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Influence of 2°C Increase under Controlled Air Temperature on Physiological Fruit Drop in *Citrus*

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We studied the influence of a 2°C increase in air temperature on physiological fruit drop in *Citrus* using a growth chamber for two months after full bloom. One chamber was maintained at the standard temperature (control), while the other

maintained at 2°C higher than the control (+2°C treatment). The average fruit diameter was changed every ten days. In ‘Okitsu wase’, ‘Ishiji’, ‘Shirakawa’ Satsuma mandarin (*Citrus unshiu* Marcow.), and ‘Shiranui’ [(*Citrus unshiu* Marcow. × *C. sinensis* Blanco)], physiological fruit drop occurred more intensively than in the control after 10–20 days of full bloom. At the end of the physiological fruit drop period, the fruit drop ratio in plants receiving +2°C treatment was larger than that of controls for ‘Okitsu wase’ and ‘Ishiji’. In ‘Miyagawa wase’ and ‘Sasebo unshiu’ Satsuma mandarin, in which number of fruit was controlled by artificial fruit thinning, fruit drop also occurred more intensively in plants receiving +2°C treatment after 10–20 days of full bloom. Especially in ‘Sasebo unshiu’ at the end of the physiological fruit drop period, the difference in the physiological fruit drop ratio between +2°C treatment and controls was larger (26%) than that in ‘Miyagawa wase’ and ‘Sasebo unshiu’ fruit diameter of plants receiving +2°C treatment was larger than that of controls. These findings suggested that with acceleration of physiological fruit drop were both promoted by a 2°C increase in air temperature during full bloom.

Key Words: [fruit enlargement](#), [phytotoxin](#), [Satsuma mandarin](#)

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