

WELCOME TO OUR WEB: www.variedadesdeolivo.com

THE MOST COMPLETE INFORMATION COLLECTED ABOUT NATIVE OLIVE VARIETIES ALL
AROUND THE WORLD

IN THIS DOCUMENT YOU WILL FIND THE HELP YOU NEED TO HANDLE BETWEEN THIS
SPANISH SITE

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1) INTRODUCTION TO THIS WORK

The transition from wild to cultivated plant is a long process of improvement made by the man who has been working with the genetic variability of plant species to fix their interesting characteristics. When any good aspect appear in all the descendance of plant breeding, we have a new variety. This was done in the human history both for herbaceous or woody plants potentially interesting in a continuous process of domestication. Within woody species planted, the olive tree has certain peculiarities not found in other crops:

- a) Lack varietal knowledgment
- b) Extension and importance of culture
- c) Age of cultivars

Point a) encouraged us to create this website, a compilation of numerous studies but not a definite work indeed. The point b) has always been the paradox of the olive tree, its importance is not accord to its knowledgment. As for example, in Spain olive occupies near 2.5 million hectares and only in the beginning of twentieth century it began to be studied, more systematically in the last three decades. Point c) is another notable difference when compared to existing varieties in fruit trees, etc. Maybe more than half of the olive varieties in the world were established more than 500 years ago.

This site is based on a schematic presentation of the maximum available information of the agronomic performance of all varieties of olive in the world. A big amount of information has been studied, coming from different modern an ancient sources like books, magazines and publications, websites of various countries, etc. All this information has been compared and presented in such a way that can be quickly interpreted the behavior of a variety of olive .

Information for each olive variety is only agronomic, as we will detail it, not speaking about taxonomic characters used to differentiate under UPOV standards because this is not the objective of this work focused only in usefulness of olive varieties. However, some taxonomic characters are presented as they have importance in the management of each variety (vigor, size, fruit size, etc).

Obviously not all the varieties are studied, according to their economic importance, we have had difficulties for locating information, especially for minority olives, that sometimes are classified as a variety just in recent studies. Despite the efforts of several months collating data from multiple sources, there must be a lot of reports that we have not still consulted but we will do in the future. This website is involved in a continuous enlargement process.

Olive varieties are presented in individual sheets, and they can be accompanied by photographs of the fruit, tree, etc. All photographs are copyrighted by Provedo. The varieties are grouped into countries. In each country we can find all varieties of native olives, but not the foreign olives grown in that country. So, we don't repeat the information for the same variety appearing in different countries. As for example, Koroneiki variety is grown in Spain, Portugal, Tunisia, etc. But it comes from Greece, its origin, therefore, we will find this variety classified between other landraces from Greece.

2. HOW TO USE THE SITE AND PARAGRAPHS

The structure of this website looks for two purposes, first maximum simplicity of data presentation in an outline way, on the other side to reach the maximum number of available varieties classified by their native countries where they are.

The countries have been classified into three blocks accessible from the homepage, then there is a block only for Spain within 370 approximated varieties possible, in another block all the countries bordering the Mediterranean are classified (21 not including Spain), each represented with their flag, and a third block are other Mediterranean countries: America, Asia and Oceania, a total of 9 by the moment. Although, there are more countries where the olive is grown, but we have not found landraces of olive varieties and therefore have not been presented. Here we could include Afghanistan, New Zealand, etc. Within each country, the varieties are listed alphabetically using the reference name of each variety, and its synonyms (*sinónimos*), and the wrong names (*Nombres confusos*), names that may correspond to more than one variety and put here to save confusion. By having all the chips the same structure, the translation is quite simple. Therefore we add some aspects of their usefulness if the reviewed literature helped us.

In the searcher (*buscador*) on the home page you can write any name that will lead to a tab. This we will search among more than 1,200 varieties presented, and the nearly 3,000 synonyms. Also look in the geography section of crop, so you can help us find a variety of which we know where it is cultivated in some cases.

Navigation is simple as you can see. In the paragraph About Us (*Quienes Somos*) we introduce briefly the Spanish company Provedo, author of this website, its production activity in plants and plant breeder who has different centers in Spain and briefly present their I+D+i in olive. For more information, please, visit us at www.provedo.com.

On the other hand, on the paragraph About this web (*Sobre esta web*) we explain the process of this work, the people involved and the most important, the Bibliography. In paragraph Bulletin News (*Boletín de Novedades*), we invite you to enter your e-mail and to receive future publications or news of interest that we will be offering from this website. You can always request a deletion for your mail.

Finally, in paragraph Contact (*Contacto*) you can get in contact with us to obtain further information about all the questions you need about olive varieties, we hope to help you. For commercial contact send us your mail or telephone, we are growers and provide olives plant all around the world and we can give you advice for cultivation, free to our clients in Spanish territory.

As you can see, all the texts have been written in Spanish, then we recommend using a text translator to English. To facilitate this work, in paragraph 3) there are a list of the words that usually appear, very useful to work with the varieties sheets.

Between the information for the varieties, you find up Category (*Categoría*). Here we inform how important is this variety in cultivation, giving four numbers: 1, 2, 3, or 4.

1: The main varieties.

They constitute most the importance of olive culture in each country, presenting regular plantations that dominate the landscape. In addition, they amount around 80 to 90% of the area dedicated to olive.

2: Second varieties.

Their importance are located and do not dominate the landscape. In addition they are not more than 10% of olive in the total of the country.

3: Minor varieties.

We include here two cases, the wide spreads and the locals. The widespread are presented little in importance in many areas, almost never in regular plantations, many times mixed between others. Local varieties sometimes have little regular plantations but only in very reduced areas, not presented in other places even near of the origin. In total, the national importance can be about 1% of the surface.

4: Varieties of new classification.

Here we include three cases: a) very rare varieties b) new varieties c) others without information. In case a) includes exemplary trees, and therefore unique varieties with high value. Other times they are very old olive trees, almost out of cultivation and endangered. Also we include the case of olive trees that we found in collections in a research center, or in older literature, but its cultivation is not known. Its value is primarily scientific, and very interesting to study. In case b) we include varieties recently introduced or under consideration, especially in the last ten years. They are subject to plant protection (Royalties) in some cases. The case c) is for varieties that can have importance, but we have not found any information about them because they are not sufficiently studied. Especially in countries where it is barely worked plant genetic resources referred to olives.

3. TRASLATION OF THE MOST APPEARING WORDS

IN THE MAIN MENU :

Varietades: Varieties

Quienes somos: About us

Sinonimias: Sinonimus

Búsqueda de Variedad: Looking for a variety.

Buscar: Look for

Resto del mundo: Rest of the world

Boletín de Novedades: News magazine

Contacto: Contact.

Here, the help to translate most of the information contained in the chips:

VARIEDAD : *VARIETIE*

CATEGORIA : *CATEGORY: 1, 2, 3 or 4*

PAIS : *COUNTRY*

Destino = *Purpose* *Aceite* = *Oil* *Mesa* = *Table* *Doble* = *Double*

Sinonimias = *Sinonimus*

Nombres confuses = *Wrong names*

Geografía de cultivo = *Culture area*

CONSIDERACIONES AGRONOMICAS= AGRONOMICAL ASPECTS

RESISTENCIAS = RESISTANCES

1= muy baja 5= muy alta (1= very low 5= very high)

FRIO = *COLD*

REPILO = *SPILOCAEA OLEAGINA*

TUBERCULOSIS = *PSEUDOMONA SAVASTANOI*

VERTICILLIUM = *VERTICILLIUM WILT*

MOSCA = *BRACTOCERA OLEAE*

SEQUÍA = *DROUGHT*

CALIZA = *CALCAREUM SOIL*

SALINIDAD = *SALINITY*

HUMEDAD S. = *SOIL HUMIDITY*

LEPRA = *GLOEOSPORIUM OLIVARERUM*

COCHINILLA = *SAISSETIA OLEAE*

PRAYS = *PRAYS OLEAE*

AC. JABONOSA = *COLLETOCHICUM SPP*

EMPLOMADO = *PSEUDOCERCOSPORA CLADOSPORIOIDES*

COMPORTAMIENTO = BEHAVIOUR

VIGOR = *VIGOUR* *Alto* = *High* *Medio* = *Medium* *Bajo* = *Low*

PORTE = *ASPECT* *Abierto* = *Open* *Ergudido* = *Erect* *Semi erguido* = *Semierect* *Llorón*
= *Fall down*

DENS. VEG. = *Canopy dense* *Espesa* = *Media* = *Medium* *Baja o clara* = *Low or clear*

MADURACION= *Madurity date* Precoz o Temprana= *Early* Media = *Medium* Tardía= *Late*

FLORACION = *BLOSSOM* Temprana= *Early* Media = *Medium* Tardía= *Late*

DESPRENDIMIENTO= *FRUIT RESISTANCE TO DROP* Fácil = *Easy* Medio= *Medium* Difícil= *Difficult*

PRODUCTIVIDAD = *PRODUCTIVITY* Alta = *High* Media = *Medium* Baja = *Low*

REGULARIDAD = *REGULAR PRODUCTION* Alta = *High* Media = *Medium* Baja = *Low*

ENTRADA PROD. = *TIME UP TO FIRST PRODUCTION* Precoz o Temprana= *Early* Media = *Medium* Tardía= *Late*

RENDIM. GRASO = *OIL CONTAIN* Alto = *High* Medio = *Medium* Bajo = *Low*

ENRAIZAMIENTO = *ROOTING HABILITY* Bueno = *Good* Medio= *Medium* Bajo= *Poor*

PESO FRUTO = *FRUIT WEIGHT* Muy Alto= *Very high* Alto= *High* Medio = *Medium* Bajo= *Low*

Producto = *Product*

Otros Aspectos = *Further information.*

4) USUAL QUESTIONS

- *I want to know what variety are some olive trees in my farm...*

This site is not taxonomic, only agronomical, describing the varieties for their utility and culture behavior. Anyway, it's always important to know which variety we grows, and to identify it if possible, firstly we need obtain all the information possible in the field (names accepted, appearance of the tree, fruit, etc.). With that and growing area, the researcher of this site can determine us some possible varieties . Them, reading its agronomical description, pictures, etc., we can further restrict the possibilities

- *My information about this variety is different to observed for you in my region...*

It is normal, any observation is conditioned to environmental influence. For example, a low vigor on a continental climate change to medium or high in other warm areas. Similar changes happens with oil yield, fruit size, etc.. Information about varieties is obtained under certain climatic conditions, changing it, the behavior is quiet different.

- *I am looking for a variety resistant to cold, or drought, or ...*

For any questions of this nature, please contact us, our information is contained in databases to facilitate the work of search, in addition to the knowledge and experience we obtained, enough to make you any suggestion of cultivation.

- I have a variety that in my town is called (for example) 'Redonda'. Where can I find it on this site? ...

Put the name in the searcher of the home page. Maybe it appears as a synonym or wrong name. Agronomic information, geography of culture, or others can help to identify. Not always the name is reflected in our databases. Take up all the information you can for help.

- I want to know what varieties are grown in my region to choose between them...

The searcher of this site will also help. Enter the name of their region and all references possible will appear. But not foreign varieties.

5) SPANISH COMPANY PROVEDO

Provedo Nurseries was founded by this family in 1926 in Logroño and now run by the third generation of its founder. Originally directed its efforts toward the production of vine plant which still they are leaders in Spain, success is continued by obtaining new varieties of stone fruit very well recognized in Spain and many other countries because of an ambitious I+D+i privately-owned project, especially for peaches, all protected under the trade names Extreme, Plane and Fresh.

Today the company is established in Logroño, with a production center in Don Benito (Badajoz), having in addition more than 200 hectares of nursery and a large area of glasshouses, warehouses and cool rooms, and a laboratory for production on in vitro plants, the main in Spain. We also have an office in Castilla La Mancha, in Alcazar de San Juan (C. Real), attended by agricultural engineers, and other places in Murcia and Lleida where you can visit our collections of varieties of fruit, which provide interesting information in situ about the behavior of our varieties.

The olive tree is also important in our company and is subject to constant technological improvement which makes us a reference into Spain for plants.