence varieties are recommended as pollinators. The flesh is soft and easily separated from the pit. It has medium fruitiness, bitterness and pungency for oil sensory characteristics. Oil content is around 18% (Sevim, 2021). Total phenolic content changes between 182-494 mg CAE/kg. It has a high level of α -tocopherol content changing between 380-486 mg/kg (Sevim, 2021). The number of fruits per kg is approximately 260, the flesh/pit ratio is 7,3 (Kaya et al., 2015).

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