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Phytosanitary irradiation and fresh produce quality

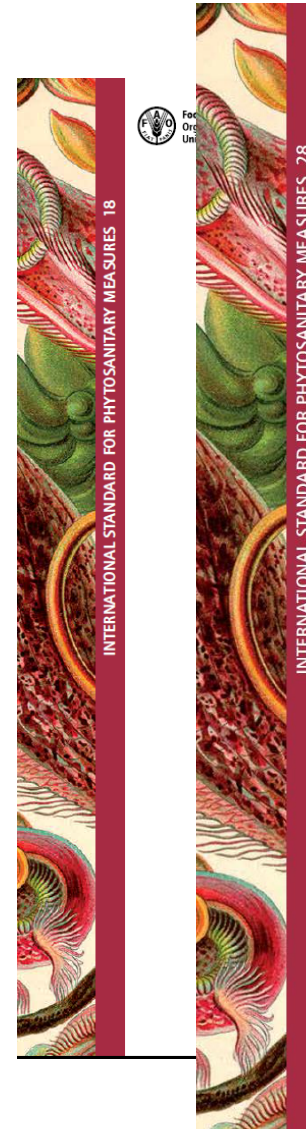
Introduction

Phytosanitary Irradiation

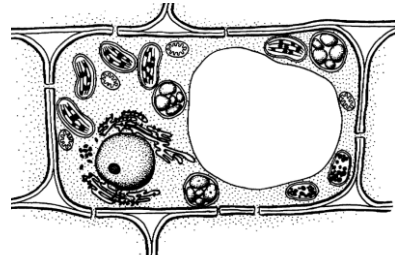
Phytosanitary irradiation facilitates trade

- ‘Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure’ – ISPM18
- ‘Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests’ – ISPM28

Internationally accepted standard for fruit flies (family Tephritidae) is 150 Gy



Phytosanitary
treatments for
regulated pests

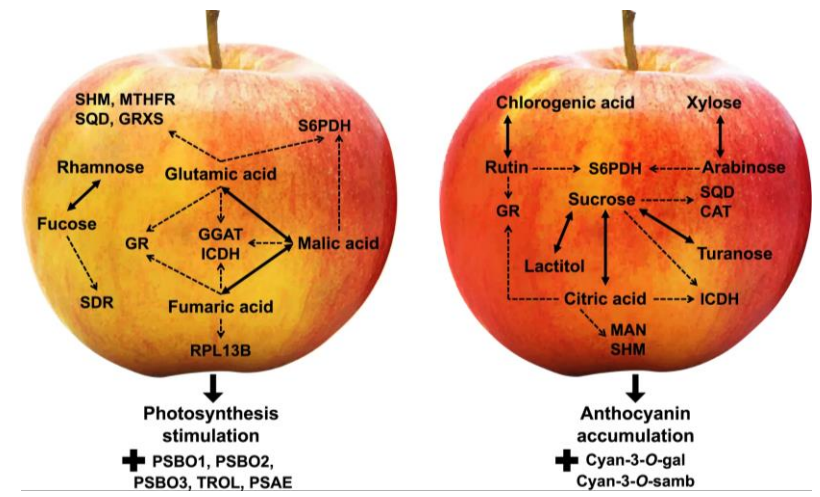
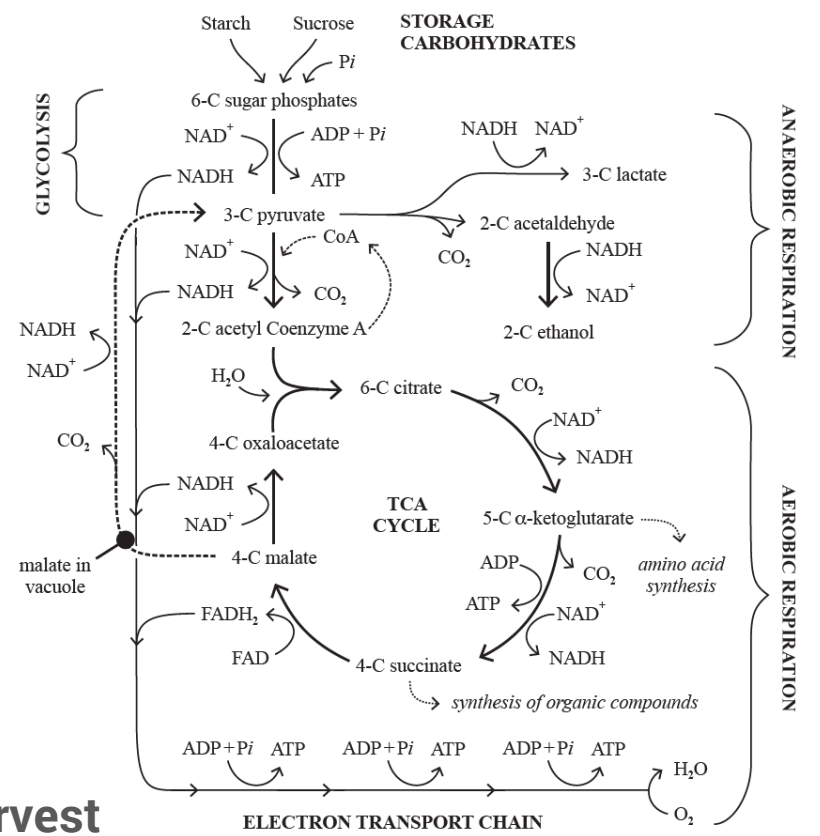


Introduction

Fresh fruit and vegetables are living products

Fresh fruit and vegetables continue to live and breath after harvest

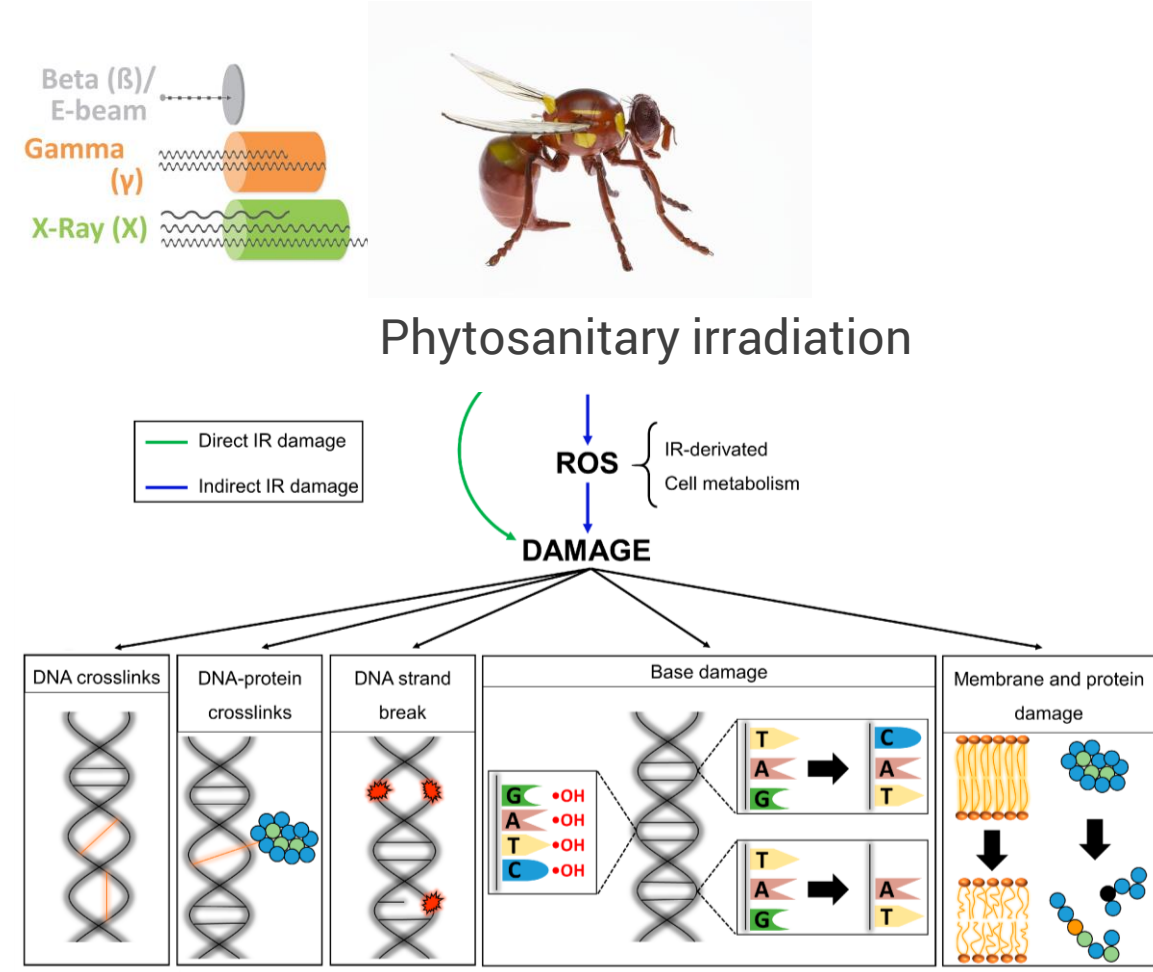
Complex biological and biochemical systems are maintained during ripening and senescence through storage and supply chains



Introduction

Phytosanitary irradiation causes irreversible damage to insect DNA

Phytosanitary irradiation can also cause damage to product / fruit DNA and physiology



Adapted Jill Koh, 2020; *Plants* 2023, 12(5), 1178

Can affect many biological and biochemical processes:

- Fruit respiration, ripening, fruit softening, senescence and others → **Fruit quality**



Market access treatments

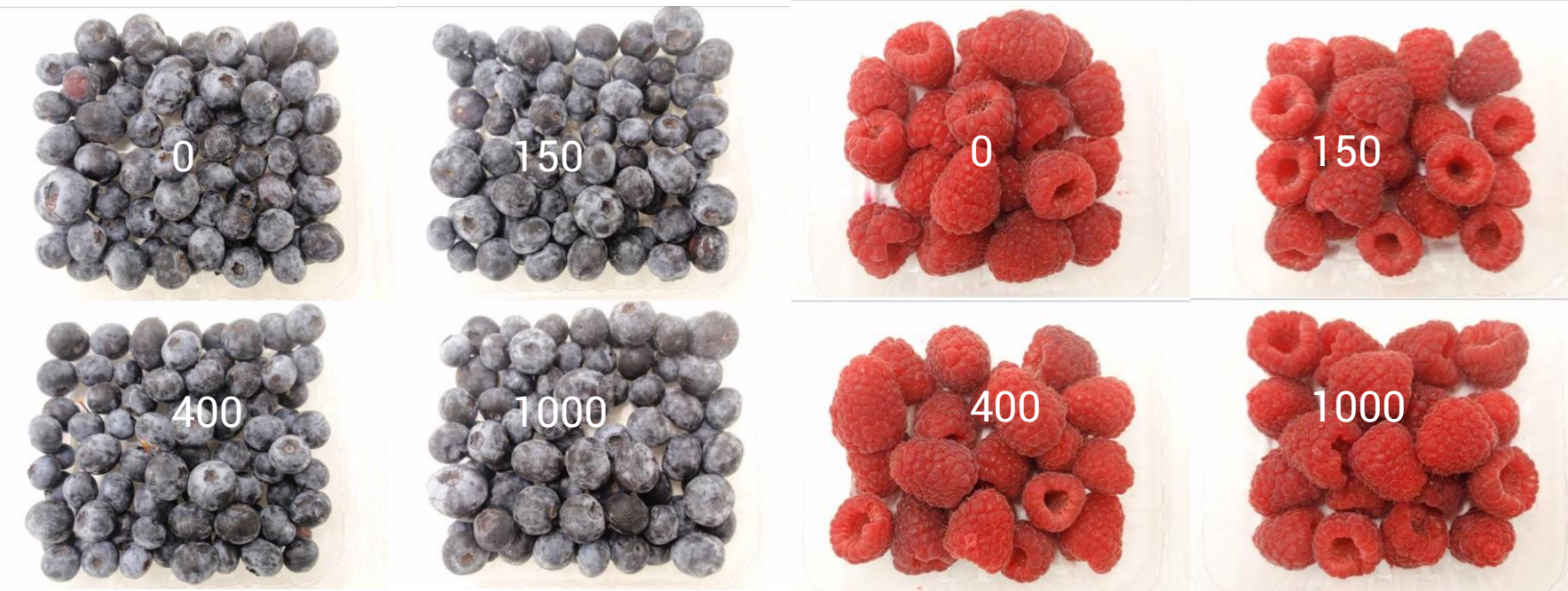
- Comparison of *end-point* market access treatments
- All phytosanitary treatments affect final fruit quality

	Cold treatment	Methyl bromide fumigation	Irradiation treatment
<u>Example of treatment</u>	1°C for 14 days	32 g methyl bromide per m ³ at 15°C for 3.5 hours	150 Gy
Air freight compatible	Limited	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of treatment	General	General	Limited markets
Additional packaging requirements	None	Yes	None
Maintenance of cold chain	Yes	No	Yes
Potential chemical residues	No	Yes	No
Relative cost of treatment	Medium	Medium	High
Availability of treatment	Registered grower and packing facilities	Registered grower and commercial facilities	Limited
Effect on fruit quality	Potential impact – chilling injury	Potential impact	Potential impact
Overall comments	Potential chilling injury	Chemical fumigant that disrupts cool chain	Limited market acceptability

Phytopsanitary irradiation can have no commercial effects on fruit quality - Blueberry and raspberry.

After 10 days

After 7 days



Treatment dose (Gy)



Golding J.B., Blades B.L, Satyan S., Jessup A.J., Spohr L.J., Harris A.M., Banos C. and Davies J.B. (2014) Low dose gamma irradiation does not affect the quality, proximate or nutritional profile of 'Brigitta' blueberry and 'Maravilla' raspberry fruit. *Postharvest Biology and Technology* 96, 49–52. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.postharvbio.2014.05.002>

Phytosanitary irradiation can have no commercial effects on fruit quality

- **Cherry (different varieties, doses, growers etc)**
- **Passionfruit**
- **Persimmon**
- **Lemon**
- **Tablegrapes.**

Grower 9. Lapin



Treated



Untreated

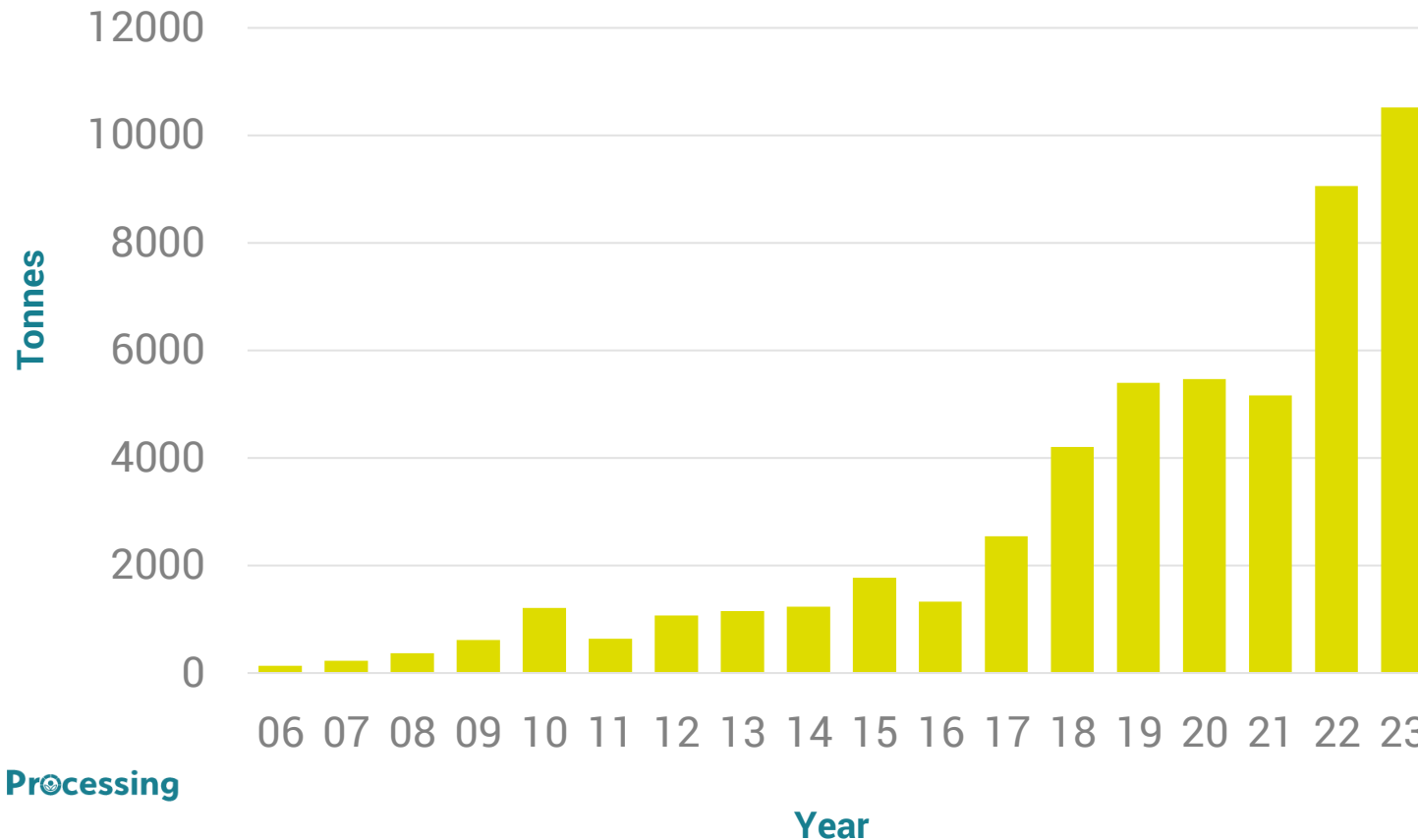
Golding J.B., Blades B.L., Satyan S., Spohr L.J., Harris A., Jessup A.J., Archer J.R., Davies J.B. and Banos C. (2015) Low dose gamma irradiation does not affect the quality or total ascorbic acid concentration of 'Sweetheart' passionfruit (*Passiflora edulis*). *Foods* 4, 376-390. doi:10.3390/foods4030376

Golding J.B., Pristijono P. and Wang B. (2020) Effect of phytosanitary irradiation treatment on the storage life of 'Jiro' persimmons at 15°C.

Phytosanitary irradiation can have no commercial effects on fruit quality

Increased trade and use of irradiation demonstrates no commercial effects

Australian Irradiated Treatments 2005-2023
(pallets)





Dekapon citrus treated at 150 Gy

BUT

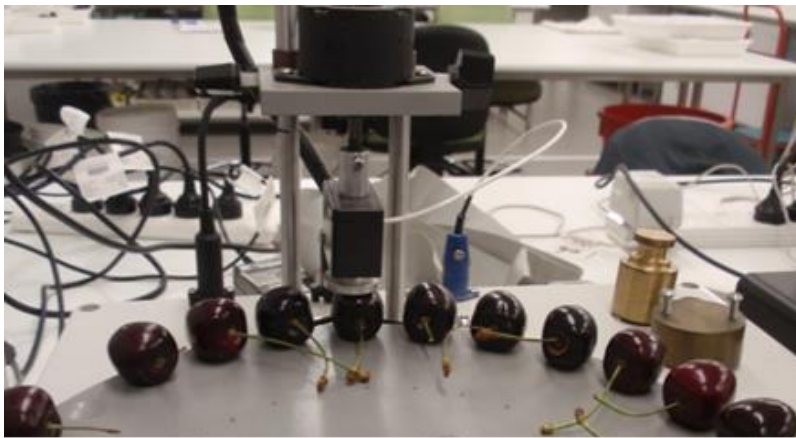
**Phytosanitary irradiation
can **negatively** effect fruit
quality.**

Sometimes....

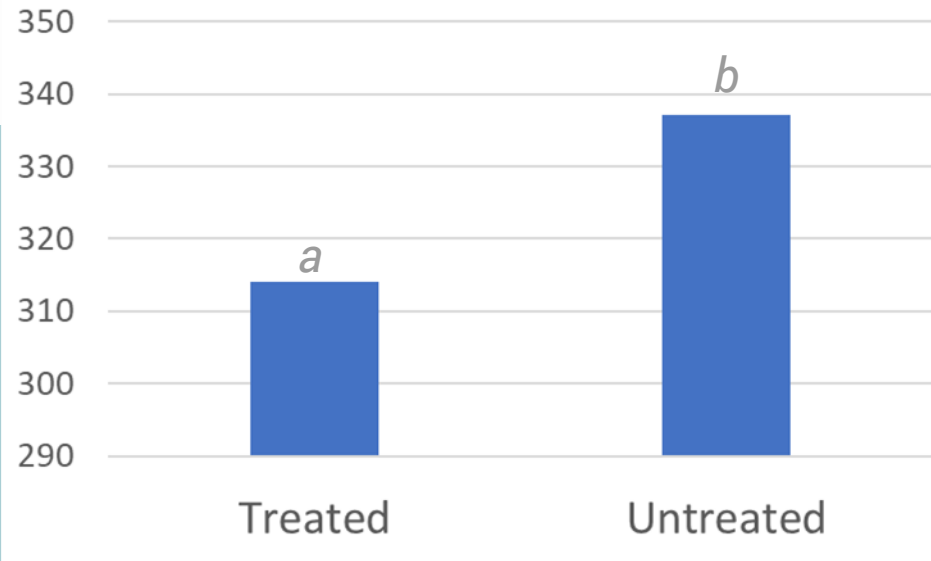
increased rind disorders

phyto-toxicity





Fruit firmness (g)



Cherry treated at 800 Gy

BUT

Phytosanitary irradiation can negatively effect fruit quality.

Sometimes.....

increase fruit softening*

-
-
-
-



Hass avocado treated at 150 Gy

BUT

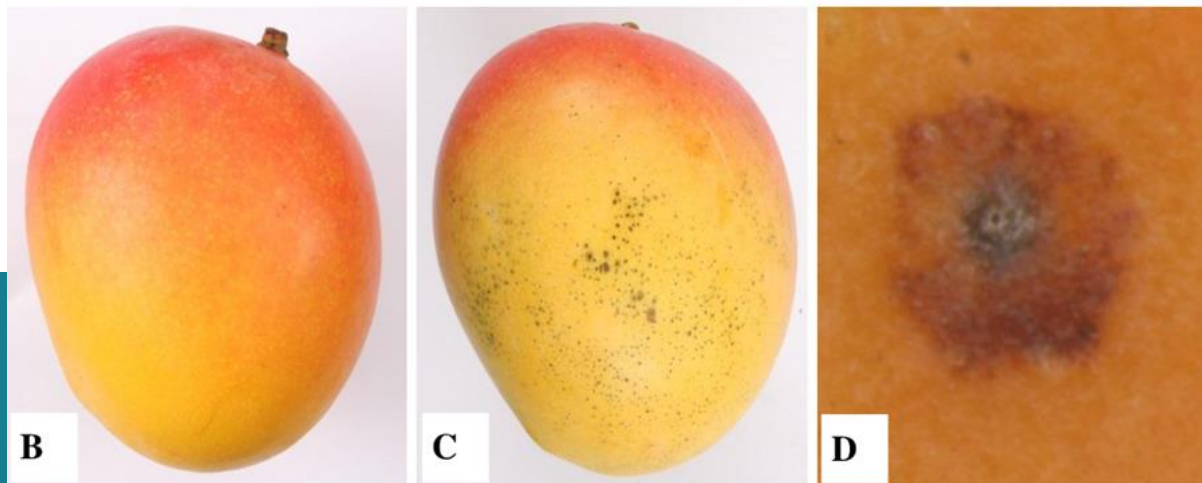
Phytosanitary irradiation can negatively effect fruit quality.

Sometimes...

increased disorders

vascular browning

-
-
-
-



induced lenticle damage in B74 mango

From Roberto Marques et al (2022) Australia

BUT

Phytosanitary irradiation can negatively effect fruit quality.

Sometimes...

increased disorders

induced lenticle damage

-
-
-
-



Applied research to overcome issues

Research over many seasons and different growing regions was conducted to effectively manage induced lenticle damage.....



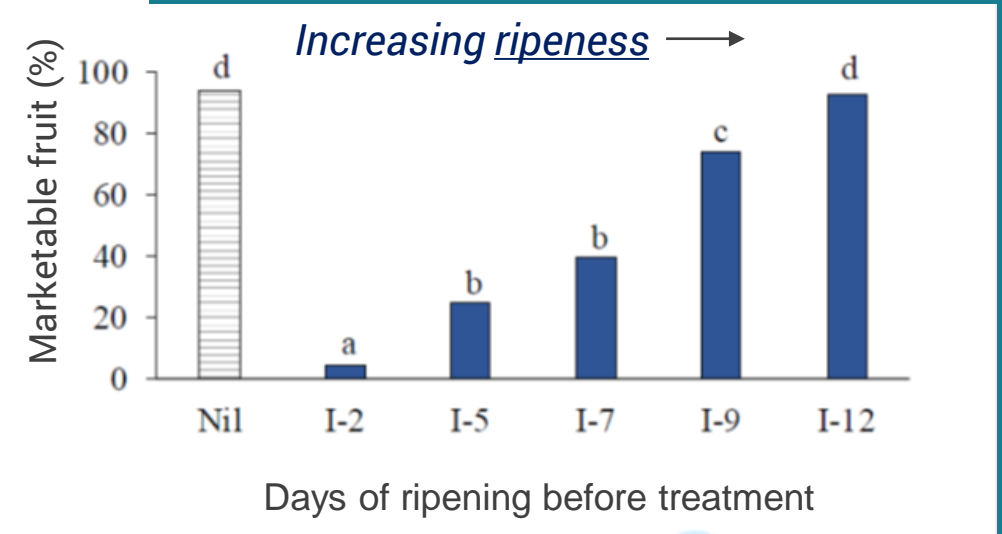
Fruit maturity and ripeness

Increasing ripeness reduces lenticle browning



Postharvest treatments

(eg. coatings / waxes) also affect the development of the damage



✓ Harvest at more 'mature' stage
– better eating quality
but shorter supply chain

Marques *et al.* (2022) Irradiation-induced lenticel discoloration in 'B74' mango fruit is modulated by ripeness. *The Journal of Horticultural Science and Biotechnology*. 97:5, 665-672



Achievement

Mangoes successfully and consistently traded within Australia and exported using irradiation



Source: calypsomango.com.au



Export outcomes

Mangoes exported using irradiation treatment.

To ensure commercial outcomes → alter commercial practice to ensure no lenticle browning

Harvest at more 'mature' stage =

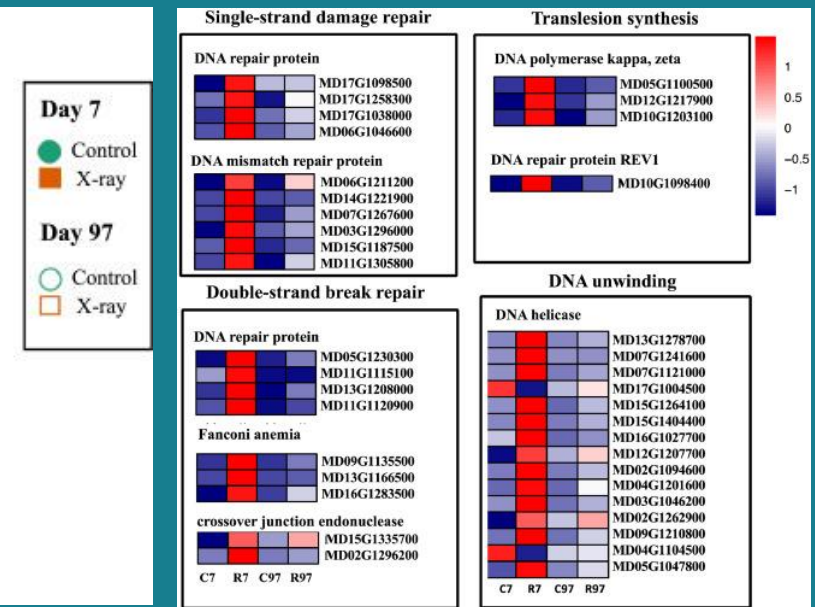
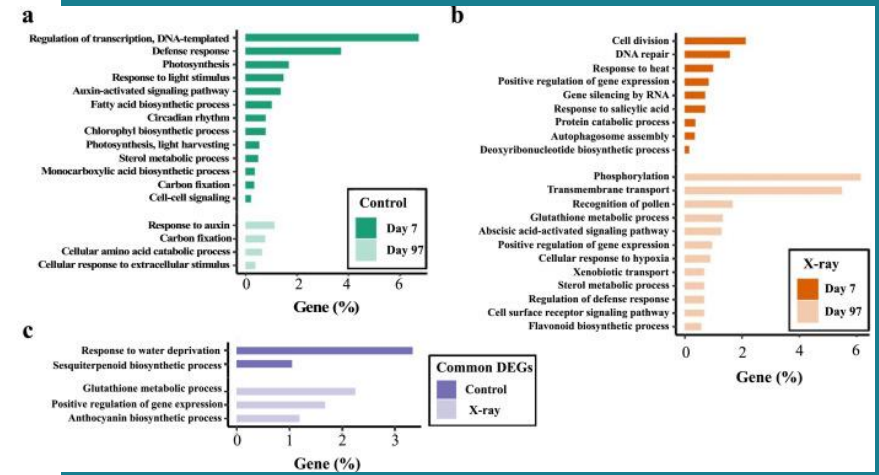
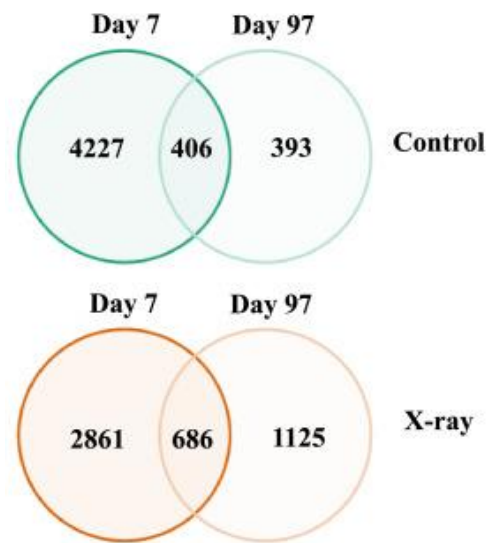
→ better eating quality but shorter supply chain

Next frontier... Fundamental understanding of irradiation on fruit quality

Moving from empirical studies to understand the molecular, biochemical and physiological processes affected by irradiation

Prof. Anuradha Prakash and team
Chapman University. CA, USA

→ next session 😊



Atamian et al. (2023) *Sci Hort* 311 p.111777

Acknowledgements.





Thanks.

- **Dr. John Golding. Principle Research Scientist**
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