CORRELATION OF OIL CONTENT, DRY MATTER AND PULP MOISTURE AS HARVEST INDICATORS IN HASS AVOCADO FRUITS (*Persea americana* Mill) GROWN UNDER TWO CONDITIONS OF ORCHARDS IN CHINCHA-PERÚ.

G. Parodi[1], M. Sanchez [2] and W. Daga[1]
[1] Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Extensión Agraria – INIEA. PNI-Frutales. Av. La Molina 1981. La Molina-Lima. Perú. Email: gparodi@inia.gob.pe, gparodi@lamolina.edu.pe, wdaga@inia.gob.pe
[2] Facultad de Agronomía. Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina. Departamento de Horticultura. Av. La Molina s/n Lima. Perú. Email: dhorticultura@lamolina.edu.pe

This work aimed at the determination of the correlation among oil content, dry matter and pulp moisture in avocado fruits (*Persea americana* Mill) var. Hass) grown in two locations: Alto Larán (La Calera farm) and El Carmen (Copacabana farm), both in Chincha-Perú. Harvest started 208 days after main flowering stage and lasted seven weeks. Results showed a positive correlation between oil content and dry matter content of pulp in fruits from in Alto Laran ($r = 0.9583$), which is shown by the regression equation $y = 0.9908x - 10.43$. In El Carmen the correlation was also positive ($r = 0.9544$) and its equation was $y = 0.9754x - 10.32$. The oil and pulp moisture content had an inverse correlation in Alto Laran ($r = -0.9583$) with a regression equation as $y = -0.9908x + 88.65$. In El Carmen the negative correlation ($r = -0.9544$) was explained through the regression equation $y = -0.9754x + 87.22$. The postharvest respiratory curve of the avocado fruits showed a typically climacteric response, obtaining the climacteric crisis 16 days after fruit harvested in Alto Laran and within 18 days in those harvested in El Carmen.