

Fruit Age Management: The Key to Successful Long Distance Export of New Zealand Avocados

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Introduction

Fruit quality is set in the orchard
Orchard management makes a difference with respect to:

Fungal control programme
Time of harvest

Harvest from August until March

• Increasing fruit maturity (DM)



•Issues identified in South Africa have been fruit age and harvest maturity

•Quality assurance programme (Outturn monitoring) 2000-2002 in Los Angeles

•Inspection of 12,000+ fruit

•A survey and not a controlled experiment

•By managing fruit age deliver fruit of consistent quality









•8 day consolidation 22-36 days when ripe

•11 day consolidation 22-39 days when ripe







Summary

Maintain quality by manipulating fruit age

Require:

Controlled experiments to characterise the relationship between fruit quality, maturity and duration of storage



Materials and Methods

TrialFruit ageHarvestEarly, Mid, Late
Sept, Nov, Jan, MarTemperature (°C)4, 85% RHDuration (days)0, 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42

Ripened at 20°C, 60% RH



Materials and Methods

Three orchards

- •Dry matter average of a 20 fruit sample
- •Fruit assessment to AIC manual
- •100 fruit per orchard per harvest per storage period



Month	Dry Matter (%)	
September	24.2	
November	28.3	
January	33.1	
March	33.2	























































Conclusions

These results suggest that for optimal fruit quality time in coolstorage should not exceed
21 days from September to January
7 days in March
Coolstorage for 7 days is benefical in reducing rots



Outcome

Onshore consolidation times have been updated yearly by the avocado industry

Year	Australia Container ^a	Other (USA etc) Container ^a	Reefer ^a
2000	14	8	11
2001	14	7	11
2002	12	7	11
2003	11 (31 Dec)	7	8
	9 (Jan)		
	7 (Feb)		
^a days to scheduled sailing			

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