THE VISUAL AIDS ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY AND NOT INTENDED FOR OFFICIAL USE.

TO PURCHASE OFFICIAL VISUAL AIDS PLEASE CONTACT
THE SPECIALTY CROPS INSPECTION DIVISION'S
EQUIPMENT AND FORMS DEPOT

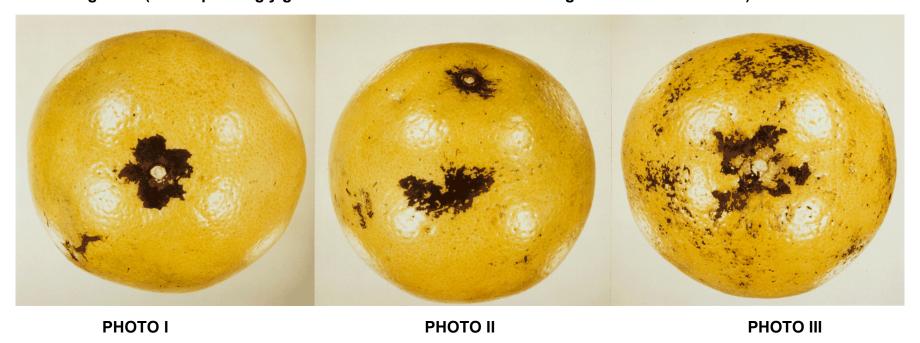
USDA, AMS, SCP, SCI 831 MITTEN ROAD, ROOM 200 BURLINGAME, CA 94010

PHONE: 650-552-9073 FAX: 650-552-9147

EQUIPMENT CATALOG

CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA, TEXAS AND FLORIDA CITRUS

SOOTY MOLD: This disorder is caused by a fungus that aheres to excretions of the White Fly in Florida or Black Scale in California. It may occur as light deposits scattered over the surface of the fruit or as heavily concentrated areas at the stem end. Normal washing procedures usually do not remove all fungus deposits. However, they can be easily removed if scraped with a finger or knife. Sooty Mold is a permanent grade defect (not discoloration) and scored on an appearance basis. As a guide, allow an aggregate area 1" in diameter on a 27 size grapefruit, 3/4" on a 36 size and 1/2" area on a 48 size for the U.S. No. 1 grade. Alow an aggregate area 1-5/8" in daimeter on 27 size grapefruit, 1-3/8" on 36 size and 1-1/8" on 48 size fruit for the U.S. No. 2 grade. (Correspondingly greater or lesser areas allowed on larger or smaller size fruit.)



PHOTOS NO. I & II – U.S. NO. 1, LOWER LIMIT These photos illustrate areas approximately 3/4" in diameter on 36 size grapefruit.

PHOTO NO. III – U.S. NO. 2, LOWER LIMIT This photo illustrates an area aggregating approximately 1-1/2" in diameter on a 32 size grapefruit.

CIT(CA&AZ,FLA&TX)-CP-1 Sooty Mold September 1989 (Previously Sooty Mold & Smudged Discoloration, August 1977)

CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA, TEXAS AND FLORIDA CITRUS

<u>SMUDGED</u>: This term is commonly applied to fruit more or less covered with a smoky deposit which cannot be rubbed off with the hand. This disorder is caused largely by smoke from orchard heaters during the season when frost has threatened.

(Florida and Texas Citrus only.)

Smudged Fruit shall be scored on the same basis as "Discoloration" and reported on the certificatge as "excessive discoloration" describing the shade of discoloration and showing percentage of surface affected.



Maximum extent appearance can be affected and still grade U.S. No. 1.

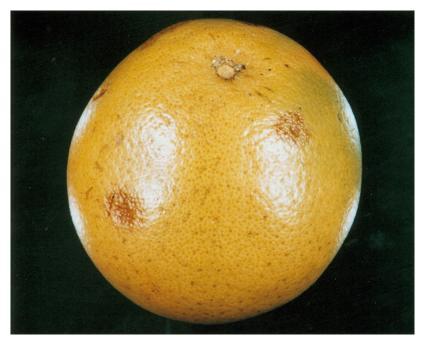
CIT(CA&AZ,FLA&TX)-CP-1-A Smudged Discoloration September 1989 (Previously Sooty Mold & Smudged Discoloration, August 1977)

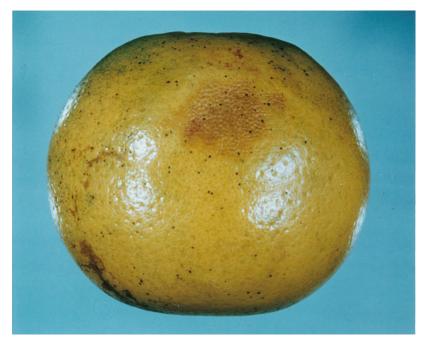
CALIFORNIA/ARIZONA, TEXAS AND FLORIDA CITRUS

These photographs illustrate various tages of oil spotting on Florida and Texas citrus.

Oil spotting does not ordinarily change materially under normal transit and storage conditions. Therefore, this defect is considered a quality factor. At times, however, the area of rind immediately surrounding or within the oil spots will start to pit and turn into skin breakdown. For illustrations of this type injury see visual aid CIT-(FLA&TX)-3-IDENT-B.

Photo No. 1 Photo No. 2





OIL SPOTTING

In the above two photos note that the spots have little depth with no pitting. The pebbly or granular texture of the ruptured oil cells is one of the best ways to distinguish oil spotting from skin breakdown.

FOR IDENTIFICATION ONLY

CIT(FLA&TX)-1-IDENT-A
Oil Spotting
March 1990
(Previously CIT-(FLA&TX)-1-IDENT
August 1976, Side I)

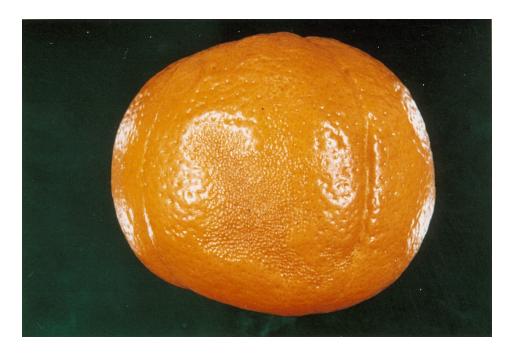


Photo No. 3

Extensive oil spotting on a Tangelo. (Note the granular appearance of the oil cells and the absence of pitting).



Photo No. 4

Illustration of two types of oil spotting.

Right: the oil spot is slightly sunken and the oil from the

ruptured cells has discolored the rind.

Left: the oil cells have little depth and are not discolored.

FOR IDENTIFICATION ONLY

CIT-(FLA&TX)-1-IDENT-B
Oil Spotting
March 1990
(Previously CIT-(FLA&TX)-1-IDENT
August 1976, Side II)

These photographs illustrate various types of skin breakdown on Florida and Texas citrus.

Since skin breakdown is progressive it is a condition defect. Skin breakdown is a more serious defect than oil spotting as the lesions become larger, deeper, more discolored with age, and are frequently followed by decay.

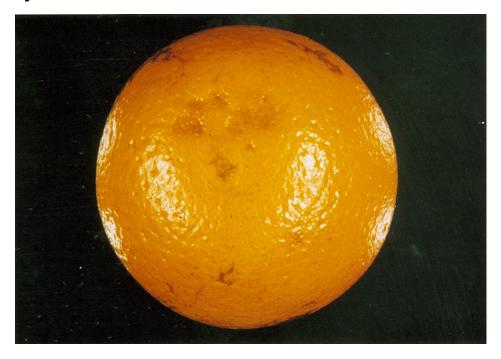


Photo No. 1

Early stage.

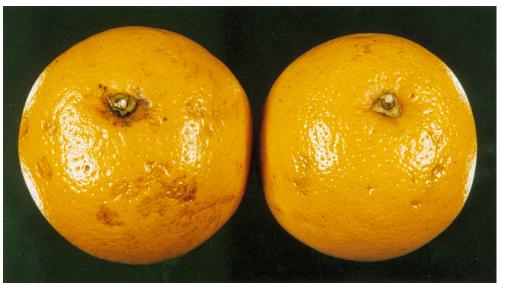


Photo No. 2

Advanced stage.

This type of skin breakdown is known as pitting. Note the depth and angular outline of the spots.

FOR IDENTIFICATION ONLY

CIT-(FLA&TX)-2-IDENT-A Skin Breakdown March 1990 (Previously CIT-(FLA&TX)-2-IDENT August 1976, Side I)

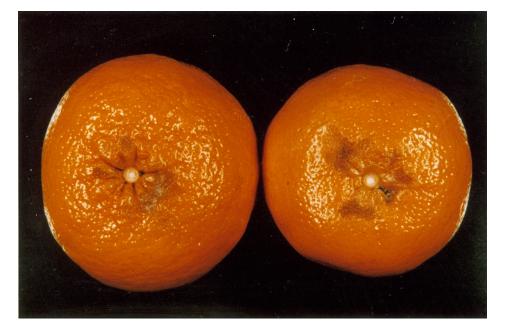


Photo No. 3

Illustration of advanced stages of skin brakdown on a Tangelo (aging).

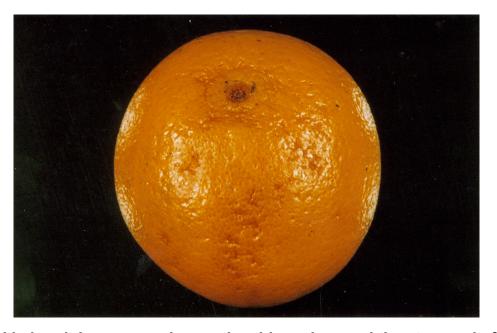


Photo No. 4

Skin breakdown occurring on the side and around the stem end of the fruit.

NOTE: Skin breakdown normally occurs as pitted or markedly sunken discolored areas.

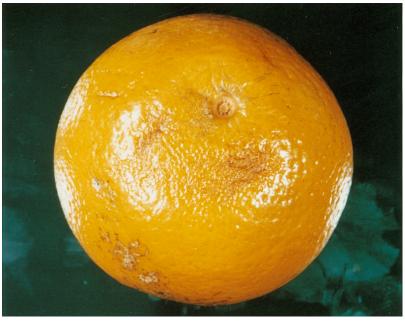
FOR IDENTIFICATION ONLY

CIT-(FLA&TX)-2-IDENT-B Skin Breakdown March 1990 (Previously CIT-(FLA&TX)-2-IDENT August 1976, Side II) These photographs illustrate the difference between oil spotting and skin breakdown on Florida and Texas citrus.

In Terminal markets individual fruit affected by both oil spotting and skin breakdown shall be scored against grade as follows:

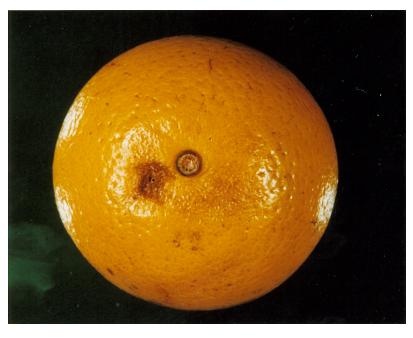
- 1. If the oil spotting alone exceeds the limit permitted by the grade, handle as a quality defect and report as oil spotting.
- 2. If the oil spotting alone does not exceed the limit permitted in the grade but the area of skin breakdown is greater than the grade allows, handle as a condition defect and report as skin breakdown.
- 3. If neither defect by itself is sufficient to affect grade but together they materially affect the apeparance, handle as a condition defect and report as skin breakdown.

Photo No. 1



The original injury to this orange is oil spotting. However, the sunken and discolored areas at the far right and left of the affected area are skin breakdown.

Photo No. 2

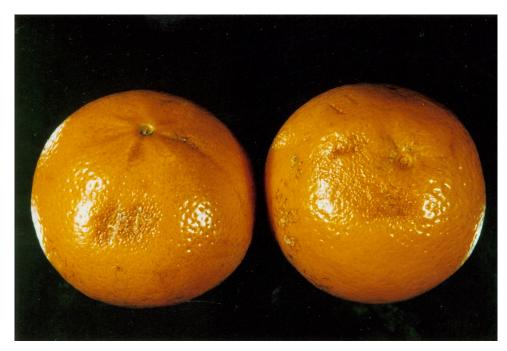


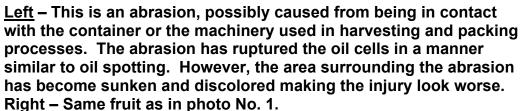
Skin Breakdown at left, Oil spotting at right.

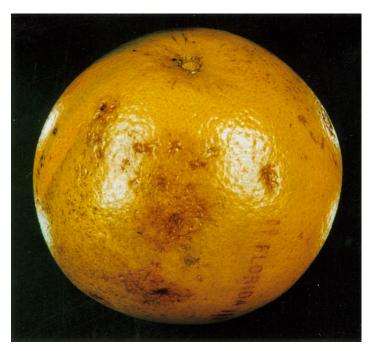
FOR IDENTIFICATION ONLY

CIT(FLA&TX)-3-IDENT-A
Oil Spotting/Skin Breakdown
March 1990
(Previously CIT-(FLA&TX)-3-IDENT
August 1976, Side I)

Photo No. 3 Photo No. 4







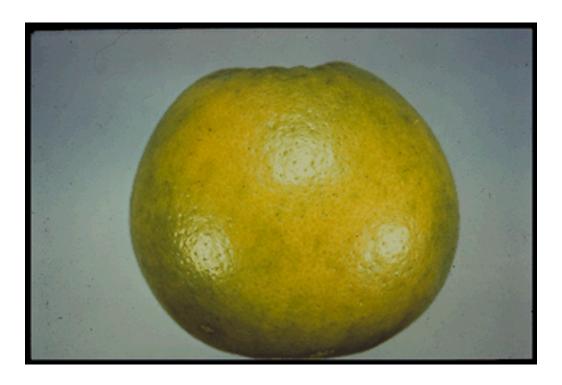
Skin breakdown foolowing oil spotting.
The original injury to this fruit was oil spotting.
Subsequently, skin breakdown has started over the oil spotting.

NOTE: In the terminal markets, all the fruit in the above photos would be scored as skin breakdown and reported as a condition defect.

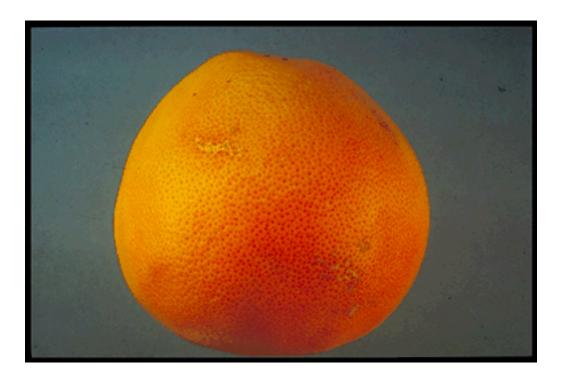
FOR IDENTIFICATION ONLY

CIT(FLA&TX)-3-IDENT-B
Oil Spotting/Skin Breakdown
March 1990
(Previously CIT-(FLA&TX)-3IDENT August 1976, Side II)

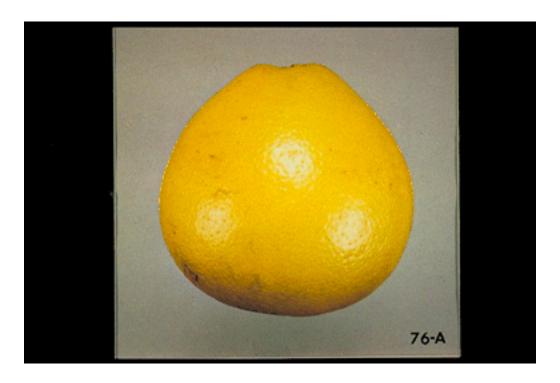
SLIDE 75 – FAIRLY WELL COLORED



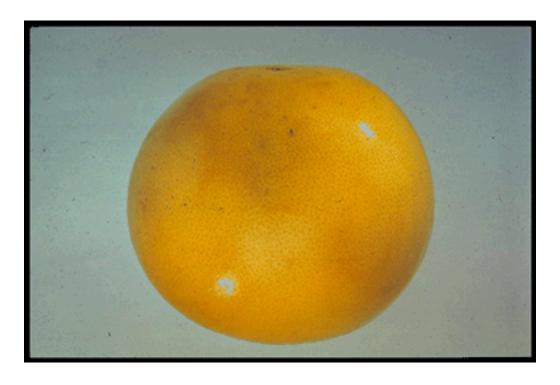
SLIDE 76 – WELL FORMED



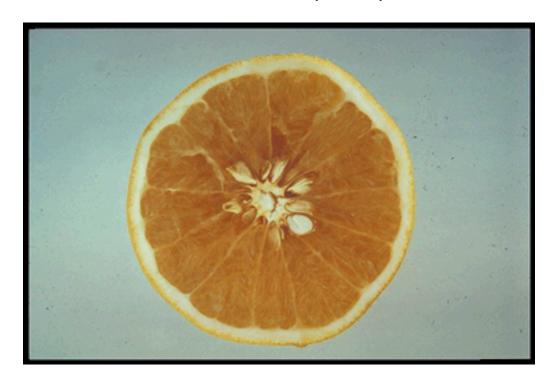
SLIDE 76A – WELL FORMED



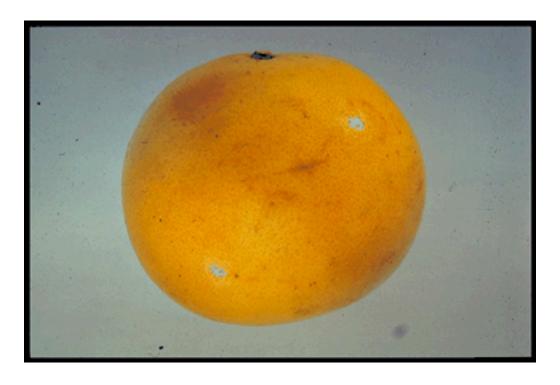
SLIDE 77 – SEEDED (WHITE)



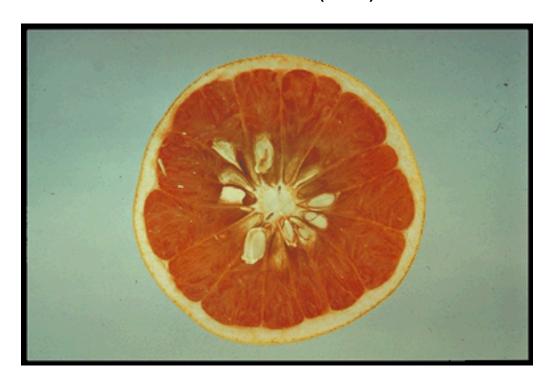
SLIDE 78 – SEEDED (WHITE) CUT



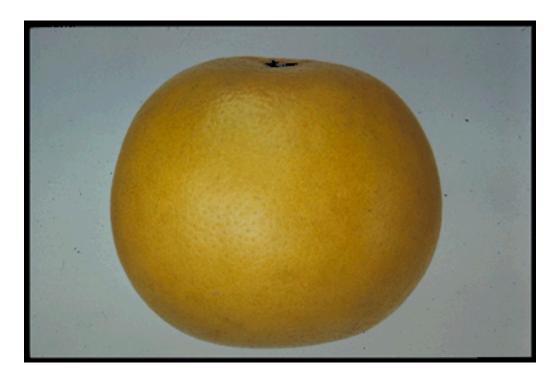
SLIDE 79 – SEEDED (PINK)



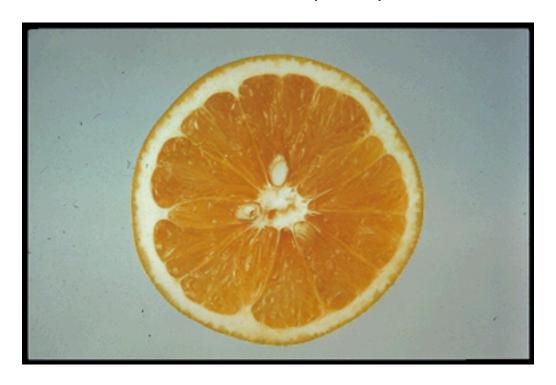
SLIDE 80 – SEEDED (PINK) CUT



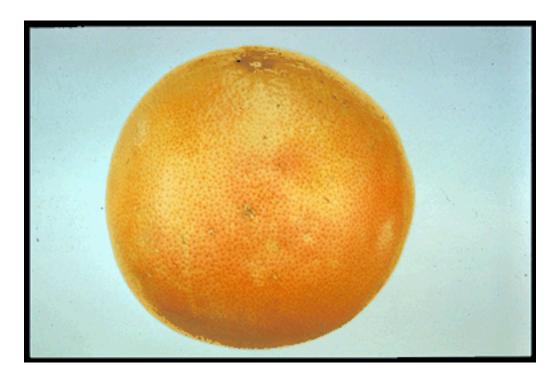
SLIDE 81 – SEEDED (WHITE)



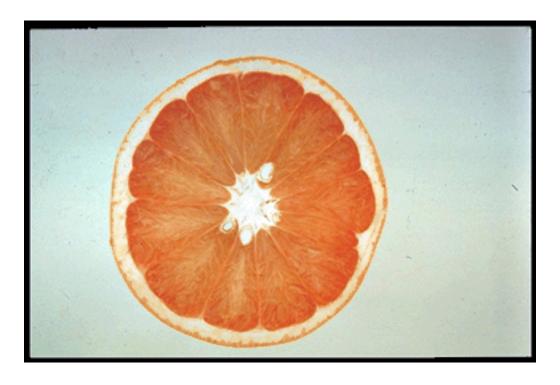
SLIDE 82 – SEEDED (WHITE) CUT



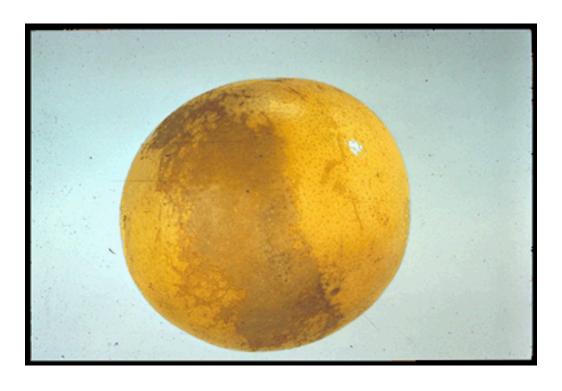
SLIDE 83 – SEEDED (PINK)



SLIDE 84 – SEEDED (PINK) CUT



SLIDE 85 – SUPERFICIAL SCARS



SLIDE 86 – SPECK TYPE MELANOSE



SLIDE 87 - RUST MITE



SLIDE 88 - RUST MITE



SLIDE 89 -- BUCKSKIN



SLIDE 90 -- BUCKSKIN



SLIDE 91 – CAKED MELANOSE



SLIDE 92 -- HAIL



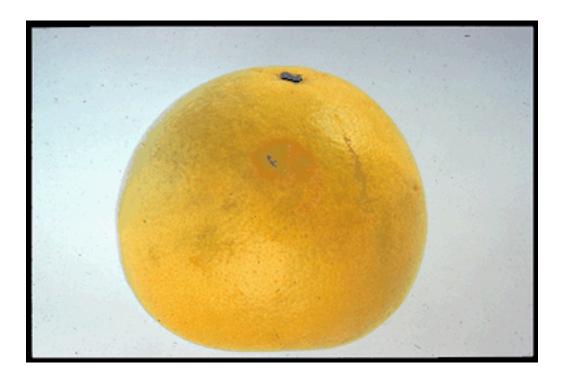
SLIDE 93 -- HAIL



SLIDE 94 -- HAIL



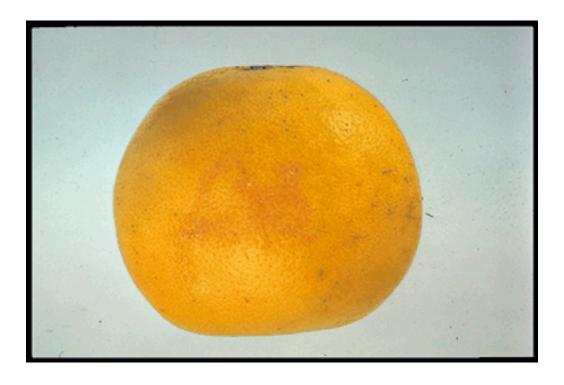
SLIDE 95 – OIL SPOTS



SLIDE 96 - OIL SPOTS



SLIDE 97 – OIL SPOTS



SLIDE 99 – SCALE BLOTCH



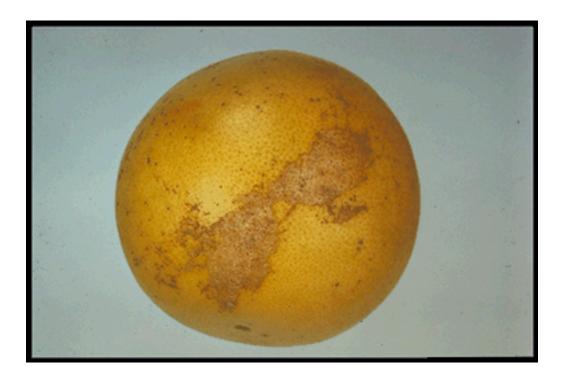
SLIDE 100 -- SCARS



SLIDE 101 -- SCARS



SLIDE 102 -- SCARS



SLIDE 103 -- SCARS



SLIDE 104 – SKIN BREAKDOWN



SLIDE 105 – SKIN BREAKDOWN



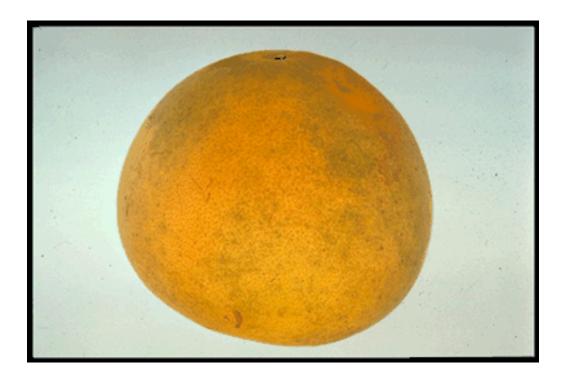
SLIDE 106 – SPRAYBURN



SLIDE 107 – THORN SCRATCHES



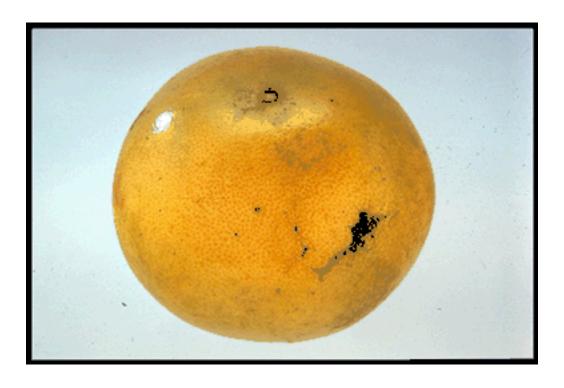
SLIDE 108 – SUNBURN



SLIDE 109 – SUNBURN CUT



SLIDE 110 – SUNBURN



SLIDE 111 – SUNBURN CUT



SLIDE 112 – SPROUTING CUT



SLIDE 93 -- MELANOSE



SLIDE 94 -- DISCOLORATION

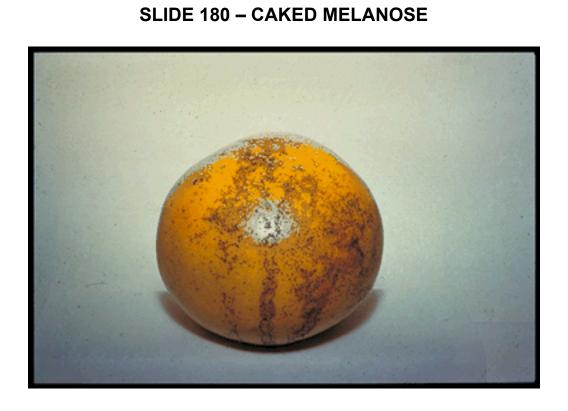


SLIDE 98 -- SPRAYBURN



SLIDE 179 -- COLOR





SLIDE 183 -- DISCOLORATION



SLIDE 184 – GREEN SPOT



SLIDE 185 – GREEN SPOT



GRAPEFRUIT SLIDE 186 – COLOR & GREEN SPOT



SLIDE 187 – DISCOLORATION



SLIDE 188 -- SCARRING



SLIDE 189 -- DISCOLORATION



SLIDE 190 -- BUCKSKIN

