Post-harvest Management, Research and Development

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Goals of PH R&D: Consumers' certainty

Wisual appearance & sensory experience

Safe, healthy and nutritious produces

Sustainability of production system (environmentally friendly)

Goals of PH R&D: Fresh produce marketers

To avoid negative impact of variable quality through production line esp.

PH management

Quality management of fresh fruits and vegetables (Shewfelt and Prussia, 2009)

- Maintained in recognizable form
- Wariability of response to storage conditions

Great factor in quality losses come from latent damages

Aim of Post harvest management

To maximize the value of fruit & vegetable after harvest by adding in successive stages up to consumption

Factors affect Post-harvest losses

Internal factors:

- 1. Transpiration
 - ***** Weight losses
 - * Internal quality (e.g. texture)
 - ***** External appearance (e.g. wilting)
- 2. Respiration
 - ***** Climacteric VS. Non-climacteric

Factors affect Post-harvest losses

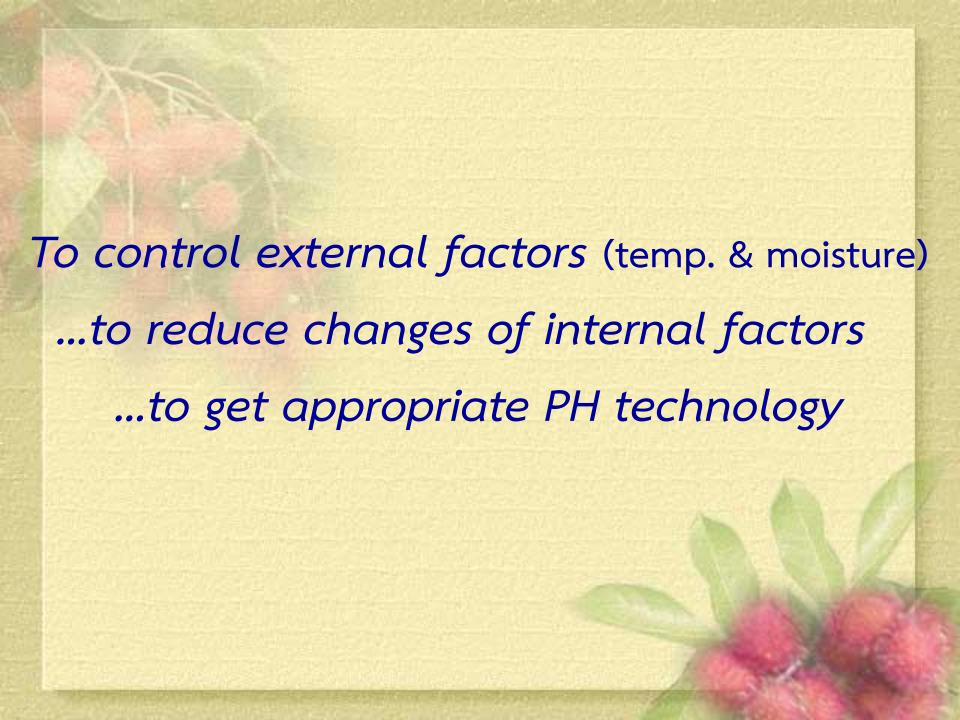
Internal factors:

- 3. Ethylene production
- 4. Biochemical changes of fresh produce
- 5. Growth & Development of fresh produce

Factors affect Post-harvest losses

External factors:

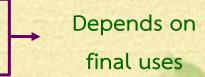
- 1. Temperature
- 2. Moisture
- 3. Atmosphere
- 4. Light & Gravity
- 5. Disease and Insects



General steps of post harvest management (Sydney Post harvest laboratory)

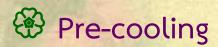
Understanding produce maturity

- Physiological maturity
- Horticultural maturity



Harvesting handling

- Care taken during harvesting to reduce bruises and other injuries lead to less losses and enhanced value of fresh produce after harvest



- Harvested produce should be promptly transferred to packing shed to quickly remove field heat which reduces PH life of produce (hydrocooling, forced air cooling and packing with ice etc.)



- The most important tool to extend storage life of fresh produce



- To improve consistency of quality and freshness of produce to satisfy consumers

Modified Atmospheric Packaging (MAP) Research in Rambutan

Fresh rambutan can be kept for 23 days at

Fresh rambutan can be kept for 26 days at

- **₩** 10 °C
- * 500 g- and 1,000 g-L-LDPE bags
- OTR rate 2,600 ml m⁻²day⁻¹
- Water vapor transmission rate
- 4.56 g m⁻²day⁻¹
- * Flushed with 5:5 O2:CO2

- **₩** 10 °C
- \$ 500 g- and 1,000 g-HDPE bags
- * OTR rate 5,688 ml m⁻²day⁻¹
- ★ Water vapor transmission rate 6.7 g m⁻²day⁻¹
- * Flushed with 5:5 O,:CO,

Advanced Fresh Air Management (AFAM+) Research in Rambutan

Fresh rambutan was kept in refrigerated marine container with AFAM+ at 12 °C, 96% RH, 12% CO₂ 9% O₂ and 15 m³/hr ventilation

* Outer appearance and eating quality of rambutan at 15 to 18 days after keeping in AFAM+ reefer were commercial acceptance



Outer appearance3 days aftertransporting by air

Outer appearance
 8 days after
 transporting by sea
 with AFAM+ reefer



Post-harvest management: Rambutan



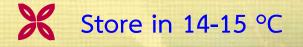
Appropriate harvesting index (green and yellow skin with red blush, red hair with green end)



Post-harvest management: Rambutan

Clean with chlorine solution and dried before packing

LLDPE (Linear Low Density Polyethylene) bag,20 micron thick with specific value of OTR, CTR and WVTR



Post-harvest management: Rambutan



Outer appearance and eating quality at 21 days after storing in refrigerated marine container at 15 °C were marketable acceptance

Post harvest management beneficiary

- Increased export earnings
- Extend the availability of fresh produce through the year
- Reduced quality disorders or losses

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