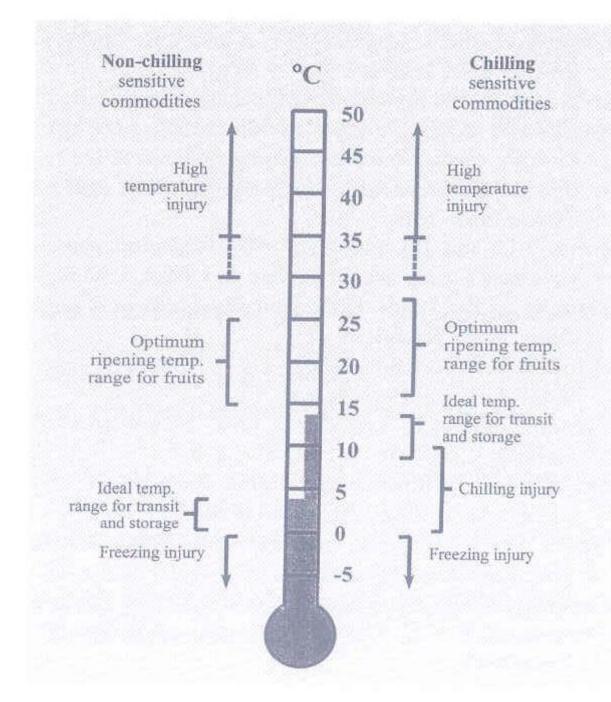
# سرمازدگی درمحصولات باغبانی

### مقدمه

• درجه حرارت در مرحله پس از برداشت به شدت بر متابولیسم میوه ها و سبزیجات تأثیر می گذارد. درجه حرارت بالا موجب تسریع متابولیسم و کاهش عمر پس از برداشت انواع محصولات باغبانی می شود، در حالی که درجه حرارت یایین می تواند منجر به بروز انجماد یا سرمازدگی در بافت های گیاهی شود. سرمازدگی یک نابسامانی فیزیولوژیکی در محصولات حساس به سرما است که جابجایی و عرضه تجاری محصولات باغبانی را محدود می کند و با کوتاه کردن روند دسترسی به محصولات باغبانی منجر به ایجاد ضایعات و تلفات مالی می شود و توزیع جغرافیایی بسیاری از محصولات را محدود می کند. هدف اصلی از مطالعات سرمازدگی یافتن راهکارهایی برای کاهش این مشکل است. برای طراحی و کنترل استراتژی های موثر و به حداکثر رساندن عمر انبارمانی، درک مکانیسم های بیوشیمیایی مرتبط با شروع سرمازدگی ضروری است.

Figure 4.1

Responses of non-chilling-sensitive and chilling-sensitive produce to temperature.



## سرمازدگی میوه

• سرمازدگی نوعی نابسامانی است که عمدتا در بافت های گیاهان گرمسیری و نیمه گرمسیری، در اثر مواجه شدن با دماهای یایین تر از دمای بحرانی مشاهده می شود. سرمازدگی میوه های گرمسیری معمولا در اثر نگهداری در دمای بین صفر تا ۱۰ درجه سانتی گراد رخ داده و این نابسامانی از عوامل محدود كننده عمر انباري آنها محسوب مي شود. بنابراين محصولاتي که به سرمازدگی حساس هستند عمر انباری کوتاهی دارند، زیرا نمی توان از دمای یایین برای کاهش سرعت فساد و رشد عوامل بیماریزا استفاده کرد

انبارمانی در دمای یایین موثرترین روش حفظ کیفیت و افزایش عمر انبارمانی بسیاری از محصولات باغبانی است و امکان انتقال محصولات باغبانی و جابجایی در مسافت های طولانی را فراهم می سازد. با این حال برای برخی از محصولات باغبانی به ویژه محصولاتی که منشا گرمسیری و نیمه گرمسیری دارند، استفاده از دمای یایین با محدودیت مواجه می باشد، زیرا دماهای یایین کمتر از یک حد مشخص ولی بالاتر از نقطه دمایی انجماد به دلیل حساسیت محصول به سرما و به دنبال ان ایجاد اثرات منفی در محصول قابل استفاده نیستند. علاوه بر این، جهانی شدن تجارت، مسیرهای حمل و نقل را گسترش داده و نیاز به استفاده از دمای یایین برای حفظ کیفیت محصول در حین انتقال به مسافت های دور، امکان بروز ضایعات ناشی از سرمازدگی را افزایش داده است.

## عمدتا فسادپذیر

√میوه های گرمسیری

✓ دمای بالای محیط در هنگام برداشت و عرضه آن برداشت و عرضه آن برداشت و عرضه محصول به بازار کوتاه

✓ از مشکلات اصلی انبارمانی آن ها سب سرمازدگی محصول در انبار سرد

✓ و نگهداری در دمای بالا حک کاهش دوره انبارمانی و گسترش فساد میوه

Table 1.3 Classification of fruits according to their optimal storage temperatures and potential storage-life

Potential storage-life (weeks)	Optimal storage temperatures				
	0–2°C	4–6°C	10–14°C		
<2	Apricot, blackberry, fig, raspberry, strawberry	Avocado (ripe), guava, feijoa	Papaya, rambutan, sapota, soursop		
2–4	Blueberry, cherry, currant, gooseberry, loquat, nectarine, peach	Cactus pear, kumquat, longan, lychee, star fruit (carambola)	Avocado, banana, breadfruit, cherimoya, jackfruit, jujube, mangosteen, passion fruit, pineapple		
4–6	Cashew apple, plum, plumcot	Mandarin, pepino	Durian, mango, plantain		
6–8	Coconut, grape, persimmon	Olive, orange, pomegranate, tamarillo	Grapefruit, lime, pummelo (pomelo)		
>8	Apple, Asian pear, cranberry, date, kiwi- fruit, pear, quince, tree nuts	Apple (chilling-sensitive cultivars)	Lemon		

Sources: Hardenburg et al., 1986; Kader, 1992; Ryall & Pentzer, 1982.

### Group 1A: 0°-2°C (32°-36°F) and 90-98% RH

#### VEGETABLES

alfalfa sprouts
amaranth\*
anise\*
artichoke\*
asparagus\*
beans: fava, lima

bean sprouts
beet
Belgian endive\*
bok choy\*
broccoflower\*
broccoli\*

Brussels sprouts\*
cabbage\*
carrot\*
cauliflower\*
celeriac

celery\*
chard\*
Chinese cabbage\*
Chinese turnip
collard\*

com: sweet, baby cut vegetables

daikon\*
endive,\* chicory
escarole\*
fennel\*

green onion\* herbs\* (not basil) horseradish Jerusalem artichoke

kailon kale\* kohlrabi leek\* lettuce\* mint\*

mustard greens\*
parsley\*
parsnip
radicchio\*
radish
rutabaga
rhubarb

salsify

scorzonera shallot\* snow pea\* spinach\* sweet pea\* Swiss chard\* turnip turnip greens\*

waterchestnut

watercress\*

Group 18: 0°-2°C (32°-36°F) and 85-95% RH

#### FRUITS AND MELONS

apple
apricot
avocado, ripe
Barbados cherry
blackberry
blueberry
boysenberry
caimito

cantaloupe
cashew apple
cherry
coconut
currant
cut fruits
date
dewberry

elderberry
fig
gooseberry
grape
kiwifruit\*
loganberry
longan
loquat

lychee
nectarine
peach
pear: Asian, European
persimmon\*
plum
plumcot
pomegranate

prune quince raspberry strawberry

### Group 2: 7°-10°C (45°-50°F) and 85-95% RH

VEGETABLES		FRUITS AND MELONS		
basil* beans: snap, green, wax cactus leaves (nopales)* calabaza chayote* cowpea (Southern pea) cucumber* eggplant* kiwano (horned melon) long bean malanga*	okra* pepper: bell, chili squash: summer (soft- rind)* tomatillo winged bean	avocado, unripe babaco cactus pear, tuna calamondin carambola cranberry custard apple durian feijoa granadilla grapefruit*	guava Juan Canary melon kumquat lemon* lime* limequat mandarin olive orange passion fruit pepino	pineapple pummelo sugar apple tamarillo tamarind tangelo tangerine ugli fruit watermelon

### Group 3: 13°-18°C (55°-65°F) and 85-95% RH

VEGETABLES		FRUITS AND MELONS		
bitter melon boniato* cassava dry onion ginger jicama potato pumpkin	squash: winter (hard rind)* sweet potato* taro (dasheen) tomato: ripe, partially ripe, and mature green yam	atemoya banana breadfruit canistel casaba melon cherimoya crenshaw melon honeydew melon	jaboticaba jackfruit mamey sapote mango mangosteen papaya Persian melon plantain	rambutan sapodilla sapote soursop

#### Notes:

Ethylene level should be kept below 1 ppm in storage areas.

<sup>\*</sup> Products sensitive to ethylene damage.

Compatibility Groups for Transport and Storage of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

Group	Temperature (°C)	RH (%)	Commodity
1	0–2	90–95	Apple, apricot, beets (topped), berries (except cranberries), cashew apple, cherries, coconut, fig (not with apples), grapes (without sulfur dioxide), horseradish, kohlrabi, leek, longan, loquat, lychee, mushrooms, nectarines, orange, a parsnip, peach, pear, persimmon, plum, pomegranate, prune, quince, radish, rutabaga, turnip
2	0-2	95–100	Amaranth, b anise, b artichokes, b asparagus, bean sprouts, beets, b Belgian endive, berries (except cranberries), bok choy, broccoli, b brussels sprout, cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, celeriac, celery, cherries, corn (sweet), daikon, endive, escarole, grapes (without sulfur dioxide), horseradish, Jerusalem artichoke, kiwifruit, kohlrabi, leafy greens, leek (not with figs or grapes), lettuce, lo bok, mushrooms, onions (green not with figs, grapes, mushroom, rhubarb, or corn) parsley, parsnip, peas, pomegranate, raddichio, radish, rhubarb, rutabagas, salsify, scorzonera, snow pea, spinach, turnip, water chestnut, watercress
3	0–2	65–75	Garlic, onion (dry)
4	4.5	90–95	Cactus leaves, cactus pear, caimito, cantaloupe, <sup>b</sup> clementine, cranberries, lemon, <sup>a</sup> lychee, kumquat, mandarin, <sup>a</sup> oranges (California and Arizona), pepino tamarillo, tangelos, <sup>a</sup> tangerines, <sup>a</sup> ugli fruit, <sup>a</sup> yucca root
5	10	85–90	Beans, calamondin, chayote, cucumber, eggplant, haricot vert, kiwano, malanga, okra, olive, peppers, potato, pummelo, squash (summer and soft shell), tamarind, taro root
6	13–15	85–90	Atemoya, avocado, babaco, banana, bitter melon, black sapote, boniato, breadfruit, canistel, carambola, cherimoya, coconut, feijoa, ginger root, granadilla, grapefruit, guava, jaboticaba, jackfruit, langsat, lemon, lime, mammy, mango, mangosteen, melons (except cantaloupes), papaya, passion fruit, pineapple, plaintain, potato (new), pumpkin, rambutan, santol, soursop, sugar apple, squash (winter, hard shell), tomatillo, tomato (ripe)
7	18–21	85–90	Jicama, pear (for ripening), sweet potato, tomato (mature green), watermelon, white sapote, yam

Group 1: Many products produce ethylene.

Group 2: Many products are sensitive to ethylene.

Group 3: Moisture damages these products.

Groups 4, 5 and 6: Many products are sensitive to ethylene and chilling injury.

Group 6: Produce ethylene and sensitive to chilling injury.

Group 7: Separate sweet potato, white sapote and yam from pears and tomatoes owing to ethylene sensitivity.

Source: Adapted from M. McGregor, Tropical Products Transport Handbook, USDA Office of Transportation, Agricultural Handbook 668. 1999 (http://www.ams.usda.gov/tmd/Tropical/index.htm).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Citrus fruits treated with biphenyl may give odors to other products.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Can be top iced.

Chilling Injury of Fruits and Vegetables Stored above Freezing Temperatures

Class	Produce	$T_{\mathrm{inj}}(^{\circ}\mathrm{C})^{\mathrm{a}}$	Symptoms
A (0°C-5°C)	Apple (some cultivars)	2–3	Internal browning, brown core, soggy tissues, and soft scald
	Asparagus	0-2	Dull, gray-green, limp tips
	Avocado	4.5-13	Grayish-brown discoloration of flash
	Lima bean	1-4.5	Rusty brown specs, spots or areas
	Cranberry	2	Rubbery texture, red flash
	Guava	4.5	Pulp injury, decay
	Cantaloupe	2-5	Pitting, surface decay
	Watermelon	4.5	Pitting, objectionable flavor
	Orange	3	Pitting and brown stain
	Pomegranate	4.5	Pitting, external and internal browning
	Potato	3	Mahogany browning, sweetening
	Tamarillo	3-4	Surface pitting and discoloration
B (6°C-10°C)	Snap bean	7	Pitting and russeting
	Cucumber	7	Pitting, water-soaked spots, and decay
	Eggplant	7	Surface scald, Alternaria rot, blackening of seeds
	Lime	7–9	Pitting, turning tan with time
	Honeydew melon	7–10	Reddish-tan discoloration, pitting, surface decay, failure to ripen
	Casaba, Crenshaw and Persian melon	7–10	Pitting, surface decay, failure to ripen
	Okra	7	Discoloration, water soaked areas, pitting, decay
	Fresh olive	7	Internal browning
	Papaya	7	Pitting, failure to ripen, off flavor, decay
	Sweet pepper	7	Sheet pitting, Alternaria rot on pods and calyxes, darkening of seeds
	Pineapple	7–10	Dull green when ripened
	Pumpkin	10	Decay, especially <i>Alternaria</i> rot
	(hardshell and squashed)	10	beenly, especially harmana for
	Tomatoes (ripe)	7–10	Water soaking
C (11°C-20°C)	Banana (green or ripe)	11.5-13	Dull color when ripened
,	Grapefruits	10	Scald, pitting, watery breakdown
	Jicama	13-18	Pitting, membranous staining, red blotch
	Mango	10-13	Grayish scald-like discoloration of skin, uneven ripening
	Sweet potato	13	Decay, pitting, internal discoloration, hard core when cooked
	Tomato	13	Poor color when ripe, Alternaria rot

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Approximate lowest safe temperature.

Source: R. E. Harderburg et al. The Commercial Storage of Fruits, Vegetables, and Florist and Nursery Stocks, USDA, Agricultural Handbook No. 66, 1986.

# علائم سرمازدگی

• آسیبهای ناشی از سرمازدگی پس از قرارگیری محصول در شرایط قرار گرفتن در معرض دمای پایین ایجاد می شوند ولی ممکن است علائم پس از انتقال محصول به دماهای بالاتر ظاهر شوند. پس از انتقال محصول به دمای بالاتر از حد سرمازدگی نیز مدت زمانی طول می کشد تا علائم به تدریج ظاهر شوند. سرمازدگی میتواند انواع مختلفی از نابسامانیهای متابولیکی یا رشدی را ایجاد کند که شامل اختلال در رسیدن یا توقف رسیدن محصول، نرم شدن بیش از حد زیاد یا جلوگیری از نرم شدن و مشکلات مربوط به تولید طعم و بوی نامطبوع باشد.

# علائم سرمازدگی

نشانههای خاص ظاهری می تواند شامل ایجاد حفره و یا فرورفتگیها در پوست، تغییر رنگ غیرطبیعی در پوست، قهوهای شدن سطحی یا داخلی، خشک و کم آب شدن بافت گوشت، تخریب بافت و یوسیدگی قارچی یا باکتریایی باشد. نابسامانیهای فیزیولوژیکی مختلف میتوانند به شکل متفاوتی بر بافت محصول تاثیر بگذارند، ولی در برخی از موارد اثرات سرمازدگی فقط در یوست ظاهر می شود و یا علائم آسیب تنها در قسمتهای خاصی از گوشت یا هسته ظاهر میشوند. از جمله مشخصه علائم اختصاصی سرمازدگی برای محصولات یاغبانی میتوان به ایجاد رنگ غیرطبیعی در گوجه فرنگی، سوختگیهای سطحی در سیب، لکههای فرورفته در مرکبات و خشک و کم آب شدن گوشت میوه در هلو و شلیل اشاره نمود.

## علائم سرماز دگی

• علایم سلولی سرمازدگی می توان به آسیب دیدن غشاء سلول، متلاشی شدن میتوکندری، کلرویلاست، تولید اتیلن، افزایش تنفس و تجمع مواد سمی مانند اتانول و استالدئید و تغییر ساختار یاخته ای اشاره کرد. علامت های ظاهری سرمازدگی در بیشتر میوه ها به صورت های لکه های عدسک مانند یا اسکالد مانند به رنگ قهوه ای یا خاکستری در سطح یوست میوه است که به تدریج به رنگ سیاه و به حالت فرو رفته در خواهند امد. علاوه بر آن در میوه های سرمازده توسعه رنگ، عطر و طعم میوه ضعیف بوده و حساسیت میوه به یوسیدگی بیشتر شده و درحالت شدید رنگ گوشت میوه ها به رنگ قهوه ای در می اید. علایم خسارت سرمازدگی بستگی به رقم، مرحله رسیدن فیزیولوژیکی و پیشرفت مراحل رسیدن میوه (که اثر عکس دارد)، درجه حرارت و طول مدت سرمازدگی دارد.

جدول ۴-۱ مثالهایی از میوهها و سبزیهای حساس به سرمازدگی، کمترین دمای توصیه شده برای انبارداری آنها و علایم سرمازدگی آنها

محصول	کمترین دمای توصیه شده برای انبارداری	مین می و صریع سرمازدگی انها علایم سرمازدگی
	(°C)	
	·-Y	قهوه ای شدن مرکز را گیشت
سیب آووکادو	V-17	قهوه ای شدن مرکز یا گوشت میوه، طعم الکلی، بافت اسفنجی
3 991		تیره شدن بافت آوندی، بی رنگ شدن گوشت و پوست، طعم و بوی نامطلوب، رسیدن غیر عادی
موز	>14	
مور طالبی	Υ-Δ	قهوه ای یا سیاه شدن پوست، طعم نامطلوب، رسیدن غیر عادی فرورفتگی پوست، پوسیدگی سطحی
خیار	Y-1 •	فرورفتگی سطحی کمات را نا
مير		فرورفتگی سطحی، که ابتدا نواحی عدسک تحت تأثیر قرار
		می گیرد و به دنبال آن پوسیدگی فوزاریومی یا پوسیدگیهای دیگر اتفاق می افتد
گريپفروت	110	
))		ایجاد نقاط فرورفته قهوهای روی پوست، از هم پاشیدگی آبکی داخلی، بوی الکلی
خربزه هانی دو	V-17	آنگذ شدن روست، نامشد ای میات
, 6 ,,,		آبگز شدن پوست، نرمشدن، خاکستری یا قهوه ای شدن، سطح
ليمو	114	میوه نرم و چسبنده می شود و سبب افزایش پوسیدگی می گردد
لیموی آب لیموی آب	9-17	مشابه گریپفروت به علاوه لکه های قرمز مشابه گریپفروت
انبه	>14	
401		خاکستری شدن پوست، نقاط فرورفته، رسیدن غیر یکنواخت،
11:	Υ-Δ	طعم ضعیف، افزایش حساسیت به پوسیدگی آلترناریایی
پرتقال		مشابه گریپفروت
خربزه درختی	V-17°	نقاط فرورفته، زیتونی رنگ یا قهوه ای شدن، رسیدن غیرعادی
هلو-شليل	•/۵-1	(دمای بحرانی ۲-۸ °C) از هم پاشیدگی درونی، آردی شدن
		رسیدن غیر عادی، قهوهای شدن یا قرمز شدن گوشت
فلفل	V-17	ظاهر آبگز شده، نقاط فرورفته، تیره شدن
آناناس	V-17	آبکی شدن گوشت و به دنبال آن قهوهای یا سیاه شدن
گوجـــهفرنگــــي	V-17	بافت چرمی،گوشت آبکی
رسیده		
گوجـــهفرنگــــي	>1٣	رسیدن نامنظم، قهوه ای شدن بذر
سبز		رسيس مهود کي سعم
هندوانه		نقاط فرورفته، از دست رفتن طعم، کم رنگ شدن رنگ قرمز
	1 1 0	نقاط فرورفته، از دست رفس طعم، دم رفت سان ر
كدو خورشتي	۵-1۰	نقاط فرورفته روی سطح، پوسیدگی سریع

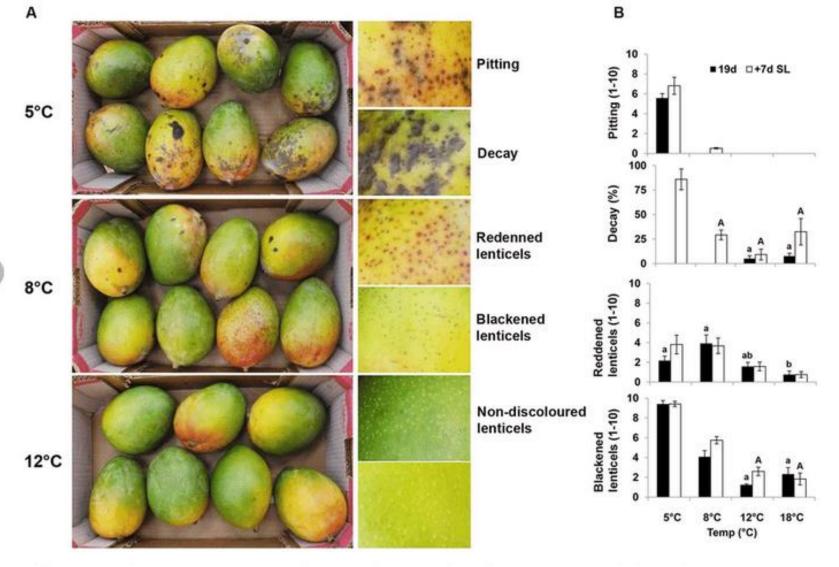
Lowest Safe Storage Temperature to Avoid Chilling Injury Defects in Selected Fruit and Vegetables

Produce	Lowest safe temperature (°C)*	Maximum duration (weeks)*	Main symptoms
Apple	−1 <b>−</b> 4 <sup>†</sup>	8-16§	Pitting, flesh browning
Avocado	5-12	3-48	Flesh discoloration, skin blackening
Banana	13	1-2§	Skin streaking, failure to ripen
Broccoli	$\mathbf{O}^{\dagger}$	2-3	Not susceptible to chilling injury
Capsicum	7	2-4	Pitting, watersoaking, rots
Cucumber	10-12	<2	Pitting, lesions, watersoaking
Eggplant	10-12	2	Pitting, scald, browning, rots
Kiwifruit	$\mathbf{O}^{\dagger}$	16-20§	Pitting, watersoaking
Lemon	10	26	Pitting, red blotch
Mango	7–13	2-4	Skin discoloration, uneven ripening
Orange	3-5	12 <sup>§</sup>	Pitting, browning, rots
Peach	$-1-0^{\dagger}$	2-6§	Mealiness, flesh browning
Pineapple	7–12	2-3	Flesh browning, failure to ripen
Strawberry	$\mathbf{O}^{\dagger}$	1	Not susceptible to chilling injury
Tomato	10-13	2–3§	Pitting, uneven ripening, rots

<sup>\*</sup> A range of temperatures or durations indicates that there is variability in chilling injury susceptibility between different cultivars, maturity stages, growing region and early or late season crops.

<sup>†</sup> Produce should not be allowed to freeze.

The use of controlled atmosphere storage can significantly increase the storage life of certain crops. Data compiled from Kader (2002), Wills et al. (2007) and USDA Agriculture Handbook Number 66 (http://www.ba.ars.usda.gov/hb66/contents.html).



Keitt' mango fruit chilling injury (CI) symptoms and their quantification. (A) Representative pictures of mango fruit showing CI symptoms after 19 days of cold storage at 5, 8, or 12°C. Fruit stored at 5°C show pitting and decay, at 8°C black spots and red spots, and at 12°C healthy tissue and lenticels. (B) Quantification of CI in mango fruit at various cold-storage temperatures (18, 12, 8, or 5°C) for 19 days (black column) and further shelf-life storage at 20°C for 7 days (white column). Red spots, black spots and pitting were evaluated on a scale of 1–10, and total decay in percentage. Data shown are mean ± SE of six biological replicates. Letters represent significant difference by one-way ANOVA.

Table 1. Chilling injury symptoms in some immature fruits.

Immature Fruit	Symptoms	Threshold Temperature (°C)
Cucumber	Surface pitting, increased yellowing and disease susceptibility, water-soaked areas of the flesh	10–12
Eggplant	Surface pitting and scald, browning of the flesh and seeds	
Bell pepper	Surface pitting, water-soaked areas, seed browning, and decay	
Okra	Discoloration; water-soaked areas; surface pitting; exuding lesions, and decay by mould or mildew, calyx discoloration	7–10
Zucchini	Surface pitting, large sunken areas, dehydration, discoloration 7–10	
Bitter gourd	Pitting that coalesced to form large sunken dark brown pits; surface discoloration; internal tissue breakdown; decay	8–10

 $\textbf{Table 2.} \ \ Postharvest \ treatments \ alleviating \ oxidative \ stress \ and \ CI \ in \ immature \ fruits.$ 

Postharvest Technologies	Technology	Species	Effects
		Cucumber	Reduced electrolyte leakage, chilling-induced ethylene, and ACS and ACO activity
			Reduced electrolyte leakage and MDA, and enhanced PLD and LOX activity
	_		Reduced CI, electrolyte leakage and LOX activity
		Green bell pepper	Reduced weight loss, softening, decay and CI
	Heat treatment		Enhanced PA content and increased PAL and PPO activity
			Reduced CI, maintained firmness, and delayed unsaturated fatty acid accumulation
	_	Zucchini	Induced HSP genes, maintained flesh firmness
	_	Eggplant	Retarded CI, reduced spermidine
	Temperature preconditioning -	Zucchini	Alleviated CI and weight loss, reduced H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> , MDA and ascorbic acid content, and induced activity of antioxidant enzymes
	treatment	Cucumber	Increased soluble solids, ascorbic acid, and MDA, ${\rm O_2}^-$ and ${\rm H_2O_2}$ , induced activity of antioxidant enzymes, and the scavengers AsA and glutathione
Physical	Controlled atmospheres. CO <sub>2</sub> and O <sub>2</sub> treatments	Cucumber	Alleviated chilling injury, weight loss and changed in peel colour, maintenance of electrolyte leakage and MDA
		Zucchini	Reduced CI, increased levels of spermidine, spermine and total phenolics, induced activities of alternative oxidase, SOD, APX and CAT
	-	Green bell pepper	Reduced CI and weight loss, maintained of ACC, Put, and ABA levels, reduced ascorbic acid content
		Okra	Reduced weight loss and ascorbic acid content, increased titratable acidity
	Controlled atmospheres. –	Eggplant	Retarded chilling injury, decreased spermidine levels
	Use of plastic covers	Cucumber	Reduced weight loss, decay and fruit deformation, maintenance of freshness, colour and firmness
		Green bell pepper	Reduced CI, weight loss, membrane leakage and LOX activity, induction of HSP from the HSP70 family
	_	Zucchini	Reduced ethylene production and ethylene gene expression, reduced $\mathrm{H_2O_2}$ and MDA
	Ceramide coating	Green bell pepper	Maintenance of membrane integrity, reduced MDA, enhanced activity of POD, CAT, and APX

Physical   Chitosan coating   Zucchini   Reduced Cl. preservation of flesh firmness   Reduced Cl. peterotyte leadage and MDA accumulation, increased content of soluble solids, chlorophyll and ascorbic acid. SA, and induced activity of SOD, CAT, APX and GR   Polaying persescence associated with enhanced antioxidant enzyme activities   Reduced fruit weight loss, respiration rate and cold-induced ethylene, reduced expression of ethylene genes   Reduced weight loss and browning, and reduced of PAI, PPO and POD activity, and total phenolics   Reduced weight loss and browning, and reduced of PAI, PPO and POD activity, and total phenolics   Reduced weight loss and browning, and reduced of PAI, PPO and POD activity, and total phenolics   Reduced weight loss and browning, and reduced of PAI, PPO and POD activity, and total phenolics   Reduced weight loss and browning, and reduced flesh browning, reduced phenolic accumulation and repressed PAI, PPO, and POD activities   Reduced Phenolic accumulation and repressed PAI, PPO, and POD activities   PPO, and POD activities   Reduced Phenolic accumulation and repressed PAI, PPO, and POD activities   PPO, and POD activities   Reduced Phenolic accumulation and repressed PAI, PPO, and POD activities   Reduced Phenolic accumulation and repressed PAI, PPO, and POD activities   Reduced Phenolic accumulation of SOD, CAT, APX and GR   Reduced Phenolic and PDD activities   Reduced Phenolic and PDD activities   Reduced Phenolic compound accumulation   Reduced Phenolic compound phenolic content, and activity   Reduced Phenolic content, and activity   Reduced Phenolic content, and activities   Reduced Phenolic content, and antioxidant capacity, reduced Phenolic content, and antioxidant capacity, reduced Phenolic content, and antioxidant capacity, and APD activities				
Physical Chitosan coating  Cucumber Sponge gourd Delayed PPO, increased content of socioble solids, chlorophyll and ascorbic acid, Sp., And induced activity of SOD, CAT, APX and GR Delayed PPO, increased content of ascorbic acid, Sp., And induced activity of SOD, CAT, APX and GR Delayed PPO, increased content of ascorbic acid, Sp., And induced activity of SOD, CAT, APX and GR Delayed PPO, increased content of ascorbic acid and total phenolics  Reduced fruit weight loss, respiration rate and cold-induced ethylene, reduced expression of ethylene genes  Reduced weight loss and browning, and reduced of PAI, PPO and POD activity, and total phenolics  Green bell pepper Decreased electrolyte leakage and MDA content, enhanced CAT, APX, and GR activities  ABA Zucchini ABA Zucchini Delayed development of CI, APY, and POD activities  ABA Zucchini Delayed development of CI, APY, and POD activities  Brasinosteroids  Cucumber Higher total soluble solids, chlorophyll and ascorbic acid content, reduced electrolyte leakage and MDA, and wind reduced PDA, and APX activities  Chemical  Che	Postharvest Technologies	Technology	Species	Effects
Physical Chitosan coating    Physical Chitosan Coating   Sponge gourd   Delayed PPO, increased content of ascorbic acid, SA, and induced activity of SOD, CAT, APX and GR			Zucchini	Reduced CI, preservation of flesh firmness
1-MCP   Zucchini   Reduced fruit weight loss, respiration rate and cold-induced ethylene, reduced expression of ethylene genes   Reduced weight loss and browning, and reduced of PAL, PPO and POD activity, and total phenolics   Green bell pepper   Decreased electrolyte leakage and MDA content, enhanced CAT, APX, and GR activities   ABA   Zucchini   Delayed development of CI symptoms	Physical	Chitosan coating	Cucumber	
Tame			Sponge gourd	Delayed PPO, increased content of ascorbic acid and total phenolics
Table   Figure   Fi			Green bell pepper	Delaying senescence associated with enhanced antioxidant enzyme activities
Brassinosteroids		1-MCP	Zucchini	
Brassinosteroids   Eggplant   Maintenance of membrane integrity and moisture and reduced flesh browning, reduced phenolic accumulation and repressed PAI., PPO, and POD activities			Eggplant	
Eggplant   Salicyloyl chitosan   Cucumber   Higher total soluble solids, chlorophyll and ascorbic acid content, reduced electrolyte leakage and MDA, and induction of SOD, CAT, APX and GR			Green bell pepper	Decreased electrolyte leakage and MDA content, enhanced CAT, APX, and GR activities
Salicyloyl chitosan coating  SA and MeSA  Sponge gourd  Higher total soluble solids, chlorophyll and ascorbic acid content, reduced electrolyte leakage and MDA, and induction of SOD, CAT, APX and GR  SA and MeSA  Sponge gourd  Higher antioxidant activity reduce MDA, enhanced SOD, CAT, APX activities  Green bell pepper  Increased expression of AOX gene  Cucumber  Reduced H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> accumulation enhanced catalase activity  Eggplant  Reduced ethylene production  MeJA  Cucumber  Induced chilling tolerance by inhibiting H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> generation and CAT activity  Green bell pepper  Reduction of ethylene production  Induction of APX, CAT and GR activities, increased content of ascorbate, FRAP, glucose, fructose and raffinose, and reduced LOX activity  Reduced lipid peroxidation, O <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> and H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> accumulation, and enhanced CAT, SOD, APX and POD activities  Green beans  Shelf life extension  Increased chlorophyll, ascorbic acid, total phenolic contents, and antioxidant capacity, reduced O*-2*, H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> and lipid peroxidation, increased activities of SOD, CAT, APX, GR and ATP  CK  Zucchini  Reduction in cellular leakage, MDA content, and lipid peroxidation increased activity and		Brassinosteroids	Eggplant	V .
Chemical  SA and MeSA  Sponge gourd  Higher antioxidant activity reduce MDA, enhanced SOD, CAT, APX activities  Increased expression of AOX gene  Cucumber  Reduced H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> accumulation enhanced catalase activity  Eggplant  Reduced ethylene production  MeJA  Cucumber  Induced chilling tolerance by inhibiting H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> generation and CAT activity  Green bell pepper  Reduced ethylene production  PAs  Cucumber  Induced chilling tolerance by inhibiting H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> generation and CAT activity  Green bell pepper  Reduction of ethylene production  Induction of APX, CAT and GR activities, increased content of ascorbate, FRAP, glucose, fructose and raffinose, and reduced LOX activity  Reduced lipid peroxidation, O <sub>2</sub> - and H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> accumulation, and enhanced CAT, SOD, APX and OD activities  Green beans  Shelf life extension  Increased chlorophyll, ascorbic acid, total phenolic contents, and antioxidant capacity, reduced O <sup>2</sup> -2, H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> and lipid peroxidation, increased activities of SOD, CAT, APX, GR and ATP  CK  Zucchini  Slower deterioration and dehydration, phenolic compound accumulation, and decreased pectin and sugar solubility, delayed cell wall dismantling  Reduction in cellular leakage, MDA content, and lipid peroxidation increased activity and		ABA	Zucchini	Delayed development of CI symptoms
Chemical   MeSA and MeJA   Green bell pepper   Increased expression of AOX gene			Cucumber	
MeSA and MeJA   Cucumber   Reduced H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> accumulation enhanced catalase activity	_	SA and MeSA	Sponge gourd	Higher antioxidant activity reduce MDA, enhanced SOD, CAT, APX activities
MeSA and MeJA  Cucumber  Reduced Hy2O2 accumulation enhanced catalase activity  Reduced ethylene production  MeJA  Cucumber  Induced chilling tolerance by inhibiting H2O2 generation and CAT activity  Reduction of ethylene production  PAs  Cucumber  Induction of APX, CAT and GR activities, increased content of ascorbate, FRAP, glucose, fructose and raffinose, and reduced LOX activity  Reduced lipid peroxidation, O2 <sup>-</sup> and H2O2 accumulation, and enhanced CAT, SOD, APX and POD activities  Green beans  Shelf life extension  Increased chlorophyll, ascorbic acid, total phenolic contents, and antioxidant capacity, reduced O*-², H2O2 and lipid peroxidation, increased activities of SOD, CAT, APX, GR and ATP  CK  Zucchini  Slower deterioration and dehydration, phenolic compound accumulation, and decreased pectin and sugar solubility, delayed cell wall dismantling  Reduction in cellular leakage, MDA content, and lipid peroxidation increased activity and	Chemical	MeSA and MeJA	Green bell pepper	Increased expression of AOX gene
MeJA  Cucumber  Induced chilling tolerance by inhibiting H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> generation and CAT activity  Reduction of ethylene production  Induction of APX, CAT and GR activities, increased content of ascorbate, FRAP, glucose, fructose and raffinose, and reduced LOX activity  Nitric oxide  Cucumber  Green beans  Shelf life extension  Increased chlorophyll, ascorbic acid, total phenolic contents, and antioxidant capacity, reduced O*-2, H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> and lipid peroxidation, increased activities of SOD, CAT, APX, GR and ATP  CK  Zucchini  Slower deterioration and dehydration, phenolic compound accumulation, and decreased pectin and sugar solubility, delayed cell wall dismantling  Reduction in cellular leakage, MDA content, and lipid peroxidation increased activity and	Cientical		Cucumber	Reduced H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> accumulation enhanced catalase activity
PAS  Green bell pepper Reduction of ethylene production  Induction of APX, CAT and GR activities, increased content of ascorbate, FRAP, glucose, fructose and raffinose, and reduced LOX activity  Reduced lipid peroxidation, O2 and H2O2 accumulation, and enhanced CAT, SOD, APX and POD activities  Green beans  Shelf life extension  Increased chlorophyll, ascorbic acid, total phenolic contents, and antioxidant capacity, reduced O -2, H2O2 and lipid peroxidation, increased activities of SOD, CAT, APX, GR and ATP  CK  Zucchini  Slower deterioration and dehydration, phenolic compound accumulation, and decreased pectin and sugar solubility, delayed cell wall dismantling  Reduction in cellular leakage, MDA content, and lipid peroxidation increased activity and			Eggplant	Reduced ethylene production
PAs    Zucchini   Induction of APX, CAT and GR activities, increased content of ascorbate, FRAP, glucose, fructose and raffinose, and reduced LOX activity   Reduced lipid peroxidation, O2 = and H2O2 accumulation, and enhanced CAT, SOD, APX and POD activities   Green beans   Shelf life extension		MeJA	Cucumber	Induced chilling tolerance by inhibiting H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> generation and CAT activity
Nitric oxide  Cucumber  Reduced lipid peroxidation, O2 accumulation, and enhanced CAT, SOD, APX and POD activities  Green beans  Shelf life extension  Increased chlorophyll, ascorbic acid, total phenolic contents, and antioxidant capacity, reduced O -2, H2O2 and lipid peroxidation, increased activities of SOD, CAT, APX, GR and ATP  CK  Zucchini  Slower deterioration and dehydration, phenolic compound accumulation, and decreased pectin and sugar solubility, delayed cell wall dismantling  Reduction in cellular leakage, MDA content, and lipid peroxidation increased activity and		PAs	Green bell pepper	Reduction of ethylene production
Nitric oxide  Green beans  Shelf life extension  Increased chlorophyll, ascorbic acid, total phenolic contents, and antioxidant capacity, reduced O <sup>•-2</sup> , H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> and lipid peroxidation, increased activities of SOD, CAT, APX, GR and ATP  CK  Zucchini  Slower deterioration and dehydration, phenolic compound accumulation, and decreased pectin and sugar solubility, delayed cell wall dismantling  Reduction in cellular leakage, MDA content, and lipid peroxidation increased activity and			Zucchini	
6-BA Cucumber Increased chlorophyll, ascorbic acid, total phenolic contents, and antioxidant capacity, reduced O <sup>•-2</sup> , H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> and lipid peroxidation, increased activities of SOD, CAT, APX, GR and ATP  CK Zucchini Slower deterioration and dehydration, phenolic compound accumulation, and decreased pectin and sugar solubility, delayed cell wall dismantling  Reduction in cellular leakage, MDA content, and lipid peroxidation increased activity and		Nitric oxide	Cucumber	
6-BA Cucumber reduced O*-2, H2O2 and lipid peroxidation, increased activities of SOD, CAT, APX, GR  CK Zucchini Slower deterioration and dehydration, phenolic compound accumulation, and decreased pectin and sugar solubility, delayed cell wall dismantling  Reduction in cellular leakage, MDA content, and lipid peroxidation increased activity and			Green beans	Shelf life extension
pectin and sugar solubility, delayed cell wall dismantling  Reduction in cellular leakage, MDA content, and lipid peroxidation increased activity and		6-BA	Cucumber	reduced O <sup>•-2</sup> , H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> and lipid peroxidation, increased activities of SOD, CAT, APX, GR
		CK	Zucchini	
		GB	Green bell pepper	





FIGURE 4.2 External CI symptoms in tomato. Mature green fruit were stored at 5-6°C for 28 d (a) or 14 d (b), and then ripened at ambient temperature for 7 d. The fruit exhibit all the symptoms of severe CI: complete failure to ripen, uneven ripening, excessive softening, pitting, sunken depressions, and opportunistic infections by pathogenic microorganisms.



FIGURE 4.3 Internal CI symptoms in cold-stored tomato. In ripening fruit, the locular cavity can develop air spaces as the locular contents shrink (a). Other internal symptoms of CI that can develop are incomplete internal ripening and mealiness. In mature green fruit, browning of the seeds is a visible symptom of CI (b).

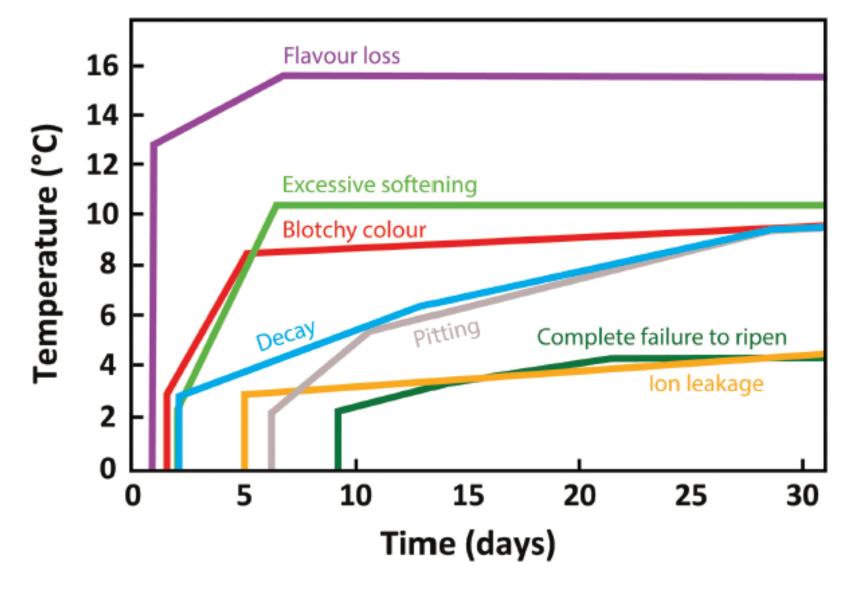


FIGURE 4.7 A conceptual model showing the potential temperature/time sensitivities of the various CI symptoms in tomato. The curves show the storage temperature and time required for the first appearance of the symptom, and its subsequent development. For example, flavor loss can be caused by storage at any temperature below 13°C for periods as short as 2 d, whereas storage at temperatures a few degrees higher takes increasingly longer to affect flavor. Figure modified from Biswas et al. (2016a).