Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Agribusiness

Storage and Disorders of 'Ambrosia' Apples

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'Ambrosia' apple



1990s
Cawston, BC
Wilfred and Sally Mennell
Chance seedling
Jonagold block
Golden Delicious, Starking
Delicious, plums

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Susceptible to...

Diseases – plenty!

Disorders

Lenticel breakdown

Internal browning (some core, vascular) Senescent breakdown Mealiness, splits

CO₂ injury Soft scald Others?

Chilling sensitive CO₂ sensitive



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Internal browning

Mid- long-term storage Starts at stem-end Leads to mealiness and splits



Factors Maturity at harvest Storage temperature Oxygen levels 1-MCP (sometimes)

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Harvest maturity for storage



BC Color Chart for Ambrosia

- Background color should show more green than yellow at harvest (#2)
- Internal ethylene is NOT a good maturity indicator (<1 ppm)
- Starch values of 2.5 to 4.0 (1-8 Cornell chart)
- I_{AD} (DA meter) ~ 0.7 to 0.5 (measure on interface)

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Effect of maturity at harvest time

6 days makes a big difference!

	4 months Air 0.5°C	8 months, 0.5°C 1.7% O2 + 1.2% CO2	
	Internal browning	Internal browning	
+ SmartFresh	(%)	(%)	
-		Eq /stem	
Orch 1 H1 (Opt)	0 c	48 ^{BC} 27 / 21	
H2 (+ 6d)	50 ^A	81 ^{CA} 57 / 24	
Orch 2 H1	0 c	28 ^c 9 / 19	
0.0	•		
H2	23 ^B	48 ^B 10 / 38	
	***	***	
-		2021	

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Effect of low oxygen

8 months at 0.5°C

No 1-MCP

	Internal browning (%)
2.5% O ₂	24 ^A
1.7%	8 ^B
0.6% (LabPod)	<1 ^C

9 months at 0.5°C

	Internal browning (%)
1.2% O,	48 ^B
+ 1-MCP	48 ^B 60 ^A
0.5% (LabPod)	19 ^c

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Effect of CO₂ with low oxygen

6 months in storage at 0.5°C SmartFresh

1.2% O₂ + **CO₂ 1%** = 1.5% internal browning **2%** = 8.2% *

No effect of ${\rm CO_2}$ on firmness No quality advantage of higher ${\rm CO_2}$ (\$\$)



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Effect of storage temperature

8 months in storage at 0.5°C, +SmFr 1.7% $\rm O_2$ + 1.2% $\rm CO_2$

0, 1, 2, or 4 weeks at 3°C before 0.5°C

4 weeks for significant reduction in internal browning 14 vs. 6% with 0 or 4 weeks, respectively Slightly less acidic and greasier with 4 weeks

10°C for 0 or 1 week before 0.5°C

13 vs. 1% with 0 or 1 week, respectively

No effects on firmness (but all with 1-MCP)

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Effect of temperature and low oxygen

2022

H1, + SmartFresh, 8 months storage

		Internal	Stem-end	Firmness	Firmness
Tomp	Oxygen	brwn	brwn	1d RT	7d RT
Temp	,0				
(°C)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(lb)	(lb)
0.5	0.6	<1 B	5 B	16.3 ABC	16.2 BC
	1.2	5 A	30 A	16.5 AB	16.6 AB
3.0	0.6	<1 B	<1 B	15.9 ^{CD}	16.1 BC
	1.2	0 B	1 B	14.9 E	14.9 D

Main effects -

More yellow, less firm at 3 vs 0.5°C

More yellow, less firm, less acidity at 1.2 vs 0.6%

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2022

H2, + SmartFresh, 8 months storage

		Internal	Stem-end	Firmness	Firmness
Temp	Oxygen	brwn	brwn	1d RT	7d RT
(°C)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(lb)	(lb)
0.5	0.6	9 AB	23 ^B	16.5 AB	16.7 ^A
	1.2	11 A	38 A	16.5 AB	16.5 AB
3.0	0.6	13 A	13 ^c	15.4 ^c	14.8 ^C
	1.2	5 B	9 c	14.8 ^D	14.7 ^C

Main effects -Less firm at 3 vs 0.5°C More yellow, less firm at 1.2 vs 0.6%

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Effect of cooling rate

2023

+ SmartFresh, 8 months storage

	Internal	Stem-end	Firmness
Temp	brwn	brwn	14d RT
(°C)	(%)	(%)	(lb)
0.5 direct	3	13	17.2
0.5 slow	1	3	16.8
10 1wk, 0.5	1	3	16.7

Slow = 2d 50F, 2d 46F, 1 d 44F, 1d 42, 1d 37

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Postharvest 1-MCP / SmartFresh

- 'Ambrosia' responds well, low ethylene producer
- NS, 1-MCP treatment 1 or 4 days after harvest
- Improves firmness retention, strong effect
- Reduces greasiness
- Maintains higher acidity and soluble solids
- · Inconsistent effect on internal browning

Preharvest 1-MCP / Harvista

- · Reduces internal browning
- Slows starch degradation, narrower range, fewer harvests
- Improves firmness retention
- · Reduces stem end cracking
- Can delay color development

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2006-2008 BC (Toivonen) and Ontario (DeEII) collaboration



Soft scald

BC 'Ambrosia'



Onset of soft scald? External CO2 injury?

Mixed storage regimes Up to 3% in Air Reduced with CA

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BC 'Ambrosia' 2008

Soft scald

Specific orchards very susceptible Less at 3°C than 0.5°C in Air storage Common across CA regimes and 1-MCP

Hard skin bronzing

Underlying flesh is clean Found in all storage regimes More in soft scald orchards Not reduced with no CO₂

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Ontario 'Ambrosia' 2007

External CO2 injury ?

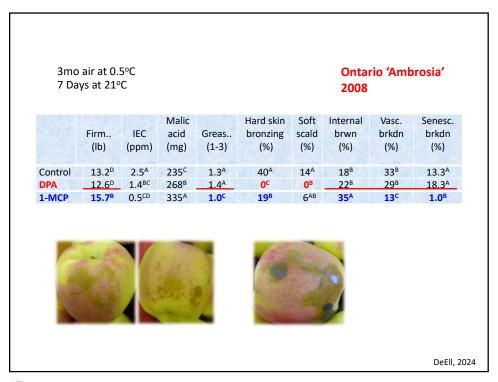


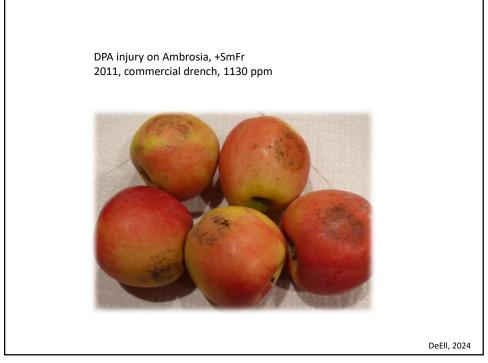
0.5°C	3 mo
Air	31 ^{F-K}
Air + SF	56 A-D
Air + Delay	36 ^{D-I}
CA1	9 ^K
CA1 + SF	47 ^{B-G}
CA2	18 ^{H-K}
CA2 + SF	44 ^{B-G}

<u>°С</u>	
CA1	20 ^{H-K}
CA1 + SF	60 ^{A-C}
CA2	36 ^{D-I}
CA2 + SF	64 ^{A-B}

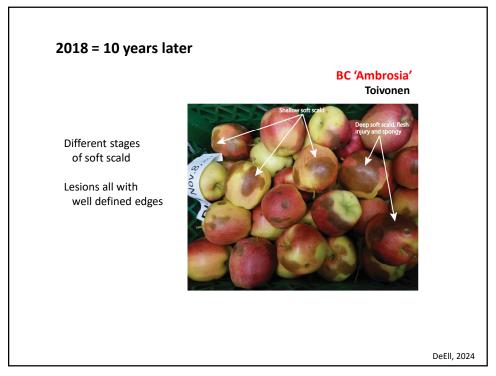
Delay = 3 d at 20°C SF = SmartFresh, 1-MCP CA 1 = 1.2% O2 + 1.5% CO2 CA 2 = 0.7% O2 + 1% CO2

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'Ambrosia' - What we know...

- · Harvest maturity extremely important for storage
- Chilling and CO₂ sensitive
- Lower oxygen = less internal browning
- Higher CO₂ levels increased internal browning, some cavities
- · Cooling rate affects internal browning
- Postharvest 1-MCP, inconsistent effect on internal browning exacerbates CO₂ injury
- · Preharvest 1-MCP reduces internal browning
- DPA controls CO₂ injury
- Harvest before yellow background
- Slow or delayed cooling to 0.5°C
- 1.2% O₂ + 1% CO₂ (<1% O2 (DCA) if monitoring fruit)

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