

PREDICTIVE MODELING OF POSTHARVEST AVOCADO QUALITY (VAR. HASS): PRELIMINARY RESULTS

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Problem

Variability of fruit on arrival



Increased export volumes



DIAS	USA	EUROPA	JAPON
Cosecha	1	1	1
Packing	5	5	5
Viaje	15	25	30
Guarda Destino a Venta	5-20	5-10	5-10
Cosecha a Supermercado	25-40	35-45	40-50
Durabilidad en el Hogar	2-5	2-3	2-4
Duración necesaria desde 2014 (Actas VIPCongreso	27- 45 Mundial del <i>A</i>	37- 48 Aguacate 2011).	42-54

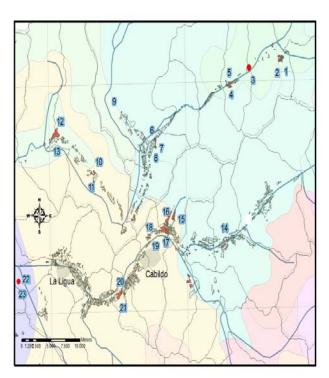
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 Potential deterioration of the fruit, post harvest is generated in pre-harvest

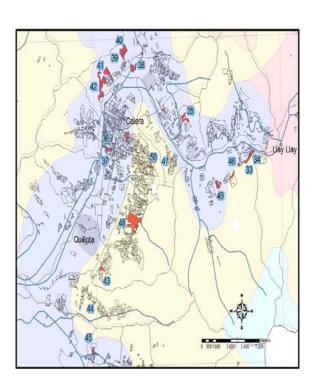
 The deterioration of the fruit after harvest is a multifactorial problem

MAIN CAUSE
Soil variability - climate - management

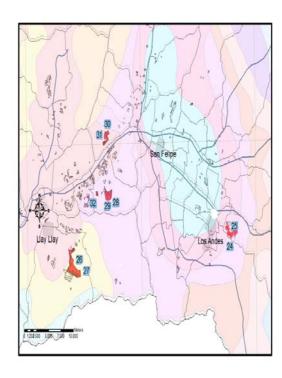
1. Experimental Sites



1. Petorca and La Ligua Valleys



2. Aconcagua Valley (bottom part)



3. Aconcagua Valley (upper part)

We selected 42 experimental sites grown under different conditions in terms of climate, topography and soil. The selection and location of each site was performed through Geographic Information System (GIS

2. Preharvest measurement

Each site was fully characterized, including nutrient content (Fe, Ca, Zn, B, N, K) in the fruit and the leaf, vigor, leaf chlorophyll content, potential evapotranspiration, temperature, water stress level, orchard height, among others

3 Postharvest

Fruit from all sites was harvested, based on oil content, and then stored at 5°C for 25, 35 and 45 days. After storage fruit was exposed at 20°C (shelf-life) until they reached a ready to eat stage (firmness close to 2-3 lbf). Quality parameters were evaluated, including fruit firmness, external color and physiological disorders.

RESULTS

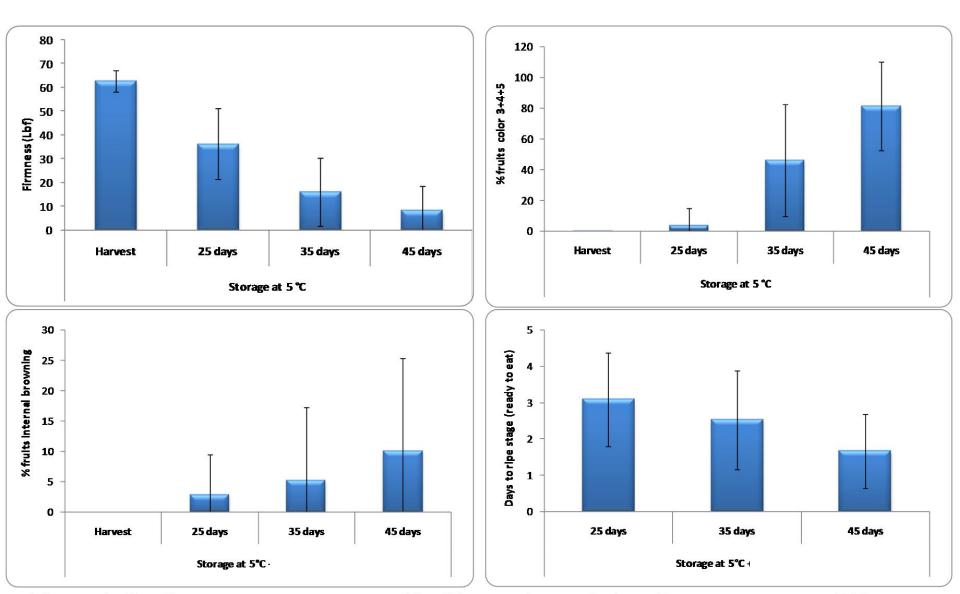
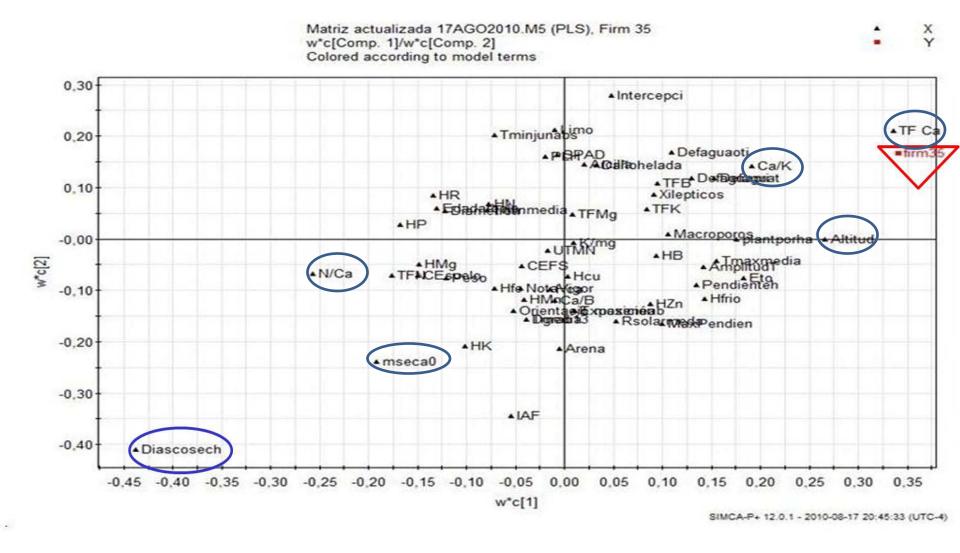


Figure 1. Quality parameters measured in 42 experimental sites. Data are means \pm S.D.



Multivariate Analysis and NIPALS Algorith-based methods were performed (PCA and PLS).

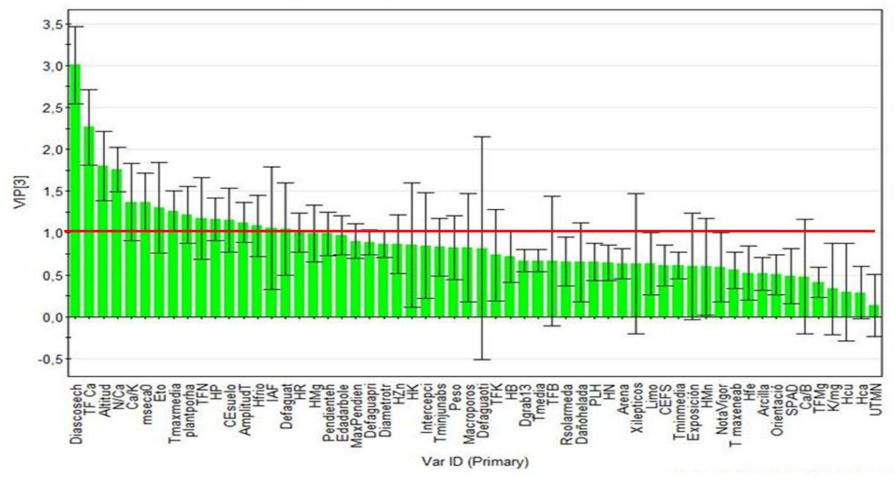


Figure 3. Significance (VIP) of the variables that affect fruit firmness after 35 days at 5 °C.

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