## CA RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PEARS (INCLUDING ASIAN PEARS)

Daryl G. Richardson Dept. of Horticulture Oregon State University Corvallis, OR 97331

The development of CA techniques applied to pear storage has had a large impact on four of the major varieties: Conference, Anjou, Packham's Triumph, and Passe Crassane. All of these are winter pear types, and have long inherent storability which can be enhanced by 20 to 40% with CA. As more pears are planted and shifts from processed fruit markets to fresh markets continue, more CA storage is expected. Even for pear processors, CA of Bartletts has extended the canning season, and maintained quality longer.

Some of the benefits of CA compared to regular refrigerated storage include better firmness retention, reduced scald, less chlorophyll breakdown, and better acidity retention. While there are substantial benefits from CA, factors increasing the susceptibility of fruits to carbon dioxide injury need to be understood, especially those relating to growing climate and mineral nutrition.

Acknowledgements The data in Table 1 was compiled from publications and information submitted by the following contributors in addition to those listed in the Literature Cited section: P. D. Lidster, P.M. Chen, K. Olsen, E. Kupferman, M. Meheriuk, D. Blanpied, K. Kawada, R. Ben-Arie, P. Marcellin, F. Gorini, M. Faust, M. Herregods, L. Ginsburg, K. Kitagawa, J. Stow, and E. C. Lougheed.

Variety	Temp.,C	<u>%02</u>	<u>%CO2</u>
Abate Fetel	-1	4	1
Anjou	-0.5	1-2	0-0.5
Bartlett (=Williams, or Bon Chretien)	-1	1-2	2-3
Bosc	-1	2-3	0.5-1.0
Clapp's Favorite	0	2	0
Comice	-0.5	2-4	2-4
Conference	0 -1	2 2	2 0
Forelle	-0.8	1.5	2
Hardy	-1	2-3	3-5
Inverno	0	3	5
Kaiser	-1	2-3	0.5-1
Kosui	0	1-2	?
Packham's Triumpl	n -0.5	2-3	1-2
Passe Crassane	-1	3-4	5-7
Nijiseiki	0	3	up to 1%
Spadona	-1	2.5	5
Tsu Li	0	1-2	up to 3
Ya Li	0	4-5	up to 5

Table 1. CA Conditions for Pear Varieties

COMMODITY: Pears	VARIETY	: Abate Fetel
OPTIMUM TEMPERATURE: -1	EXPECTE	D RANGE: -1 to O
	REDUCED 02	INCREASED CO2
Beneficial level:	 4%	1%
Benefits:	firmness reten acids retentio	tion, n, extended storage
Potential for benefit:	good	
Injurious level:	3%	2%
Injury Symptoms:	pithy brown co	re
Potential for injury:	?	?
Commercial use or potential:	only for small	amounts in Italy
REMARKS:		

SELECTED REFERENCES: 2,11

COMMODITY: Pears	VARIETY:	Anjou
OPTIMUM TEMPERATURE: -	1 EXPECTE	D RANGE: -1 to 0
	REDUCED 02	INCREASED CO2
Beneficial level:	0.5 to 2%	0.5 to 2%
Benefits:	less scald, les rot,delayed ser retained firmne	ss nescence ess
Potential for benefit:	excellent	moderate
Injurious level:	0.3%	3% at 2-3%oxygen 0.5% if O <sub>2</sub> is less than 1%
Injury Symptoms:	brown core	brown core,lens-shaped cavities near core
Potential for injury:	moderate	high if Oxygen is less than 2%
Commercial use or potential:	Extensively used Some commercial less than 0.5%.	: 2% 0 <sub>2</sub> , 2% CO <sub>2</sub> . use of <sup>2</sup> 0.5%O <sub>2</sub> with CO <sub>2</sub>
REMARKS: Some benefici first 2-4 weeks, follo seasonal effects can	al effects of hig wed by normal CA create adverse	gh (up to 12%) CO2 for the . However, maturity and conditions limiting this

SELECTED REFERENCES: 5,6,11,12,13,18,20,24

initial high CO2 treatment, as brown core risk is high.

•

COMMODITY: Pears OPTIMUM TEMPERATURE: -1	VARIETY: Max Bon EXPECTED RANG	Red Bartlett, Chretien E: -1.5 to +1
	REDUCED 0 IN	CREASED CO2
Beneficial level:	 1 to 3%	 l to 3%
Benefits:	prolongs storage, d	elays ripening
Potential for benefit:	scald control(?), f moderate	irmness retention slight
Injurious level:	less than 1%	more than 3%
Injury Symptoms:	brown core	core flush, surface pitting
Potential for injury:	moderate	moderate to high
Commercial use or potential:	fair potential, but only used in small amounts	slight

REMARKS: these varieties are very temperature responsive, use of lowest possible temperature is imperative for longest storage, and rapid cooling at harvest is highly recommended.

SELECTED REFERENCES: 3,7,8,9,11,16,19

COMMODITY: Pears	VARIETY: Bosc	
OPTIMUM TEMPERATURE: -1	EXPECTED RANGE: $-1$ to $+1$	
	REDUCED O <sub>2</sub> INCRE	LASED CO2
Beneficial level:	1 to 3%	0.5 to 1.5%
Benefits:	less decay, firmness retention delayed senescence	
Potential for benefit:	very good	poor
Injurious level:	less than 0.5% mo	ore than 2%
Injury Symptoms:	brown core, lens shape near core area	ed cavities
Potential for injury:	high h	igh
Commercial use or potential:	small, but increasing Northwest area of USA	g in the Pacific

REMARKS: Weather seems to dramatically affect the CA response, in terms of disorder susceptibility, for this variety. Optimum maturity is more critical for this variety than for the other winter pear types.

SELECTED REFERENCES: 4,13,19,21

COMMODITY: Pears	VARIETY: C	lapp's Favorite	
OPTIMUM TEMPERATURE: -1	EXPECTED I	RANGE: $-1$ to $+1$	
	REDUCED 02	INCREASED CO2	-
Beneficial level:	2%	0%	
Benefits:	retained firmness	, extended storage li	fe
Potential for benefit:	good	limited	
Injurious level:	?	?	
Injury Symptoms:	brown core		
Potential for injury:	?	?	
Commercial use or potential:	?		
REMARKS: Can be held conditions	for 155 days or	more under the above	ve

SELECTED REFERENCES: Personal communication from Dr. Perry Lidster and Frank Forsyth, Kentville, Nova Scotia, Canada.

COMMODITY: Pears	VARIETY:	Comice
OPTIMUM TEMPERATURE: -1	EXPECTED	RANGE: -1.5 to +1
	REDUCED 0 <sub>2</sub>	INCREASED CO <sub>2</sub>
Beneficial level:	2%	2–3%
Benefits:	retained firmnes	ss, prolonged storage
Potential for benefit:	?	?
Injurious level:	?	3-5%
Injury Symptoms:	brown core	brown core
Potential for injury:	?	moderate
Commercial use or potential:	fair to good, b	ut not commonly in use
REMARKS:		

SELECTED REFERENCES: 11,19

VARIETY: Conference COMMODITY: Pears OPTIMUM TEMPERATURE: -1 EXPECTED RANGE: -1.5 to +1 REDUCED 02 INCREASED CO2 Beneficial level: 2% 0 to 5% Benefits: retained firmness, prolonged storage, retained ripening capacity Potential for benefit: good moderate Injurious level: 0.8% or less ? Injury Symptoms: brown heart, brown core Potential for injury: ? ? Commercial use or extensively used wherever this variety potential: is grown **REMARKS:** 

SELECTED REFERENCES: 2,3,10,11,15,17,22,23, and personal communication from M. Herregods, Belgium.

COMMODITY: Pears	VARIETY:	Forelle
OPTIMUM TEMPERATURE: -0.	8 EXPECTED	RANGE: -1 to +1
	REDUCED 02	INCREASED CO2
Beneficial level:	1.5%	
Benefits:	?	?
Potential for benefit:	?	?
Injurious level:	?	?
Injury Symptoms:	?	brown core
Potential for injury:	?	?
Commercial use or potential:	unknown	
REMARKS:		

.

SELECTED REFERENCES: personal communication from L. Ginsburg, Stellenbosch, S. Africa.

.

.

COMMODITY: Pears	VARIETY:	Hardy
OPTIMUM TEMPERATURE: -1	EXPECTED	RANGE: -1.5 to +1
	REDUCED 02	INCREASED CO <sub>2</sub>
Beneficial level:	2-3%	3–5%
Benefits:	firmness, color	retention
Potential for benefit:	good	fair
Injurious level:	?	5% or more
Injury Symptoms:	?	brown core
Potential for injury:	?	high above 5%
Commercial use or potential:	little used	l, but good potential
REMARKS:		

SELECTED REFERENCES: 11

COMMODITY: Pears	VARIETY:	Inverno
OPTIMUM TEMPERATURE: -1	EXPECTED	RANGE: -1.5 to +1
	REDUCED 02	INCREASED CO2
Beneficial level:	3%	5%
Benefits:	longer storage,	firmness, color retention
Potential for benefit:	?	?
Injurious level:	?	?
Injury Symptoms:	?	?
Potential for injury:	?	?
Commercial use or potential:	small amount i with similar r	n Italy with other pears equirements.

## \_\_\_\_\_

**REMARKS:** 

SELECTED REFERENCES: 11

COMMODITY: Pears	VARIETY:	Kaiser
OPTIMUM TEMPERATURE: -1	EXPECTED	<b>RANGE:</b> -1.5 to +1
	REDUCED 0 <sub>2</sub>	INCREASED CO <sub>2</sub>
Beneficial level:	2-3%	0.5 to 1%
Benefits:	longer storage,	firmness retention
Potential for benefit:	good	
Injurious level:	?	?
Injury Symptoms:	?	?
Potential for injury:	?	?
Commercial use or potential:	unknown	
REMARKS:		

SELECTED REFERENCES: 11

.

•

COMMODITY: Asian Pears	VARIETY:	Kosui
<b>OPTIMUM TEMPERATURE: 0</b>	EXPECTED RA	ANGE: -0.5 to +5
	REDUCED 0 <sub>2</sub>	INCREASED CO <sub>2</sub>
Beneficial level:	1-2%	?
Benefits:	delayed ripening	
Potential for benefit:	good	
Injurious level:	less than 1%	
Injury Symptoms:	surface pitting	
Potential for injury:	moderate	
Commercial use or potential:	none	
REMARKS:		

SELECTED REFERENCES: preliminary data, personal communication from A. Kader, UC-Davis, California.

COMMODITY: Pears	VARIETY:	Buona Luisa
OPTIMUM TEMPERATURE: -1	EXPECTED	RANGE: -1.5 to +1
	REDUCED 0 <sub>2</sub>	INCREASED CO <sub>2</sub>
Beneficial level:	3%	3%
Benefits:	longer storage,	firmness retention
Potential for benefit:	moderate	
Injurious level:	(?)	more than 4%
Injury Symptoms:	brown core	(?)
Potential for injury:	(?)	(?)
Commercial use or potential:	slight, a minor	variety
REMARKS:		

SELECTED REFERENCES: 11

COMMODITY: Asian Pears	VARIETY: N C	ijiseiki or Twentieth entury
OPTIMUM TEMPERATURE: 0	EXPECTED RANGE: -1 to +1	
	REDUCED 02 IN	CREASED CO <sub>2</sub>
Beneficial level:	3%	up to 1%
Benefits:	delayed ripening	
Potential for benefit:	good	slight to none
Injurious level:	l% after 4 mo.	more than 5%
Injury Symptoms:	surface pitting	flesh browning, gas pockets
Potential for injury:	moderate	high
Commercial use or potential:	none at this time	
و به		

**REMARKS:** 

SELECTED REFERENCES: 25,26, and personal communications from A. Kader, UC-Davis, California, K. Kitagawa and K Kawada, Japan.

COMMODITY: Pears	VARIETY:	Packham's Triumph
OPTIMUM TEMPERATURE: -1	EXPECTED	<b>RANGE:</b> -1.5 to +1
·	REDUCED 0 <sub>2</sub>	INCREASED CO <sub>2</sub>
Beneficial level:	2-3%	 1-4%
Benefits:	color, firmness	retention, long storage
Potential for benefit:	excellent	
Injurious level:	0.5%	5% or more
Injury Symptoms:	flesh browning	core browning
Potential for injury: 1	noderate	
Commercial use or potential:	extensivel especially in	y used commercially, Australia and S. Africa

•

**REMARKS:** 

SELECTED REFERENCES: 3,10,11

COMMODITY: Pears	VARIETY: Pas	se Crassane
OPTIMUM TEMPERATURE: 0	EXPECTED RANGE	: -1 to +1
	REDUCED 02 IN	CREASED CO <sub>2</sub>
Beneficial level:	2-4%	 5 <b>-</b> 8%
Benefits:	firmness, color ret	ention, long storage
Potential for benefit:	very good, reduces long storage in ai	internal browning of r
Injurious level:	ca. 1% or less	about 10%
Injury Symptoms:	brown core	brown core
Potential for injury:	low	low
Commercial use or potential:	extensively used in	Europe

**REMARKS:** Has quite high tolerance for CO2, and can be held in CA at higher temperatures than most other pear varieties.

SELECTED REFERENCES: 2,3,11, and personal communication from P. Marcellin, France.

COMMODITY: Pears VARIETY: Spadona OPTIMUM TEMPERATURE: -1 EXPECTED RANGE: -1 to +1 REDUCED 02 INCREASED CO2 ----------Beneficial level: 2.5% 5% Benefits: firmness, color retention, longer storage Potential for benefit: good Injurious level: less than 1% (?) more than 7% Injury Symptoms: brown core core flush, peel browning Potential for injury: low moderate Commercial use or used extensively in Israel, about the potential: only place where this variety is grown **REMARKS:** 

SELECTED REFERENCES: personal communications from R. Ben-Arie and Arie Sive, Israel.

1

COMMODITY: Asian Pears	VARIETY: Tsu Li	
OPTIMUM TEMPERATURE: 0	EXPECTED RA	NGE: -0.5 to +1
	REDUCED 02	INCREASED CO <sub>2</sub>
Beneficial level:	1-2%	?
Benefits:	delayed ripening	
Potential for benefit:	good	
Injurious level:	below 1%	?
Injury Symptoms:	flesh browning	
Potential for injury:	moderate	
Commercial use or potential:	none	

## **REMARKS:**

----

SELECTED REFERENCES: Personal communication from A. Kader, UC-Davis, California and Qi Shou-Chun, Shanxi Fruit Institute, Taigu, Shanxi Province, P. Rep. of China.

•

COMMODITY: Asian Pears	VARIETY: Ya Li		
OPTIMUM TEMPERATURE: 0	EXPECTED RANGE: $-0.5$ to $+5$		
***	REDUCED 0 <sub>2</sub> INCREAS	ed co <sub>2</sub>	
Beneficial level:	4–5%	up to 5% (?)	
Benefits:	delayed ripening	?	
Potential for benefit:	moderate	?	
Injurious level:	1%(1mo.), 2%(2mo.), 3%(4mo.)	?	
Injury Symptoms:	flesh browning	?	
Potential for injury:	high	?	
Commercial use or potential:	none		

**REMARKS:** 

SELECTED REFERENCES: Personal communications from A. Kader, UC-Davis, California, and Qi Shou-Chun, Peoples' Republic of China.

## Literature Cited

1.Anon. 1975. Consigli per la conservazione delle pomacee. Frutticoltura 37(1):47. (in Italian)

2.Bertolini, P. 1976. Il punto sulla conservazione della Conference in atmosfera controllata. Frutticoltura 38(7,8):49-51. (in Italian)

3.Biondi, P. and Bertolini, P. 1978. Aggiornamenti sulle tecniche di conservazione degli ortofrutticoli. Frutticoltura 40(2):51-53. (in Italian)

4.Blanpied, G. D. 1975. Pithy brown core occurrence in 'Bosc' pears during controlled atmosphere storage. J. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci. 100:81-84.

5.Chen, P. M. and Mellenthin, W.M. 1982. Storage behavior of 'd'Anjou' pears in low oxygen and air. In: Controlled Atmospheres for Storage and Transport of Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Proceedings of the 3rd National Controlled Atmosphere Research Conference, ed. by D. G. Richardson and M. Meheriuk, Timber Press, Beaverton, OR. pp.139-148.

6.Chen, P.M., Spotts, R.A., and Mellenthin, W.M. 1981. Stem-end decay and quality of low oxygen stored 'd'Anjou' pears. J. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci.106:695-698.

7.Claypool, L.L. 1973. Further studies on controlled atmosphere storage of 'Bartlett' pears. J. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci. 98:289-293.

8.Frenkel, C. and Patterson, M.E. 1977. Metabolic effects of CO<sub>2</sub> in 'Bartlett' pears. pp. 108-115 <u>In</u>: Controlled Atmospheres for the Storage and Transport of Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Proceedings of the 2nd Controlled Atmosphere Research Conference, Ed. by D. H. Dewey, Michigan St. University, East Lansing, MI.

9.Gerhardt, F. and Ezell, B.D. 1938. Effect of carbon dioxide storage on 'Bartlett' pears. J. Agr. Res. 56:121-136.

10.Ginsburg, L., Worthington-Smith, P., and Truter, A.B. 1982. Controlled atmosphere storage development in South Africa. p. 66 <u>In</u>: Controlled Atmospheres for Storage and Transport of Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Proceedings of the 3rd National Controlled Atmosphere Research Conference. Ed. by D. G. Richardson and M. Meheriuk, Timber Press, Beaverton, OR.

11.Gorini, F.L. and DeStanchina, G. 1980. Conservazione frigorifera delle pere: aggiornamenti e prospettive. Riv. Ortoflorofruitt Italiana 64:437-458. (in Italian)

12.Hansen, E. 1957. Reaction of Anjou pears to carbon dioxide and oxygen content of the storage atmosphere. Proc. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci. 69:110-115. 13.Hansen, E., and Mellenthin, W.M. 1962. Factors affecting susceptibility of pears to carbon dioxide injury. Proc. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci. 80:146-153.

14.Huelin, F.E. and Tinsdale, G.B. 1942. Investigations on the gas storage of Victorian pears. J. Agric. 1942:594-606.

15.Kidd, F. and West, C. 1935. The gas storage of English grown Conference pears. Grt. Brit. Dept. Sci. Ind. Res. Food Invest. Bd. Rept. 1935:102-110.

16.Kidd, F. amd West, C. 1937. The gas storage of English grown William's Bon Chretein pears. Grt. Brit. Dept. Sci. Ind. Res. Food Invest. Bd. Rept. 1937:93-97.

17.Kidd, F. and West, C. 1939. Carbon dioxide injury in relation to maturity of apples and pears. Grt. Brit. Dept. Sci. Ind. Res. Food Invest. Bd. Rept. 1939:65-68.

18.Li, P.H., and Hansen, E. 1964. Effects of modified atmosphere storage on organic acid and protein metabolism of pears. Proc. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci. 85:100-111.

19.Mellenthin, W.M. 1977. C.A. requirements for Northwest pears. pp.233-234, <u>In</u>: Controlled Atmospheres for the Storage and Transport of Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Proceedings of the 2nd National Controlled Atmosphere Research Conference, ed. by D. H. Dewey, Michigan St. University, East Lansing, MI.

20.Mellenthin, W.M., Chen, P.M., and Kelly, S.B. 1980. Low oxygen effects on dessert quality, scald prevention, and nitrogen metabolism of 'd'Anjou' pear fruit during long-term storage. J. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci. 105:522-527.

21.Porritt, S.W. and Meheriuk, M. 1977. Effect of CO<sub>2</sub> treatment on storage behavior of apples and pears. pp.170-174, <u>In</u>: Controlled Atmospheres for the Storage and Transport of Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Proceedings of the 2nd National Controlled Atmosphere Research Conference, Ed.by D.H. Dewey, Michigan St. University, East Lansing, MI

22.Stow, J.R. 1978. Controlled atmosphere storage of Conference pears. p.156. In: East Malling Research Station Rpt. for 1978. Maidstone, Kent, U.K.

23.Stow, J. 1984. The controlled atmosphere storage of Conference pears. J. Hort. Sci. 59:507-513.

24.Wang, C.Y. and Mellenthin, W.M. 1975. Effect of short-term high CO treatments on storage of 'd'Anjou' pears. J. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci. 100:492-495.

25.Yamane, A. 1971. Reito 46(527):859 (in Japanese)

26.Yamane, A. 1972. Shokuhinkogyo 15(10):42 (in Japanese)