Kiwifruit
Recommendations for Maintaining Postharvest Quality

Carlos H. Crisosto, Elizabeth J. Mitcham, and Adel A. Kader
Department of Plant Sciences, University of California, Davis

Maturity Indices

- Minimum of 6.5% soluble solids content (SSC) at harvest.
- Minimum flesh firmness of 14 lbf (penetration force with an 8mm = 5/16 inch tip). Late harvested kiwifruits retain their firmness better than early harvested fruit and have higher SSC at harvest and when ripe.

Quality Indices

- Freedom from growth cracks, insect injury, bruises, scars, sunscald, internal breakdown, and decay.
- Minimum of 14% SSC when ripe (ready to eat); a kiwifruit at 2-3 lb flesh firmness is considered ripe.
- Kiwifruits are a good source of vitamin C.

Optimum Temperature

0°C (32°F); highest freezing point is -1.5°C (29.3°F).

Optimum Relative Humidity

90-95%

Rates of Respiration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>0°C (32°F)</th>
<th>5°C (41°F)</th>
<th>10°C (50°F)</th>
<th>15°C (59°F)</th>
<th>20°C (68°F)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ml CO₂/kg·hr</td>
<td>1.5-2.0</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>5-7</td>
<td>9-12</td>
<td>15-20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To calculate heat production multiply ml CO₂/kg·hr by 440 to get BTU/ton/day or by 122 to get kcal/metric ton/day.

Rates of Ethylene Production

Less than 0.1 µl/kg·hr at 0°C (32°F), 0.1-0.5 µl/kg·hr at 20°C (68°F) for unripe kiwifruit. Ripe kiwifruit (less than 4 lb firmness) produce 50-100 µl/kg·hr at 20°C (68°F).

Responses to Ethylene

- Kiwifruits are extremely sensitive to ethylene. As little as 5-10 ppb ethylene will induce fruit softening.
- Avoid exposure of unripe kiwifruits to ethylene during harvest, transport, and storage.
RESPONSES TO CONTROLLED ATMOSPHERES (CA)

- Optimum CA 1-2% O₂ + 3-5% CO₂.
- CA delays ripening and retains flesh firmness.
- CO₂ levels above 7% can cause internal breakdown of the flesh. CA must be established within 2 days after harvest to maximize benefits; ethylene concentration should be kept below 20 ppb to avoid accelerated flesh softening and incidence of white core inclusions.

PHYSIOLOGICAL DISORDERS

White-Core Inclusions. The occurrence of white-core inclusions is directly related to the presence of ethylene in CA storage. This disorder results in distinct white patches of core tissue that are obvious in ripe fruit. Symptoms have been observed as early as 3 weeks after storage at 0°C (32°F).

Freezing Damage. Freezing damage can occur on early picked kiwifruit when stored at temperatures below 0°C (32°F) or when subjected to an early frost in the vineyard. Flesh translucency starting at the stem end of the fruit and progressing toward the blossom end as the severity increases. Susceptible fruit become somewhat yellow fleshed with prolonged storage. There was no "graininess" observed in the fruit that showed these symptoms. Fruit frosted late in the season are usually affected on the shoulder where the cells collapse to cause a pinching of the fruit at the stem end.

Internal Breakdown. These symptoms start as a slight discoloration (water soaking) at the blossom end of the fruit. With time this progresses around the blossom end and ultimately encompasses a large part of the fruit. As symptoms progress; a "graininess" develops below the fruit surface beginning in the area around the blossom end of the fruit.

Hard-Core. This disorder is induced by exposure of kiwifruit to ethylene plus carbon dioxide levels above 8 percent. The fruit core fails to ripen when the remainder of the fruit is soft and ripe.

Pericarp Granulation. The occurrence of granulation is predominantly at the stylar end of the fruit, but as in the case of translucency may extend up the sides of fruit. This disorder also is more severe with prolonged storage and after ripening at 20°C (68°F). There is no obvious correlation between pericarp translucency and granulation since symptoms can occur independently.

Pericarp Translucency. This disorder has been noted in both air- and CA-stored kiwifruit at 0°C (32°F). It appears as translucent patches in the outer pericarp tissue at the stylar end which may extend up the sides of the fruit. Pericarp translucency is more severe after prolonged storage, but it can be observed after 12 weeks of storage at 0°C (32 F). The presence of ethylene in the storage atmosphere exacerbates symptom development.

PATHOLOGICAL DISORDERS

Several pathogens can cause postharvest deterioration of kiwifruit. Botrytis gray mold rot caused by Botrytis cinerea is the most important and can directly invade the fruit or enter through wounds. Kiwifruit become much more susceptible to Botrytis (and other fungi) as they soften. Thus, maintaining fruit firmness (by rapid cooling, cold storage, and use of controlled atmospheres) can significantly reduce pathological breakdown. Sunburned fruit and physically damaged fruit are also more susceptible to postharvest diseases.
POSTHARVEST PHOTO GUIDE

MATURITY AND QUALITY

STARCH DISAPPEARANCE CHART

DISORDERS

WHITE CORE INCLUSION

TRANSLUCENCY

FREEZING INJURY

BOTRYTIS STEM END ROT
It is the policy of the University of California not to engage in discrimination against or harassment of any person, employed by or seeking employment with the University, or in any of its programs or activities, on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender, gender expression, gender identity, pregnancy, physical or mental disability, medical condition (cancer-related or genetic characteristics), genetic information (including family medical history), ancestry, marital status, age, sexual orientation, citizenship, or service in the uniformed services, as well as state military and naval service. This policy is intended to be consistent with the provisions of applicable state and federal laws and University policies. University policy also prohibits retaliation against any employee or person seeking employment for bringing a complaint of discrimination or harassment pursuant to this policy. This policy also prohibits retaliation against a person who assists someone with a complaint of discrimination or harassment, or participants in any manner in an investigation or resolution of a complaint of discrimination or harassment. Retaliation includes threats, intimidation, reprisals, and/or adverse

In addition, it is the policy of the University of California to undertake affirmative action, consistent with its obligations as a Federal Contractor, for minorities and women, for persons with disabilities, and for covered veterans. The University commits itself to apply every good faith effort to achieve prompt and full utilization of minorities and women in all segments of its workforce where deficiencies exist. These efforts conform to all current legal and regulatory requirements, and are consistent with University standards of quality and excellence. In conformance with Federal regulations, written affirmative action plans shall be prepared and maintained by each campus of the University of California, by the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, by the Office of the President, and by the Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Such plans shall be reviewed and approved by the Office of the President and the Office of the General Counsel before they are officially promulgated. Inquiries regarding the University’s equal employment opportunity policies may be directed to the Affirmative Action Contact, University of California, Agriculture and Natural Resources, 2801 Second Street, Davis, CA 95618 (530) 750-1318.