

Postharvest Handling of Ornamentals Part 2

Typical Ethylene Concentrations



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Ethylene in the handling chain

Type of participant	Number of samples	% Samples with ethylene (>10 ppb)	Range (ppm)
Grower #1	35	40	0.08-1.19
Grower #2	64	9	0.08-0.22
Grower #3	65	97	0.71-7.62
Grower #4	14	0	
Wholesaler #1	109	22	0.02-0.64
Wholesaler #2	90	90	0.06-1.44
Wholesaler #3	74	70	0.01-0.39
Wholesaler #4	82	11	0.07-0.23
Wholesaler #5	169	98	0.14-12.99
Wholesaler #6	193	99	0.05-9.70
Wholesaler #7	36	92	0.22-1.06
Wholesaler #8	107	100	0.14-45.0
Retailer #1	98	6	0.13-0.24
Retailer #2	6	0	
Retailer #3	115	56	0.08-2.25
Retailer #4	52	12	0.06-0.28
Retailer #5	49	24	0.04-0.42
Processor #1	133	95	0.17-133.3
Processor #2	157	35	0.05-1.07
Processor #3	84	96	0.23-1.00
Total	1732	63%	

Ethylene
ranged from
10 ppb to
133 ppm

63%
of 1732 samples
were >10 ppb

Source: Skog et al., 2001

Control of Ethylene

Good Management

- Good temperature management
- Adequate ventilation
- Avoid combustion engines – use battery operated forklifts
- Sanitation – removing rotting plant material



Chemical Solutions

- Ethylene absorbers e.g.
Potassium permanganate (KMnO_4)
It'sFresh
- Ethylene binding site inhibitors

Ethylene action inhibitors: Silver compounds

- Silver based solutions e.g.
 - Silver nitrate (AgNO_3)
 - Silver thiosulfate (STS)
- Taken up by the stem - systemic



SOURCES:

- Recipe <http://www.phytotechlab.com/pdf/stssolution.pdf>
- Buy it on Amazon (other interesting uses!)
- Chrysal AVB <http://www.chrysal.com/int/Home/Products/Post-harvest-Treatments/Chrysal-AVB-Concentrate.html>
- Rogard and Silgard

Ethylene action inhibitors : 1-MCP

Gas – generated in situ; available as a powder or tablets

EthylBloc (Floralife/Smithers Oasis)



EthylBloc Sachets

<http://www.floralife.com/en/products/grower/ethylbloc-sachet>

Ethyl Bloc Truck kits

http://www.floralife.com/cms_assets/File%20Library/Florallife/Product_Pages/Stage2/EthylBloc_TruckKits_ProductSheet.pdf

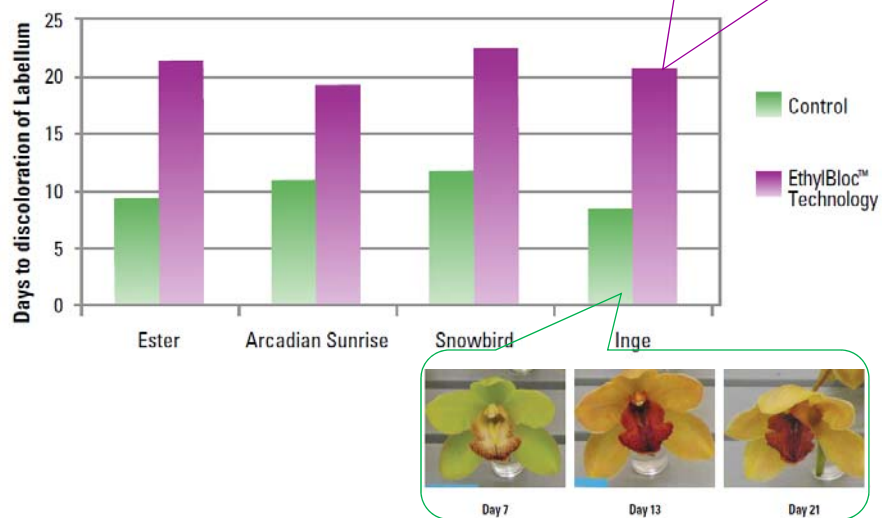
Ethylene Buster (Chrysal)

Ethylene Buster as tablets with an activator kit or sachets

<http://www.chrysal.com/int/Home/Products/Plant-Care/Chrysal-Ethylene-Buster.html>



Cymbidium



Water Quality and Sanitation

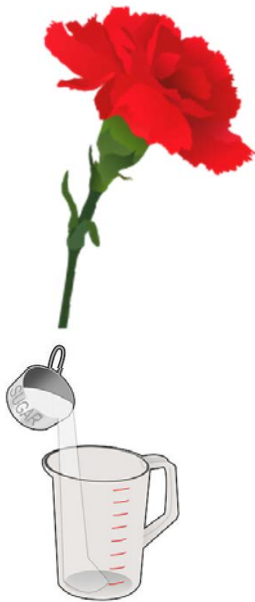
Vase life (days) of flowers held in clean
or dirty water (100 million cfu/ml)

Species	Clean	Dirty
Chrysanth	15	10
Rose	10	4
Snapdragon	11	7
Stock	9	6



Apply same techniques used in fresh-cut processing
for fresh-cut cut flowers

- Keep water clean
- Use sanitizers
- Keep buckets clean
- Biofilms (slime) can form – wash carefully

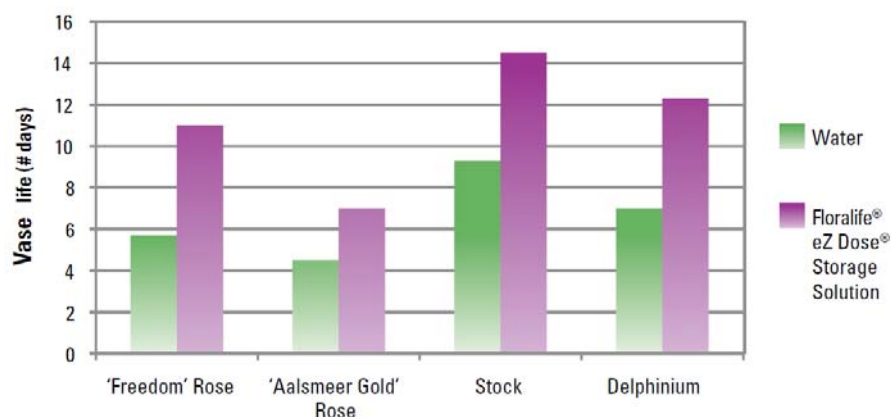


Flower Food

- ❖ Pulsing solutions - “carbo loading”
- ❖ Vase life or holding solution – “maintenance diet”
- ❖ Flower food can contain:
 - Sugar (2-20% sucrose)
 - Antimicrobial
 - Acid
 - Wetting agents
 - Silver compounds
 - Dyes to tint flowers (not to prolong life)

Food supply has become very specialized and
flower food is formulated for specific flower
species

Flower food - Pulsing



Floralife® eZ Dose® Storage Solution vs. water

- ❖ Flowers in buckets for 2 days at 2-3C / 36-38F (shipping)
- ❖ Then 20-21/ 68-70F C for 3 days (retail)
- ❖ Vase life in Floralife Crystal Clear® Flower Food

Roses



Water

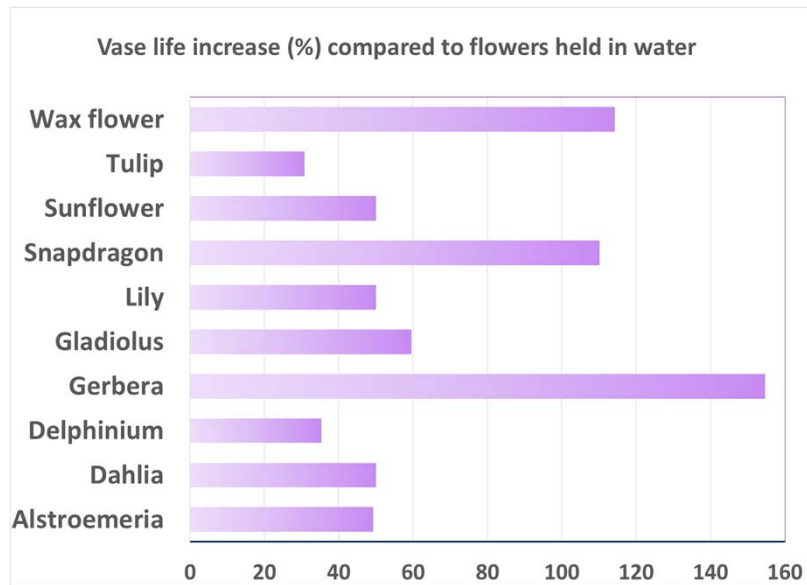
Floralife Crystal Clear®
Flower Food

Floralife® Premium Rose
Flower Food

Photo Taken on Day 11

Rose Cultivar	Water	Crystal Clear	Premium Rose Flower Food
Akito	4	9	18
Lindsey	7	7	9
Orlando	7	11	14
Average (12 varieties)	6.5	10.4	14.2

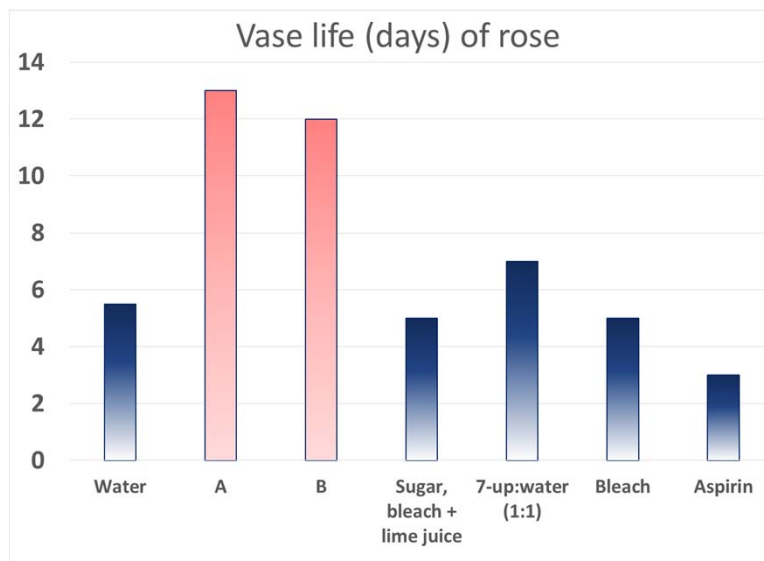
Photos and data courtesy Floralife



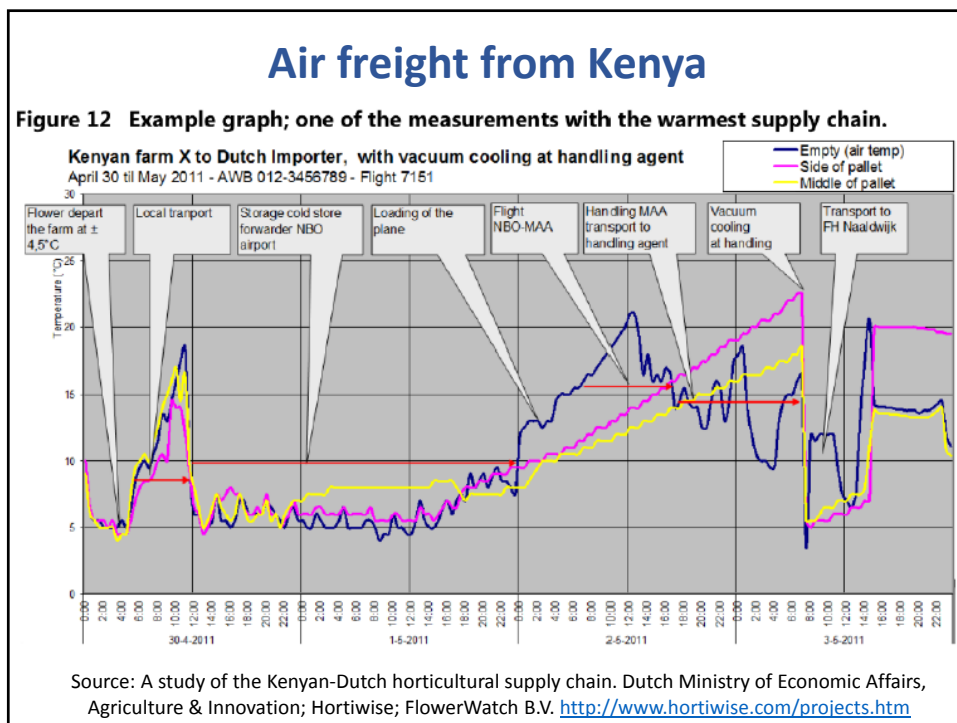
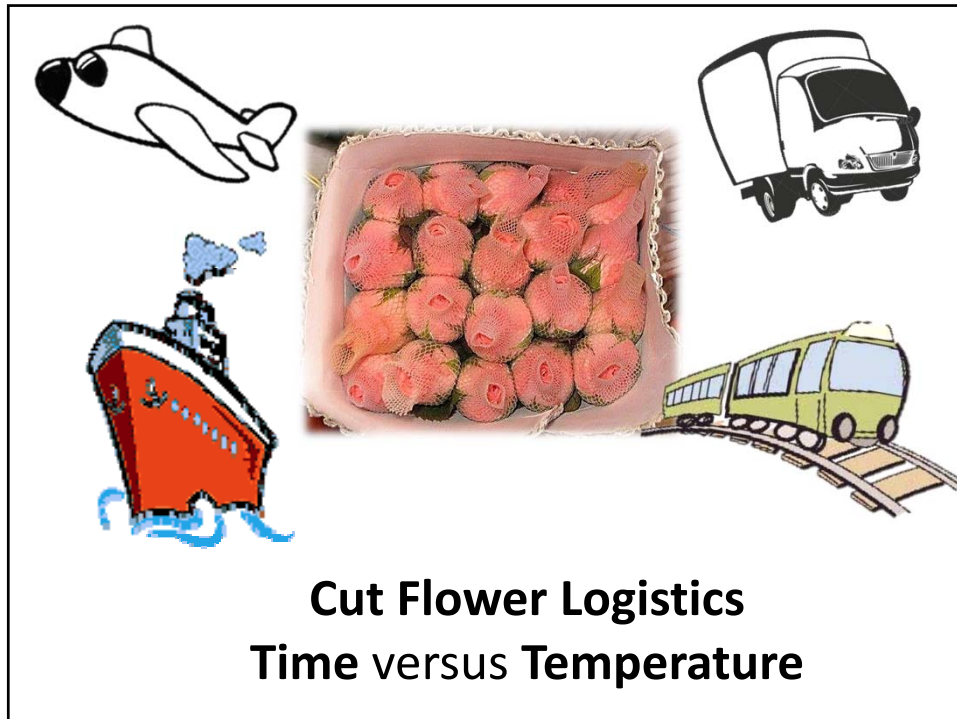
Commercial products available from

www.floralife.com www.chrysal.com

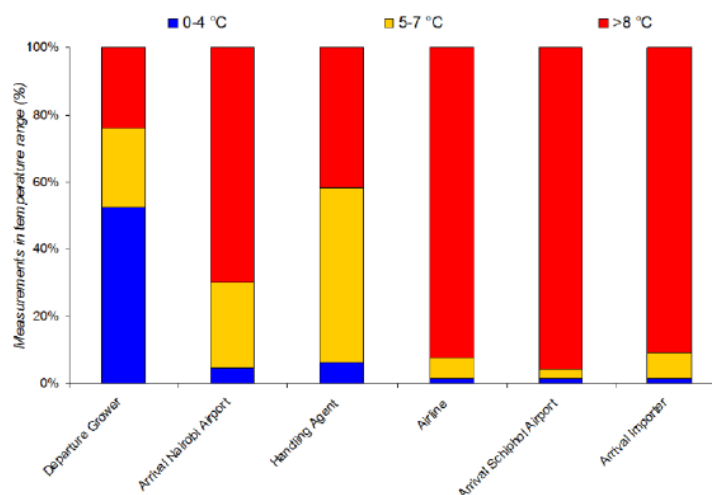
Commercial Flower Food versus Home Remedies



http://www.floralife.com/cms_assets/File%20Library/Floralife/Research_Updates/Flower%20Vase%20Solutions%20Research%20Updates/Floralife_Research_12-07_vs-HomeMade.pdf



Product Temperatures at Different Stages of the Kenyan-Dutch Flower Supply Chain (70 shipments)



Source: A study of the Kenyan-Dutch horticultural supply chain. Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture & Innovation; Hortiwise; FlowerWatch B.V. <http://www.hortiwise.com/projects.htm>

Sea Freight Requirements

1. Plant selection

Plant selection is essential - Not all plant species and not all varieties can have good vase life after long shipping times

Freesia cultivars 'Ambassador', 'Blue Moon' and 'Yvonne' can endure 14 days container transport, on condition that the flowers are harvested very green and are pretreated in an AVB solution. The flowers should be transported in water at a temperature of 0.5°C.

Reference: Harkema & Mensink, 2009. FlowerTECH vol. 12 (no. 4), 10-12



Sea Freight Requirements

2. Cold Chain

Temperature accounts for **70%** of the success of sea shipments

Degree days = product temperature (°C) x transport time

e.g. 20 degree-days =

- 20 days at 1°C (34F)
- 5 days at 4°C (39F)
- 1 day at 20°C (68F)

Cool at grower

Transport cold

Recool prior to 'stuffing' container

Monitor container temperature during shipment

Keep cold on arrival

Keep cold during customs checks

Sea Freight Requirements

3. Packaging

Packaging requirements differ between air and sea freight

Bottom air delivery of most containers – vents change

Better ventilation reduces ethylene problems (Bril, 2014)

Boxes must be stronger:

- heavier loads

(955 airfreight boxes in a 40 ft reefer container)


- high RH



Air freight - End vents only



Sea freight top and bottom vents too



<p>Cost (from Kenya to Europe)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 tonnes flowers by air \$20,000-25,000 • 1 container (11 tonnes) \$10,000-\$15,000 (Colombia to Europe has better sea freight charges) 	<p>Carbon emissions (from Kenya to Europe)</p> <p>By air = 43,498 kg</p> <p>By sea = 5,653 kg</p> <p>87% savings!</p>
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Source: van Willegen & Bril, 2013. A study on the Kenyan-Dutch Sea Freight Supply chain for roses. VGB publication. Prepared by Hortiwise <http://www.hortiwise.com/projects.htm>



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