

Texas rio star grapefruit

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**Citrus** This article is about fruits. For other purposes, see **Grapefruit** (disambiguation). Grapefruit Pink Grapefruit Scientific Classification Kingdom: Plantae Clade: Tracheophytes Clade: Angiosperms Clade: Eudicots Clade: Rosids Order: Sapindales Family: Rutaceae Genus: Citrus Species: C. × paradisi Binomial name Citrus × paradisiMacfad.

**Grapefruit** (*Citrus × paradisi*) is a subtropical citrus tree known for its relatively large sour to semi-sweet, somewhat bitter fruit. Grapefruit is a citrus hybrid originating from Barbados as a random cross between a sweet orange (*C. sinensis*) and pomelo, aka, shaddock (*C. maxima*), both of which were introduced from Asia in the 17th century. When he was found, he was nicknamed the forbidden fruit. It was called pomelo in the past, but now the term is a generic name for Shaddock (*Citrus maxima*), also called pummelo. It is believed that the name refers to how grapefruit grows in clusters on a tree. The inner flesh is segmented and varies in color from white to yellow to pink to red. The description of grapefruit grows in grape clusters, from which their name comes evergreen grapefruit trees usually grow to about 5-6 m (16-20 feet) in height, although they can reach 13-15 m (43-49 feet). The leaves are glossy, dark green, long (up to 15 cm (5.9 inches)) and thin. It produces 5cm (2 inches) of white four-petal flowers. The fruit is yellow-orange skinned and usually oblate spheroid in shape; it ranges in diameter from 10 to 15 cm (3.9 to 5.9 inches). Pulp is segmented and acidic, varies in color depending on varieties that include white, pink and red pulp of different sweetness (usually red varieties are sweet). In 1929, the American Ruby Red (Redblush variety) has the first patent for grapefruit. The history of the genetic origin of grapefruit is a hybrid mixture. One of the ancestors of grapefruit was the Jamaican sweet orange (*Citrus sinensis*), itself an ancient hybrid of Asian origin; the other was Indonesian shaddock (*C. maxima*). One story of the origin of the fruit is that a certain Captain Shaddock brought to Jamaica seeds of coummelo (*Citrus maxima*) and bred the first fruits, which were then called shaddock. This seems to apply to Captin Chaddock, who traded in the West Indies in the 17th century. Grapefruit then probably originated as a natural hybrid between the two plants some time after they were introduced there. The forbidden fruit tree Trunk, leaves and flowers of this tree is very similar to the Orange Tree. The fruit, when ripe, is something bigger and bigger than the biggest orange; and surpasses, in the delicacy of its taste, the fruit of every tree in this or any of our neighboring islands. This hath somewhat Taste Shaddock; but far exceeds that, as well as the best orange, in its delicious taste and taste. Description from 1750 The natural history of Barbados Hybrid Fruit, then called the Forbidden Fruit, was first documented in 1750 by a Welshman, the Rev. Griffith Hughes, who described samples of Barbados in barbados' natural history. The grapefruit is now considered one of the Seven Wonders of Barbados. Grapefruit was known as the forbidden fruit until 1814, when naturalist John Lunan first recorded it as a grapefruit. Its current name may hint at clusters of fruits on the tree, which often seem like a bunch of grapes. In the 1830s it was given the botanical name *Citrus paradisi*. The name fruit grapes were used more and more during the 19th century instead of pomelo, to the consternation of some. Grapefruit was brought to Florida by The Count Dressed Philip in 1823, in such a now known safe harbor. Further crosses were made by tangelo (1905), Minneola Tangelo (1931) and Olblanco (1984). Its true origin was not determined until the 1940s. This led to the official name being changed to *Citrus × paradisi*, ×, identifying its hybrid origin. The first pioneer in the American citrus industry was Kimball Atwood, a wealthy entrepreneur who founded the Atwood Grapefruit Company in the late 19th century. Atwood Grove has become the largest grapefruit grove in the world, with an annual production of 80,000 boxes of fruit. There, the pink grapefruit was first discovered in 1906. Ruby Red Red grapefruit 1929 Ruby Red (or 'Redblush') patent was associated with real commercial success, which came after the discovery of red grapefruit growing on a pink variety. Using radiation to trigger mutations, new varieties have been developed to preserve red tones that usually fade to pink. The 2007 Rio Red variety in Texas is a grapefruit with registered trademarks Rio Star and Ruby-Sweet, also sometimes promoted by both Reddest and Texas Choice. Rio Red is a mutation-bred variety that was developed by treating kidney sticks with thermal neutrons. Improved attributes of the mutant variety are the color of fruit and juice, deeper red color and wider adaptation. Star Ruby Star Ruby is the darkest of red varieties. Developed from the Irradiated Hudson Grapefruit, it has found limited commercial success because it is harder to grow than other varieties. The varieties of grapefruit in Texas and Florida include Oyro Blanco, Ruby Red, Pink, Rio Star, Thompson, White Swamp, Flame, Star Ruby, Duncan, and Pumpelo KB. Production in 2018 of world production of grapefruit (in combination with shaddocks) amounted to 9.4 million tons, led by China - 53% of the total volume. The secondary producers were Vietnam and the United States. Grapefruit production in 2018 Production country (million tons) China 5.0 Vietnam 0.7 USA 0.6 Mexico 0.5 South Africa 0.4 India World 9.4 Source: FAOSTAT USA USA Grapefruit merkaptan grapefruit varieties are differentiated by the color of the flesh fruits they produce. Common varieties are red, white and pink cellulose colors. Aromas range from high acid and a few acidic to sweet and tart, resulting in the composition of sugars (mainly sucrose), organic acids (mostly citric acid), and monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes providing flavors. Grapefruit mercaptan, a sulfur-containing terpenes, is one of the flavors affecting the taste and smell of grapefruit, compared to other citrus fruits. Medicinal interactions Main article: Grapefruit-drug interactions grapefruit and grapefruit juice have been found to interact with numerous drugs and in many cases to lead to adverse direct and/or side effects (unless the dosage is carefully adjusted.) This occurs in two very different ways. First, the effect of bergamottin, a natural furanocoumarin in both grapefruit flesh and peel, which suppresses the enzyme CYP3A4 (among other from the P450 enzyme family is responsible for metabolizing 90% of the drugs). The action of the enzyme CYP3A4 itself is the metabolism of many drugs. If the breakdown of the drug for removal decreases, the level of the drug in the blood may become too high or remain too long, which leads to adverse consequences. On the other hand, some drugs need to be broken down to become active, and inhibition of CYP3A4 can lead to a reduction in drug exposure. Another effect is that grapefruit can block the absorption of drugs in the intestines. If the drug is not absorbed, it is not enough in the blood to have a therapeutic effect. Each affected drug has either a certain increase in the effect or a decrease. One whole grapefruit, or a glass of 200 ml (6.8 U.S. fl oz) grapefruit juice can cause toxic drug overdose. As a rule, drugs incompatible with grapefruit are so labeled on a container or package. People taking drugs should ask their doctor or pharmacist questions about the interaction of grapefruit and drugs.

Питание Грейпфрут, сырой, белый, все областиНутритное значение на 100 г (3,5 унции)Энергия138 кДж (33 ккал)Углеводы8.41 gSugars7.31 gDietary fiber1.1 g Fat0.10 g Protein0.8 g Витамины Кванти %DV†Тиамин (B1)3% 0.037 мгРибофлавин (B2)2% 0.020 мгНиацин (B3)2% 0.269 мгПантотеновая кислота (B5)6% 0.283 мгВитамин B63% 0.043 мгФолат (B9)3% 1.0 мкХолин2% 7,7 мгВитамин C40% 33,3 мгВитамин E1% 0,13 мг Минералы ?DV†Calcium1% 12 мгИрон0% 0,06 мгМагнезиум3% 9 мгМанганезе1% 0,013 mgPhosphorus1% 8 mgPotassium3% 148 мгЦиньк1% 0,07 мг Другие компоненты КвантитиВод90,48 г Ссылка на USDA базы данных входные единицы † мкг и микрограммы Источник: USDA Nutrient Database Сырье грейпфрут 90% воды, 8% углеводов, 1% белка, и незначительные жира (таблица). In 100 grams reference amount, raw grapefruit 33 kilocalories and is a rich source of C (40% of the daily cost), without other micronutrients in significant content. The lemon acid grapefruit juice contains about half of the litricide of lime or lemon juice, and about 50% more citric acid than orange juice. Grapefruit sweets in Costa Rica, especially in Atenas, grapefruit are often cooked to remove their sourness, making them sweets; they are also stuffed with dulce de leche, resulting in a dessert called toronja rellena (stuffed grapefruit). In Haiti, grapefruit is used mainly for its juice (jus de Chad'c), but is also used for jam (confit de Chadek). Grapefruit parasites are one of the most common hosts for fruit flies such as *A. suspensa*, which lay eggs in overripe or spoiled grapefruits. The larvae of these flies then consume fruit to get nutrients until they can move into the doll stage. This parasitism has caused millions of economic costs for Central America and southern North America. Other uses of grapefruit have also been investigated in pharmacodynamics of cancer medicine. Its inhibiting effect on the metabolism of certain drugs may allow smaller doses to be used, which can help reduce costs. Lifestyle magazines and websites sometimes recommend grapefruit as a stain for porcelain and enamel. Grapefruit Relatives Home article: Citrus taxonomy Grapefruit is a shaddock backcross, a hybrid of shaddock and sweet orange, sweet orange in itself is a shaddock × mandarin hybrid. Grapefruit is the parent of many hybrids: Tangelo is any hybrid of tangerine and either shaddock (pummelo) or grapefruit Minneola: grapefruit Duncan × mandarin Dansi (formerly Take): Bowen mandarin ×' Dancy' (Pollen) Fairchild - Clementine × hybrid Seminole Orlando: Bowen grapefruit × Dancy Mandarin Thornton × mandarin × grapefruit, vague Ugli: mandarin × grapefruit, Likely (wild seedling) Nova - a hybrid of the second generation : Clementine × Orlando tangelo cross 40 'Oroblanco' and 'Melogold' grapefruits are hybrids between pummelo (*C. maxima*) and grapefruit-related citrus include : Common Sweet Orange: Shaddock × Mandarin Hybrid Bitter Orange: Another Shaddock × Mandarin Hybrid Mandos: Shaddock × Hyuganatsu Mandarin Can Also Be Shaddock Hybrid See Also Food Portal Grapefruit Knife - Knife Designed Specifically for Cutting Grapefruit Grapefruit Spoon - Kind of Spoon, designed for use with citrus grapefruit-drug interactions Naringen g h i j k l Morton, Julia Francis (1987). Grapefruit, Citrus Paradisi. The fruits of a warm climate. NewCROP, New Harvest Resources Online Program, Center for New Crops and Plant Products, Department of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture, Purdue University. 152-158. ISBN 978-0-9610184-1-2. OCLC 16947184. B Sean; Fraser, Henry K. (2003). Grapefruit. Barbados Heritage. Heritage. Caribbean. 90-91. ISBN 978-0-333-92068-8. One of the many types of citrus grown in Barbados. This fruit is believed to have originated in Barbados as a natural cross between sweet orange (*C. sinesis*) and shaddock (*C. grandis*), both of which originated in Asia and were introduced by Europeans in the 17th century. Grapefruit first appeared as an illustration entitled Forbidden Fruit Tree in the Natural History of Barbados (1750) by the Rev. Griffith Hughes. This is consistent with the scientific name, which is literally a citrus paradise. The fruit appears to have been fairly widely available around the time, as George Washington in his Barbados journal (1750-1751) mentions the Forbidden Fruit as one of the local fruits available at the dinner party he attended. The plant was later described in 1837 by Flora Jamaica as Barbados Grapefruit. Historical arguments and experimental work on leaf enzymes and oils from possible parents all support Barbados origin for fruit. The English Dictionary (1973) defines pomelo simply as grapefruit. Se R.; Lou S.; Chou S. (July 2010). The origin of cultivated citrus is as derived from the internal transcribed Speiser and Chloroplast DNA sequences and reinforced fragments of the length of fingerprint polymorphism. In the journal american Society of Horticultural Sciences. 135 (4): 341. doi:10.21273/JASHS.135.4.341. a b How did grapefruit get its name? Library of Congress. Scientific reference service, everyday secrets. 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Texas Citrus: Mysterious beginnings. Article Archive 2007-01-25 in Wayback Machines and the University of Florida: IFAS Expansion; Grapefruit. Newsletter (PDF). Archive from the original (PDF) for 2007-06-28. Manatee County is a big part of the history of citrus. HeraldTribune.com. 2004-08-16. Received 2011-12-17. Grapefruit. www.hort.purdue.edu. Received 2017-03-30. William J. Broad (August 28, 2007). Useful mutants bred with radiation. The New York Times. Mia. mvgs.iaea.org. Received 2017-03-30. Ahluwalia, B.S.; Malushinsky, M.; Nichterlein, K. (2004). The global impact of mutations of the received varieties. Eufitica. 135 (2): 187–204. doi:10.1023/B:EUPH.0000014914.85465.4f. S2CID 34494057. Sauls, Julian W. (1998). Home-produced grapefruit fruit. Received 2013-07-22. - A collection of citrus variety. Star ruby grapefruit. Received 2013-07-22. Go, Florida Grapefruit. Go, Florida Grapefruit. Archive from the original 2011-09-10. 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