Agrosco

Influence of the innovative HDCold® air-cooler technology on fruit quality







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Fresh fruits are living tissues that continually release water after harvest, especially in environments with low relative humidity

- Substantial losses of water can lead to:
 - degradation of the overall fruit quality (shriveling, wilting, loss of texture,...)
 - Loss of market value of the fruits
 - Loss of sealable weight
 - Lower incomes for growers and all actors of the supply chain









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Water losses after harvest are influenced by numerous factors

Fruit-specific characteristics

- Skin and cuticle properties
- Composition
- Size
- Metabolic activity,...

Factors related to the orchard and its management

- Weather conditions
- Method of irrigation
- Use of certain pesticides that can alter the cuticle
- Maturity at harvest
- Physical injuries, micro-cracks, bruising,...

Storage conditions

- Temperature
- Relative humidity
- Airflow,...







The innovative HDCold® algorithm and air-cooler technology enables storing fruit at high humidity levels

- **HDCold® Technology** (DPKL, France):
 - keeps fresh produce at high, stable humidity (up to 100%) without humidification or the need of defrosting, at temperatures above 0 °C.
 - Operates in regular and controlled atmosphere (RA and CA).
 - Limit the variations of temperature and the formation of condensation
 - Allows energy savings







Can postharvest weight losses be reduced with HDCold[®] technology without negatively impacting fruit quality and fostering decay?

- Storage trials conducted on apples, pears, cherries and apricots
- Storage in regular (RA) or controlled atmosphere (CA, only pome fruit) in cold rooms at 1 °C equiped with:
 - (1) Classic air-coolers
 - (2) HDCold® air-coolers
- Evaluation on:
 - Weight loss
 - Quality (firmness, color, total soluble solids, acidity)
 - Decay
 - Physiological disorders (cracks and scald)





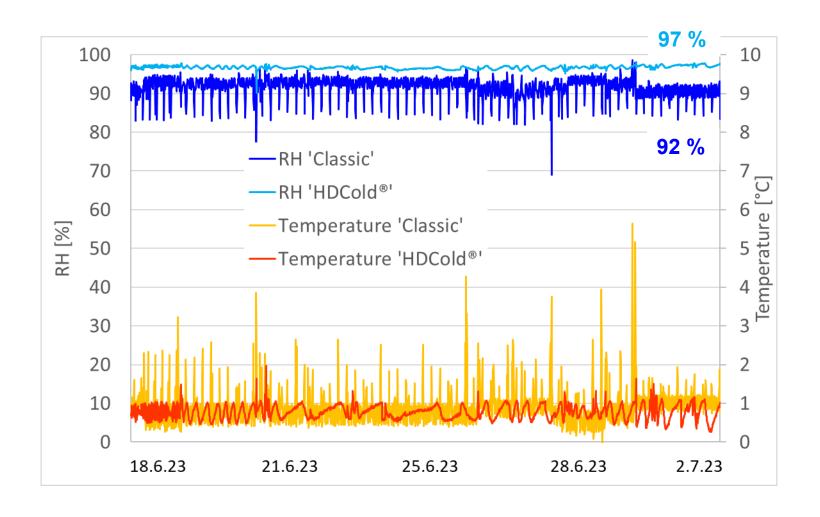




Fruit	Atmosphere	Storage duration
Apples	RA	6-7 months
	CA	8 months
Pears	RA	7 months
	CA	8 months
Cherries	RA	2 weeks
Apricots	RA	2 weeks

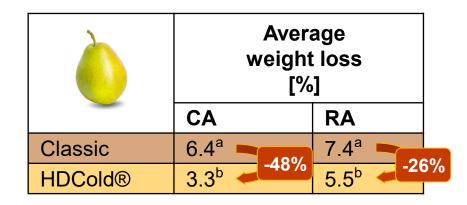


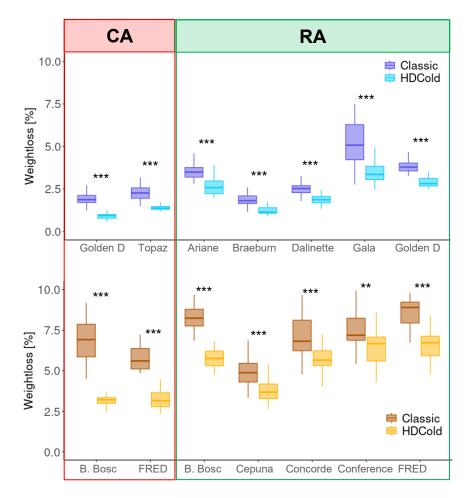
RH and temperature were more stable with HDCold®



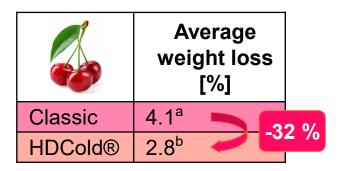
For all tested pear and apple cultivars, weight losses were reduced by 26 to 48 % with HDCold®

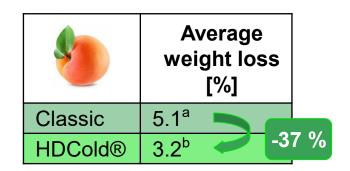
	Average weight loss [%]	
	CA	RA
Classic	2.1 ^a -43%	3.4 ^a -26%
HDCold®	1.2 ^b	2.5 ^b

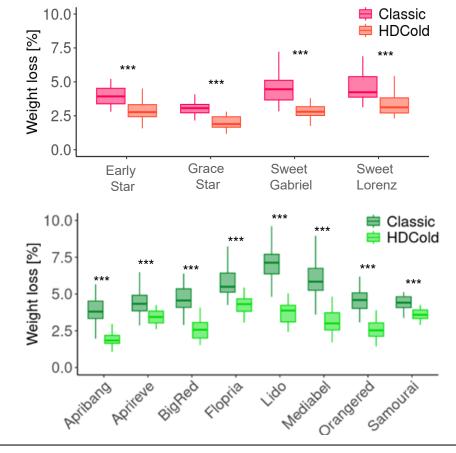




For all tested cherries and apricots cultivars, weight losses were reduced by 32 to 37 % with HDCold®

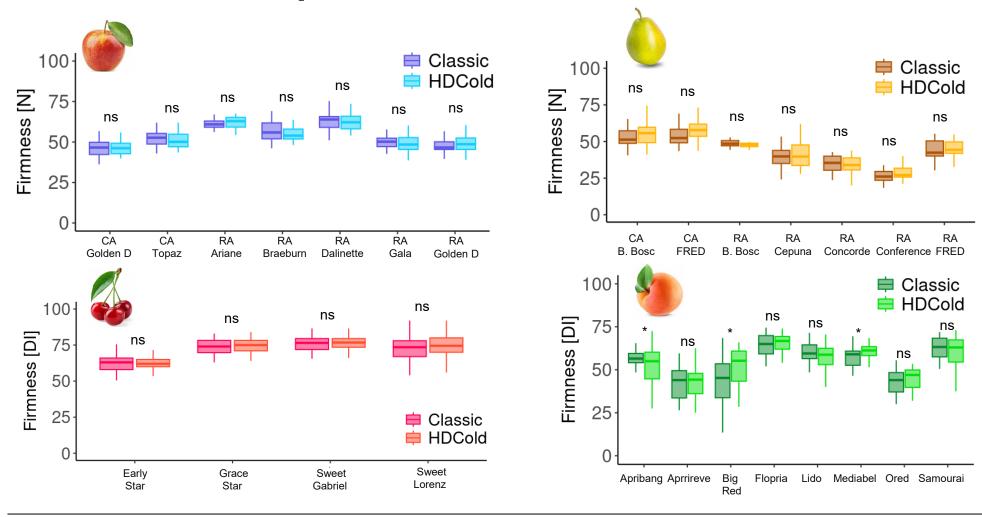






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Firmness was not impacted or, for some apricots cultivars, better preserved with HDCold®



On average, color, total soluble solids and acidity were not impacted by HDCold® in most of the trials

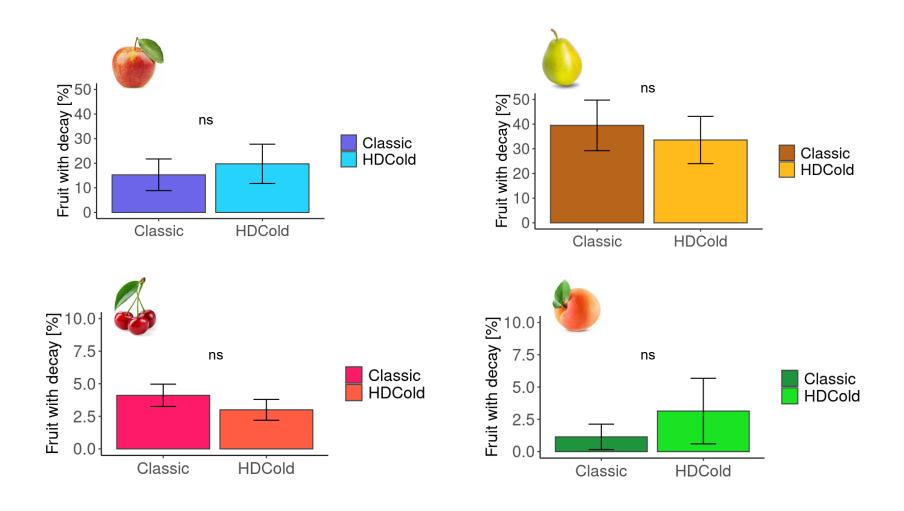
	TSS [%Brix]	
	CA	RA
Classic	13.7 ^a	13.4 ^a
HDCold®	13.1 ^b	13.4 ^a

	TSS [%Brix]	
	CA	RA
Classic	12.2 ^a	13.3ª
HDCold®	12.1 ^a	13.0 ^a

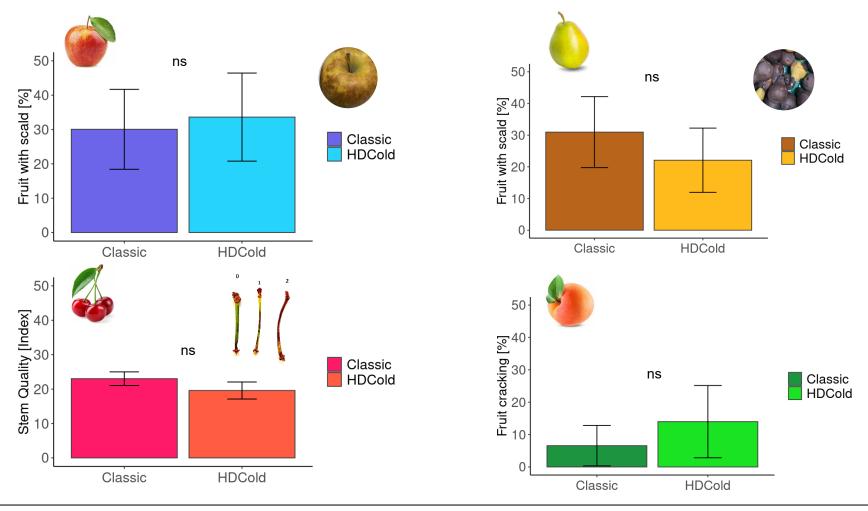
	Color [H°]	
Classic	12.1 ^a	
HDCold®	12.5 ^a	

	Color [H°]	TSS [%Brix]	Acidity [g/kg]
Classic	57.8 ^a	11.9 ^a	12.7 ^a
HDCold®	58.2 ^a	11.6 ^a	12.8 ^a

HDCold[®] did not impact the development of decay



Influence of HDCold[®] on physiological disorders depends on the type of fruit



Conclusions

- HDCold® air-cooler technology maintained RH and temperature stable and RH at a high level.
- HDCold® **reduced weight losses** during RA and CA storage without imparing classical quality parameters and fostering development of decay.
- HDCold® tendancially reduced the scald on pears but not on apples.
- Quality of cherries stems was not strongly improved by HDCold[®].
- Apricot cracking may be increased with HDCold® for susceptible cultivars.



























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