



## DENOMINATIONS AND SYNONYMS:

## ORIGIN AND DIFFUSION:

The Souri cultivar, which is autochthonous to the eastern Mediterranean region, is the major olive variety cultivated traditionally under rain-fed conditions in Israel for hundreds of years. Even today, this cultivar occupies approximately two-thirds of the olive-planted area in the country and is based on rain-fed traditional cultivation. The Cv Souri is also distributed in Lebanon, Jordan, Syria.

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**PURPOSE:** Oil, Table olives

## MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISATION:

<b>Tree</b>	<b>Vigour</b>	
	<b>Growth habit</b>	Spreading
	<b>Canopy density</b>	Dense
<b>Leaf blade</b>	<b>Length</b>	Medium
	<b>Width</b>	Medium
	<b>Radio length/width</b>	Moderately elongated
<b>Fruit</b>	<b>Curvature of longitudinal axis</b>	Straight
	<b>Weight</b>	Medium
	<b>Radio length/width in position A</b>	Moderately elongated
	<b>Over colour at full maturity</b>	Black
	<b>Symmetry in position A</b>	Strongly asymmetric
	<b>Shape of apex in position A</b>	Acute
	<b>Nipple</b>	Moderate
<b>Stone</b>	<b>Shape of base in position A</b>	Truncate
	<b>Ratio length/width</b>	
	<b>Weight</b>	Medium
	<b>Symmetry in position A</b>	Weakly asymmetric
	<b>Symmetry in position B</b>	Symmetric
	<b>Number of grooves on basal end</b>	Between 7 and 10
	<b>Distribution of grooves on basal end</b>	Strongly grouped around suture
	<b>Shape of apex in position A</b>	Acute
	<b>Mucron</b>	Present
	<b>Shape of base in position A</b>	Acute
	<b>Rugosity of surface</b>	Weak



## MOLECULAR CHARACTERISATION (SSRs)

<b>UDO-43</b>	<b>DCA3</b>	<b>DCA9</b>	<b>DCA16</b>	<b>GAPU-101</b>
172/214	234/243	192/192	124/154	189/205

## AGRONOMICAL CHARACTERISATION AND COMMERCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The cv. Sourì is characterized by its high adaptability to semiarid conditions and occasional droughts, shallow and stony marginal soils, and varying climatic conditions. The cv. Sourì olives are also highly appreciated as green natural fermented table olives, particularly because of their firm grainy aromatic mesocarp. The tree vigor is relatively low. Sourì trees are usually traditionally cultivated. It has a low yield with high rate of alternate bearing. Sourì is partially grafted and partially propagated from cuttings that root hardly. Flowering is in mid-season, as is green maturation. Full black maturation is in mid-season. The oil content in mature Sourì olives reaching up to 25% percent in irrigated plots and 25-30% in rain-fed plots. The quality of Sourì olive oil is accepted as being strong and aromatic. Sourì trees are highly sensitive to *Spilotea oleagina* and resistant to Leopard moth larvae (Ben-Ari, Biton et al. 2014). Ben-Ari, G., et al. (2014). "The Diversity in Performance of Commercial Olive Clones Selected from the Autochthonous cv. Sourì Population for Intensive Irrigated Cultivation." *HortScience* 49(4): 425-429.

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