Storage Recommendations and New Methods for Treating Apples with DPA

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Ministry of Agriculture



Storage Guidelines

These apples should NOT be destined for long-term storage due to high risks of physiological disorders...

- Large fruit from lightly cropped trees
- Fruit from excessively vigorous trees
- · Fruit from young trees just coming into bearing
- Fruit from interior portions of the tree that are heavily shaded
- · Early picked fruit high in starch
- Over-mature fruit high in ethylene
- Fruit with low seed counts (< 5 per fruit)

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Storage Guidelines

Follow harvest maturity guidelines

Over-mature fruit ripen and soften faster in storage

Cool fruit as quickly as possible

Maintain proper storage temperature and CA atmospheres

CA storage will not improve fruit quality

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'McIntosh'

Storage Temperature = 3°C

Oxygen = 2.5%

 CO_2 = 2.5% 1 mo., then gradually up to 4.5%

* If using SmartFresh and no DPA, keep CO₂ close to zero for 2 mo.

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'Empire'

Storage Temperature = 2°C

Oxygen = 2.5%

 $CO_2 = 2.0\%$

* If using SmartFresh and no DPA, keep CO₂ close to zero for 2 mo.

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'Cortland'

Storage Temperature = 0°C

Oxygen = 2.5%

 $CO_2 = 2.5\%$

- * If using SmartFresh, then 2-3°C
- * If using SmartFresh and no DPA, keep CO₂ close to zero for 2 mo.

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'Gala'

Storage Temperature = 0°C

Oxygen = 2.5%

 $CO_2 = 2.5\%$

* If using SmartFresh, then 2-3°C

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'Spartan' / 'Idared' / 'Delicious' / 'Golden Delicious' / 'N. Spy'

Storage Temperature = 0°C

Oxygen = 2.5%

 $CO_2 = 2.5\%$

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'Honeycrisp'

- Storage temperature at least 3°C
- Cooling delay to reduce disorder development
 5-7 days at 10°C recommended
 - >10°C further increases ethylene production, shrivel, greasiness, and bitter pit
 - >15°C causes reduced acidity, as well as associated sensory attributes (i.e. astringency, bitterness)

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Maturity vs. Soft Scald

2008 Harvest Simcoe orchard

 Sept. 15
 Sept. 23

 Starch
 6
 6.7

 Firmness
 18
 15.2 lb

 SSC
 13.3
 13.0%

6 mo. Air 0°C

Soft scald 7 47%



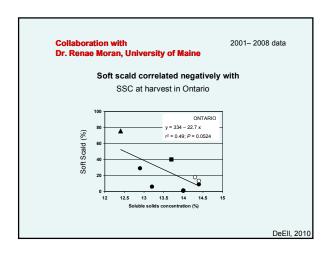
Harvest



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Effect of Storage Temperature on Soft Scald 2008 – 3 Months at 0°C at 3°C



Diphenylamine = DPA

 $(C_6H_5)_2NH$





- · organic compound with antioxidant properties
- · registered as a plant growth regulator
- · used to control superficial scald development
- also reduces external CO₂ injury

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Diphenylamine = DPA

- · applied postharvest, often as a drench
- usually 1000-2000 ppm
- No Scald (Decco)
- Shield DPA (Pace International)





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DPA thermo-fogging /aerosol technology

Pace Intl. - Thermo-fogging

- submitted registration package for EcoFog 100 (DPA) in January 2010 and the package for EcoFog 160 (Primethanil) in April
- · expected timeline is 12 to 18 months for the issuance of the labels

Decco - Aerosol

- registration US EPA in May 2008
- submitted registration package to PMRA in spring 2009 but was returned with request for efficacy data
- · re-submitted earlier this year with data from ON and QC

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Thermo-fogging

Technique for vapor application of chemicals to fruit in storage - Pace International

Chemical heated and droplets sheared to $\leq 1~\mu m$

Used for 20+ yr in Europe, on apples and pears Proven technology for DPA, ethoxyquin Fungicides are now being used

Comparable cost and efficacy as drenching



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Equipment Resistance Heater Control Panel High-Velocity Facilitates Product Temperature Adjustment Vaporization and Output Level PaceInternational

Ontario Trials

- · Research permit from PMRA for 2005 harvest
- · Thermo-fogged DPA in two commercial rooms
- Empire (spaced) and Delicious (tight-stacked) - need 72 cm minimum top height void
- In combination with SmartFresh to investigate effects on CO₂ injury as well as superficial scald
- · Dr. Peter Sanderson, Pace International, LLC
- · Apples must be treated when dry!

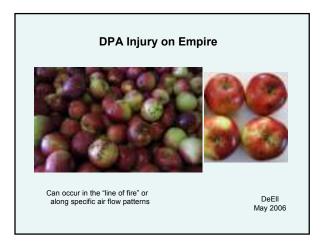
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Results

- · Fruit samples measured for residue
 - ~2 weeks after application
 - no major differences compared to DPA drench
 - tighter stacked room made no difference
- · Fruit evaluations after standard CA storage
- Delicious room opened early (3 months)
 - no damage observed due to fogging
 - very little superficial scald

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DECCO Aerosol DPA

- Dry formulation, weighed according to weight of apples in room
- Fast application (about 500 bins/ 15 min)
- · No loss of storage space
- · No high voltage requirements
- · No container disposal
- · No drench water disposal
- Patent Pending
 - different process than "Fogging"

John Holowid, DECCO



DECCO Aerosol DPA

- · No problems with high residues
- · Scald control has been excellent
- No CO₂ injury
- Good distribution of DPA within room and within bins

John Holowid, DECCO

Commercial Trials - 2009

- · Research permit from PMRA for 2009 harvest
- Decco DPA aerosol in two commercial rooms in ON and one room in QC
- ON = Empire and Delicious
- QC = McIntosh, with some Spartan
- · DPA injury found on Empire in top bins, back corner
- · Delicious, McIntosh and Spartan all clean
- Very few disorders found in non-DPA-treated apples, so difficult to compare efficacy
- · No excessive DPA residue anywhere

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Commercial Trials - 2010

- · Research permits from PMRA for 2010 harvest
- · Decco DPA aerosol in 14 storage rooms
 - 1 in BC, 6 in ON, 5 in QC, 2 in NS
- Pace DPA EcoFog in 3 storage rooms
 - 1 in BC, 1 in ON, 1 in QC
- Results to follow...

These trials are part of the tree fruit project within the *Agri-Science Cluster for Horticulture*, sponsored by the Canadian Horticultural Council

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