

Importancia de las prácticas precosecha en la calidad del melocotón (firmeza y ausencia fisiopatías), fertilización, riego y aplicaciones de calcio.

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➤ **La calidad** final de un **fruto** se prepara en **el campo** donde, durante todo el período vegetativo, está sometido a una serie de factores intrínsecos y extrínsecos que lo afectan de distinta manera, según el momento en que se producen y la forma como actúan.

➤ Las tecnologías postcosecha son las técnicas de conservación orientadas a frenar el deterioro de los productos hortofrutícolas con el fin de mantener su calidad durante el tiempo deseado, pero la respuesta a estas tecnologías depende en gran medida de la calidad inicial del fruto, asociada a los diferentes **tratamientos precosecha**.



FERTILIDAD DEL SUELO

La falta de nutrientes para las plantas puede afectar gravemente a la calidad de los productos frescos. Pero, un exceso de abono puede tener consecuencias perjudiciales para el desarrollo y las condiciones poscosecha del producto.

- **↓N** atrofia del crecimiento o una decoloración amarillo-rojiza en las hojas de hortalizas como la col.
- **↓K** desarrollo deficiente de la fruta y maduración anormal
- desequilibrio entre humedad y calcio: pudrición apical en tomate y en manzanas bitter pit
- **↓B** deformidades en papaya, oquedades en el tallo de la col y coliflor, y agrietamiento de la cáscara de la remolacha.



Los suelos del valle medio del Ebro se caracterizan por ser limosos de aluvión. El clima es extremado y ventoso que imponen en los vegetales cierta dificultad a ese desarrollo exuberante propio de los climas más benignos

Los **suelos** típicos del **Valle medio del Ebro** son del tipo:

Gris subdesértico o serosem. Suelo sobre roca madre caliza que presenta dos únicos horizontes A y C.

La gran aridez provoca:

- Escasez de humus y de materia orgánica
- Fuerte evapotranspiración que produce procesos de calcificación (acumulación de costras calcáreas cerca de la superficie) y, si la zona es salina, de salinización.

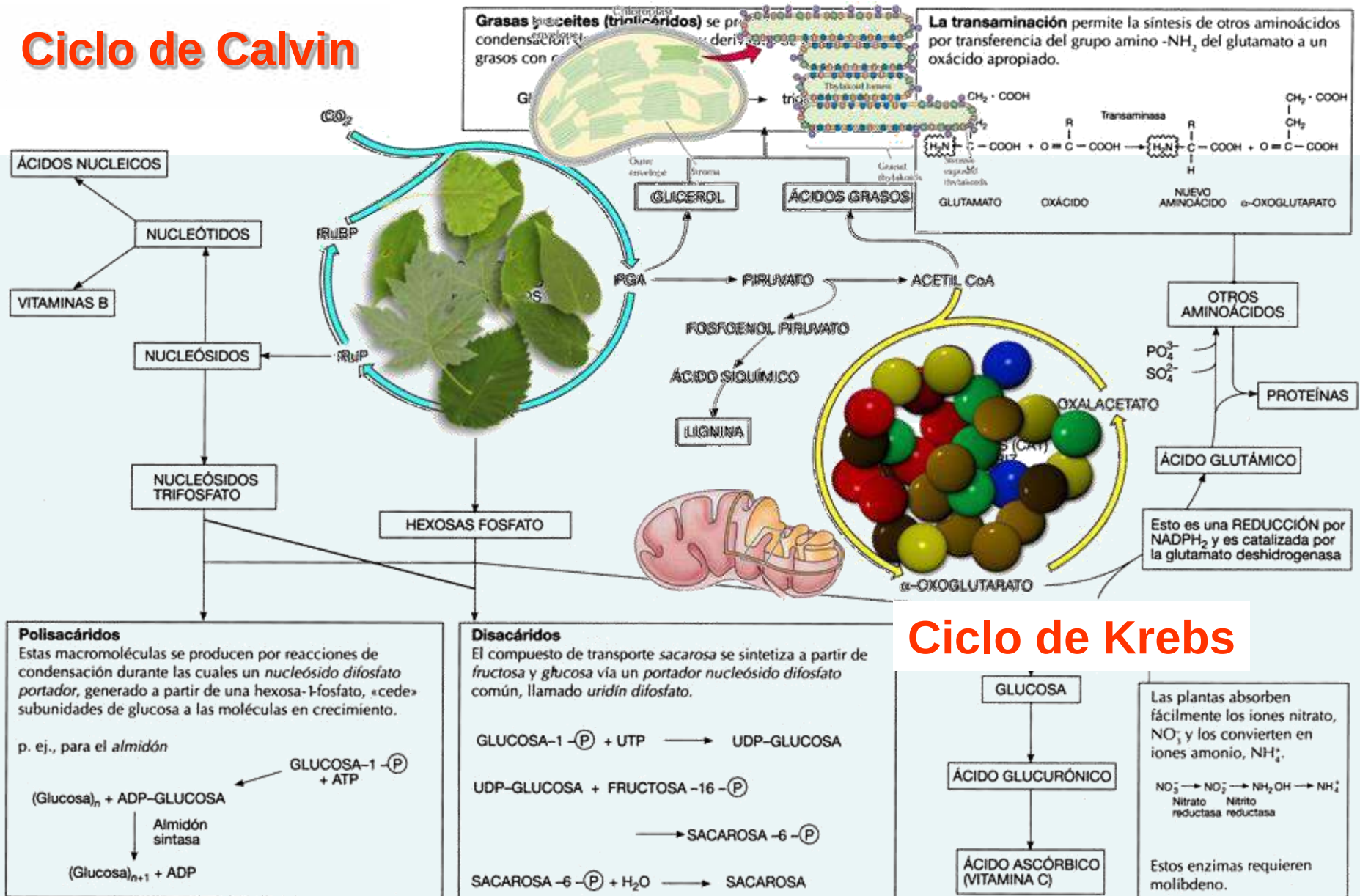


- **En el cultivo de frutales la disponibilidad de agua y nutrientes son los principales factores que condicionan la producción.**
- En los últimos años las condiciones climáticas en España se han caracterizado por una persistente sequía que ha repercutido negativamente sobre la economía de importantes cultivos.
- En la literatura especializada se aprecia una escasez de información útil para una correcta gestión del riego y nutrición de las plantaciones de frutales en cada área de producción, desde el punto de vista de la eficiencia del binomio agua de riego nutrientes.
- Ambos factores desempeñan un papel importante en el control de la potencialidad productiva y de las características cualitativas del fruto.



Nutrición autótrofa de las plantas

Ciclo de Calvin



CRITERIOS DE ESENCIALIDAD

La presencia de elementos nutritivos en las cenizas de una planta, no es indicador de las necesidades cualitativas y cuantitativas de los distintos elementos químicos para una planta fotoautótrofa, como ha sido demostrado por **Arnon y Stout (1939)** utilizando cultivos hidropónicos, al establecer tres criterios que debe cumplir un elemento para que pueda ser considerado como esencial. Inclusive si un elemento ayuda a mejorar el crecimiento o un proceso fundamental, no se considerará como esencial si no cumple con las tres reglas de estos autores



Nutrientes esenciales



Según Arnon y Stout (1939), para que un elemento sea considerado esencial para el metabolismo vegetal, debe cumplir simultáneamente tres condiciones:

- A) Su omisión provoca la inhibición del crecimiento o los procesos de reproducción.**
- B) No puede remplazarse por ningún otro.**
- C) Estar inequívocamente asociado con algún(os) metabolito(s) esencial(es).**

Sin embargo, estos criterios no pueden aplicarse rígidamente si existen actividades o rutas metabólicas alternativas, si éstas dependen de varios elementos, o si están restringidas a determinadas especies o mutantes (Hewitt y Needham, 1983).



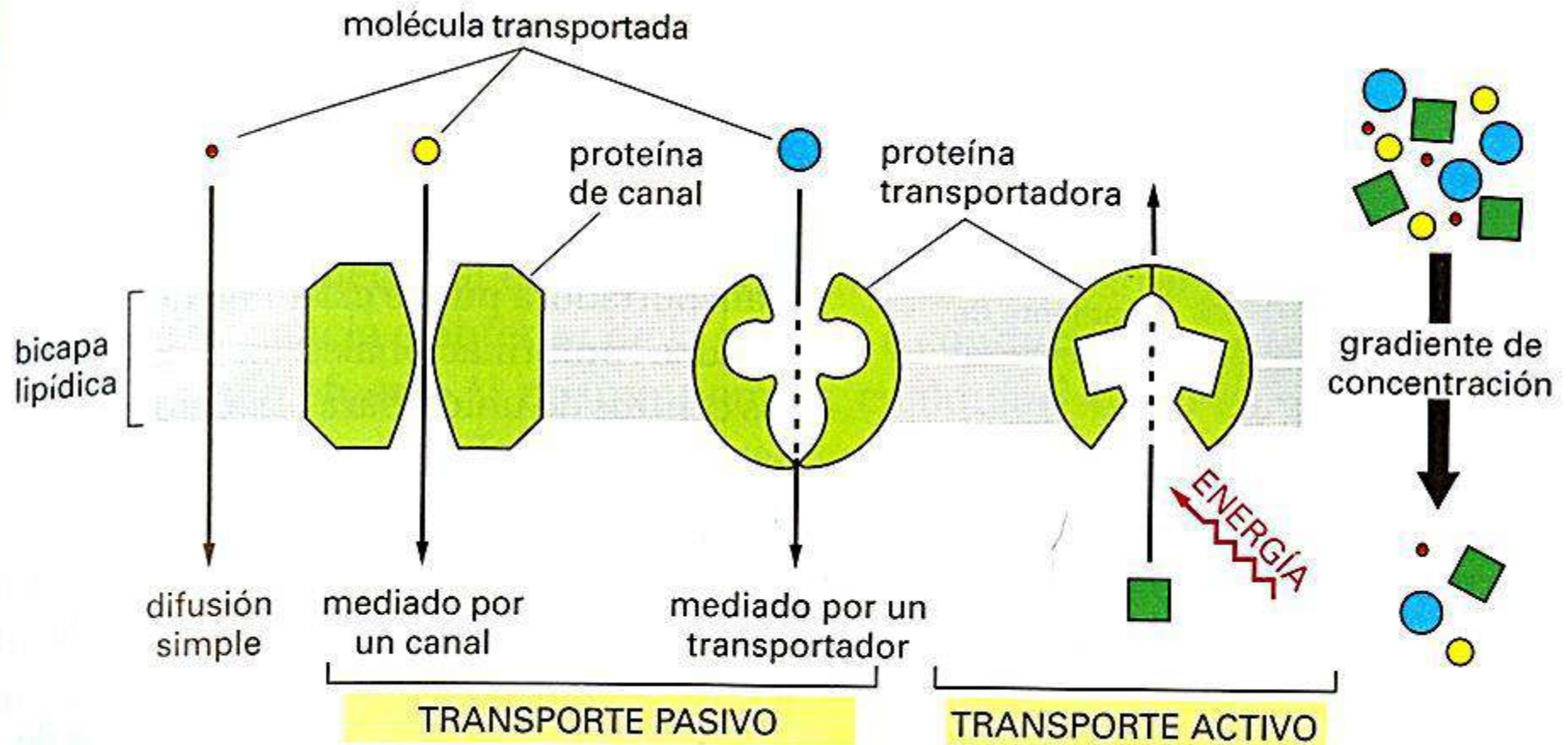
Absorción de Nutrientes

- Los **iones** de los nutrientes (Fertilizantes) deben estar disueltos en el agua del suelo (“solución del suelo”) para que las plantas los puedan **absorber**.



- Los iones pasan desde la solución del suelo hasta el centro vascular de las raíces a través de membrana celular
- El movimiento a través de la membrana puede ser **pasivo** o **activo**





Comparación entre el transporte activo y pasivo. Si los solutos no cargados son lo suficientemente pequeños, pueden desplazarse a través de la bicapa lipídica directamente por difusión simple a favor de su gradiente de concentración. Ejemplos de este tipo de solutos son el etanol, el dióxido de carbono y oxígeno. La mayor parte de los solutos, sin embargo, sólo pueden atravesar la membrana si existe una proteína de transporte a través de las membranas (una proteína transportadora o una proteína de canal) que los transfiera. Como se ha indicado, el transporte pasivo a favor de un gradiente de concentración ocurre espontáneamente, mientras que el transporte en contra de un gradiente de concentración (el transporte activo), requiere un aporte de energía. Sólo las proteínas transportadoras pueden llevar a cabo el transporte activo, mientras que tanto las proteínas transportadoras como las proteínas de canal pueden llevar a cabo el transporte pasivo.

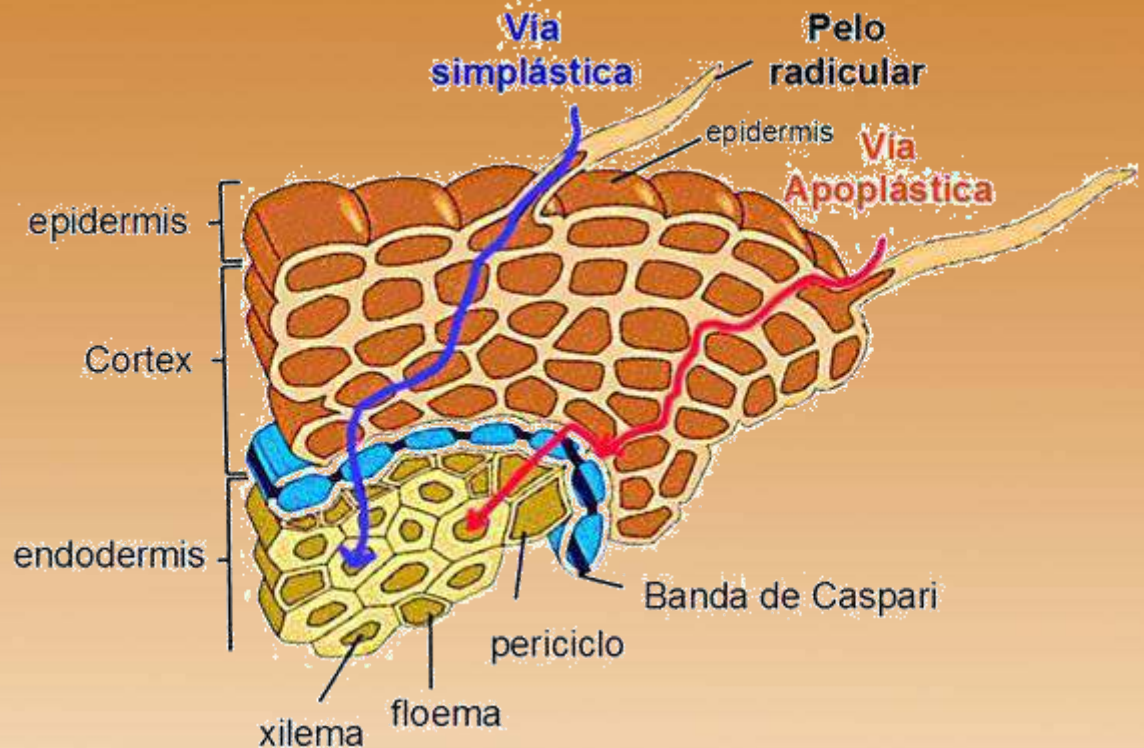
FLOEMA:

transporte de productos orgánicos de la fotosíntesis, es decir, azúcares (llevados en forma de sacarosa) y aminoácidos.

XILEMA:

transporte de agua y sales minerales disueltas

—el movimiento es siempre tallo arriba.



Rutas apoplástica y simplástica de entrada de iones y agua en la raíz





Producir con criterios de calidad, homogeneidad y control

- Las nuevas exigencias del mercado y las cada vez más estrictas normativas medio-ambientales nos obligan a producir con criterios de:
 - calidad,
 - homogeneidad
 - bajo control.
- Obviamente, esto hay que hacerlo compatible con un concepto clave en agricultura:



la rentabilidad.



SUMINISTRO DE AGUA (RIEGO)

Los cultivos requieren un suministro continuo de agua para la fotosíntesis y la transpiración. Pueden manifestarse efectos negativos causados por:

- ❏ Exceso de lluvia o de riego, que puede dar lugar a plantas con demasiadas hojas, quebradizas y que se estropean fácilmente, con mayor tendencia a pudrirse.
- ❏ Falta de lluvia o de riego, que puede dar lugar a frutos poco jugosos y piel excesivamente gruesa.
- ❏ Períodos secos seguidos de lluvia o riegos, que pueden provocar agrietamientos de crecimiento o brotes secundarios en patata o agrietamientos de crecimiento en tomate.

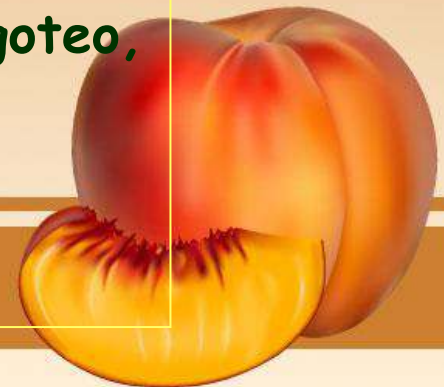




Eficiencias sistemas de riego y nutrición del árbol

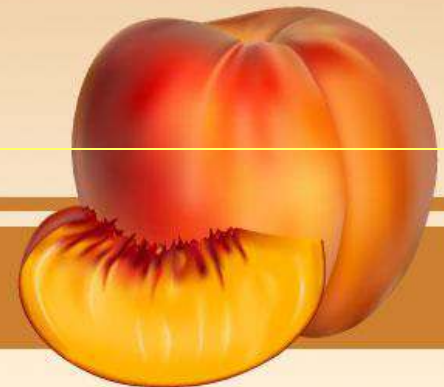
- El abono debe ir disuelto en agua, para que la planta lo tome.
- Con la técnica de fertirrigación se obtiene :
 - mayor eficacia de los fertilizantes,
 - ahorra energía,
 - mano de obra,
 - se controlan perfectamente los equilibrios y dosis,
 - hay flexibilidad en la aplicación.

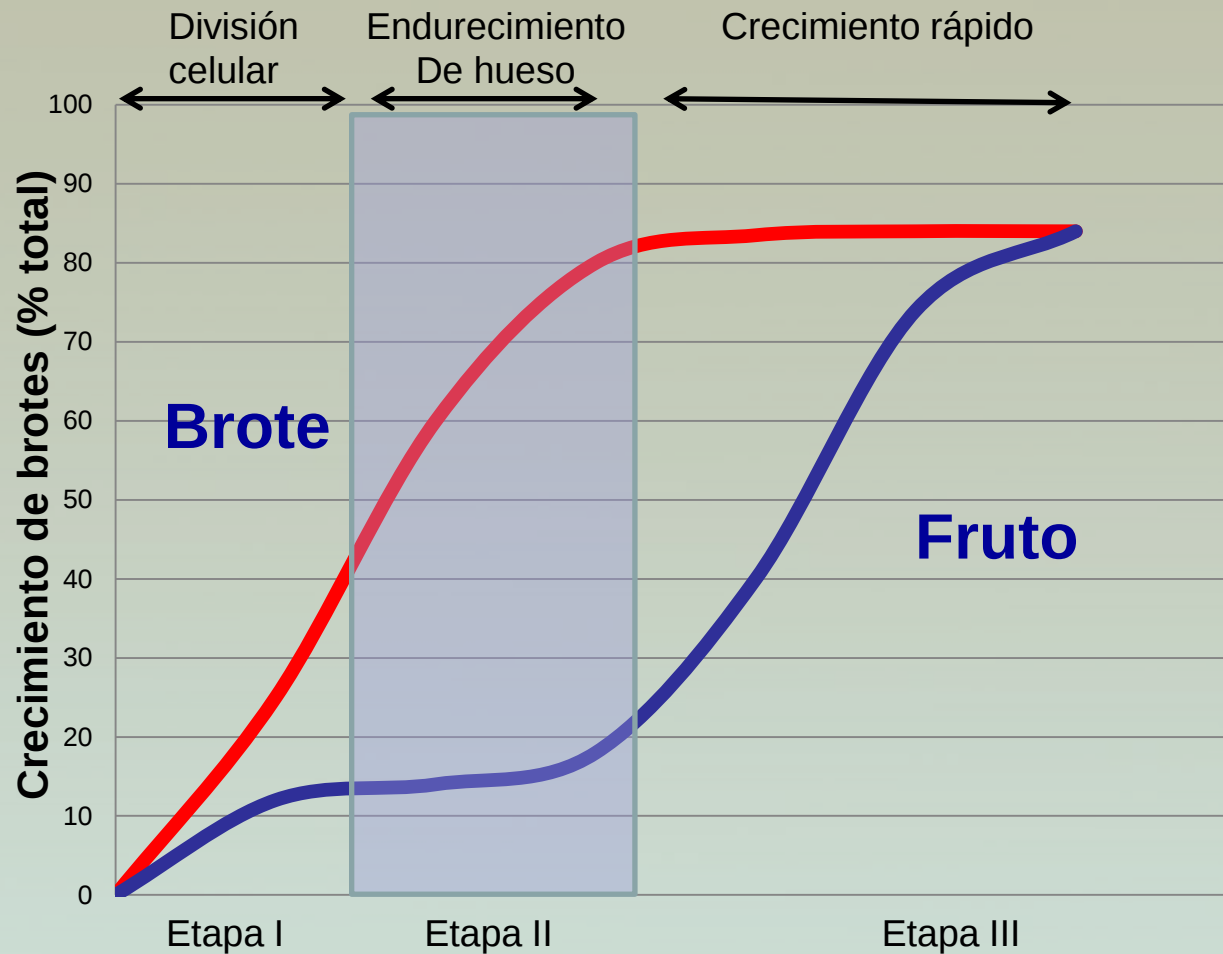
En consecuencia, no es lógico disponer de riego por goteo, y no usar los Fertilizantes disueltos en el agua



Eficiencias sistemas de riego

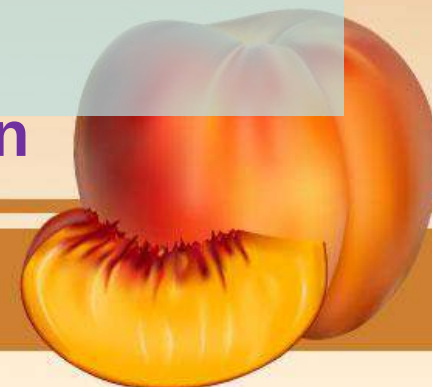
- Valores orientativos
 - Riego localizado: 0,95
 - Riego por aspersión: 0,80
 - Riego por gravedad: 0,60-0,65





Floración

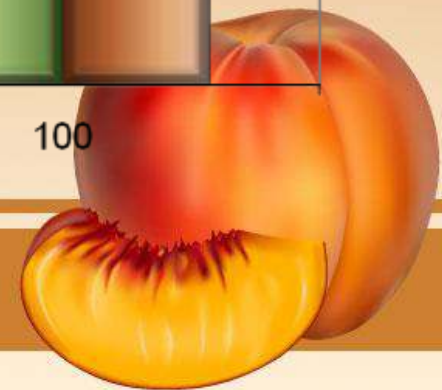
Recolección

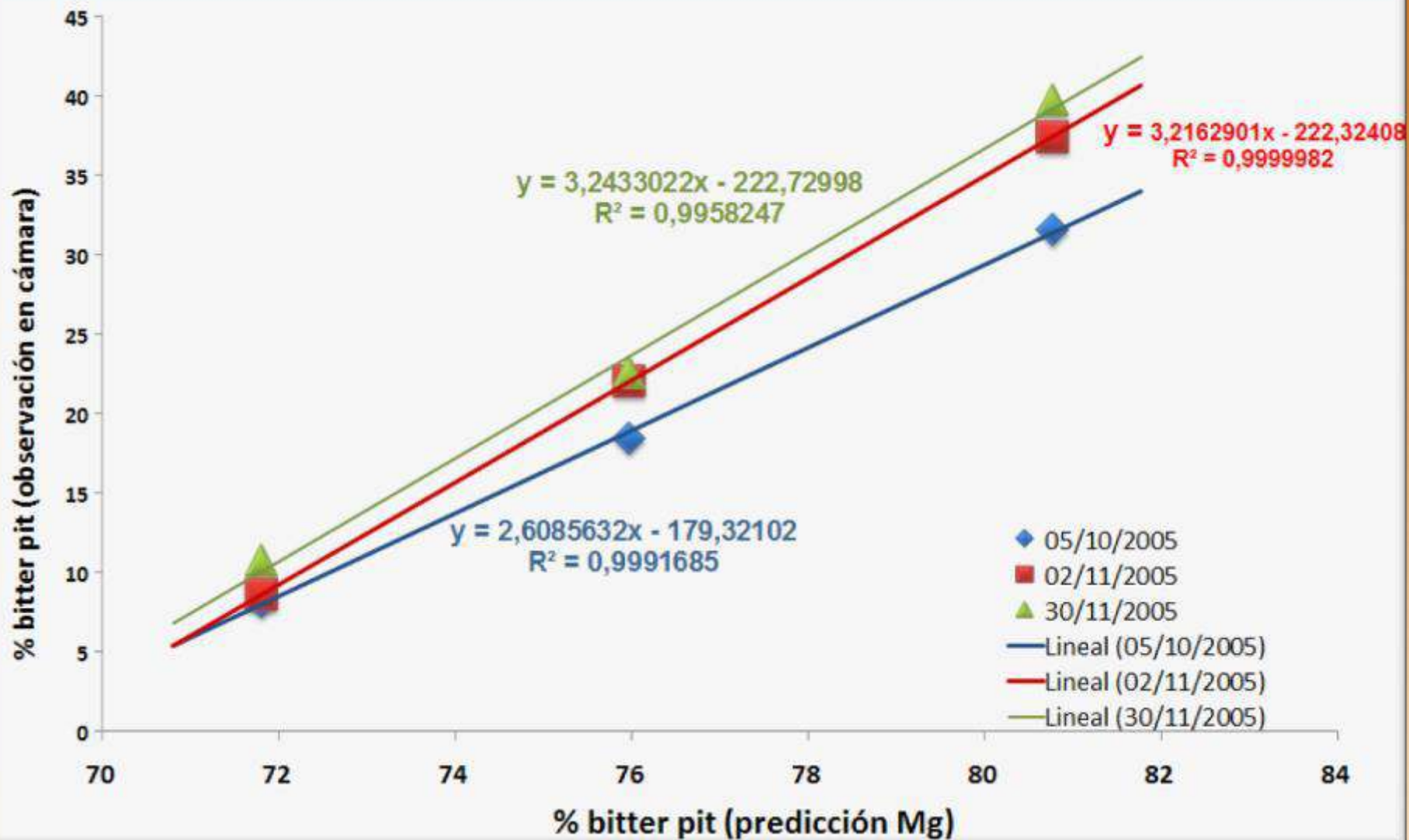


- **El uso de RDC durante la fase II del crecimiento del melocotón proporciona características al fruto que inciden en su calidad.**
- Estos melocotones contienen mayor concentración de sólidos solubles además de comenzar su fase climatérica antes que los testigos.
- Estos dos parámetros se relacionaron con un incremento significativo de la calidad del fruto, especialmente tras la fase de almacenamiento en frío, en la que los frutos sometidos a RDC conservan sus cualidades, incluyendo la firmeza, durante más tiempo (Gelly et al. 2004).



Incidencia de bitter pit en manzana sometida a déficit hídrico





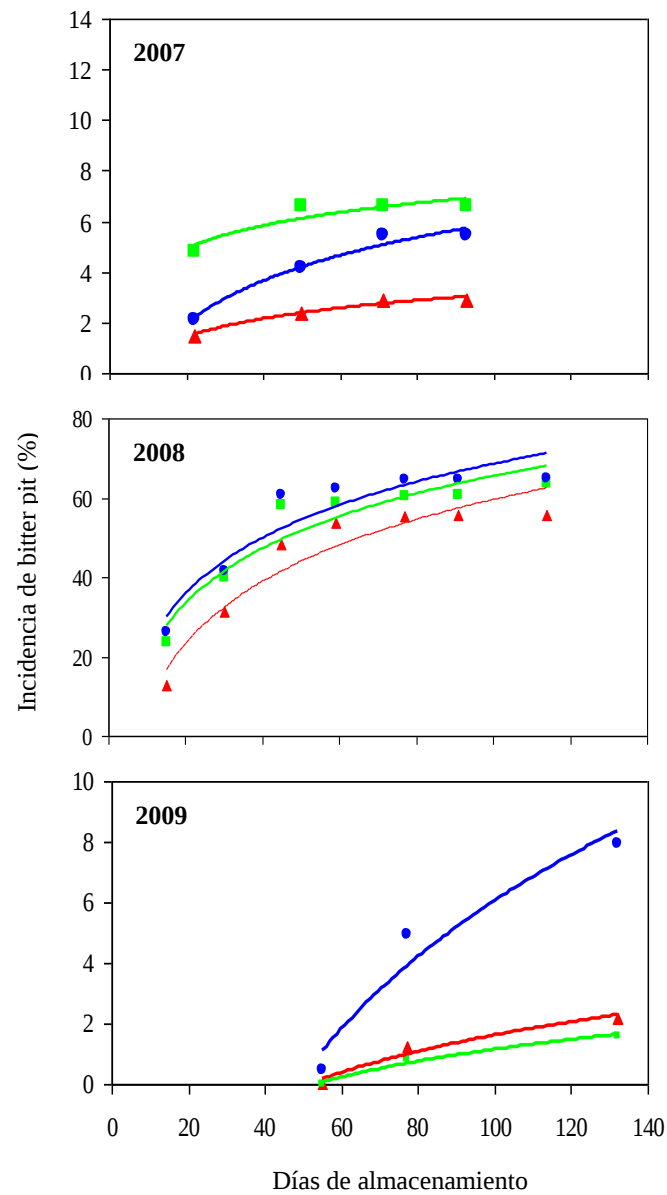


Figura 1. Evolución postcosecha de la incidencia de bitter pit en frutos manzano 'Golden Reinders' sometidos a tres regímenes hídricos (T100 (●), T75 (■) y T50 (▲)).



Tabla 1. Ecuaciones de predicción de la incidencia de bitter pit en manzanos `Golden Reinders´ bajo 3 regímenes hídricos, en cámara convencional.

Tratamientos (ETc)	Ciclo	Ecuación	Coefficiente de determinación
T50	2007	$Y(T50) = 1,0404\text{Ln}(x) - 1,6874$	$r^2 = 0,969^{**}$
T75		$Y(T75) = 1,2808\text{Ln}(x) + 1,1003$	$r^2 = 0,835^{**}$
T100		$Y(T100) = 2,467\text{Ln}(x) - 5,4542$	$r^2 = 0,969^{**}$
T50	2008	$Y(T50) = 22,478\text{Ln}(x) - 43,815$	$r^2 = 0,909 *$
T75		$Y(T75) = 19,931\text{Ln}(x) - 26,28$	$r^2 = 0,897 *$
T100		$Y(T100) = 20,338\text{Ln}(x) - 25,109$	$r^2 = 0,885 *$
T50	2009	$Y(T50) = 3,087\text{Ln}(x) - 11,613$	$r^2 = 0,965^{**}$
T75		$Y(T75) = 2,2679\text{Ln}(x) - 8,571$	$r^2 = 0,987^{**}$
T100		$Y(T100) = 10,584\text{Ln}(x) - 3*,302$	$r^2 = 0,957^{**}$

Y: incidencia de bitter pit.

x: Tiempo en días tras el almacenamiento.



A dense bamboo forest with sunlight filtering through the leaves.

Nutrición nitrogenada

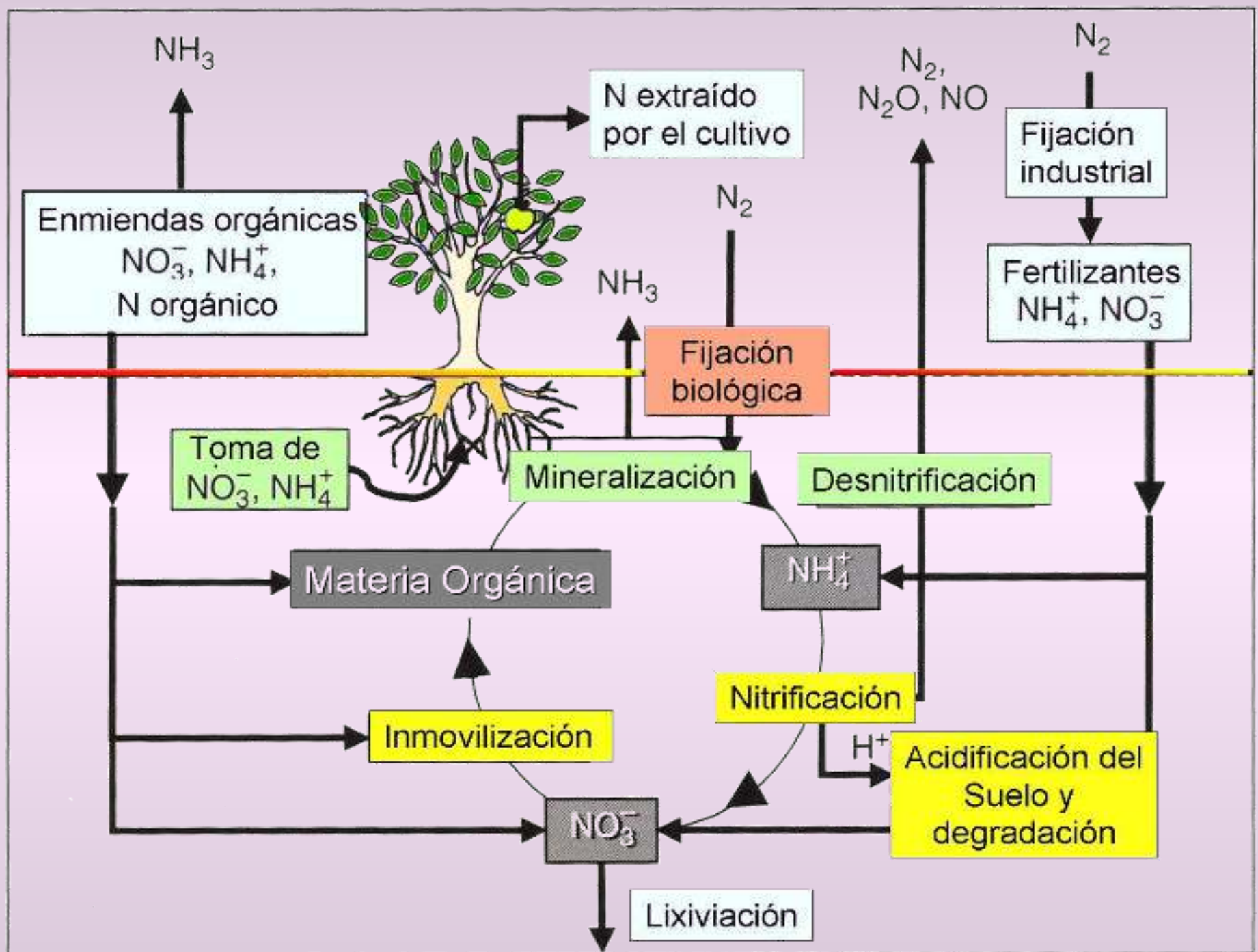
Las investigaciones sobre fertilización nitrogenada han sido y son en la actualidad muy abundantes, pero se ha producido un cambio cualitativo en su orientación desde hace relativamente poco tiempo.

Máxima producción agrícola

fertilización

producción vegetal  **mínimo impacto ambiental**





- El nitrógeno es el elemento que produce una respuesta más evidente, acelerando la vida vegetativa y el desarrollo de la planta, induciendo generalmente un aumento de la producción.
- Este es potencialmente el elemento más rentable en la fertilización por lo que suelen aplicarse cantidades superiores a las necesidades, tratando de evitar, de este modo, el riesgo que puede suponer un déficit.
- En contrapartida, en muchos casos no se tiene en cuenta la dosis adecuada o el manejo óptimo de este elemento, ni las fisiopatías en el fruto o/y repercusiones medioambientales que su uso excesivo conlleva.
- Si bien una deficiente nutrición de las plantas produce una reducción de la cosecha, y en muchos casos del tamaño del fruto.



El exceso de abonado nitrogenado ocasiona una serie de consecuencias adversas entre las que destacan:

- Pérdida de calidad de los frutos.
- Consumo de lujo de fertilizantes con la consiguiente disminución de la rentabilidad de la plantación.
- Desequilibrios nutricionales por antagonismo con otros elementos.
- Alteraciones difícilmente reversibles de las características físicas y químicas del suelo.
- Contaminación del medio ambiente.



Control del estado nutricional del cultivo

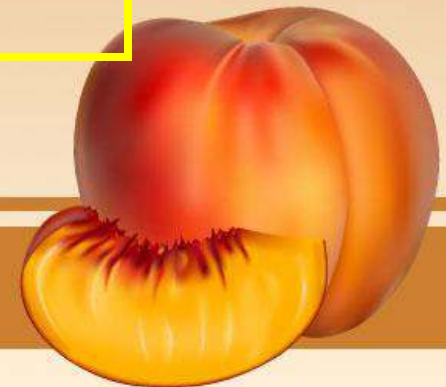
➡ **Análisis de órganos :**

➡ **flores y hojas.**

➡ **Medidas indirectas:**

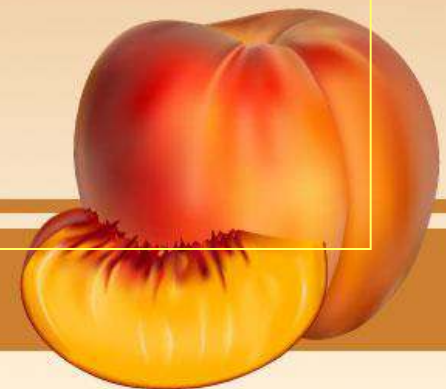
➡ **Índice Spad-502.**

➡ **Caminar por la plantación y observar los árboles.**



Análisis de material vegetal (hojas)

- Para las distintas especies de frutales, se utiliza el análisis mineral de hojas como elemento de diagnóstico y control.
- Para obtener referencias fiables de un año para otro, deben ser escrupulosamente respetados:
 - tipo de ramo,
 - tipo de hoja y su situación,
 - el número de árboles muestreados.
 - la fecha de toma de muestras,

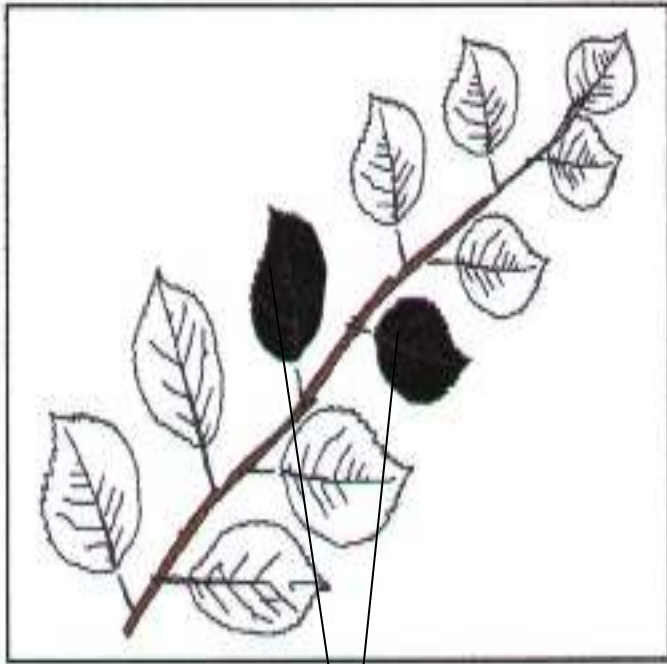


Diagnóstico Nutricional

- **Proceso de muestras**
- **Ataque o calcinación**
- **Análisis**
 - **Absorción atómica o ICP:**
 - K, Ca, Mg, Fe, Mn, Cu, Zn
 - **Analizador elemental:**
 - N
 - **Colorimetría: P**

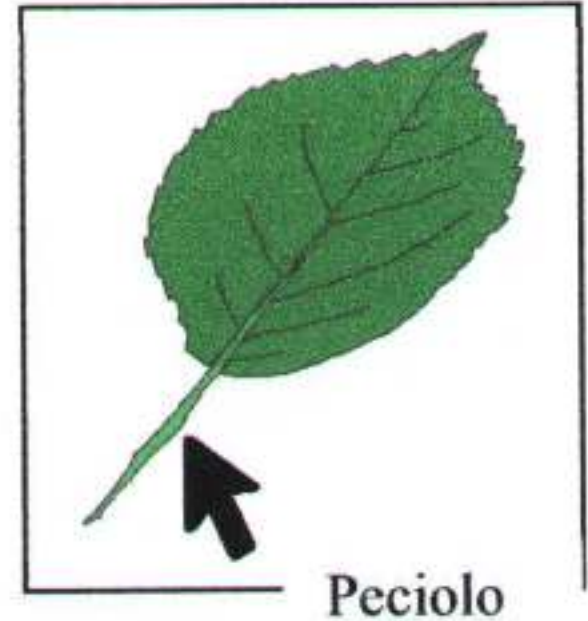


Brote del año



Zona media

Hoja



Cuadro18. Épocas de muestreo de hojas en frutales (Soing P. et al. 1999)

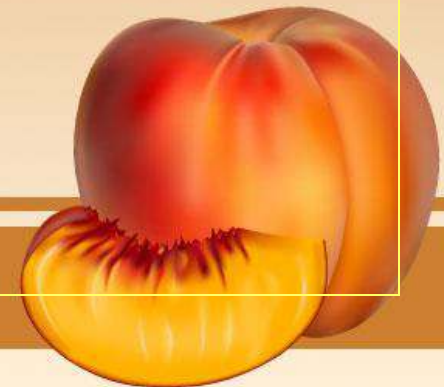
Especie	Época de muestreo
<i>Albaricoquero, melocotonero.</i>	<i>A 105 días del estado F2</i>
<i>Cerezo</i>	<i>En recolección o 45 días después de F2</i>
<i>Ciruelo</i>	<i>Unos 70 días después de F2</i>
<i>Manzano y peral</i>	<i>Unos 75 días después de F2</i>

F2= 50-60% de flores abiertas



Corrección de las aportaciones

- Como este tipo de análisis hay que realizarlo en una fase avanzada del crecimiento de ramos y frutos, los resultados únicamente son aplicables para la corrección:
 - de las aportaciones finales de abonado de la campaña actual.
 - del abonado global del año siguiente.



Desviación del Óptimo nutricional Porcentual

$$DOP = \frac{C \times 100}{C_{\text{ref}}} - 100$$

C = concentración del elemento

C_{ref} = Valor óptimo del elemento



Interpretación de los índices DOP



Signo DOP:

- *déficit*

+ *exceso*



Valor absoluto = *gravedad de la situación*



Orden relativo de limitación entre elementos.



$\Sigma \mathbf{DOP}$ = grado de acercamiento a la
nutrición óptima



DOP

Hoja

-79Mn, -50Zn, -35Fe, **-23Ca**, 21P, 2K, 11Mg, 14N, 29Cu | 298 Σ_{DOP} 123DAFB

Fruto

-86Ca, 7K, 17Mg, 46N, 142P || 307 ΣDOP Long Storage Standards

-53Ca, 2K, 34N, 43Mg, 136P || 269 ΣDOP Waller reference values



El análisis del suelo permitirá conocer:

- el estado de los elementos minerales en el mismo.

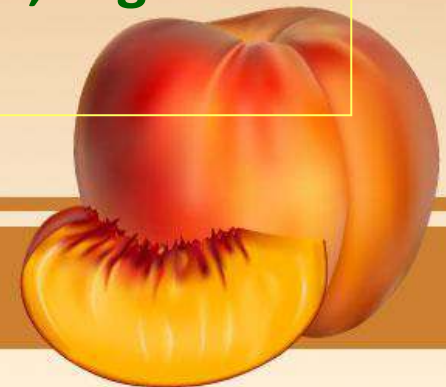
El análisis de tejidos, permite:

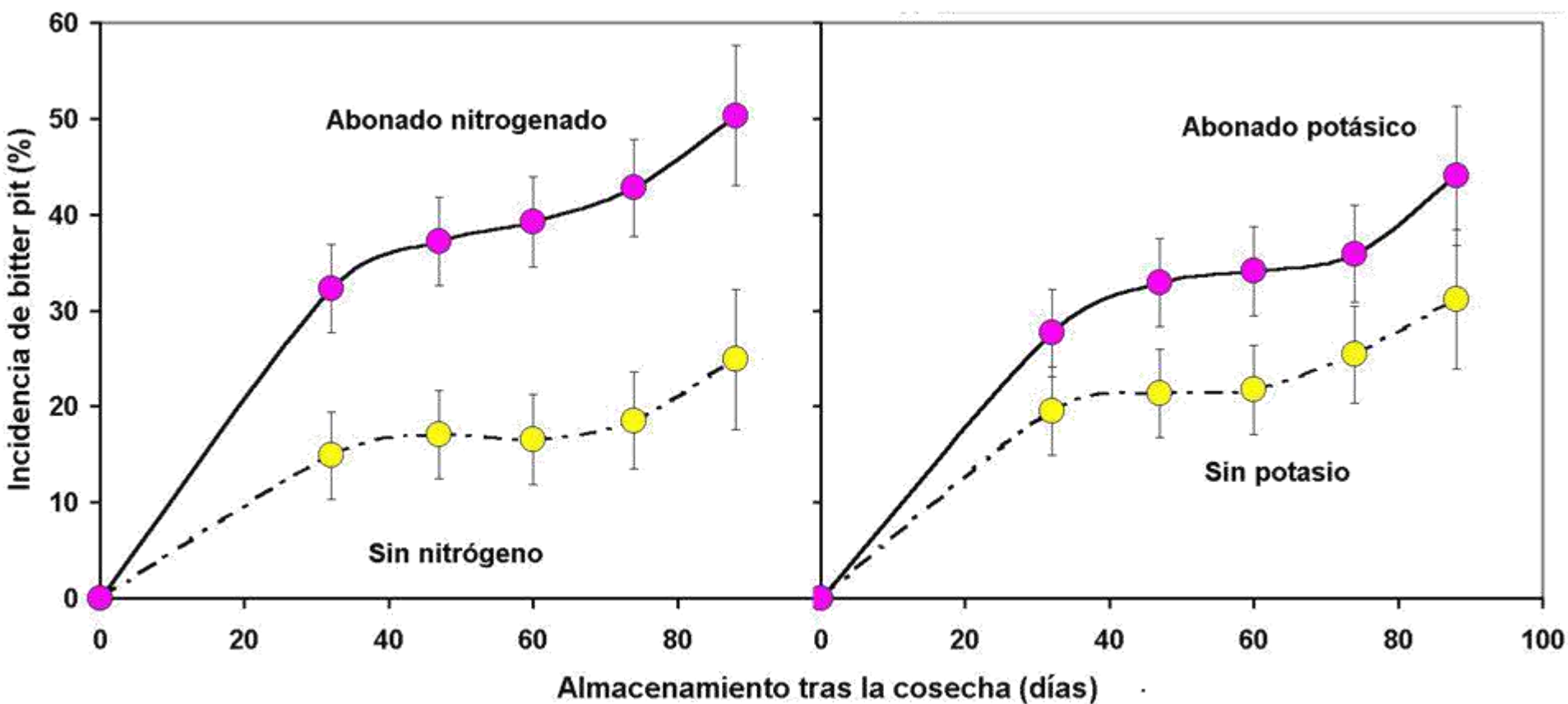
- revelar la forma que el árbol los utiliza en función de las condiciones de cultivo.

El conocimiento de ambos, permitirá:

- Ajustar la fertilización.
- Prevenir situaciones de fuertes desequilibrios.
- Conservar el árbol con un elevado potencial de producción de calidad durante su vida útil.
- Reducir los problemas de contaminación.

Este seguimiento cada año, permite a medio plazo, seguir tendencias y reajustar la fertilización.





Porcentaje de fisiopatías corchosas, en función de la fertilización nitrogenada y potásica, durante el almacenamiento en frío de manzanas *Golden Smothee*. Los resultados son el promedio de cuatro repeticiones $\pm$ error típico.

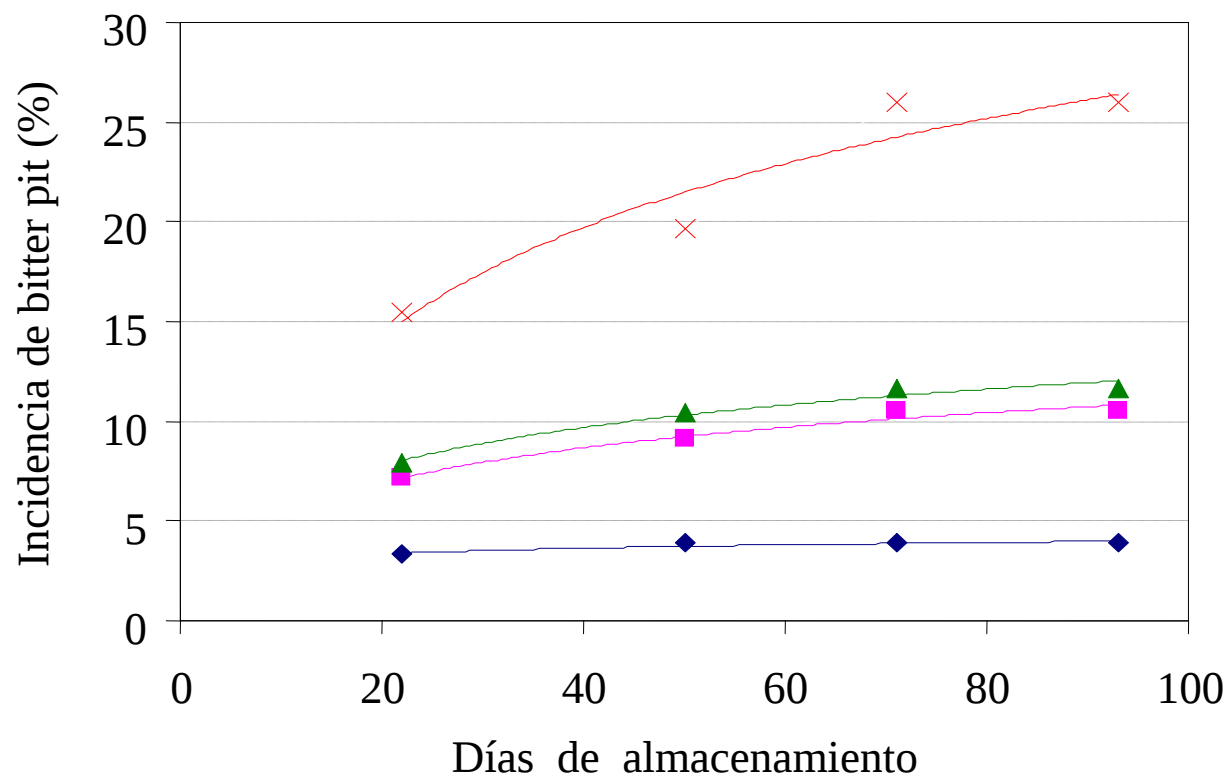


Figura 1. Efecto de la sobrefertilización nitrogenada sobre la incidencia de bitter pit en frutos de manzanos 'Golden Reinders' durante el almacenamiento (ensayo 3). (♦ 32 UFN (Tb) ($y = 0,4184 \ln(x) + 2,0941$) ($r^2=0,8354^{ns}$); ■ Tb + 65 UFN edáfico ($y = 2,5349 \ln(x) - 0,6799$) ($r^2=0,9659^*$); ▲ Tb + 87 UFN edáfico ($y = 2,7696 \ln(x) - 0,5222$) ($r^2=0,9677^*$); x Tb + 65 UFN foliar ($y = 7,8742 \ln(x) - 9,3216$) ($r^2=0,916^*$)).

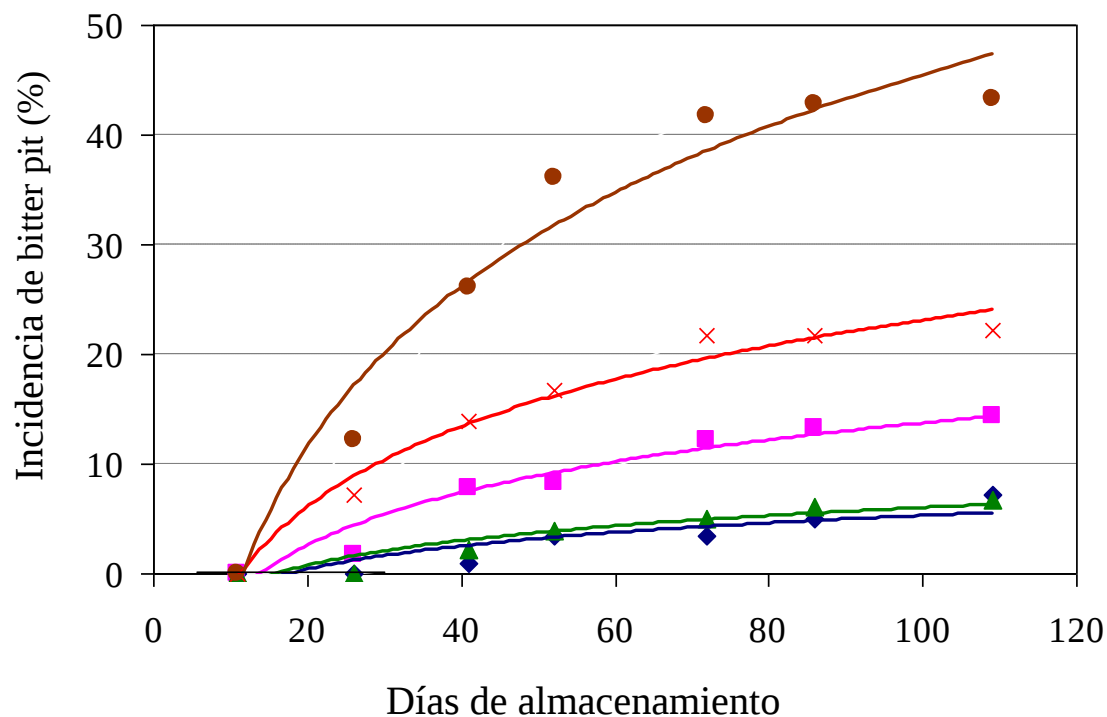
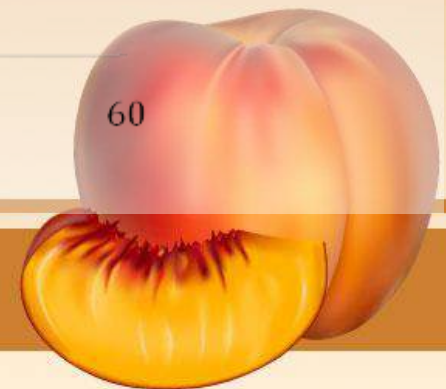
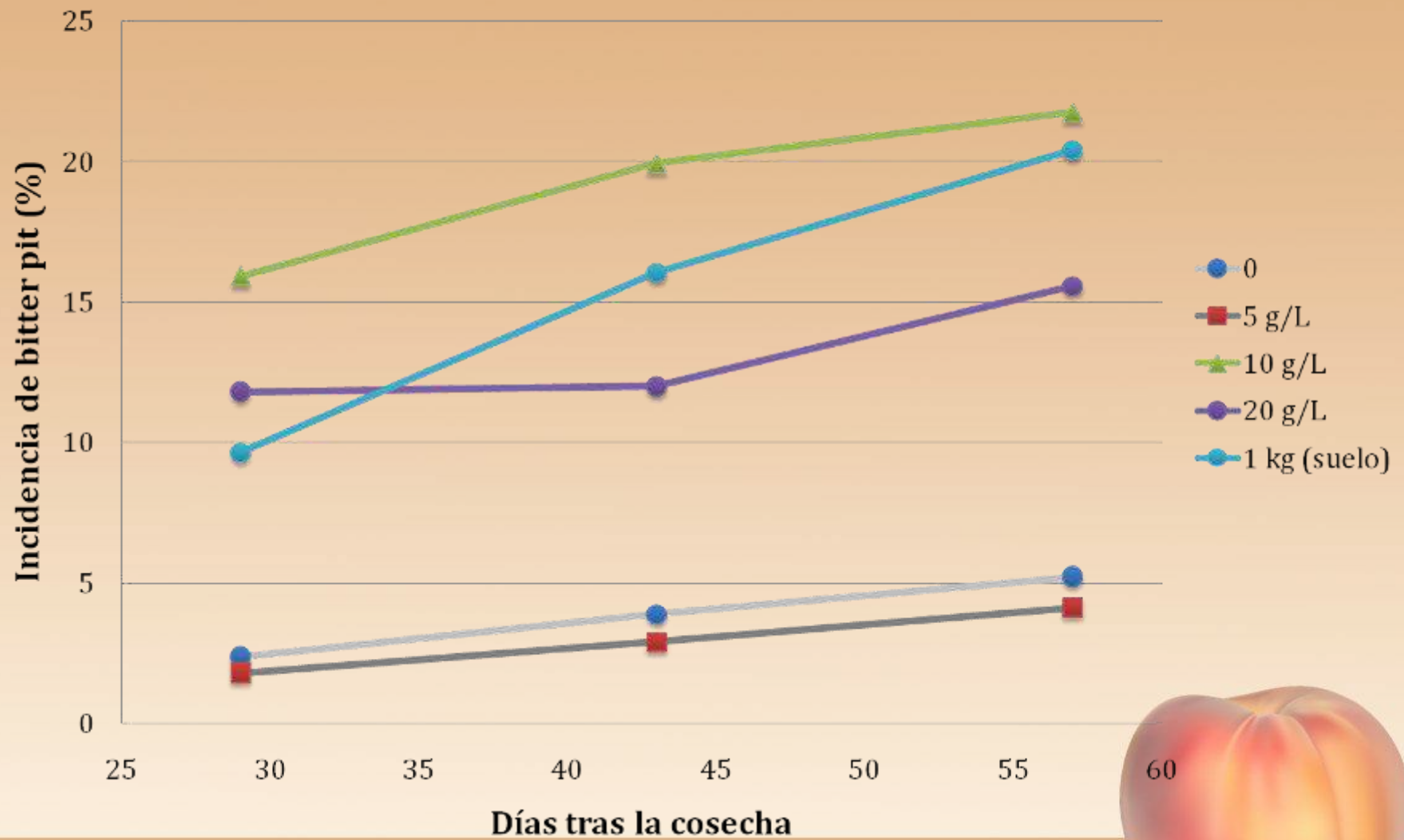


Figura 1. Efecto de la sobrefertilización nitrogenada sobre la incidencia de bitter pit en frutos de manzanos 'Golden Reinders' durante el almacenamiento (ensayo 5).
 (♦ 32 UFN (Tb) ($y = 3,048 \ln(x) - 8,772$) ($r^2 = 0,784^*$); ■ Tb + 32 UFN NH₄NO₃ E ($y = 6,9371 \ln(x) - 18,25$) ($r^2 = 0,939^*$); ▲ Tb + 32 UFN CO(NH₂)₂ E ($y = 3,2739 \ln(x) - 9,0948$) ($r^2 = 0,8834$); × Tb + 32 UFN NH₄NO₃ F ($y = 10,599 \ln(x) - 25,73$) ($r^2 = 0,9768$); ● Tb + 32 UFN CO(NH₂)₂ F ($y = 21,118 \ln(x) - 51,794$) ($r^2 = 0,959^*$)).

Fertilización con Mg



New Approaches to Improve the Performance of Foliar Fertilisers



Significance of foliar/fruit fertilisation

- A **commonly used** agricultural practice
- Good method when **nutrient demand > root absorbing capacity**
- **Alternative** method e.g., in conditions $\Rightarrow$ **insolubility/low availability**
- **Complementary** strategy to root application
- It has great potential, since:
 - **Environmentally-friendly** strategy
 $\Rightarrow$ limited run off & water-soil contamination risks
 - **Target-oriented** strategy
 $\Rightarrow$ aerial plant organs can be directly supplied accurate doses
 - As complementary strategy can help cut down costs and rise agricultural returns



Significance of foliar fertilisation

In practical terms:

- Increasingly used in agriculture
- Chiefly to supply nutrients of reduced mobility (e.g., Fe, Mn, Zn, Ca...)
- Traditionally used to control punctual deficiencies
- Important tool for horticultural industry to supply nutrients to sink organs (e.g., Ca sprays & fruit quality)
- Generally positive but maybe, no plant response
- Also, risk of leaf/plant surface damage associated with:
 - Spray formulation (e.g., ↑[active ingredients; surfactants...])
 - Environmental conditions (e.g., burn due to sun exposure,...)
 - Plant related factors (e.g., leaf or fruit phenology,...)

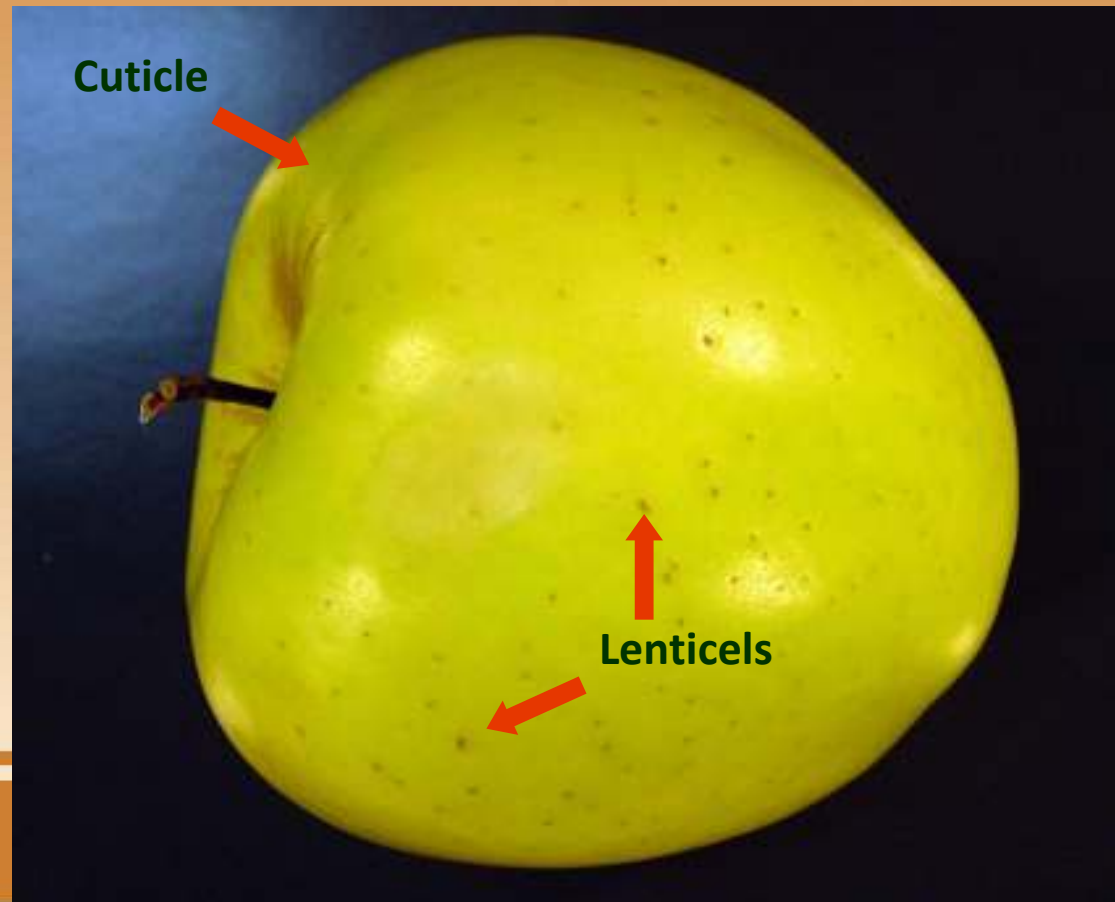


Theoretical background

Fruit surface penetration

May occur through:

- Cuticle
- Cuticular cracks & imperfections
- Stomata and lenticels?
- Trichomes & specialised epidermal cells



Penetration of solutes through plant surfaces

- Plant surfaces **protected against water loss & penetration** of solutes to different degrees, F(origin, environmental conditions,...)
- **Penetration of H₂O & solutes occurs**, but mechanisms not clear
- Rates of **retention & spreading** depend on **surface & nature of solution**
- **Limited success** after surface **application of active ingredients** with low mobility **alone** (e.g., Ca)
- **Major role of environmental conditions** both for plants & solutions physichal-chemistry; RH, T & light are key

⇒ **need to select adjuvants to facilitate, accelerate, enhance:**

- surface **penetration**
- element **distribution**
- **avoiding interactions with formulation ingredient & phytotoxicity**



Formulation adjuvants (adj)

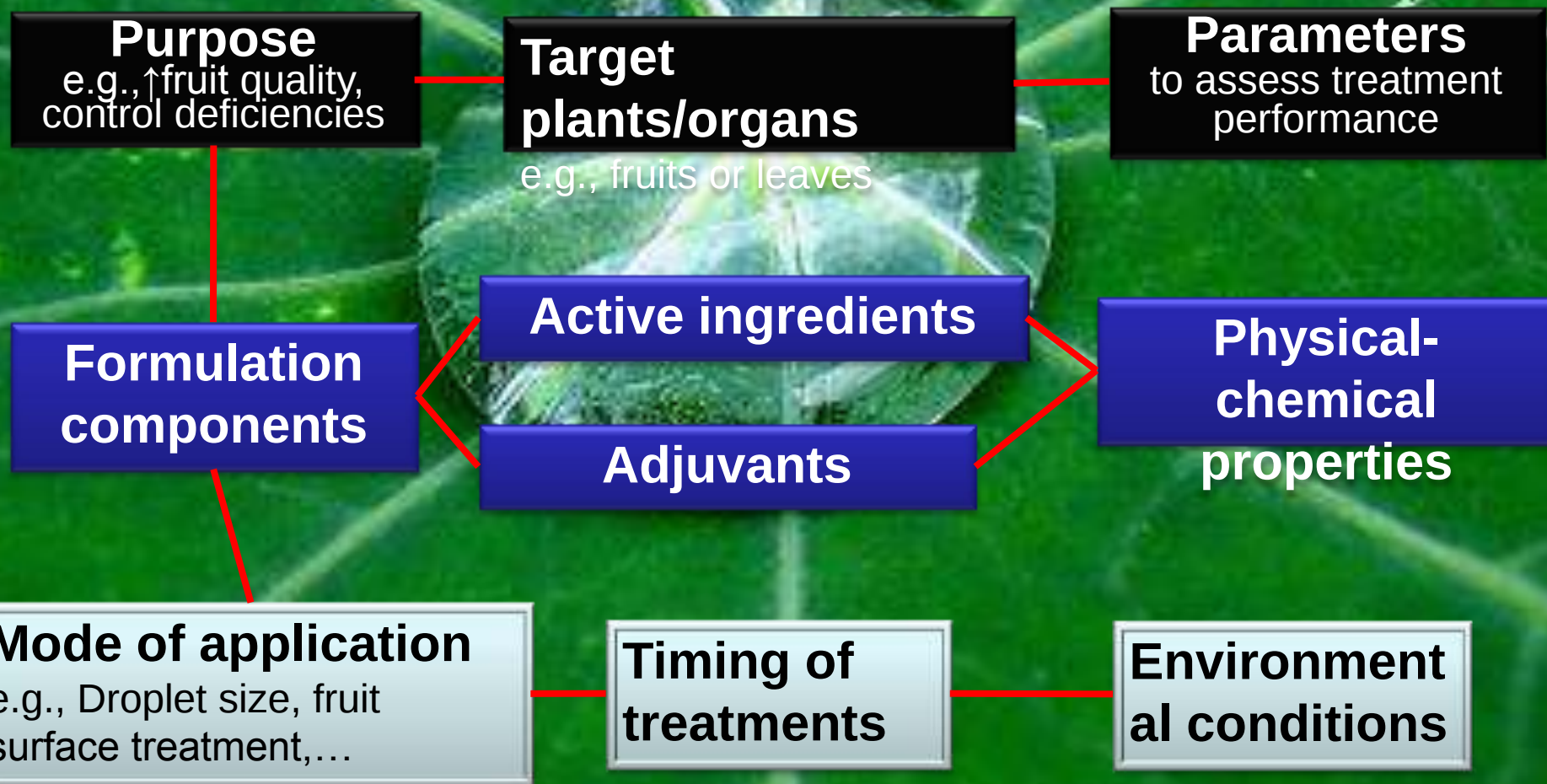
- Required to modify physical-chemical properties of spray formulations
- 1 key factor to improve performance of sprays under field conditions (especially in arid & semiarid areas)
- Largely used in surface-applied agrochemical formulations (e.g. plant protection, herbicide or nutrient sprays)
- Classification: normally by function and chemistry. E.g.: (1) *Activator adj* and (2) *Utility adj* (McMullan, 1999)
- Heterogeneous & multifunctional. **Lack of standardised terminology** & clear classification $\Rightarrow$ confusion (Green, 2000)
- Many products & terms available, for instance (Green, 2000):

surfactants	spreaders	detergents
stickers	buffering agents	activators
Retention aid	compatibility agents	Humectants
synergists	penetrators	neutralisers



Improving performance of surface treatments

Formulation design strategy



Importancia del calcio en la nutrición de frutales



- Las aspersiones de Ca, especialmente como cloruro o nitrato, se recomiendan y aplican en todo el mundo como medida de protección rutinaria para evitar la deficiencia localizada de Ca en el fruto y mejorar así su calidad.
- El Ca aplicado a las hojas no se transporta al fruto y, por lo tanto, no contribuye a un aumento apreciable del Ca en este órgano (Kohl, 1966).
- Es preciso aplicar el Ca directamente a la superficie del fruto.



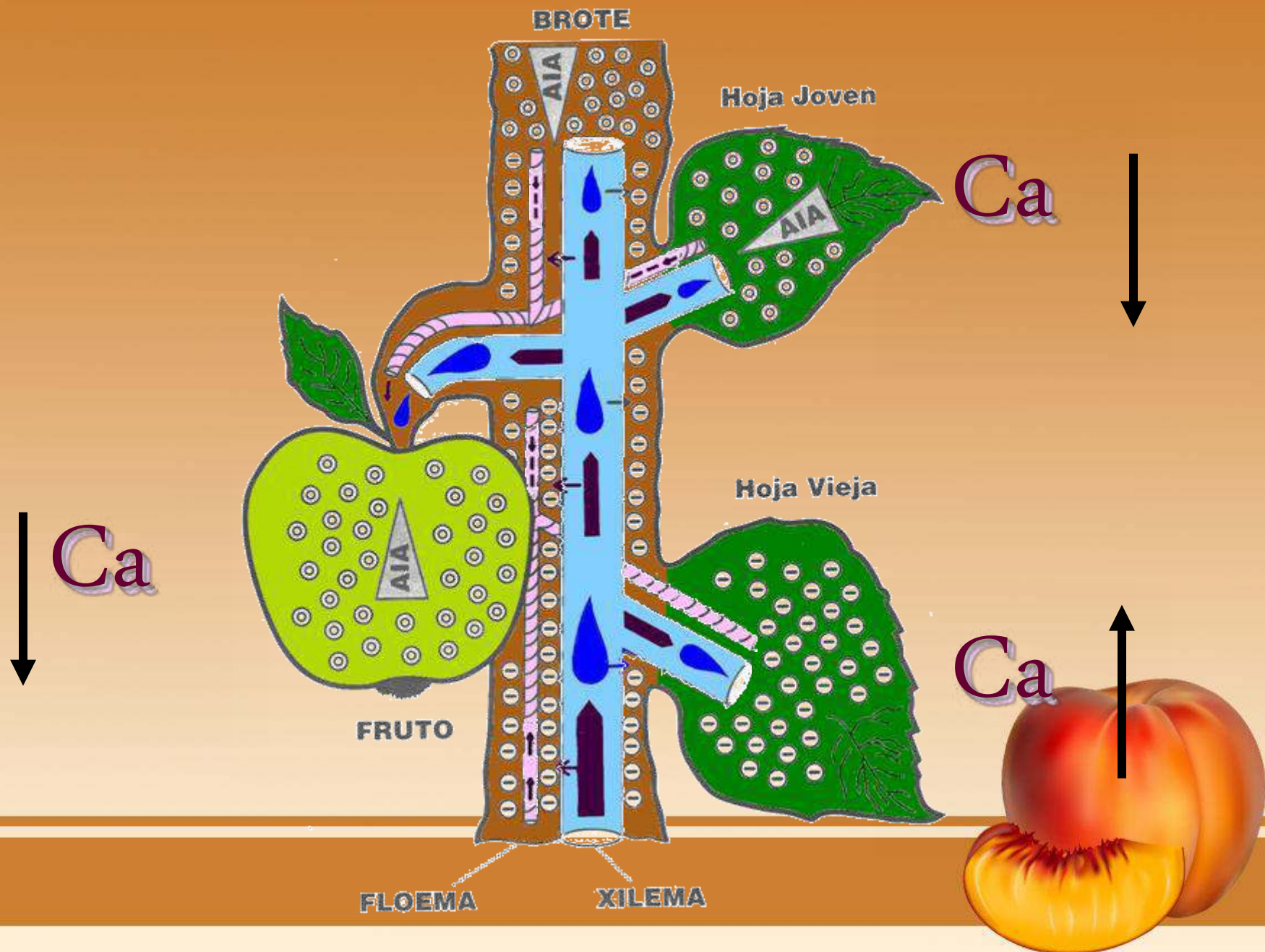


El Calcio en la Planta



SIN Ca-2
GERMINACIÓN 24/7/98

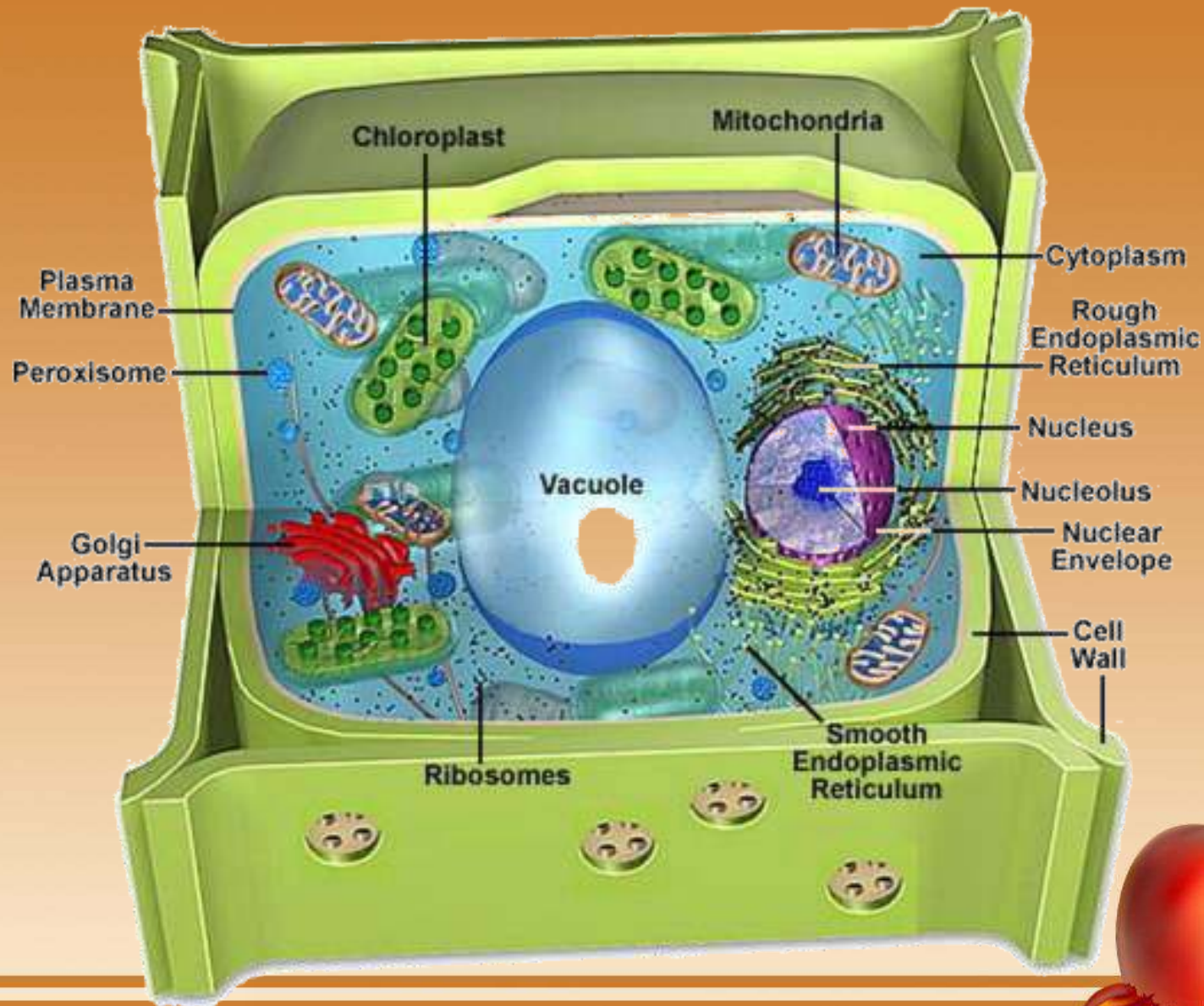
SIN-2



¿Por qué es importante el Calcio?

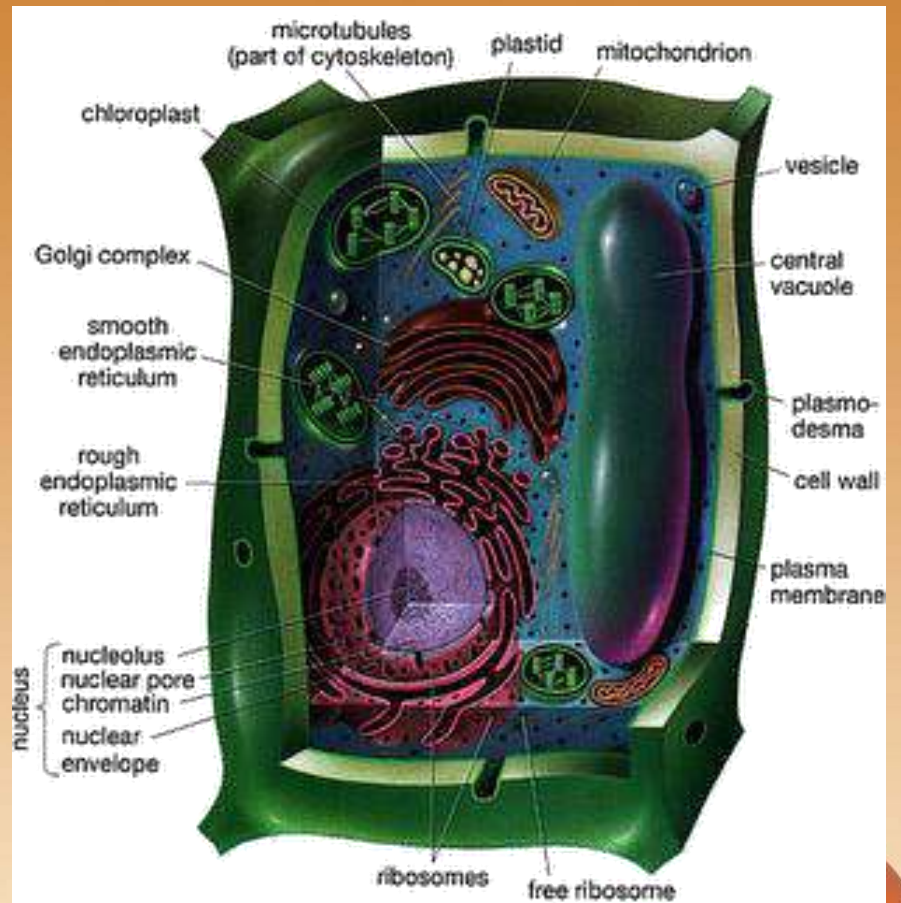
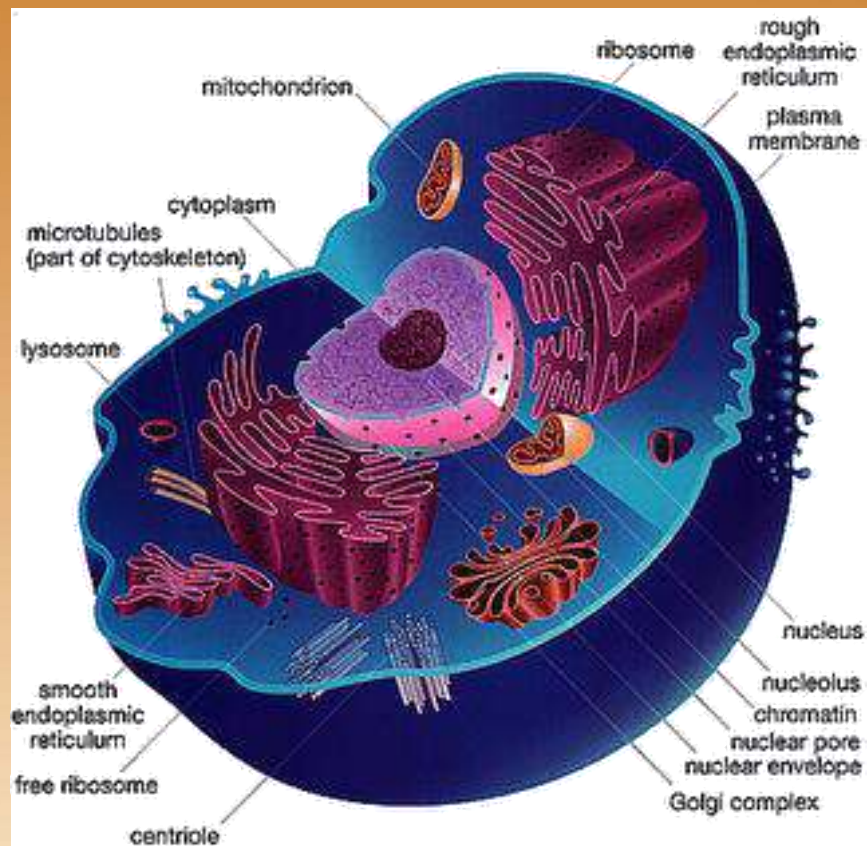
- Active role in cell growth and integrity of cell wall and plasma membranes.
- Cell division and new cells structures.
- Acts as cofactor and modulator in a high number of enzymatic reactions.
- Alleviates stress and protects against ROS.
- Gives consistency and quality to fruits through “protopectine” helping conservation along storage processes.
- It becomes human food on fruits.
- Makes easier other nutrients absorption and regulates nitrogen uptake allowing sugars and proteins movement within the plant.
- Regulates water flow.
- Correct acidity on the soil improving its properties (structure, labour, irrigation, etc).
- Corrects salinity on certain sort of soils (saline-sodic).



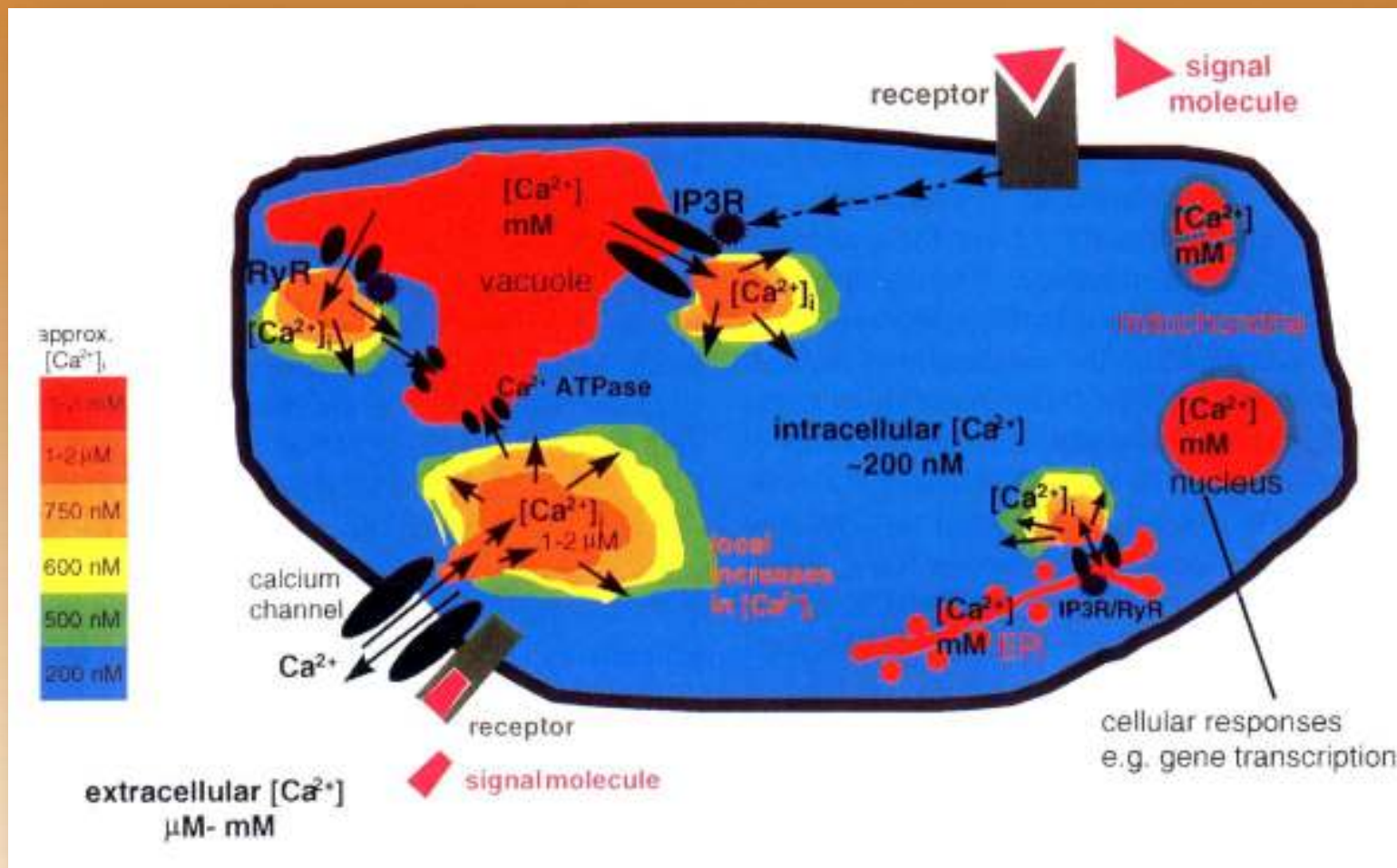


Ca en el apoplasto

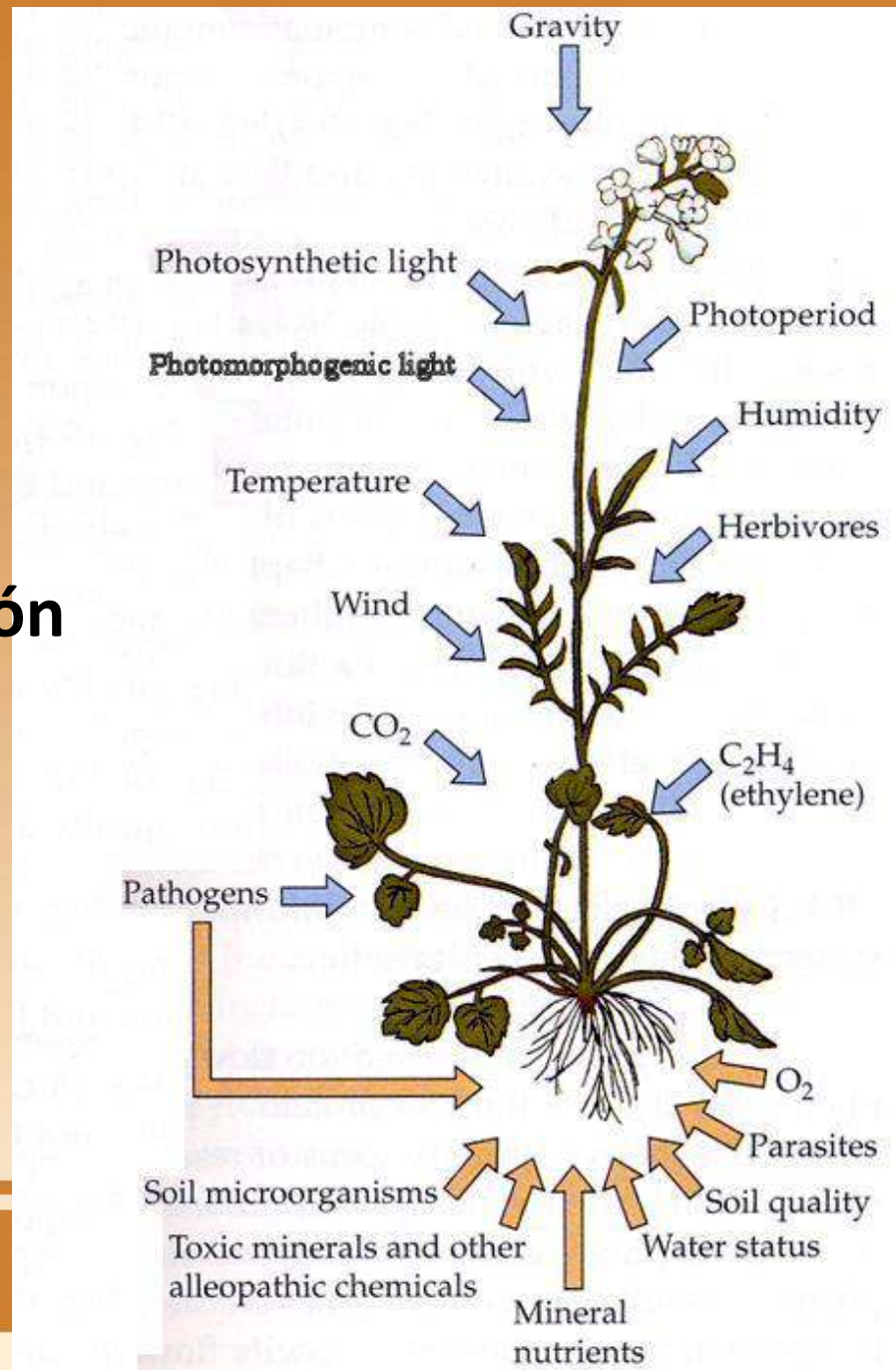




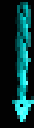
Ca en la célula vegetal



Ca señalización



Stimuli



Signal

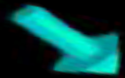


Signal transduction

CaM



$[Ca^{2+}]$ cytosolic



Enzyme activation



Plant response



El Calcio en el Fruto



Transporte de calcio en fruta dulce



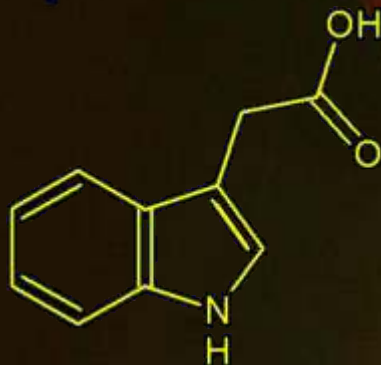
Transpiration.
Low in fruits



Auxin movement (IAA).

Basípetal for IAA →

Acropetal Ca^{2+}



Calcio y calidad de fruto



- **La calidad y el estado general de los productos frescos no pueden mejorarse después de la cosecha.**
- El valor final potencial de mercado del producto dependen de las decisiones del agricultor sobre qué y cuándo plantar y de los procedimientos de cultivo y de recolección subsiguientes.
- La adopción después de la cosecha de las prácticas adecuadas pueden prolongar la vida útil de las frutas y las hortalizas después de la cosecha, pero sólo en la medida en que lo permitan su calidad y su estado en el momento de ser cosechadas.



Year 1975

36

Calcium Related Physiological Disorders of Fruits and Vegetables

Calcium-related Disorders of Fruits and Vegetables¹

C. B. Shear²

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland



C. B. Shear

Calcium is the fifth most abundant element in the earth's crust, accounting for more than 3% of its composition. The exchangeable Ca content of a "normal" soil ranges from 65 to 85% of its total exchange capacity (13). Leaves of dicotyledonous plants generally contain from 0.5 to 5.5% Ca on a dry weight basis (44). The aboveground woody portions of trees in a 50-year-old apple orchard (75 trees per acre) contain about 240 lb. of Calcium as compared to about 175 lb. of all other nutrient elements combined (38). Recognizable foliar symptoms of Ca deficiency are seldom observed on fully-grown fruit or vegetable crops. Despite these facts, various economic losses occur annually from physiological disorders resulting from an inadequate level of Ca in the fruits, storage roots, or tubers of many plants as to the leafy leaves of cabbage, lettuce, and other compact leafy vegetables.

Bitter pit (BP) of apples, blackheart of celery, and brown-end rot (BER) of tomatoes have been recognized as physiological disorders since the middle of the 19th century, but only in 1936 for BP (14), 1944 for BER (74), and 1954 for blackheart of celery (28) was an inadequate level of Ca in affected parts implicated in any of these diseases.

The list of disorders now recognized as associated with a deficient frequency of Ca includes BP (14, 17), cork spot (81), cracking (50), internal breakdown (5, 69), Jonathan spot (4), leafroll blight (69, 78), leafroll breakdown (89), low temperature breakdown (10), senescent breakdown (94, 96), and watercore (65) of apples; and split or avulsion (25), hypocotyl necrosis of beans (39), internal necrosis of Brussels sprouts (56, 65), internal tipburn of cabbage (25) and of Chinese cabbage (41), purple spot and cracking of carrots (55), blackheart of celery (28), cracking of chard (36, 92), blackheart and tipburn of chloery (97), blackheart (57) and ripburn or scarole (57), tipburn of lettuce (40), soft nose of melons (104), corky end of peaches (57), rose filling of peaches (74), cork spot of peaches (102), blossom-end rot of peppers (76, 82), sprout blight (94) and ripburn (44) of potatoes; cracking of peaches (73); leaf tipburn of strawberries (53); black seed (20), blossom-end rot (21, 55, 64, 94),

and cracking (12) of tomatoes; and brown-end rot of watermelons (93).

Increasing knowledge of factors affecting uptake and translocation of Ca by plants and of specific functions of Ca in metabolism have slowed progress towards understanding and controlling these and perhaps in recognizing other Calcium disorders. Over the years, almost every environmental component and cultural practice has been shown to either aggravate or ameliorate these disorders. A chronology of the accumulation of these apparently unrelated bits of information and the eventual demonstration that each can be related in some way to Ca nutrition or affected these processes a unique example of interplay systems in the unraveling of an intricate problem. As with any problem, the answer, once it has been obtained.

I first will discuss three conditions that have been considered causes of, or agents in, the development of one or more of these Calcium disorders. Then I will show how each condition is related to some aspect of Ca nutrition and assign each a central position in the etiology of the disorders.

CONDITIONS INFLUENCING THE DISORDERS

Moisture

The first described apple-spot disease, now classified as a corking disorder, was probably BP which, though probably recognized much earlier, was scientifically described as "Shipped" by Wintman in 1892 (103). He attributed the disease to abnormal transpiration. Later, MacGillivray (60) thought the disease was produced by a shortage of water in the affected tissue as a result of either excessive transpiration or of too rapid growth. In 1918, Hinton and Fisher (54) reported cork spot (York spot), BP, Jonathan spot, and drought spot (probably B deficiency) all associated with irregular water supply. They concluded that low-water irrigation overstimulated fruit growth, thus increasing susceptibility to splitting. Much work, both before and after that of Hinton and Fisher implicated excess moisture in the development of corking, though the evidence favored the drought theory (22, 31).

Low soil moisture was long considered the most important factor in the development of BER of tomatoes (89) though Shum (58) demonstrated that excessive watering also could

promote its incidence. He concluded that over-watered plants were suffering from water stress induced by pore occlusion. Similar conclusions were reached as to the effects of moisture fluctuations on blackheart of celery (11, 34), tipburn of lettuce (91), and internal necrosis in Brussels sprouts (56).

Other ambient conditions that affect the water relations within the plant have been shown to influence these disorders. Grant and Hipp (30) showed that vapor-pressure deficits above 14-15 mm of H₂O reduced BER in 'Chico' tomatoes. McAlpine (61) considered excessive transpiration to be responsible for the greater prevalence of BP in arid and Australian than in humid England. Gamblin (26) suggested that high temperatures, through their effects of increasing transpiration, might be partially responsible for the high incidence of blackheart in greenhouse-grown celery. Tibbitts and Rao (51) cited several investigations that have implicated high temperatures in the induction to tipburn of lettuce. Light

Light intensity also has been related to the incidence and severity of these disorders. Wallace (92) reported higher incidence of BP in apples grown in exposed positions on the tree. Jackson et al. (42) showed that artificially imposed shade reduced the incidence of BP on 'Gala' (Orange Pippin) apples. Tibbitts and Rao (51) increased the severity of lettuce tipburn with increased light intensities and/or extended light duration. Wengert et al. (96) reported reduced BER of tomatoes with shading.

Solution concentration

Increasing the osmotic concentration of the nutrient solution induced BER of tomatoes (76). Fruit on plants grown in solutions having an osmotic pressure of 0.08 atm rose free of BER, but 50% of the fruit on plants grown at concentrations above 1.70 atm developed the disorder. Hod et al. (41) showed the effect of high salt concentrations on the incidence of blackheart of cabbages was

¹Received for publication February 18, 1975.
²Arner Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, Beltsville, MD 20715.

Alteraciones fisiológicas relacionadas con Calcio



Tipburn



Blossom End Rot (BER)





Blossom End Rot (BER)

E. Tomato

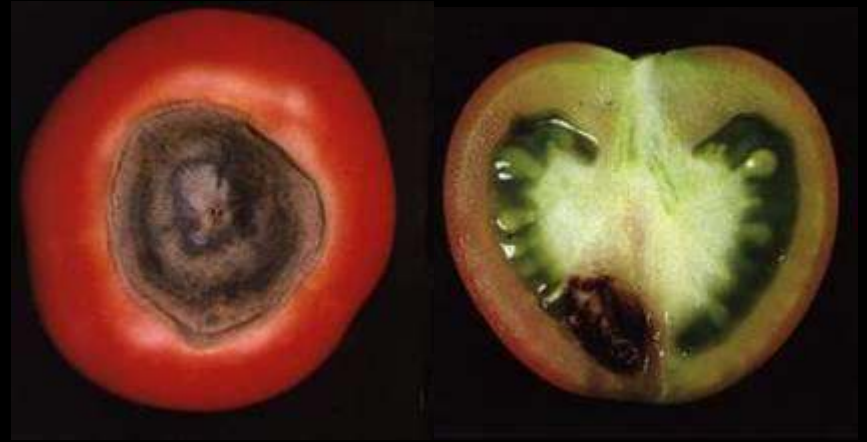
24.8.12

Fla 7946

Blossom End Rot (BER)



Blossom End Rot

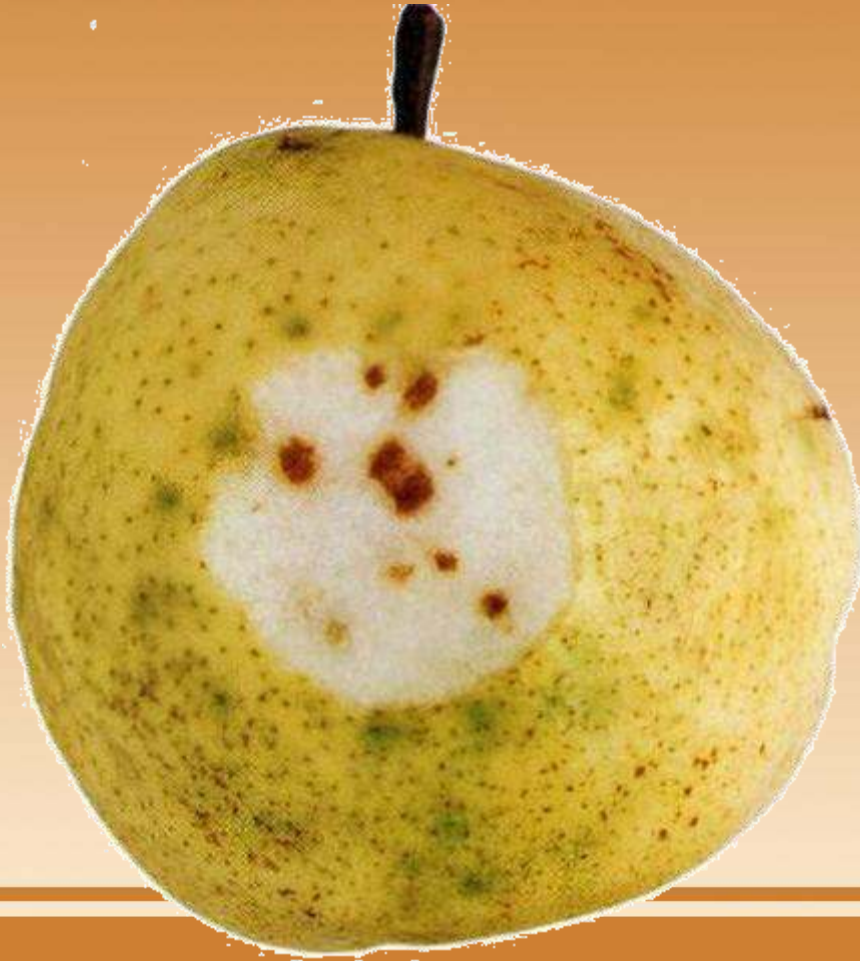


Blossom end rot





Bitter pit o corky spot en peras



Plara

Síntomas. Manchas más o menos redondeadas situadas en el entorno de una lenticela, con dimensiones inferiores a 5 mm, deprimidas y localizadas, fundamentalmente en la zona calicina. Bordes perfectamente contrastados por el color marrón de la mancha. La lesión puede penetrar unos 3 mm con una textura seca y de color parduzco.

Causa. Desequilibrios de transpiración, aunque también se produce cuando el contenido de calcio en la piel del fruto es bajo.

Frecuencia. Característico en manzanas B. de Roma, Starking, King Davis y Golden Suprema. La anomalía se incrementa si después de periodos secos se producen lluvias abundantes.

Posible confusión. Con Bitter pit.



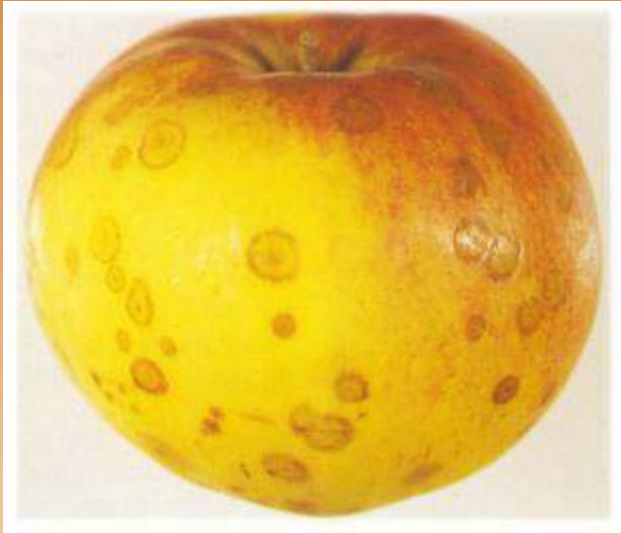


3 - plara
(Característico del Grupo
Red Delicious)



4 - plara intensa

Jonathan Spot





Alteraciones fisiológicas relacionadas con Ca



Even with a good calcium content in the soil it can be blocked for the absorption by the plant, or once inside the plant may not be used correctly.



It's an element with low mobility (passive transport) depending on transpiration gradient and photosynthetic activity



Auxine content on the cell is also very important. They start the process activating the chemical pump needed for this process.



Factors changing the membrane structure and its functions will change also auxine transport. Calcium plays a very important role in membrane structure.



When there is a severe change in temperature, humidity, light conditions or any other sort of stress, transpiration process is more difficult and calcium is not transported to all the places where it is needed.



Fisiopatías más habituales

- Blossom end rot (Tomato, Pepper, ...)
- Vitrescency (Melon, Apple, ...)
- Tip Burn (Lettuce)
- Bitter pit (Apple)
- Cracking in Stone Fruit (Peach, Cherry, ...) and citrus
- “Black Heart” in celery
- Senescency in flowers
- Vitrescent dark spot in peaches





Bitter Pit



A photograph of an apple tree branch with several green and yellowing apples and leaves. The leaves show signs of damage, with some having brown, necrotic edges. A large, bold, red text overlay is centered on the image.

1% Ca

- [Marschner \(1995\)](#) precisó que un suministro creciente de Ca en la solución nutritiva conduce a un aumento del contenido en Ca de las hojas, pero no necesariamente en órganos de baja transpiración como las frutas carnosas.
- **La planta ha desarrollado mecanismos para restringir el transporte del Ca a estos órganos; ya que es necesario un nivel bajo de Ca para la extensión rápida de la célula y la alta permeabilidad de membrana.**
- Los altos índices de crecimiento de los órganos con baja transpiración aumentan el riesgo de que el contenido en Ca del tejido descienda por debajo del nivel crítico requerido para la integridad y estabilización y de la membrana de la pared celular.



El objetivo principal de aumentar el contenido del Ca en fruto es mejorar su estabilidad y prevenir los desórdenes relacionados con este elemento.

Sin embargo, algunos autores han descrito que, incluso a niveles absolutamente bajos del Ca, los desórdenes relacionados con Ca no se producen necesariamente.

Numerosos investigadores han intentado aumentar el nivel de Ca en el fruto:

- proporcionando Ca adicional
- optimizando las condiciones externas para mejorar su mecanismo de desplazamiento
- reduciendo la competición por Ca entre brotes y hojas de crecimiento vigoroso.

éxito muy limitado.



Calcium sprays





Effect of Pre-Harvest Calcium Sprays on Calcium Concentrations in the Skin and Flesh of Apples

Jesús Val, Emilio Monge, David Risco, and Alvaro Blanco

Estación Experimental de Aula Dei (CSIC), Zaragoza, Spain

ABSTRACT

During 2004 and 2006, experiments were conducted that measured the absorption of calcium (Ca) by the fruit and assessed the effects of Ca sprays on the skin and flesh of apples. Frequent (1 spray/month for 2 or 4 months) Ca treatments increased the concentration of Ca in the skin, but not in the flesh of fruit, and several sprays were needed to promote a prolonged increase in the concentration of Ca in the skin. Calcium sprays did not influence the concentrations of magnesium (Mg) and potassium (K). Foliar analyses confirmed the absorption of topical Ca by the apple tree following the Ca sprays as the concentration of Ca in leaves increased.

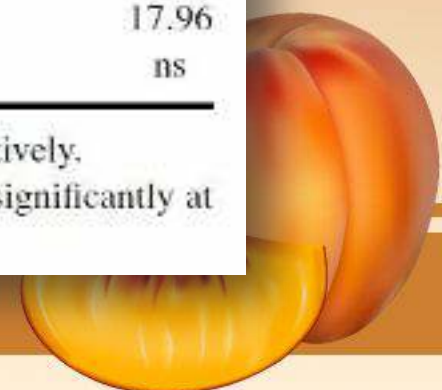
Keywords: *Malus x domestica* Borkh, calcium absorption, fruit analysis, bitter pit, mineral nutrition, calcium chloride, fruit skin, fruit flesh

Concentrations of Ca applied as CaCl_2 , and the Ca concentrations in the flesh and skin of apples collected between 1 to 21 days after the Ca spray (Experiment 1, 2004)

Treatment	Days after treatment			
	1	7	14	21
<i>Flesh</i>				
Untreated control	6.90	6.23	6.49	4.54
0.25% Ca	7.15	5.56	4.19	3.38
0.50% Ca	6.19	5.49	3.73	3.85
0.75% Ca	6.75	6.14	5.56	3.89
1.0% Ca	6.56	6.68	5.96	5.24
Significance	ns	ns	ns	ns
<i>Skin</i>				
Untreated control	17.96a	16.44a	12.58	14.45
0.25% Ca	11.59b	18.44a	16.34	8.46
0.50% Ca	12.44ab	14.80a	10.56	10.86
0.75% Ca	18.16ac	28.47b	14.17	10.96
1.0% Ca	19.35c	19.22a	16.05	17.96
Significance	*	***	ns	ns

*,***, ns: significant at $P \leq 0.05$, $P \leq 0.001$ or non-significant, respectively.

Within each column, values followed by similar letters do not differ significantly at $P \leq 0.05$.



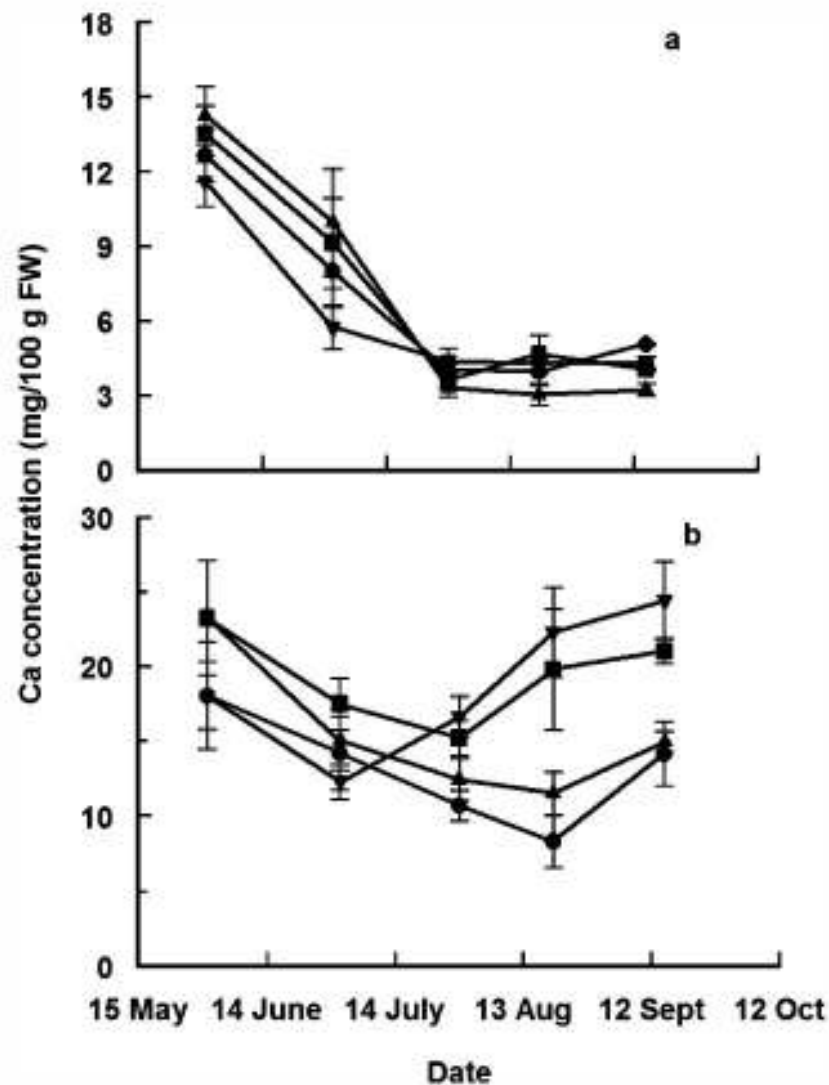


Figure 1. Changes in Ca concentration in the flesh (a) and skin (b) of fruits sampled along the growing season from trees treated according to different Ca spray programs: (●): Untreated control; (▲): 2 sprays in May and June; (▼): 2 sprays in July and August; (■): 4 sprays from May to August (Experiment 2, 2004).

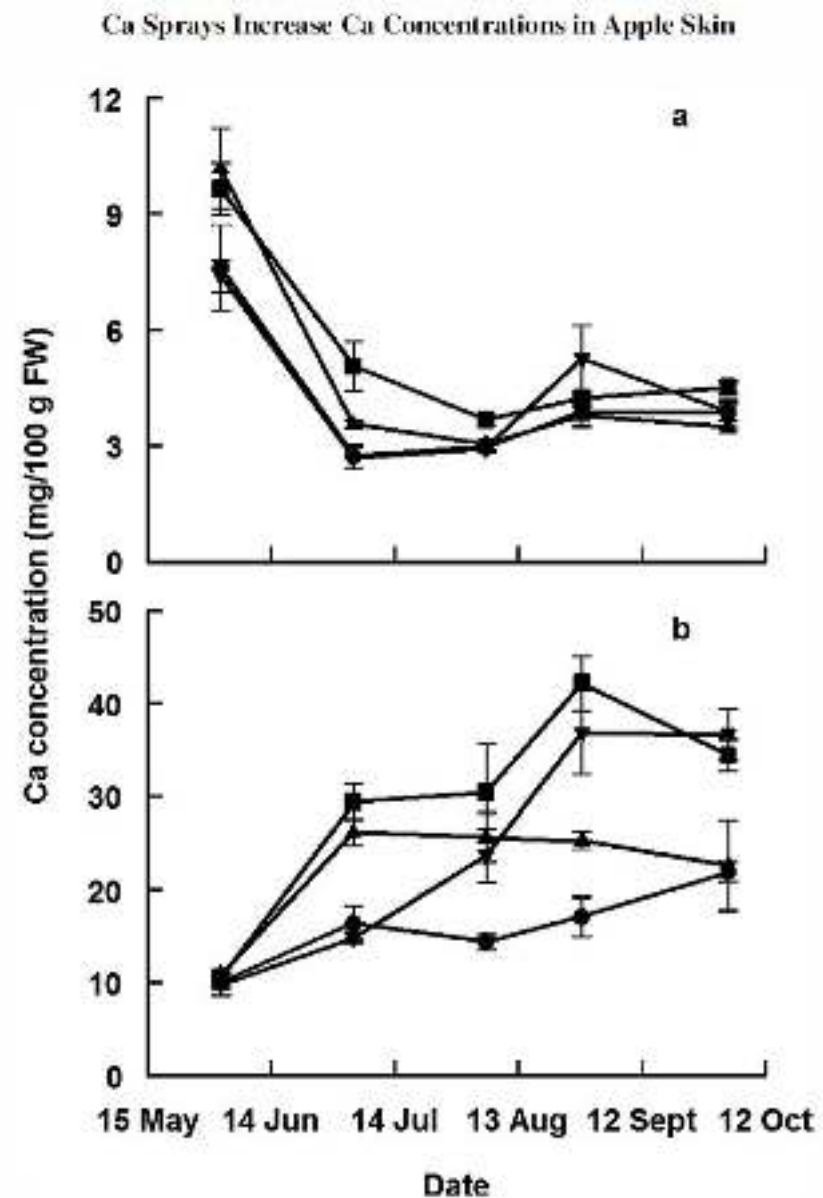


Figure 2. Variation in Ca concentration of pulp (a) and skin (b) of 'Smoothie' and 'Delicious' apples collected from trees treated with 1% Ca, either sprayed twice in May and June (▲), or in July and August (▼), or four times between May and August (■) and compared to untreated trees (●) (Experiment 3, 2005).

Métodos de predicción de alteraciones en fruto relacionadas con calcio

¿Cuándo aparecen las manchas?

Método 1. Infiltraciones con Mg^{2+}



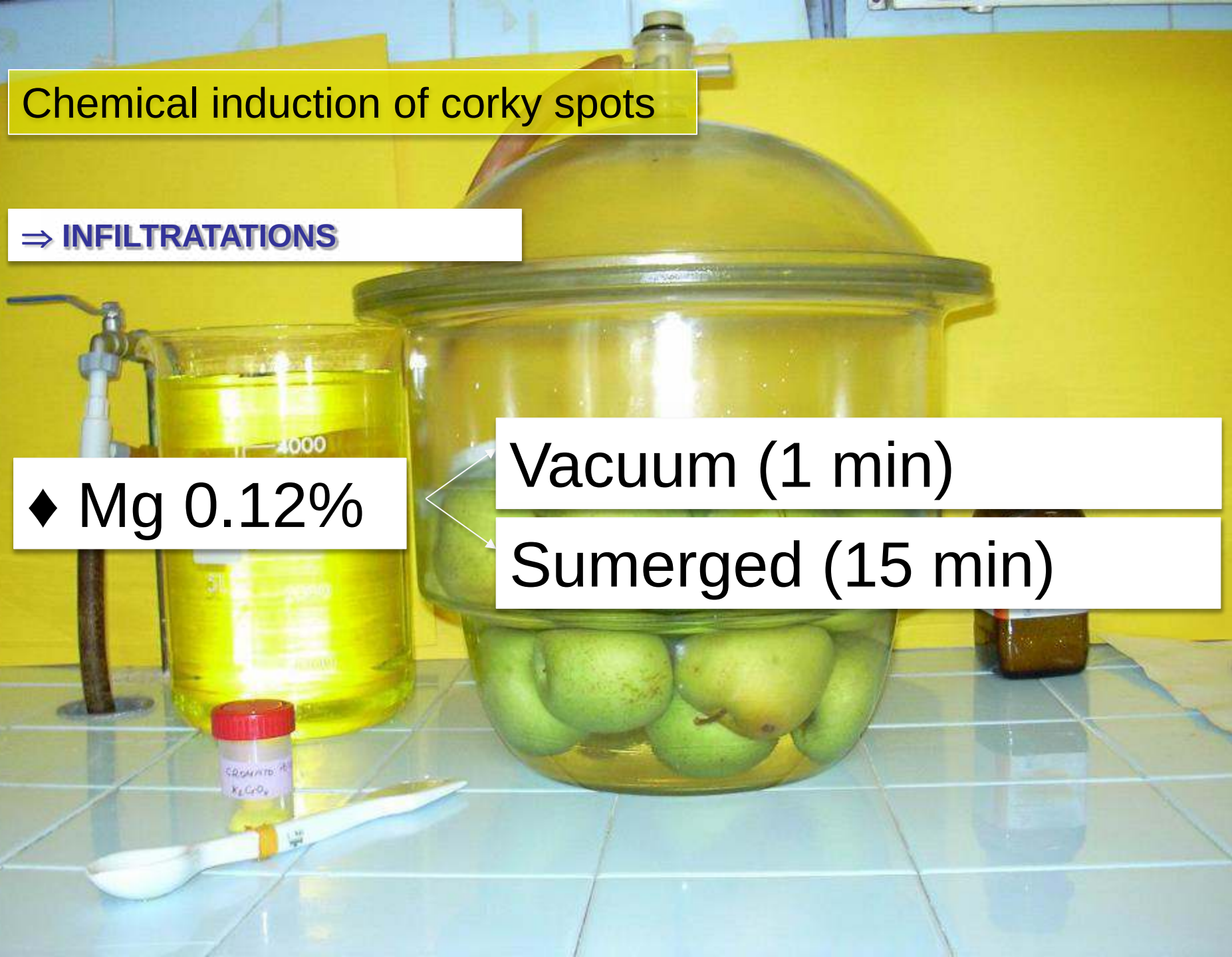
Chemical induction of corky spots

⇒ INFILTRATIONS

◆ Mg 0.12%

Vacuum (1 min)

Sumerged (15 min)





8 días tras la infiltración

9 de febrero de 2005



Prognosis



3

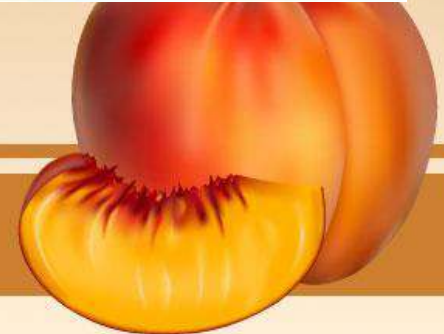


6



15

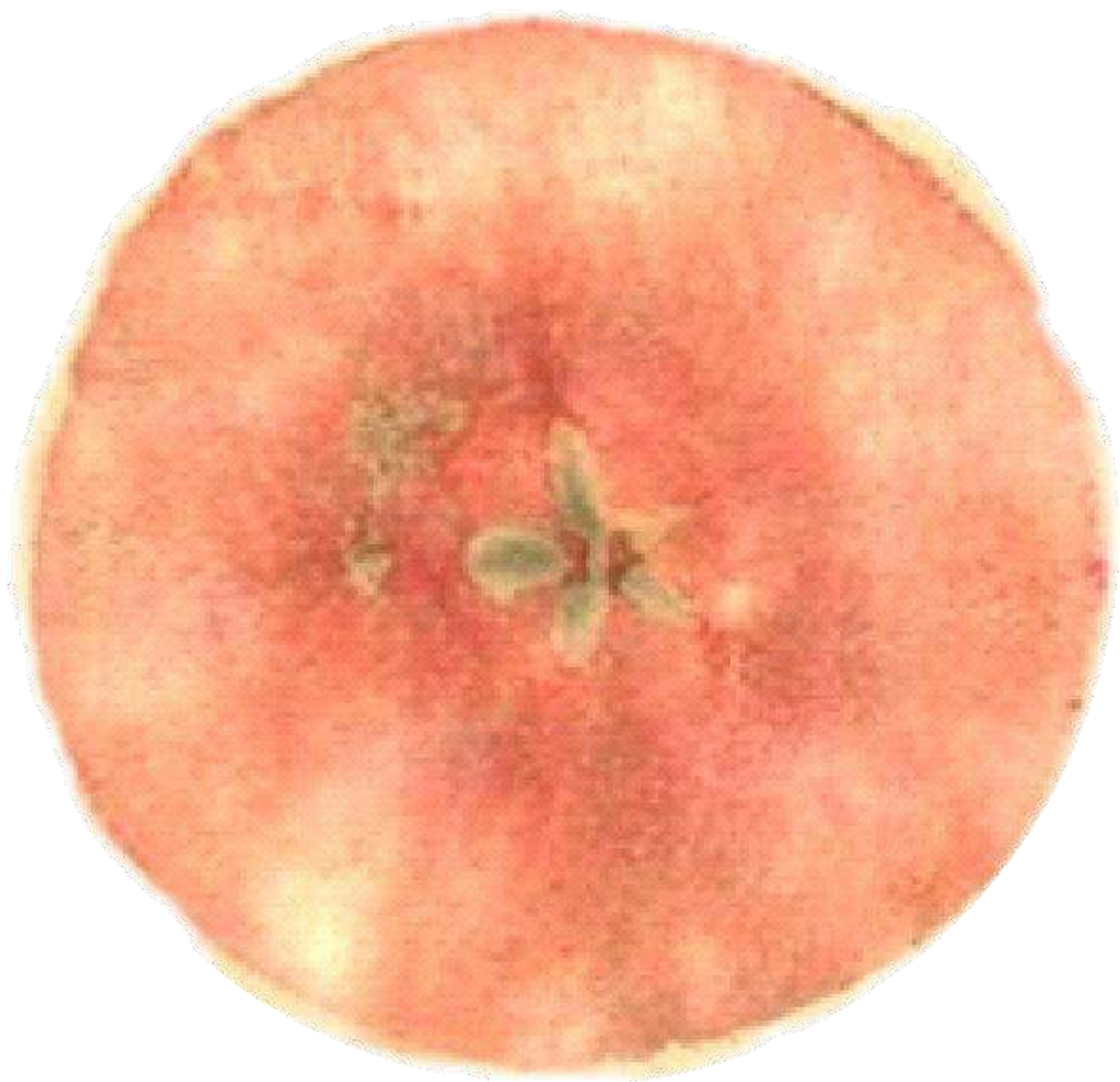
Days after infiltration



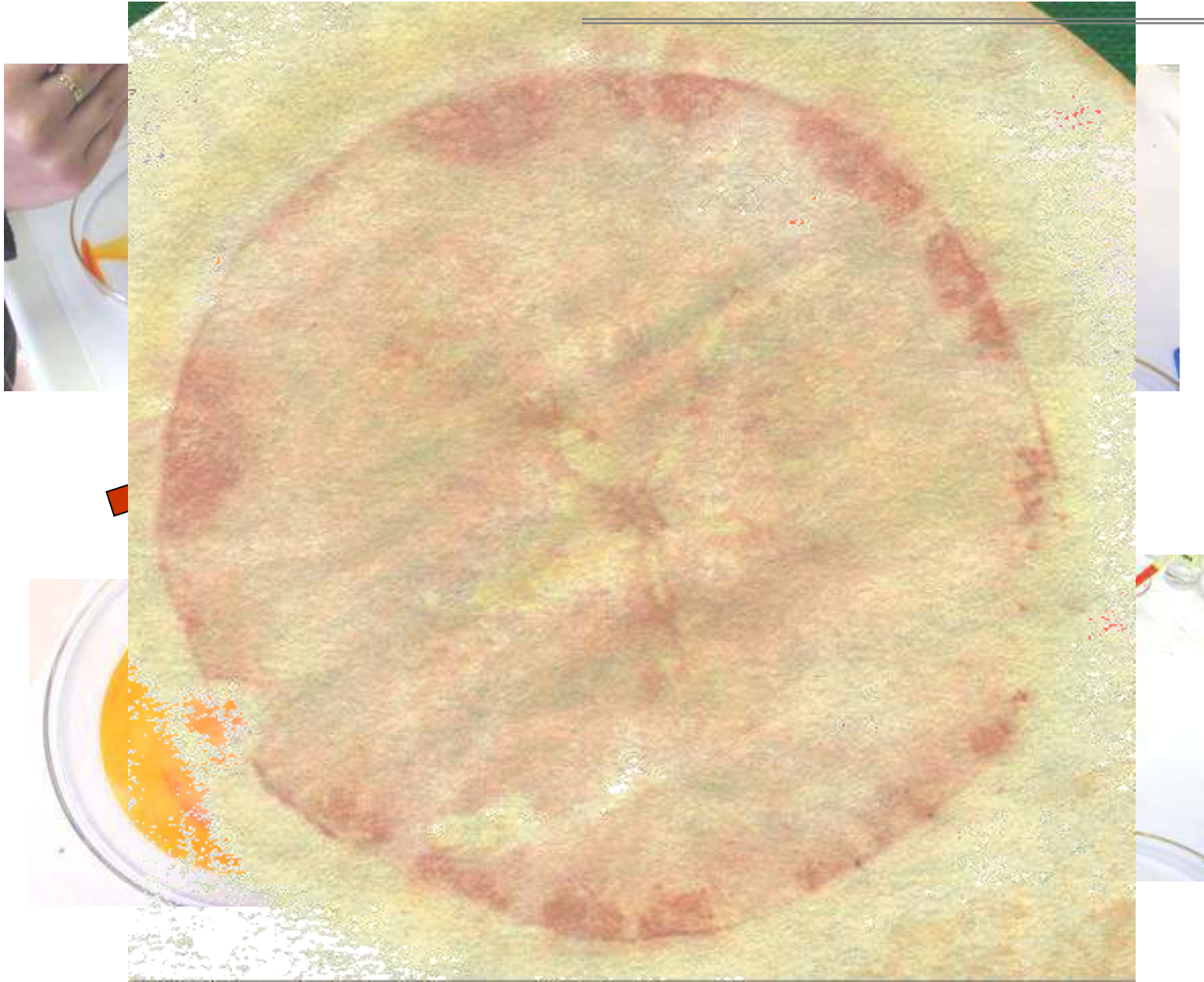
Método 2. Tinción específica del Calcio

¿Podemos ver el calcio en el interior del fruto?

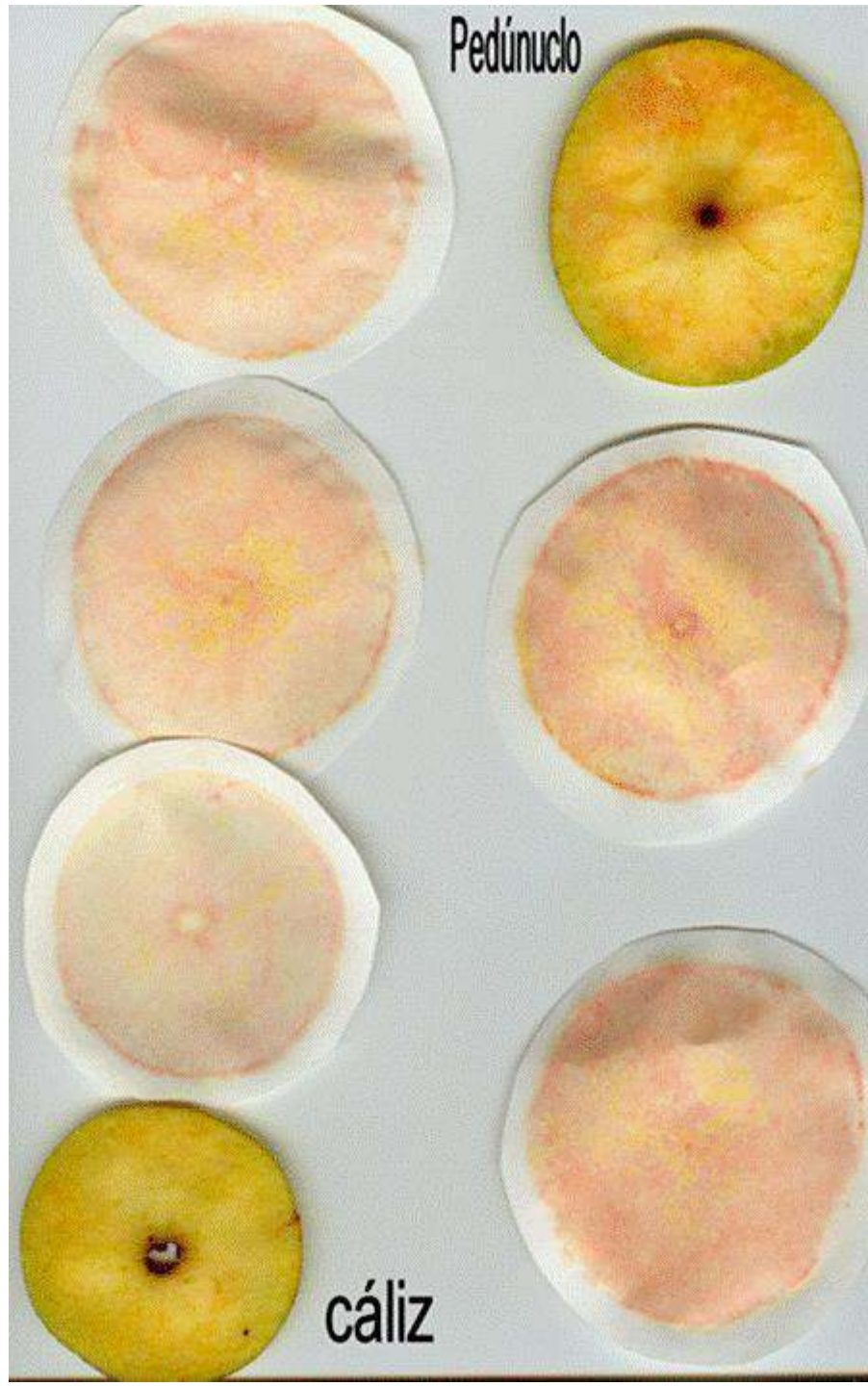




Método de tinción



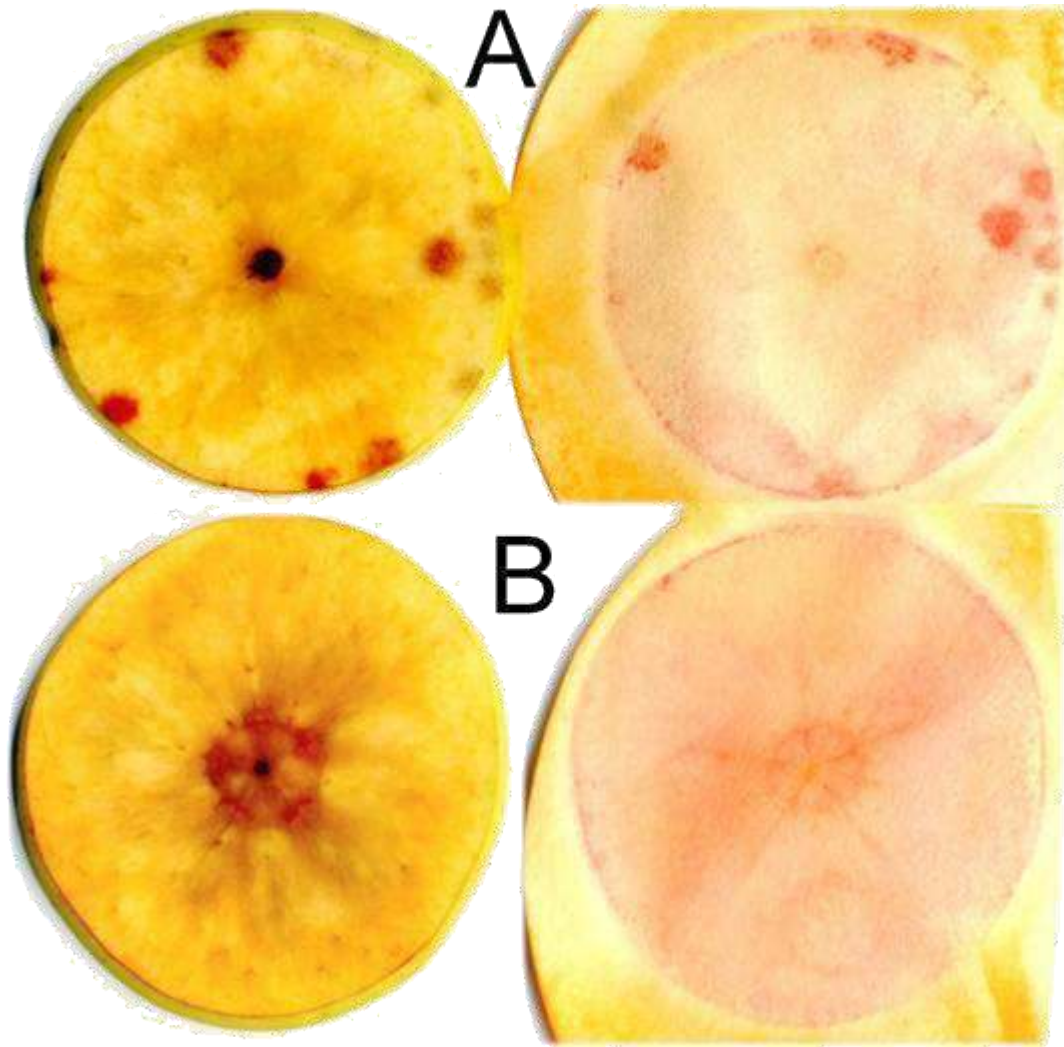
Pedúnculo



cáliz

Calcium distribution in fruit sections

'Patent protected'



Food Science and Technology International

<http://fst.sagepub.com>

Visual Detection of Calcium by GBHA Staining in Bitter Pit-affected Apples

J. Val, M.A. Gracia, E. Monge and A. Blanco

Food Science and Technology International 2008; 14; 315

DOI: 10.1177/1082013208097191

The online version of this article can be found at:

<http://fst.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/14/4/315>

J. Val,* M.A. Gracia, E. Monge and A. Blanco

Estación Experimental de Aula Dei (CSIC), PO Box 13034, 50080 Zaragoza, Spain

Bitter pit is a physiological disorder of apple fruits apparently caused by a localized calcium deficiency or imbalance in fruits associated with low levels of calcium in the flesh. A new, highly selective method using glyoxal bis(2-hydroxyanil, GBHA) was tested to reveal the presence of calcium within the fruit as a red stain. Water-soluble and insoluble calcium was analyzed by capillary electrophoresis and atomic absorption spectroscopy in pitted regions, adjacent sound areas and pulp from sound apples. Both methods, selective calcium staining and mineral analysis, showed that calcium accumulates in the pitted areas of apples affected by bitter pit. However, in mechanically inflicted wounds, the pulp of the apple was heavily stained but not the corresponding fingerprint, indicating a similar mechanism of insoluble calcium accumulation but a different distribution of soluble calcium compared to the pits.

Key Words: apple, bitter pit, calcium staining, glyoxal bis(2-hydroxyanil)

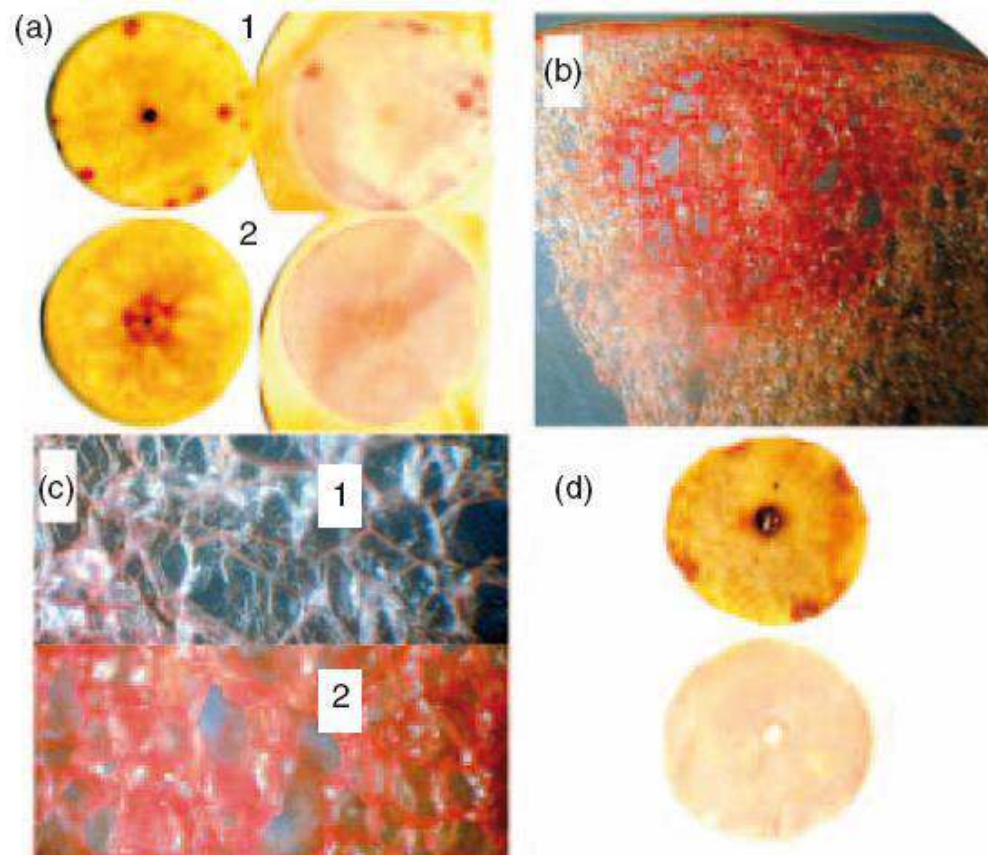
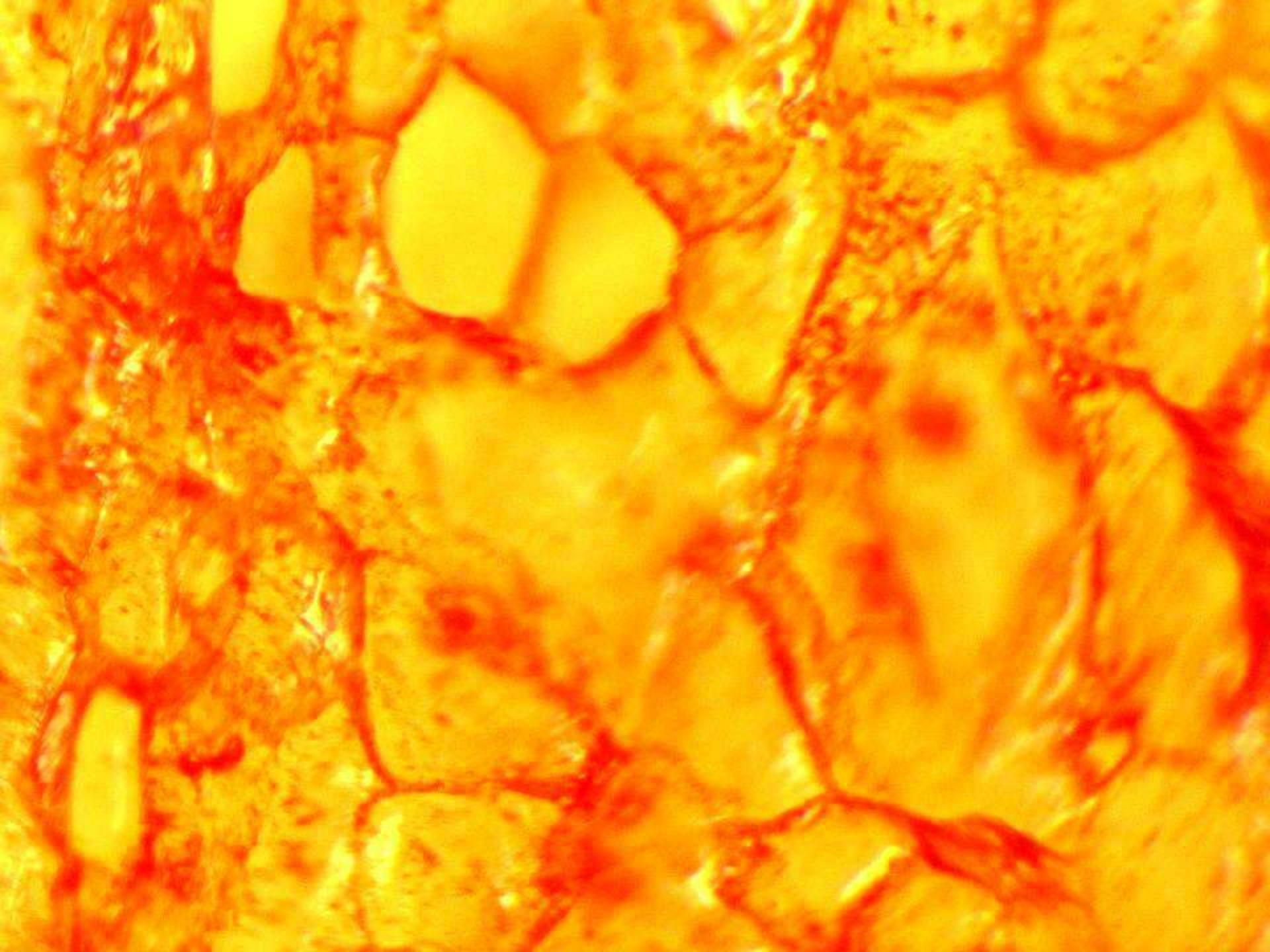


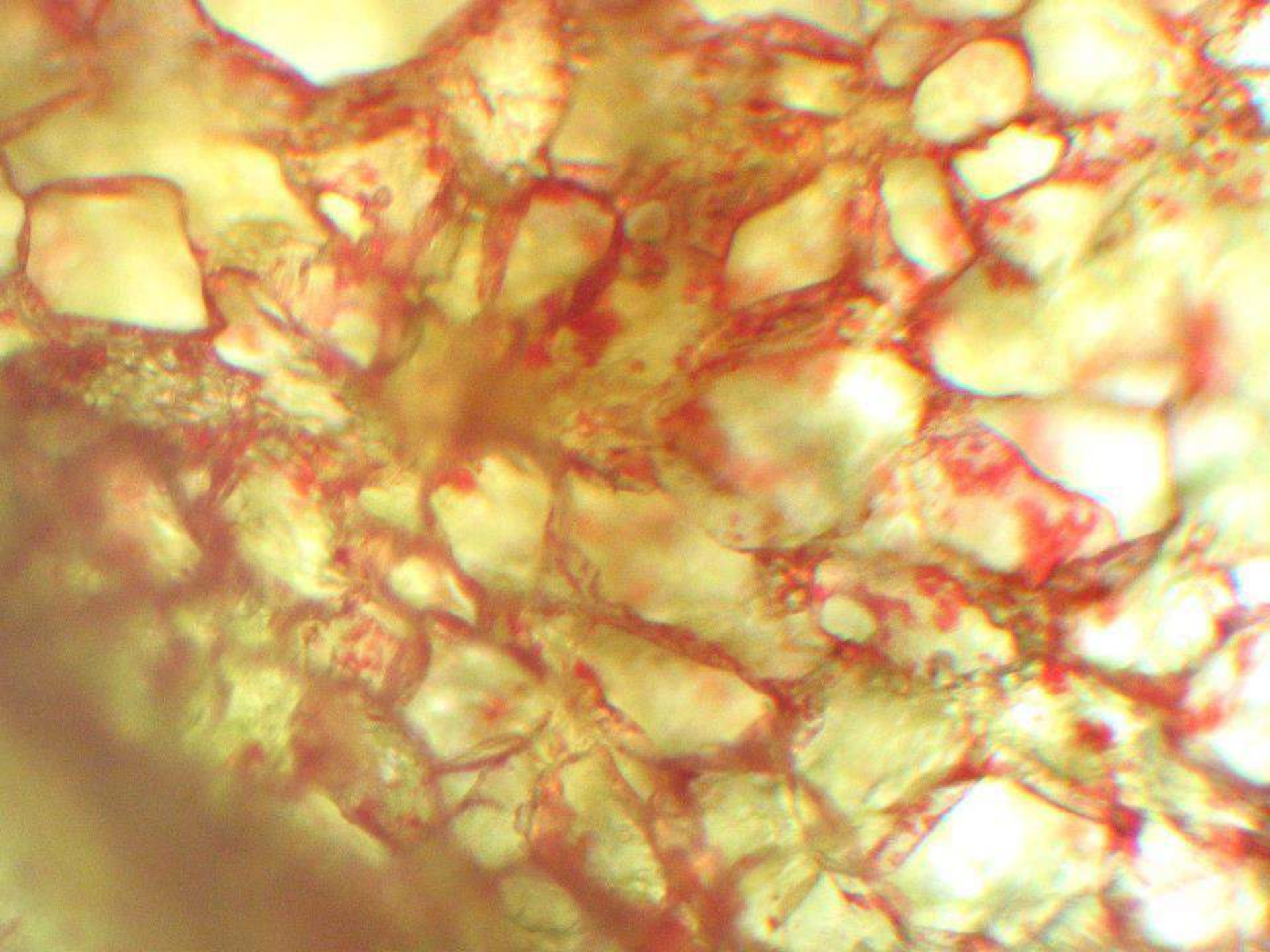
Figure 1. (a) Fruit slices (left) and the corresponding fingerprints on the filter paper (right) after GBHA staining of: (1) bitter pit affected apple fruit, (2) sound apple; (b) GBHA calcium staining of a thin section of apple. The red area corresponds to a pitted zone; (c) Magnification of sound (1) and bitter pit (2) apple tissues following GBHA staining; (d) GBHA stain of a fruit slice from a mechanically injured apple 6 days after impact (upper), and the corresponding paper fingerprint (lower).

El contenido del Ca total en la fruta se puede separar en varias fracciones con diversa solubilidad y, por lo tanto, con actividad fisiológica que las diferencia.

- **Ca soluble en agua**, asociado a compuestos solubles tales como ácidos orgánicos, cloruros, y nitratos.
- **Ca intercambiable**, fijado por adsorción en las pectinas y las proteínas, que se considera fisiológicamente activo en la planta.
- Otras formas más **firmemente unidas** como, por ejemplo, los fosfatos, carbonatos, y oxalatos.







Método 3. Inyecciones de oxalato de Ca

Pero...

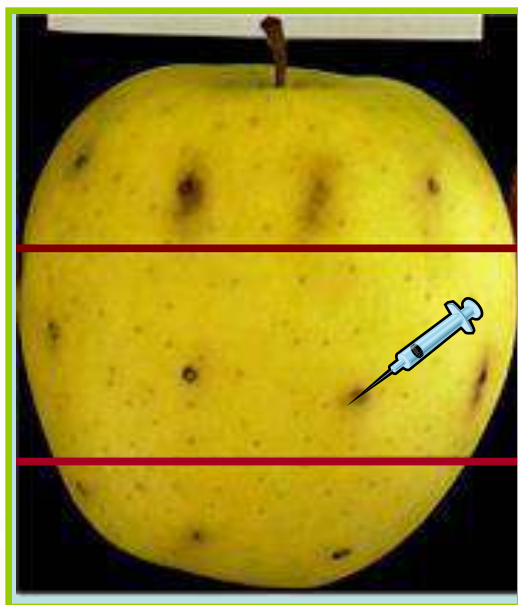
¿Cuándo aparecen las manchas?



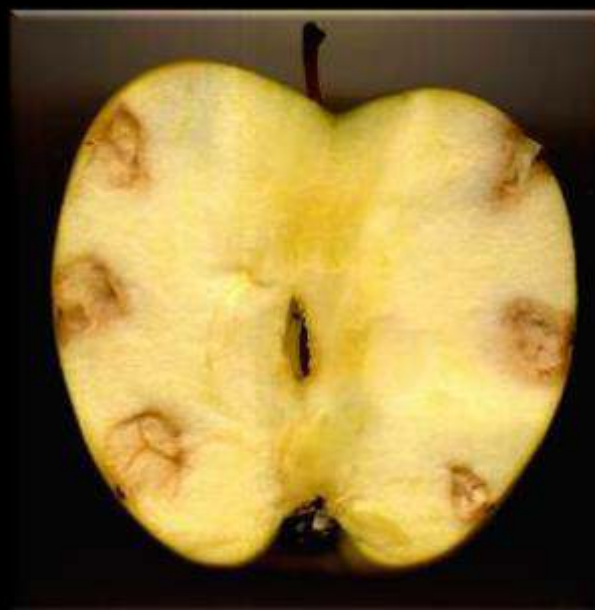
Chemical induction of corky spots

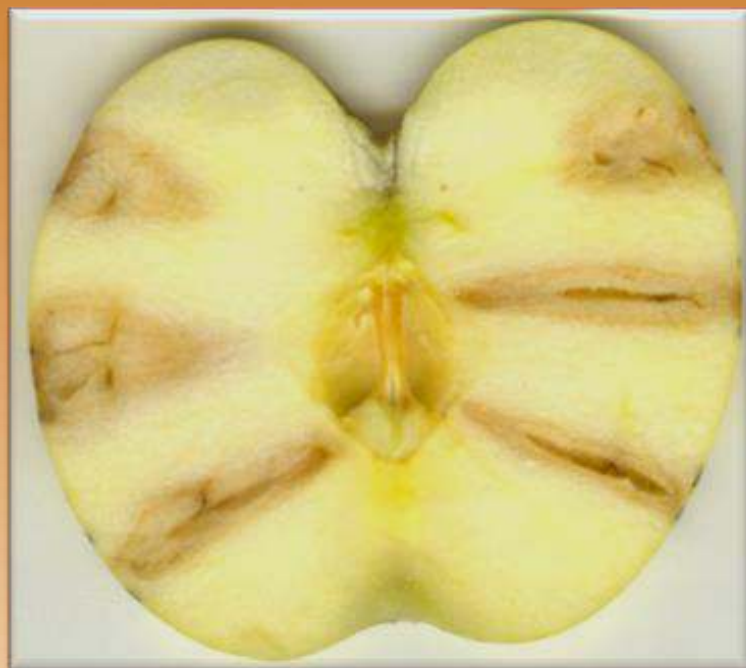
⇒ **INJECTIONS**

◆ 0.4% ammonium oxalate





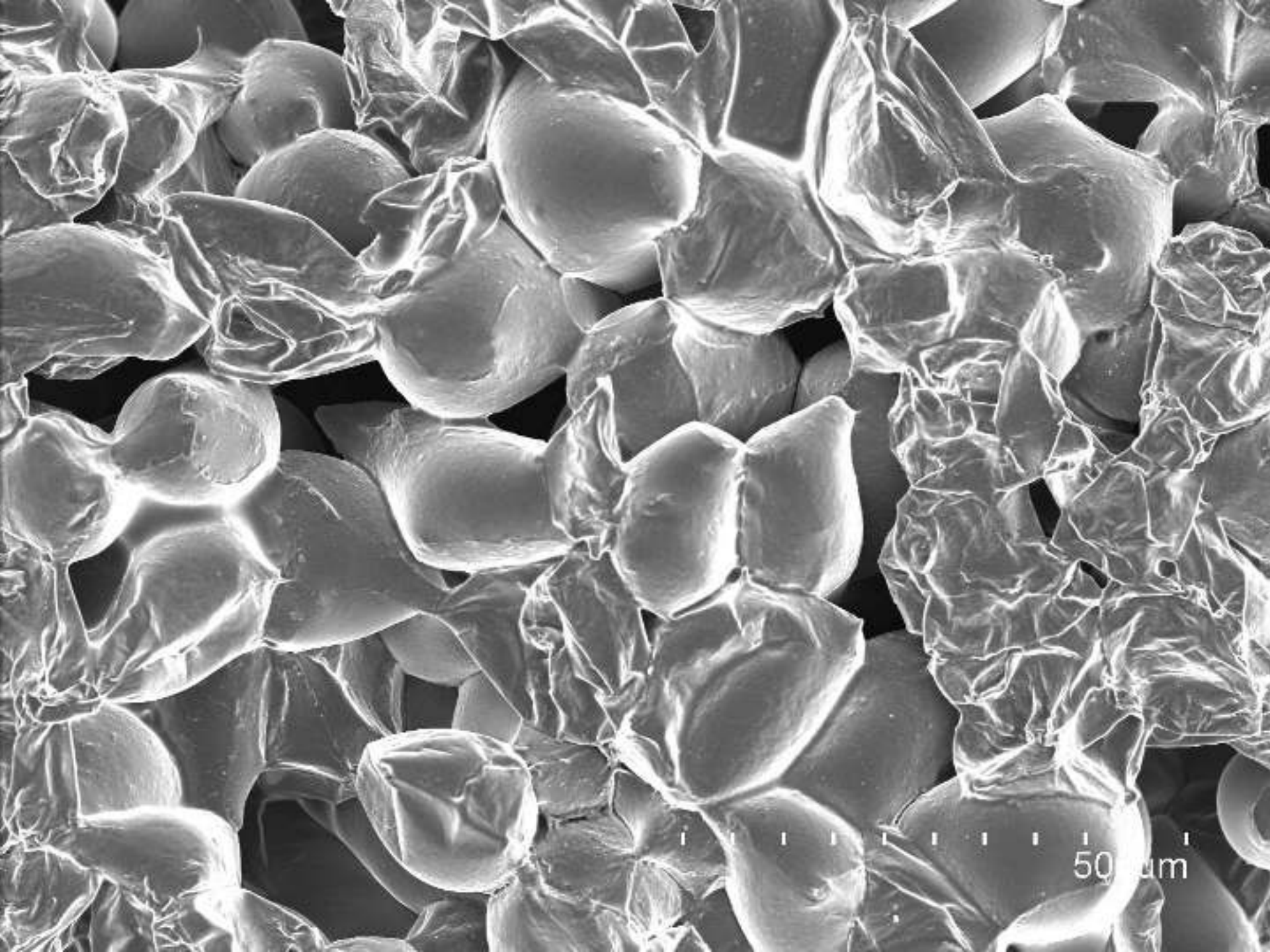




XVIII Reunión de la Sociedad Española de Fisiología Vegetal (SEFV)
XI Congreso Hispano-Luso de Fisiología Vegetal

Zaragoza, 8 - 11 de septiembre de 2009







Avances en maduración y post-recolección de frutas y hortalizas

Editores

**R. Oria Almudí
J. Val Falcón
A. Ferrer Mairal**

Editorial Acribia, S.A.



**Recientes avances en el
conocimiento del papel del
calcio en el fruto**

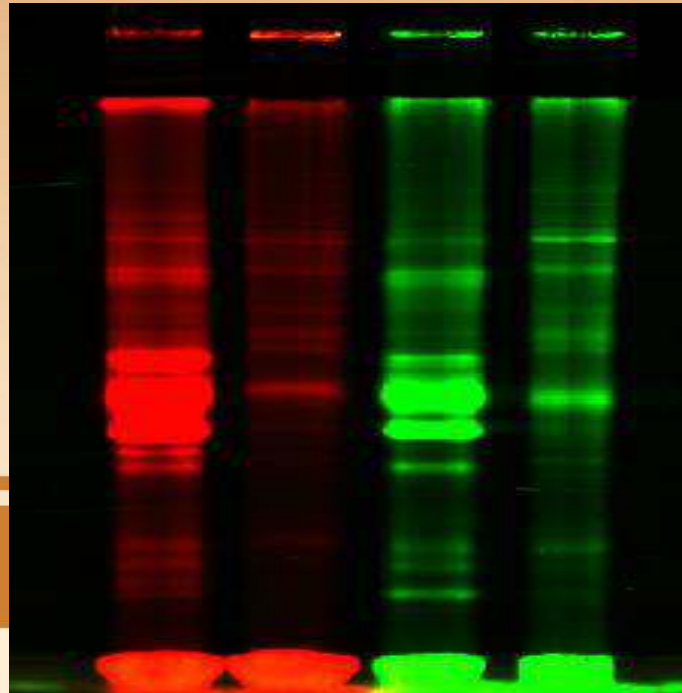
Apple Protein

- **Protein** is a **key component** of nuclear and cytoplasmic structures (determining and maintaining cellular organisation) as well as the enzymes involved in metabolism during growth, development, maturation and postharvest life.



Protein/electrophoresis

- Protein patterns obtained by electrophoresis are generally highly specific, and can be used for the analytical differentiation of species and cultivars.



Proteómica

21-04-2005

bp S bp bp



Manzana Golden
acrilamida 13.5 %
Extracción fosfato 1:1.5
en mortero
Solubilización de
muestra 2:1



Proteómica



20 h 45°C parda

20 h 45°C

Sana

20 h 45°C

20 h 45°C

Sana

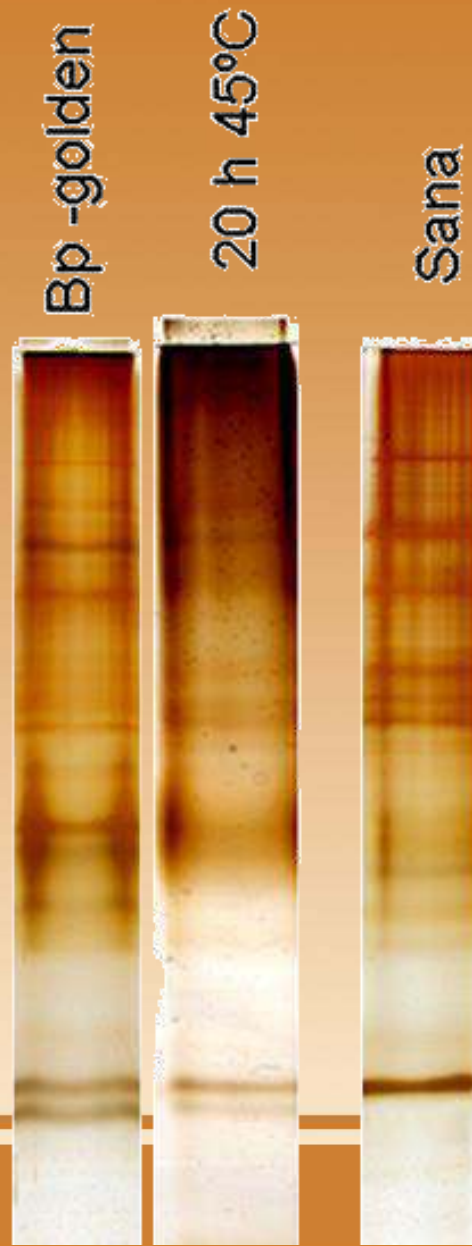
S-Bp golden

Bp -golden

S-Bp golden

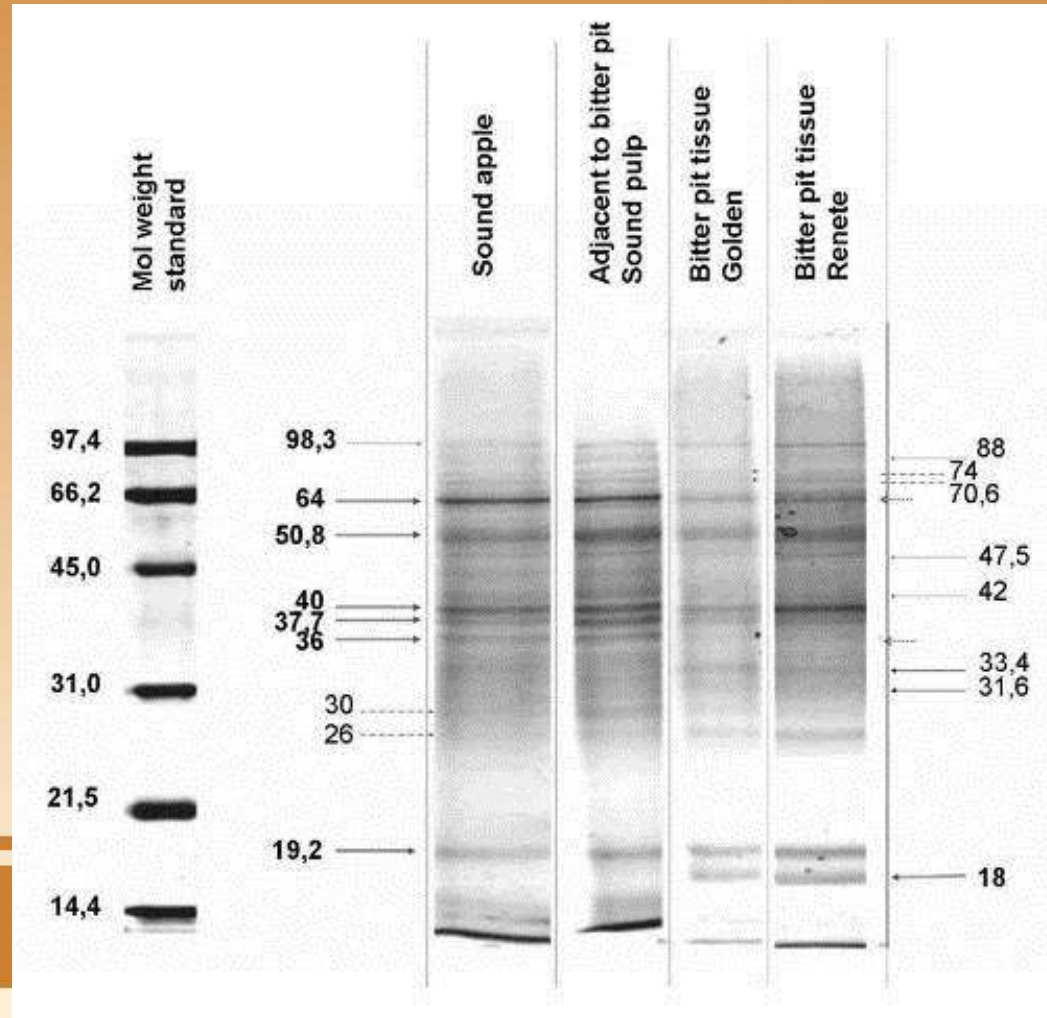
Bp -reineta

Proteómica



Accumulation 18 kDa protein in bitter pit Golden and Reinette affected tissues

Proteómica



Food Science and Technology International

<http://fst.sagepub.com>

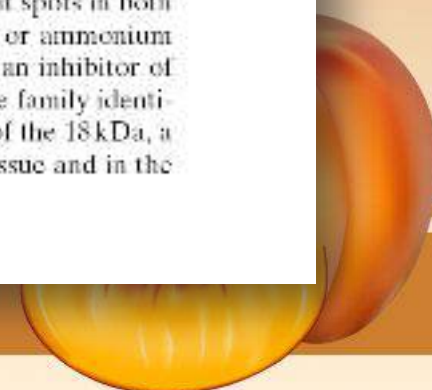
Polypeptide Pattern of Apple Tissues Affected by Calcium-related Physiopathologies

J. Val,* M.A. Gracia, A. Blanco, E. Monge and M. Pérez

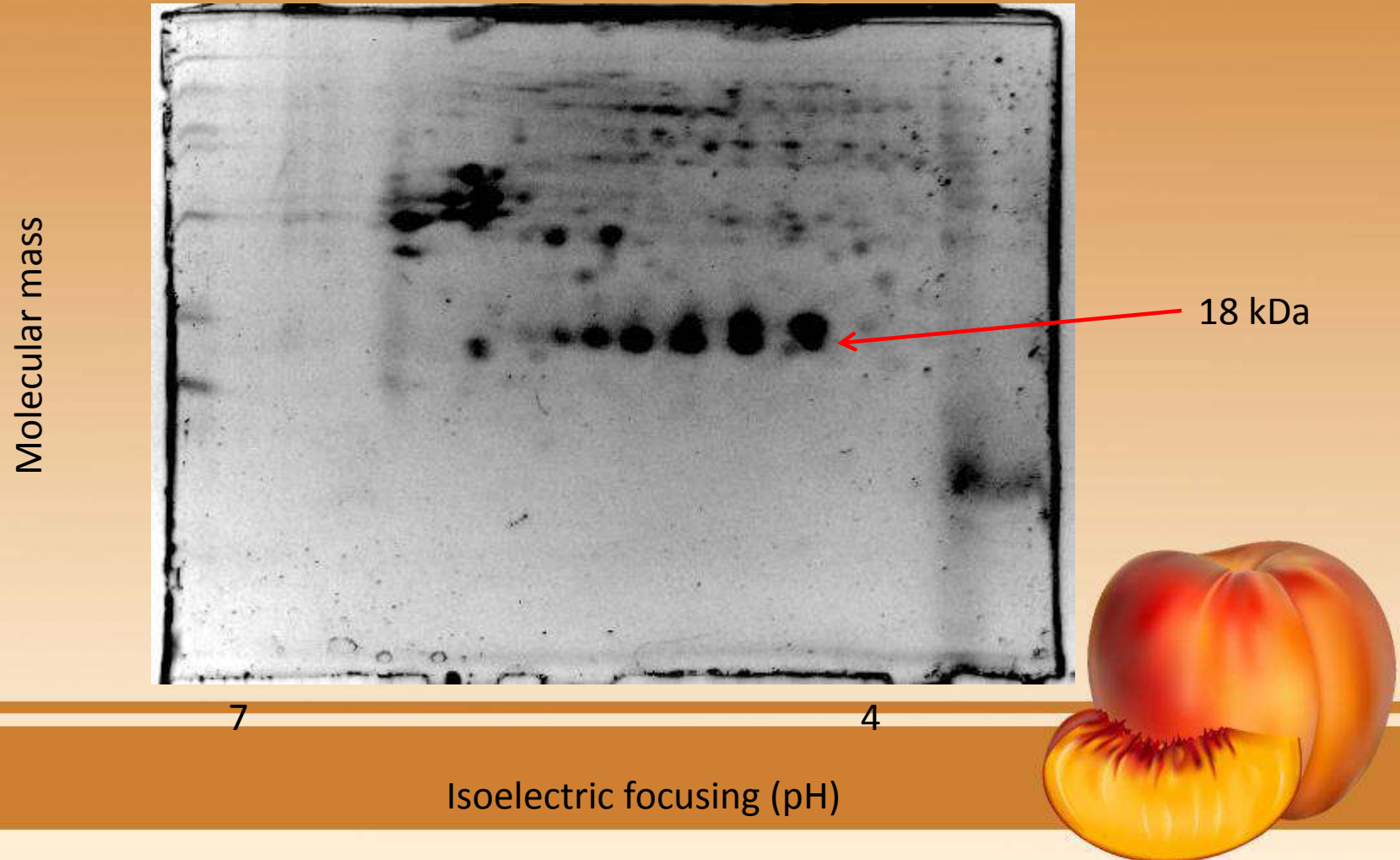
Estación Experimental de Aula Dei, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Apartado 202, 50080-Zaragoza, Spain

Polypeptides from the apple pulp of Smoothie Golden Delicious and White Renete apples were resolved by 1-D denaturing sodium dodecyl sulphate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE). According to the electropherograms, there were lower concentrations of 88, 74, 70.6 and 47.5–42kDa proteins in bitter pit spots. Proteins weighing 30 and 26kDa were rare in sound pulp but frequently appeared in pits and adjacent tissue. Finally, a novel 18kDa protein was found in bitter pit spots in both varieties, and also in chemically induced corky lesions either by magnesium infiltration or ammonium oxalate cortical injections. The available data suggested that the novel protein might be an inhibitor of pectinmethylesterase, a small heat stress protein (smHSP) or a product of the Ypr-10 gene family identified with 'Mal d 1', the main allergen of apples. To elucidate the possible smHSP nature of the 18kDa, a set of apples were heated at 40°C for 20h, developing this protein in both the oxidised tissue and in the adjacent.

Key Words: apple, proteins, polypeptides, bitter pit, corky spots, calcium



2-D electrophoresis of bitter pit extracted Tissue from Golden apples



Current Studies

- 2D/DIGE Gel Analysis
 - Protein Identification
- Proteomic profile
 - Apple Genome (59,000 genes)
 - Peptidic Data (318,000 EST; 6-Frame ORF)
- Bitter Pit information
 - Genetic and Proteomic
 - Sequence
 - location



Allergies to Cross-Reactive Plant Proteins

Latex-Fruit Syndrome Is Comparable with Pollen-Food Allergy Syndrome

Takeshi Yagami

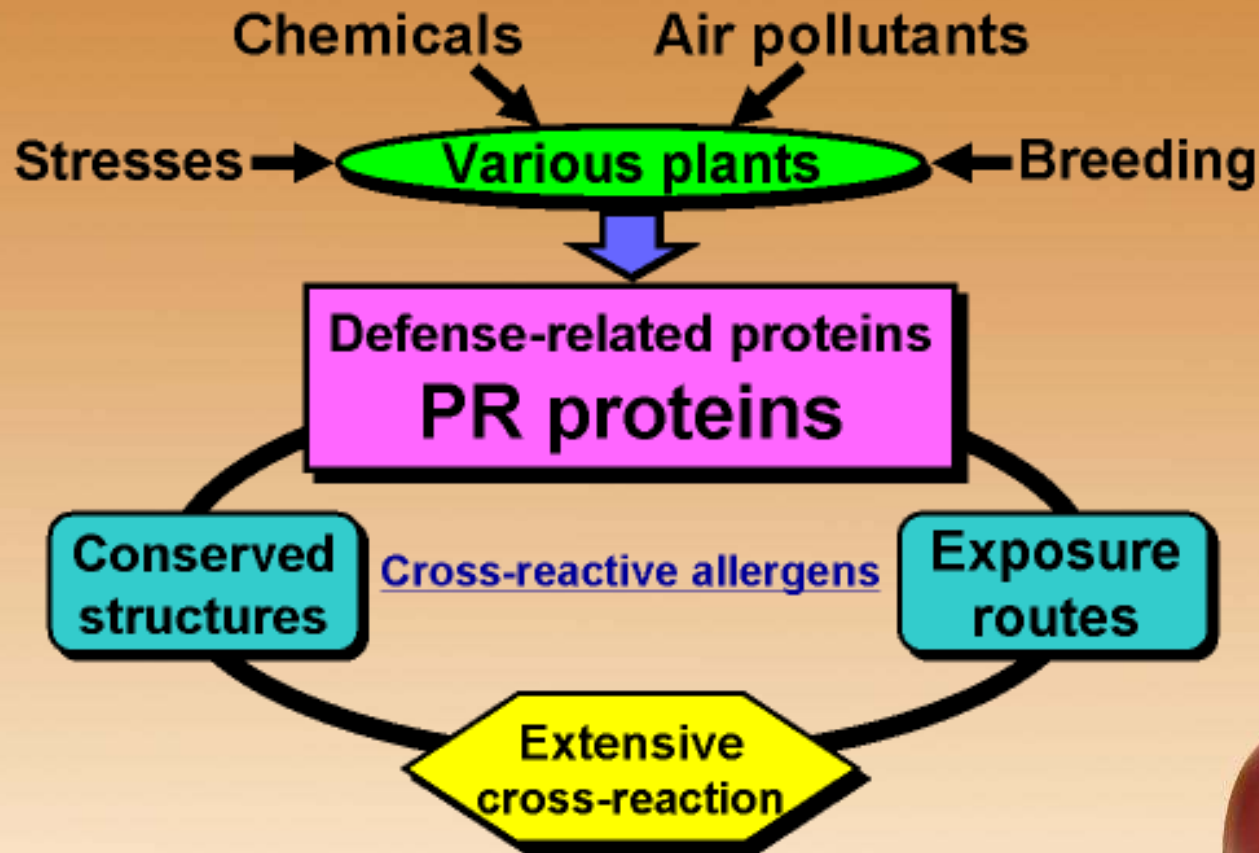


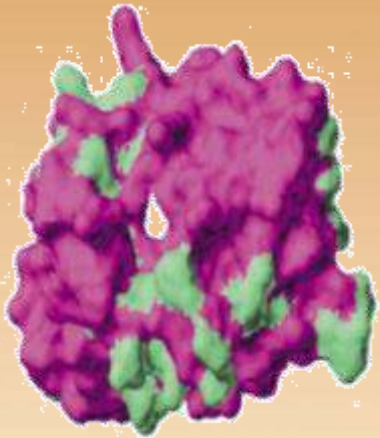
Fig. 1. Defense-related proteins form families of cross-reactive plant allergens.



Golden Delicious es la principal variedad de manzana, por su producción y consumo, en Europa y Estados Unidos. Se utiliza para consumo en fresco y fabricar sidra. La alergia a la manzana, especialmente a esta variedad, es común entre individuos susceptibles al polen de abedul.

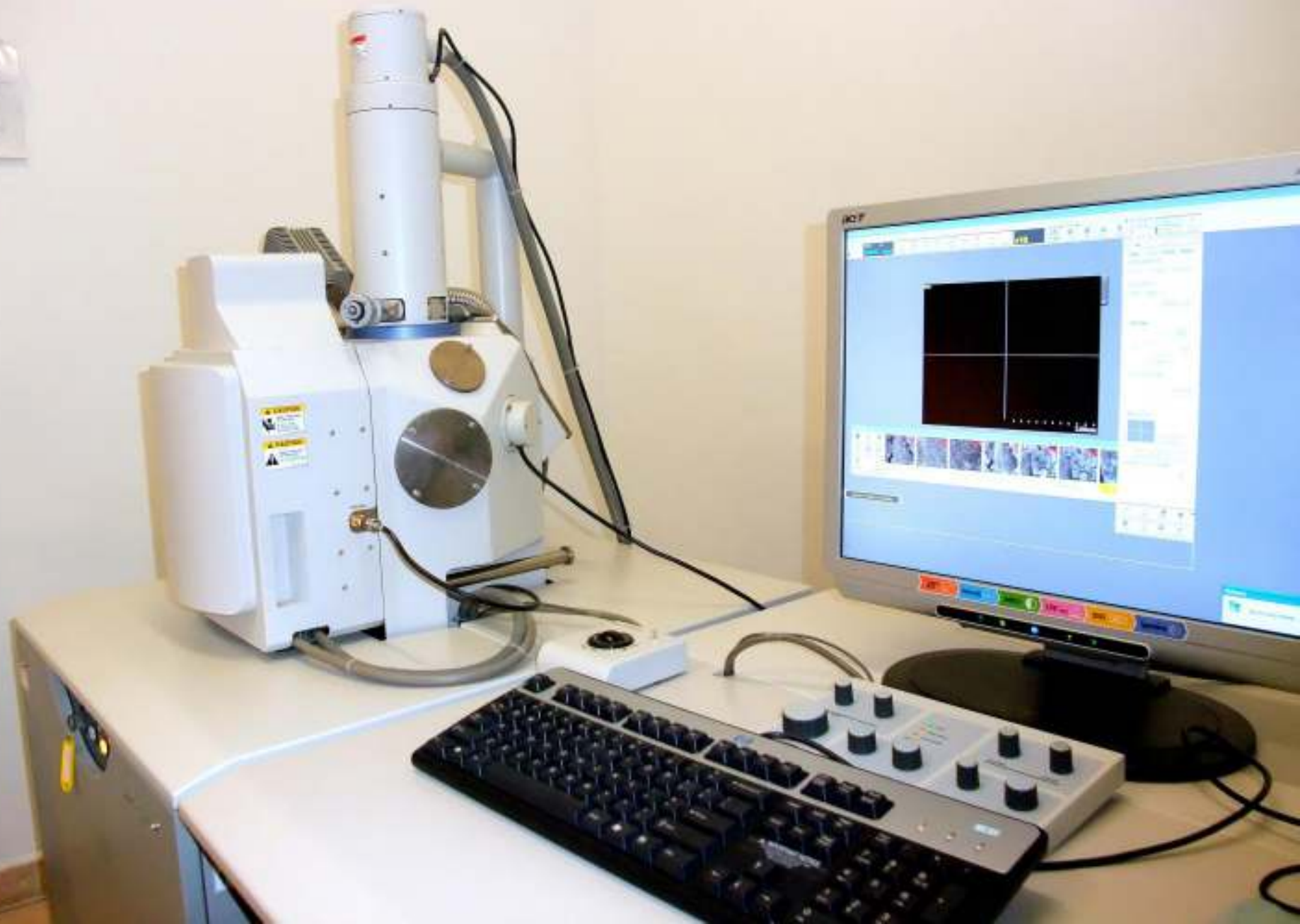


El mayor de estos alergenicos es una proteína de patogénesis denominada **Mal D1** relacionada estructuralmente con la **Bet v1** del pólen de abedul.

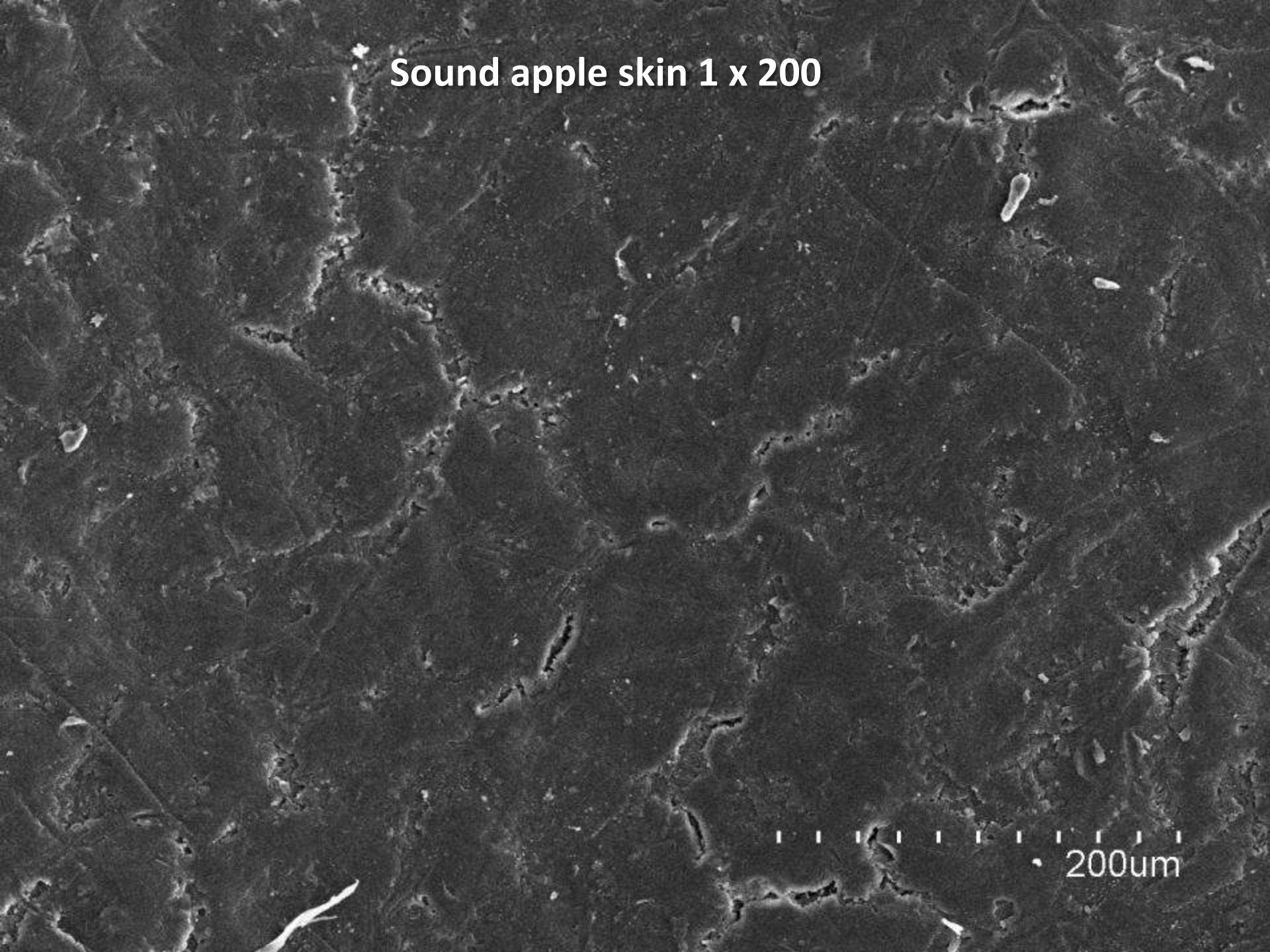


Otras proteínas de la manzana con capacidad alérgica tienen las siguientes masas moleculares: 9 kDa; 14 kDa (Mal d 2); 18 kDa (Mal d 1), 30 kDa (thaumatina), 40 kDa, 60 kDa and 67 kDa

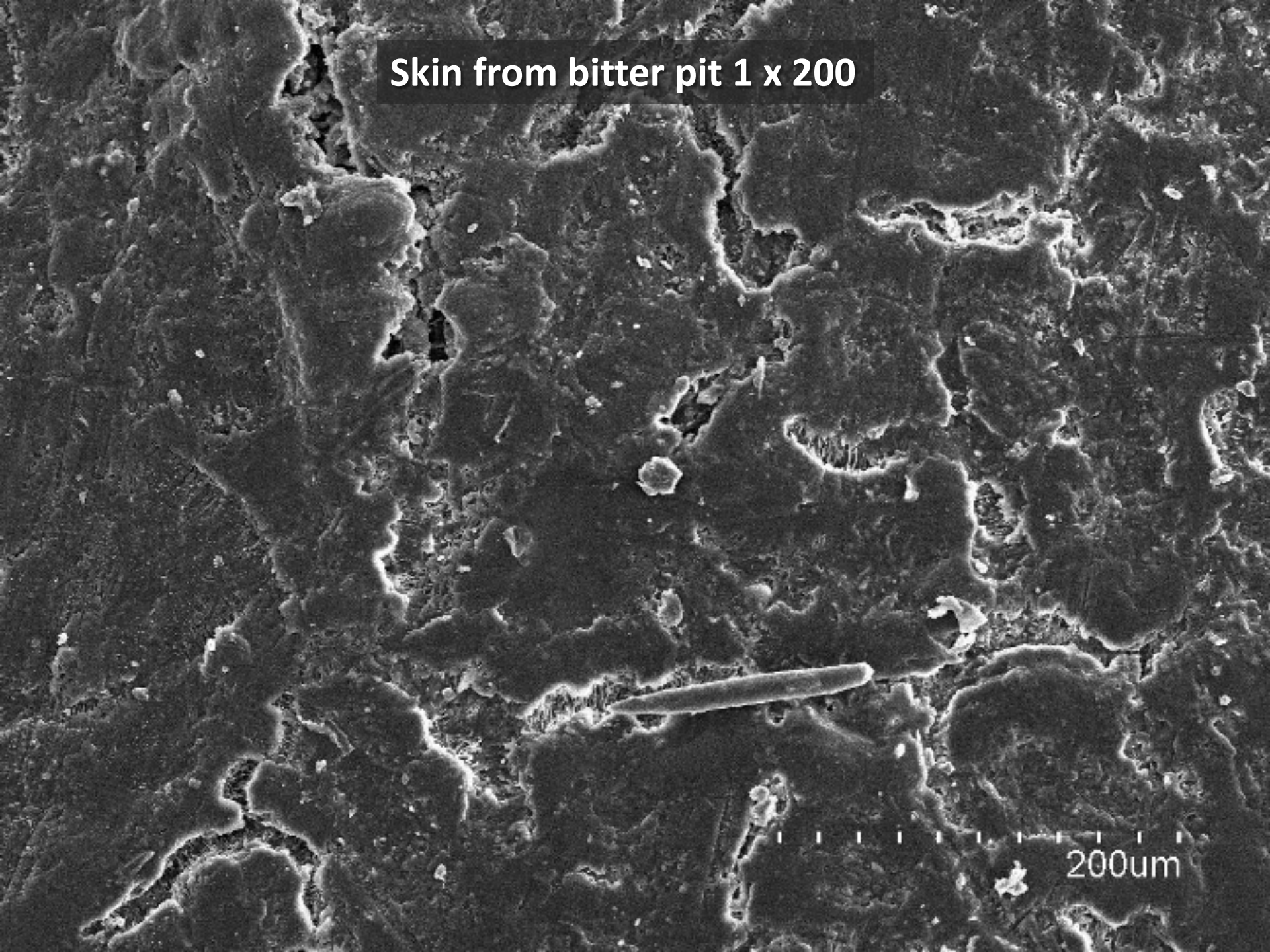




Sound apple skin 1 x 200

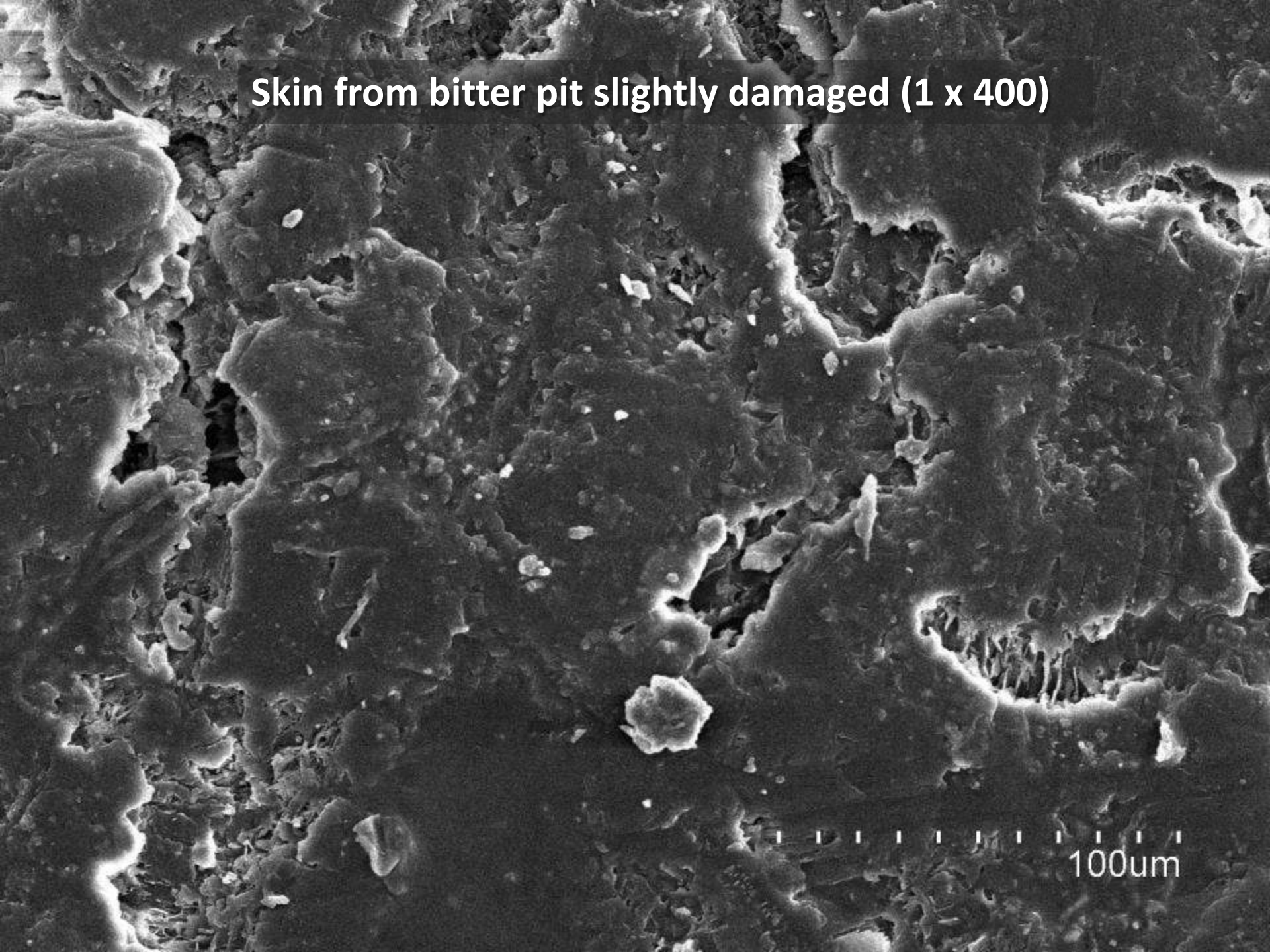


Skin from bitter pit 1 x 200



200um

Skin from bitter pit slightly damaged (1 x 400)



Skin from bitter pit highly damaged (1 x 400)



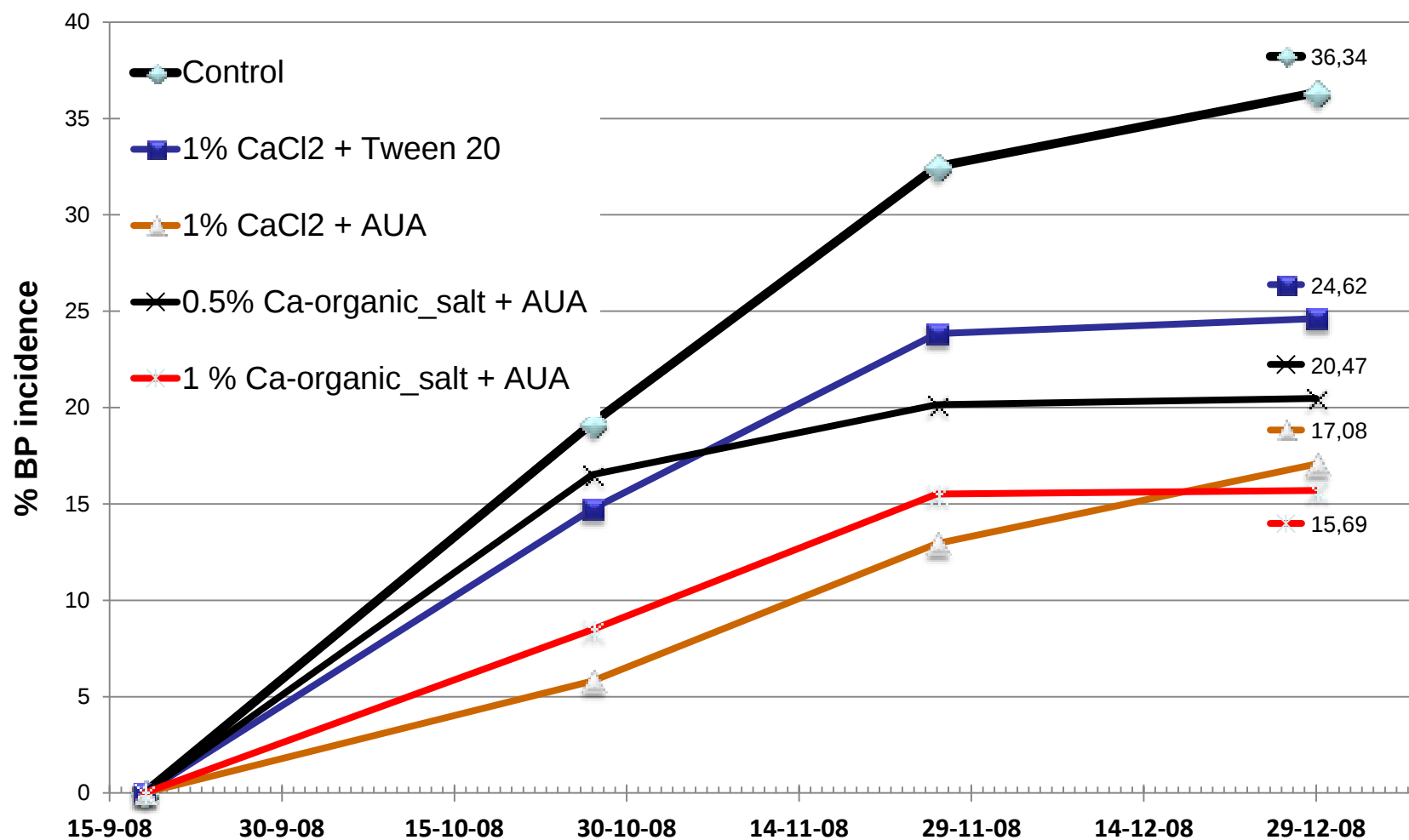
Nuevas estrategias para la fertilización cálcica de frutales

- ✓ We have developed procedures for modeling bitter pit development (i.e. Mg infiltration & oxalate injection)
- ✓ We have optimize methods for bitter pit prognosis
- ✓ We discovered a differentiated new population of starch grains
- ✓ We discovered a new 18 kDa protein in bitter pit tissues
- ✓ A novel method to reveal Calcium distribution in fruit has been published and patented
- ✓ **But, to be effective in apples, Calcium has to be applied at high rates ($\geq 0.5\%$) which is phytotoxic**

In summary:

- ✓ **It is a tough task to deal with bitter pit**
- ✓ However, novel treatments with Polysaccharide food additives (**AUA**) plus **Ca**, seem promising in alleviating Ca-toxicity and permitting Ca-treatments increase fruit quality (patent pending procedures)

Bitter pit incidence during 3 moths of cold storage





Improving the performance of calcium-containing spray formulations to limit the incidence of bitter pit in apple (*Malus x domestica* Borkh.)

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Fruit quality

Humectancy

Spray retention

ABSTRACT

Laboratory and field experiments were carried out with apples (*Malus x domestica* Borkh.) cv. 'Golden Reinders', to assess the efficacy of sodium salt of carboxymethyl ether of cellulose (0.5%, CMC) as an adjuvant for Ca spray formulations containing either Ca-chloride or Ca-propionate as active ingredient (120 or 250 mM Ca). This additive significantly increased the retention of Ca-containing solutions by the apple skin and prolonged the process of drying of the solution at room temperature. Four days after immersion of apples in 0.5% CMC plus CaCl₂ or Ca-propionate solutions (120 and 250 mM Ca) significant Ca increases were recorded in the peel and cortex of treated fruits. Application to apple trees of in-season sprays containing 250 mM CaCl₂ plus 0.05% Tween 20, Ca-propionate (120 and 250 mM Ca) plus 0.5% CMC or 250 mM CaCl₂ plus 0.5% CMC had no impact on fruit yield and quality, but significantly limited the rate of bitter pit incidence during the following 3-month cold-storage period. Evidence is provided that addition of appropriate adjuvants to Ca sprays can favour the distribution of Ca into the apple fruit and helps to reduce the incidence of Ca-related disorders over the postharvest cold-storage period.

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1. Introduction

Bitter pit remains as one of the main problems for apple growing industry around the world, particularly in areas where climatic conditions are generally dry. Such physiological disorder which develops during the period of fruit growth (Ferguson et al., 1999), has generally been related to calcium (Ca) deficiency in the fruit

The effects of in-season spraying and/or post-harvest dipping of apple fruits in Ca solutions have been evaluated in various studies in terms of e.g., bitter pit development, Ca content increase and improved fruit firmness. However, inconsistent results have been often reported (van Goor, 1971; Lidster and Porritt, 1978; Hewett and Watkins, 1991; Neilsen et al., 2005; Lötze and Theron, 2006; Lötze et al., 2008; Val et al., 2008). Recently, Val et al. (2008) showed

Calcium concentration ($\text{mg } 100 \text{ g}^{-1} \text{ FW}$) in the cortex and skin of untreated apples versus the values recorded 4 days after immersion in: 0.5% CMC alone or in CaCl_2 and Ca-propionate (120 or 250 mM Ca) solutions in combination with 0.5% CMC. Post-harvest treatments were applied to 'Golden Delicious' apples. Data are means $\pm$ SE ($N = 5$).

Treatments	Cortex	Skin
Untreated control	2.02 ± 0.25 a	13.69 ± 1.19 a
CMC alone	2.12 ± 0.03 a	13.73 ± 1.29 a
120 mM CaCl_2	4.61 ± 1.83 b	29.99 ± 3.50 c
250 mM CaCl_2	3.65 ± 0.45 ab	28.42 ± 2.30 c
120 mM Ca-propionate	5.60 ± 0.69 b	32.89 ± 0.66 c
250 mM Ca-propionate	4.41 ± 0.50 b	21.35 ± 0.66 b
Significance	***	***

Within columns, values followed by same letter are not significantly different according to Duncan's multiple range test ($P \leq 0.05$).

*** Significant at $P \leq 0.001$.

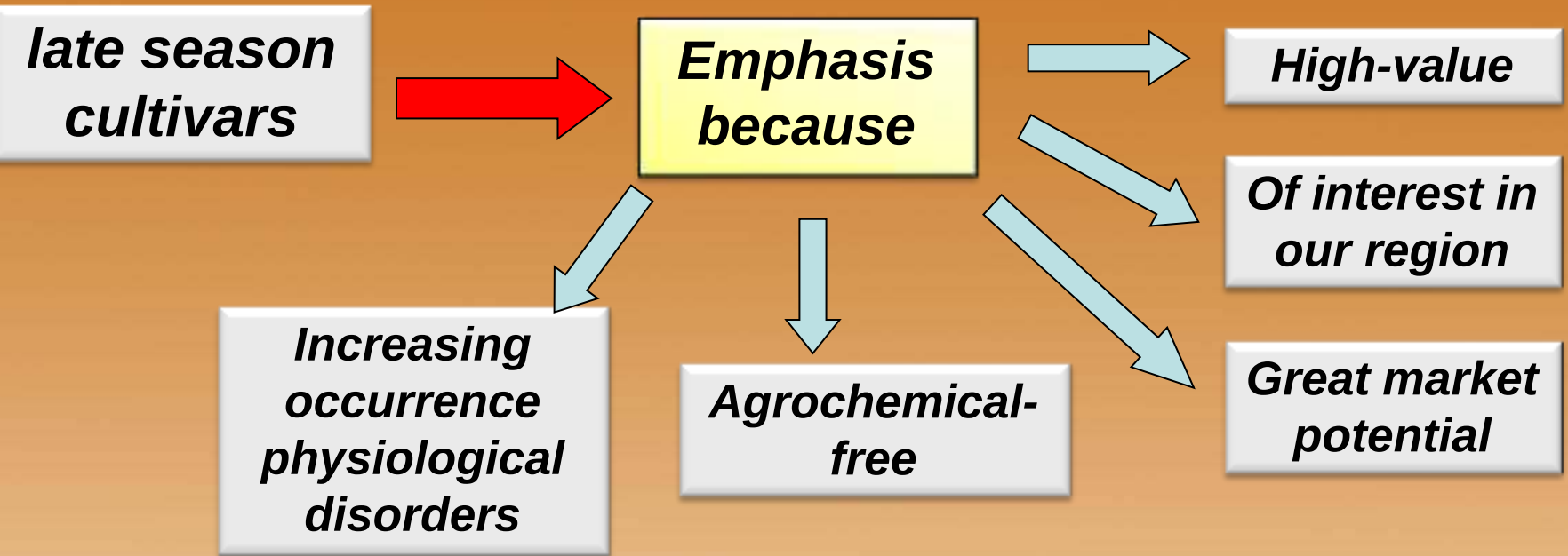


¿Qué pasa con los frutos de hueso?

Y...

Con las variedades tardías embolsadas?

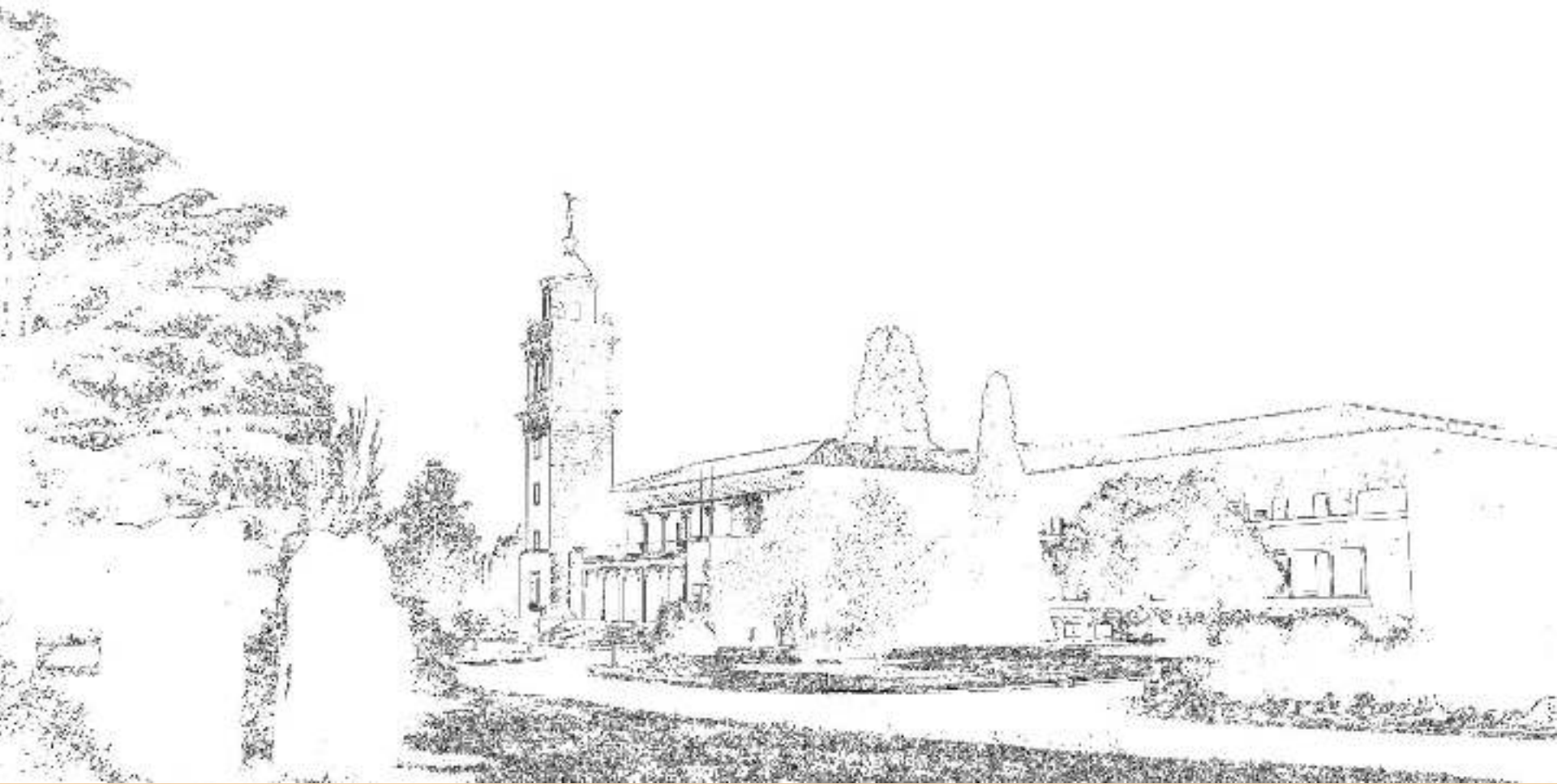






**Mejora de las características de los
frutos de hueso mediante el
aporte exógeno de calcio al fruto**





Mancha vitrescente



mancha vitrescente

Aproximadamente 278 resultados (0,35 segundos)

Nuevos tratamientos de calcio para mejorar las ... - Horticom
www.horticom.com/pd/articulo.php?id=73406

Formato de archivo: PDF/Adobe Acrobat - Vista rápida
pérdidas que ocasiona a los productores, es la **mancha vitrescente**. Para aliviar los síntomas de las alteraciones relacionadas con calcio, en buena parte de los ...

Melocotón de Calanda - Horticom

www.horticom.com/revistasonline/extras/.../74_80.pdf

Formato de archivo: PDF/Adobe Acrobat
por **mancha vitrescente**. Foto: J. Val. Subproyecto 2: Estudio de las fisiopatías del fruto. Investigador principal: Dr. Jesús Val Falcón. Departamento de Nutrición ...

Calidad del melocotón de Aragón. Estudio de calciopatías (mancha ...
dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=2498960

de J Val Falcón - 2007 - Citado por 3 - Artículos relacionados

... artículo Calidad del melocotón de Aragón. Estudio de calciopatías (**mancha vitrescente**) por métodos convencionales, espectroscópicos y diagnóstico precoz.

Calidad del melocotón de Aragón: estudio de calciopatías (mancha ...
dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=2501228

de J Val Falcón - 2007 - Citado por 3 - Artículos relacionados

Información del artículo Calidad del melocotón de Aragón: estudio de calciopatías (**mancha vitrescente**) por métodos convencionales, espectroscópicos y ...

Evaluación de diferentes formulaciones de calcio sobre la absorción ...
digital.csic.es/.../ (EEAD) Tesis

de R Serrat Serrat - 2010

El melocotón también está afectado por patologías relacionadas con el calcio entre las que destaca la **mancha vitrescente**. El objetivo principal de este trabajo ...

24.22 vitrescencia - Fomesa

www.fomesa.net/CalidadFactores/F_03_12_23.htm

En estado final, las **manchas** adquieren una tonalidad marrón, impidiendo su conservación. Causas de la **Vitrescencia**. Entre los factores que puedan influir en ...

Vitrescencia en manzanas - www.tecnicoagricola.es | Ingeniero ...

www.tecnicoagricola.es/2012/vitrescencia-en-manzanas

3 Jul 2012 - **Vitrescencia** en manzana. En estado final, las **manchas** adquieren una tonalidad marrón, impidiendo su conservación. Causas de la ...

Zax Park - Oferta Científica

www.zaxpark.com/web/guest/oferta.../56/.../39567?

Algunas fisiopatías como el bitter pit de las manzanas, black spot y **mancha vitrescente** del melocotón aparecen en postcosecha o en el período de ...

Quality of peach from Aragon [Spain]. Study of calcium-related ...

agnis.fao.org/.../ Food composition

de J Val - 2007

Study of calcium-related disorders (**vitrescente** spot) by ...

Title (Spanish) Calidad del melocotón de Aragón. Estudio de calciopatías ...

vitrescent dark spot

Aproximadamente 314 resultados (0,39 segundos)

Sugerencia: [Buscar solo resultados en español](#). Puedes especificar el idioma de búsqueda en [Preferencias](#)

Vitrescent dark spot of peach: a new fruit calcium-related disorder?
digital.csic.es/... (EEAD) Comunicaciones congresos

13 Nov 2009 - doi:identifier.citation, Val, J., Fernández, V., Blanco, A. **Vitrescent dark spot of peach: a new fruit calcium-related disorder?**. En: Resúmenes ...

Peach Industry in Spain - EveryoneWeb

www.everyoneweb.es/.../JAmerPomol... - Traducir esta página

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de G LLACER - 2009 - Citado por 4 - Artículos relacionados

presence of double fruits and fruit drop before ripening. Post-harvest stresses include chill- ing injury (**vitrescent dark spots**), that mainly affect late non-maturing ...

FLASH 2 V. Fernández. EEAD. CSIC. Spain Ca application to peaches ...

www.ihc2010.org/eposters/posters/Poster_2781.swf

Formato de archivo: Shockwave Flash

Vitrescent Dark Spot: a Ca-related disorder of peaches (Val, 2007; Val et al. 2009). Late-season ... **Vitrescent dark spot** affected tissue (x 50; Fernández, 2009) ...

FLASH Fernandez 12 V. Diaz 1 A. DelRio 1 S. DelRio 1 V. Blanco 1 ...

www.ihc2010.org/eposters/posters/Poster_2810.swf

Formato de archivo: Shockwave Flash

Introduction **Vitrescent dark spot** is the main calcium-related physiological disorder observed in late season peach cultivars in the Ebro River Basin, Spain.

In-season calcium-spray formulations improve calcium balance and ...

www.researchgate.net/.../227721504... - Traducir esta página

In parallel, new physiological disorders are being reported by growers, such as the so-called **vitrescent dark spot** of peach. Affected fruits exhibit darkened areas ...

Surface application of calcium-containing gels to improve quality of ...

www.researchgate.net/.../227707277... - Traducir esta página

"**vitrescent dark spot**", a peach disorder which has been recently characterized.3.4. Briefly, injured fruit mesocarp areas become translucent and turn dark, while ...

program - Publinver SL - iP Congressos ...

www.ipcongressos.com/tags/.../185 - Traducir esta página

P Inglese (Italy) 10-15 Preliminary characterisation of "**vitrescent dark spot**": a peach physiological disorder of increasing occurrence in late-ripening cultivars.

Jesús Val - Info de la persona con imágenes, noticias y enlaces ...

www.yasni.es/jesús+val/buscador+persona

XI Congreso Hispano-Luso de Fisiología Vegetal 315 **Vitrescent dark spot** of peach: a new fruit calcium-related disorder? Jesús Val, Victoria Fernández and ...

Untitled - Gastroteca.cat

www.gastroteca.cat/.../programa%20s... - Traducir esta página

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MANCHA VITRESCENTE

01/052 (Malos)

Variedad; 58-GC



MANCHA VITRESCENTE

01/012 (Malos)

Variedad; 58-GC

Mancha vitrescente



MANCHA VITRESCENTE
04/01 (Buenos)
Variedad; 58-GC

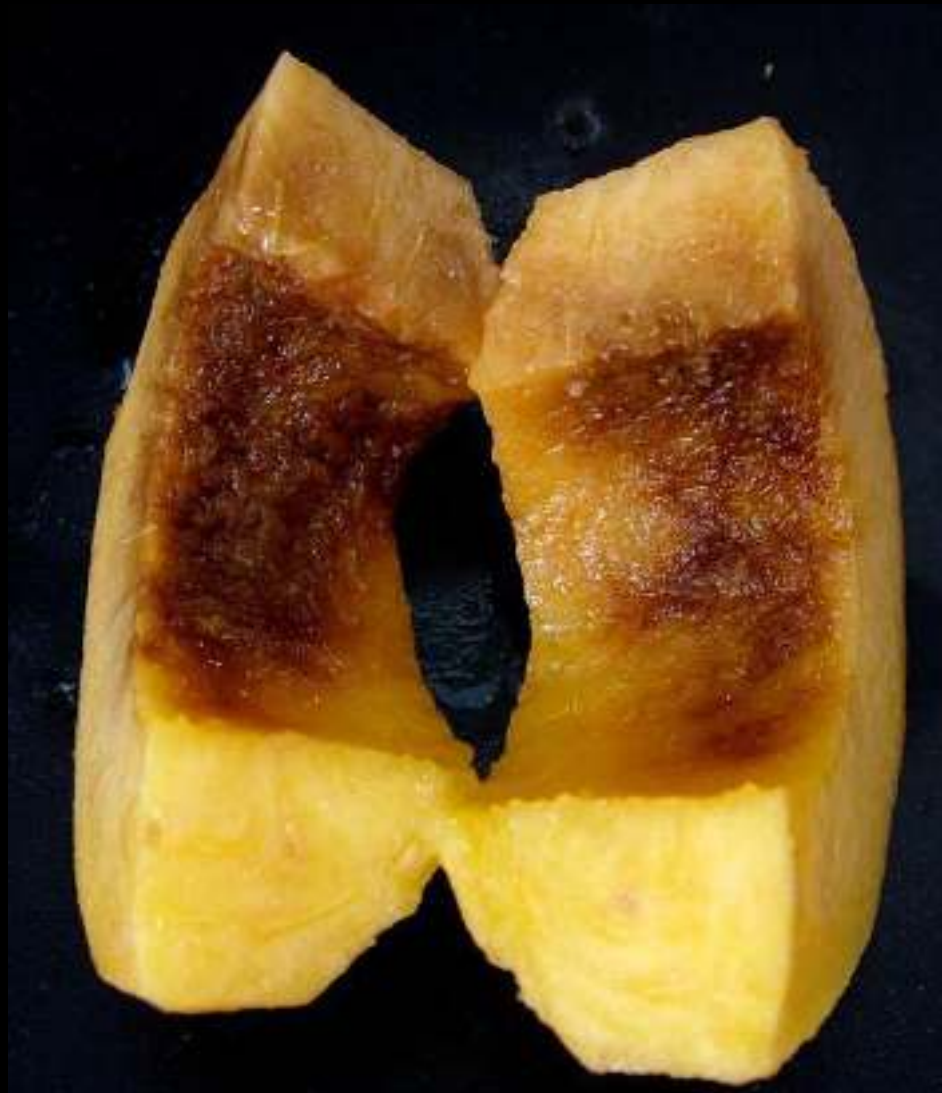


Evaluación de daños en melocotón

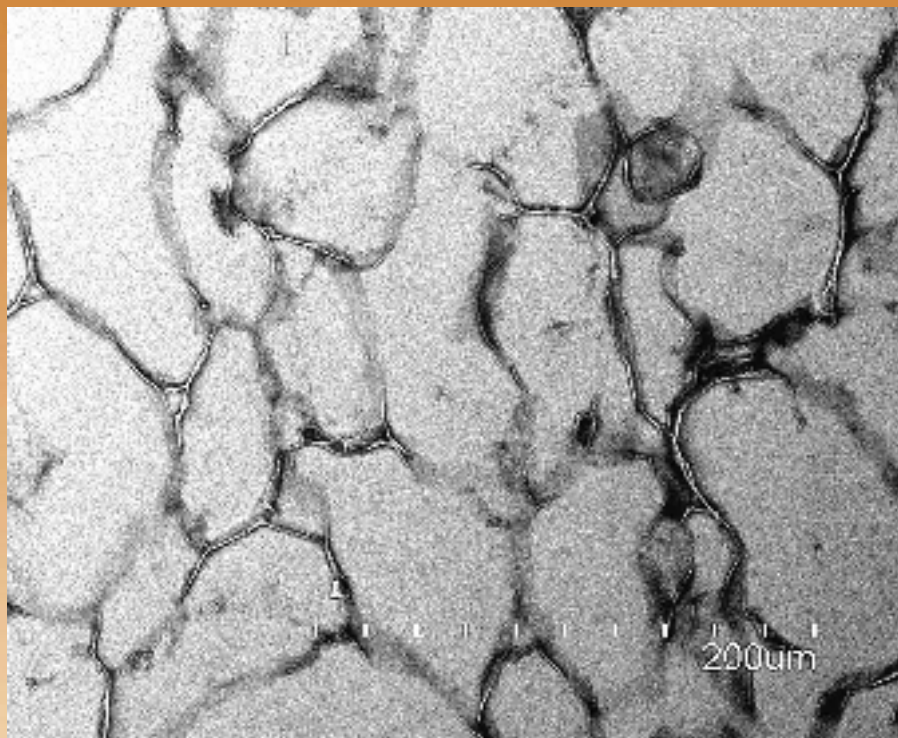




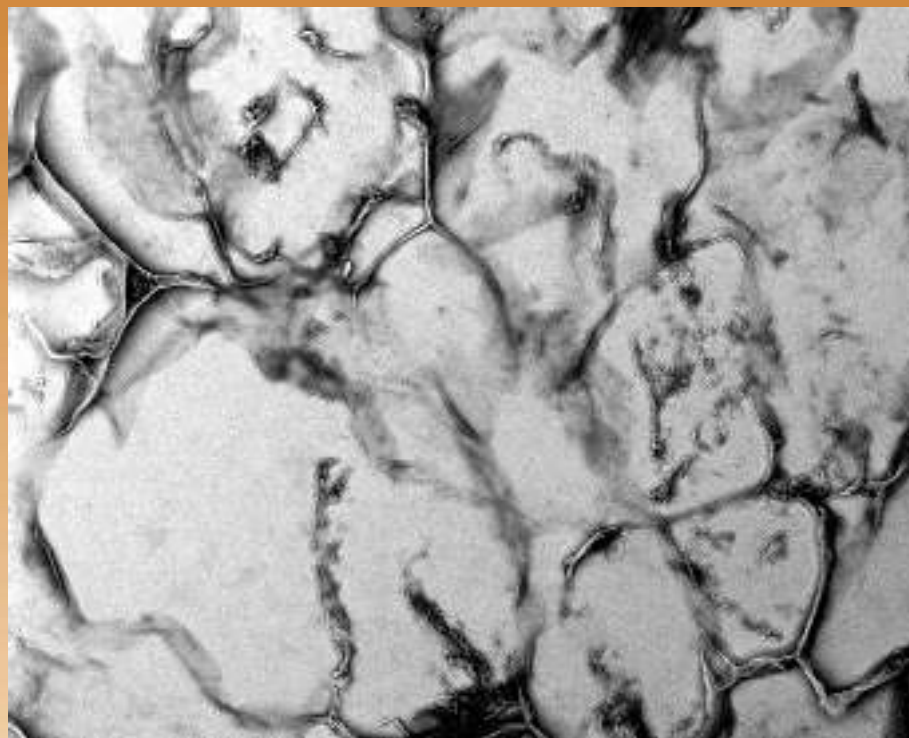




Sound peach



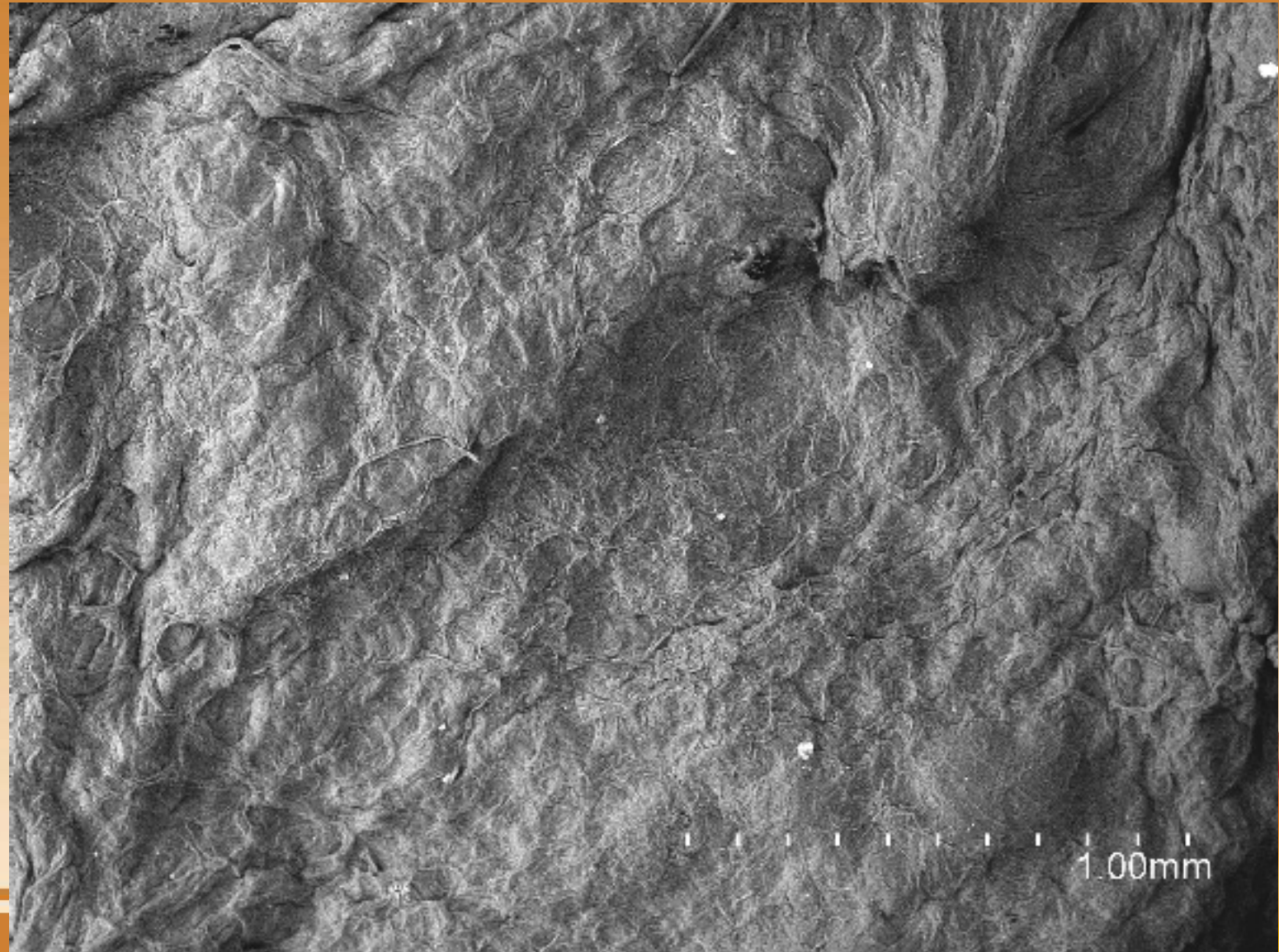
VDS peach



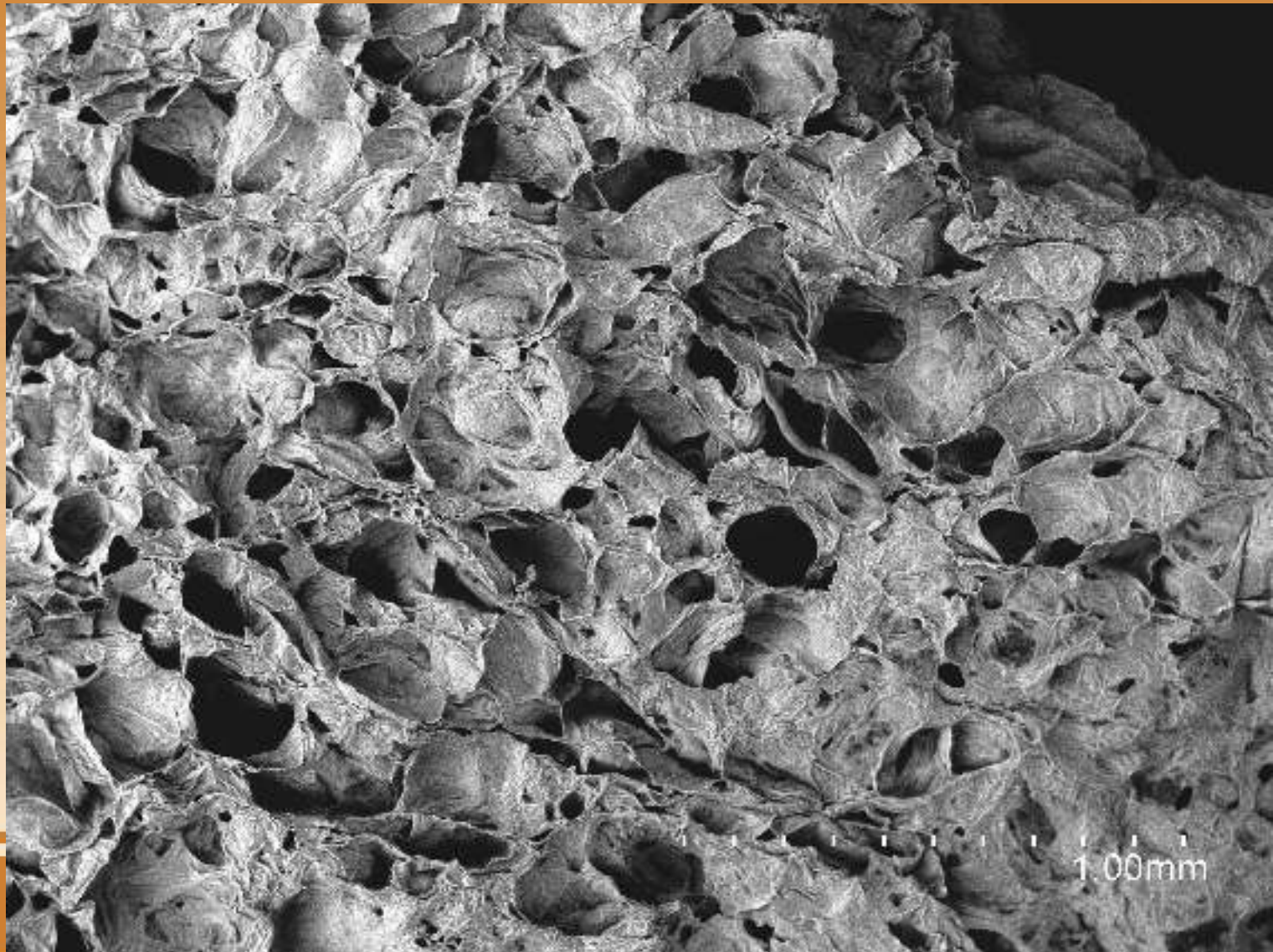
XVIII Reunión de la Sociedad Española de Fisiología Vegetal (SEFV)
XI Congreso Hispano-Luso de Fisiología Vegetal
Zaragoza, 8 - 11 de septiembre de 2009



Sound peach pulp



Vitrescent Dark Spot pulp



BP

Sound
apple

St

VDS
peach

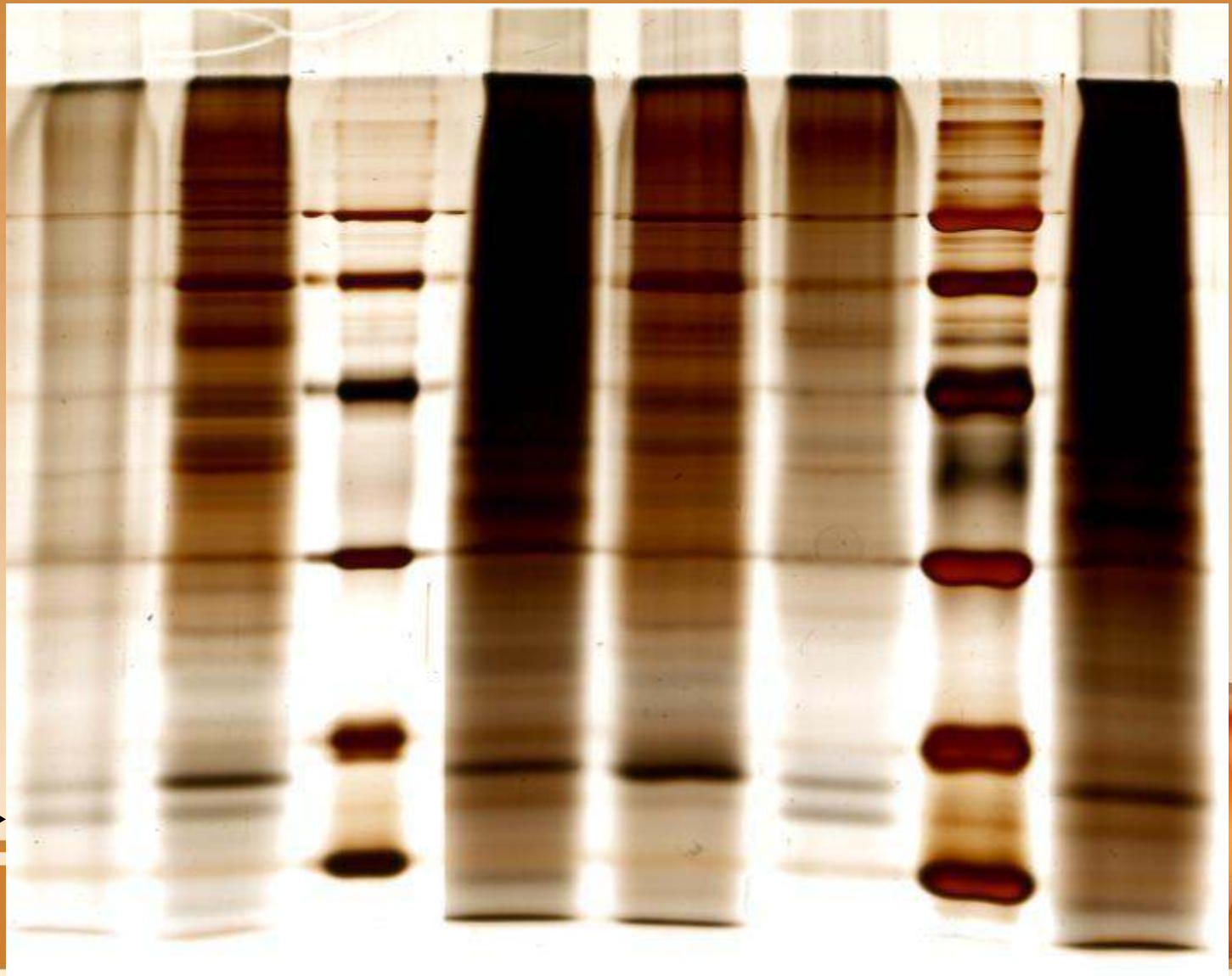
Sound
peach

BP

St

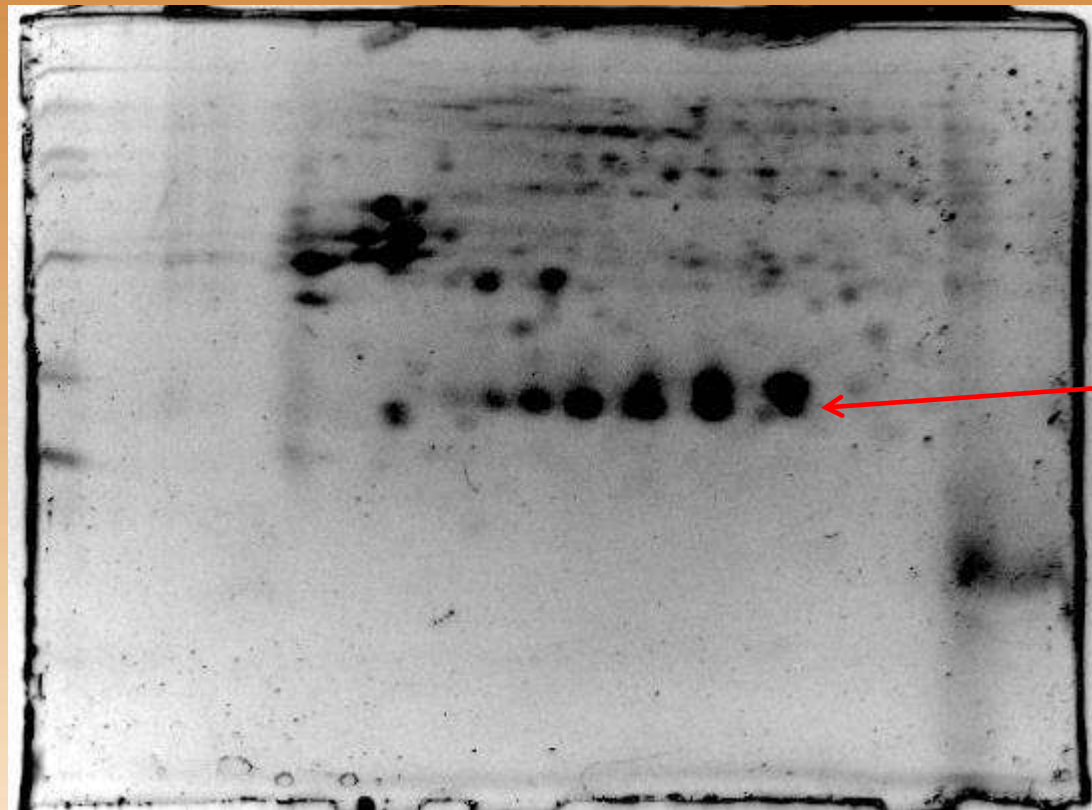
VDS
peach

18 kDa →



2-D electrophoresis of bitter pit extracted Tissue from Golden apples

Molecular mass



18 kDa

7

4

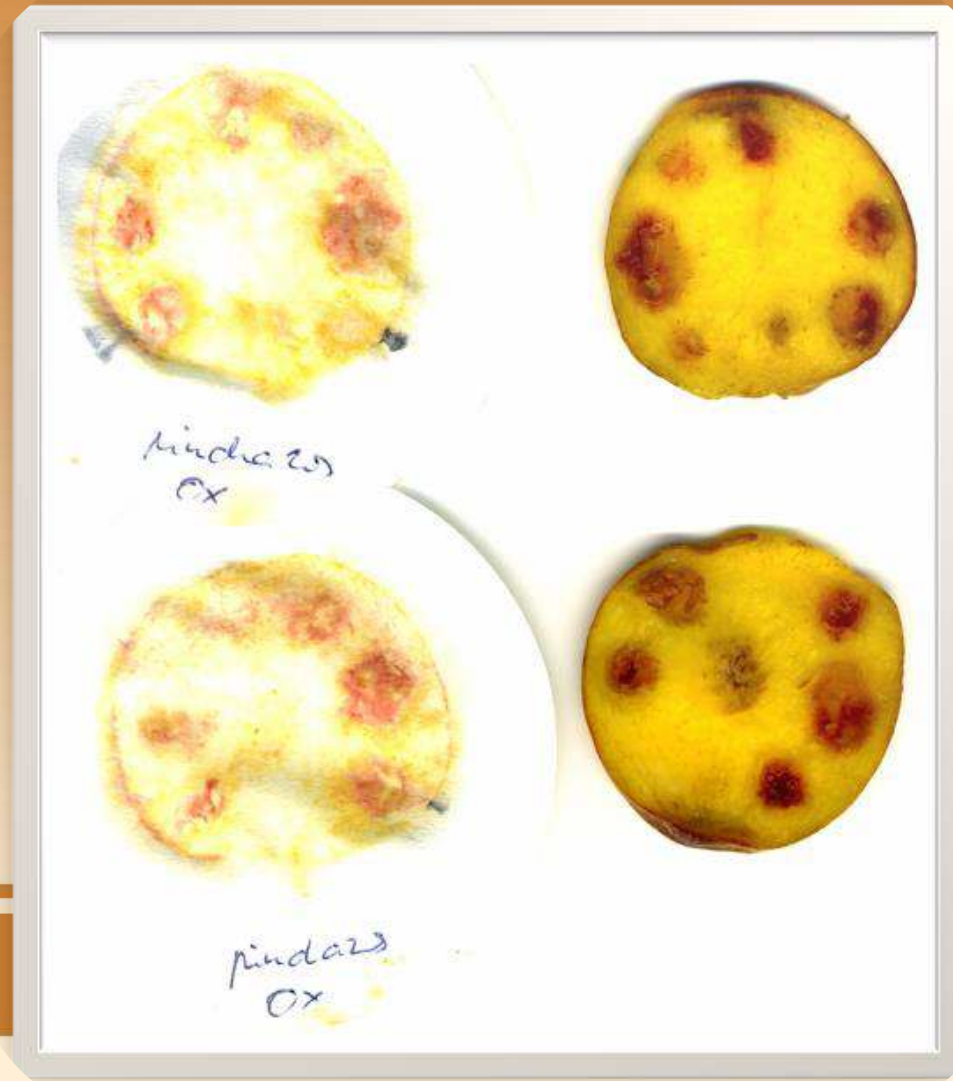
Isoelectric focusing (pH)



Tinción selectiva de calcio



Modelización de la 'Mancha Vitrescente' (oxalate injection plus Ca staining)



**La infiltración a vacío con sales de Mg induce:
Manchas corchosas en manzana (izda) y mancha vitrescente (dcha)**

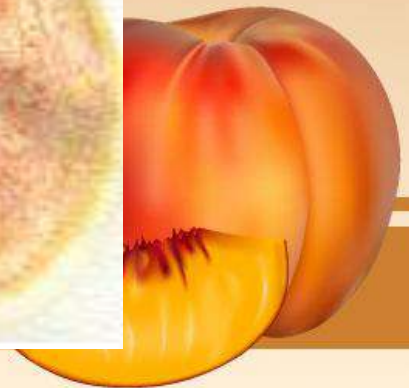


Selective calcium staining

Sound



Mg infiltrated



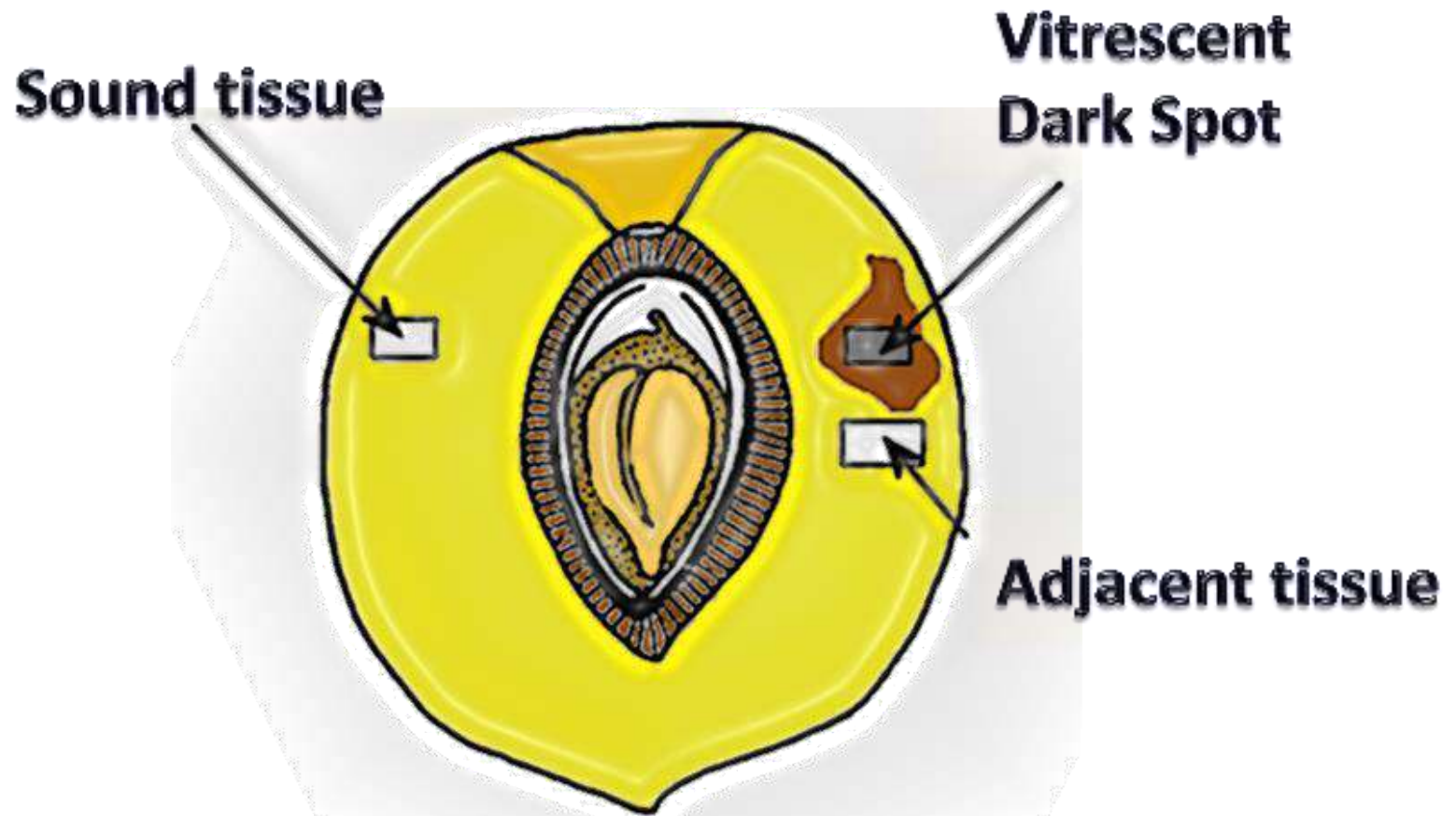


Diagram of a peach showing the locations of tissue collection for analysis

Ca, Mg y K (mg/100 g fresh weight) of sound apple pulp, bitter pit and adjacent to bitter pit sound tissues. Data are the average of 6 replicates $\pm$ standard deviation

Tissue	Ca	Mg	K
Sound apple	2.51 $\pm$ 0.50	5.19 $\pm$ 0.17	99.86 $\pm$ 2.02
Bitter Pit	6.74$\pm$0.59	43.34$\pm$3.71	150.25$\pm$2.17
Adjacent to Bitter Pit	2.36 $\pm$ 0.94	6.20 $\pm$ 0.69	105.51 $\pm$ 7.51

Mineral element concentrations of the “vitrescent dark spot”, and of sound tissue of affected fruits collected either away or adjacent to the spot compared to the concentrations of these elements in the mesocarp of sound fruit (Percentage of value in sound fruit)

Tissue	Ca	Mg	K	N	C	B
Sound fruit	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>VDS-affected fruits</i>						
Tissue away from the spot	61.6	94.9	91.4	138.9	100.9	120.1
Tissue adjacent to the spot	195.3	119.2	123.0	220.0	99.8	166.6
V.D. Spot	135.8	105.1	86.6	172.2	101.7	121.9

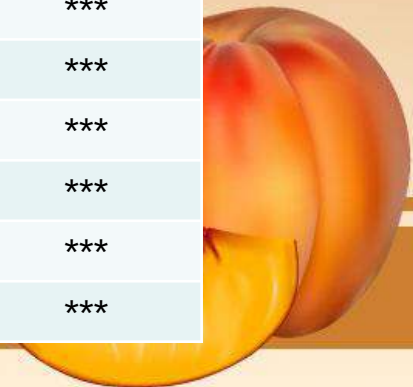
Caracterización mineral:

Se ha determinado la composición mineral por ICP óptico de los tejidos de melocotón afectados por mancha vitrescente. Cabe destacar la acumulación de N, Mg, Mn y Zn en las zonas afectadas por la fisiopatía. Curiosamente no se observan variaciones en el nivel de calcio, por lo que puede deducirse que el patrón de acumulación de nutrientes en estos tejidos difiere del observado en los de manzanas afectadas por bitter pit.

Tabla. Concentración mineral de macroelementos (% de materia seca) y microelementos (ppm o mg/kg de materia seca) del melocotón sano y mancha vitrescente. Los datos son el resultado de 12 repeticiones $\pm$ el error estándar.

	MANCHA VITRESCENTE		MELOCOTON SANO		
Elemento	Media	Std. Error	Media	Std. Error	Significacion
B (ppm)	38,776 $\pm$ 4,338		25,644 $\pm$ 2,480		**
Ca (%)	0,025 $\pm$ 0,001		0,022 $\pm$ 0,002		N.S
Cu (ppm)	18,314 $\pm$ 1,646		8,842 $\pm$ 0,567		***
Fe (ppm)	33,393 $\pm$ 4,614		19,549 $\pm$ 6,983		N.S
K (%)	2,205 $\pm$ 0,072		1,622 $\pm$ 0,064		***
Mg (%)	0,129 $\pm$ 0,007		0,052 $\pm$ 0,003		***
Mn (ppm)	6,909 $\pm$ 0,426		2,730 $\pm$ 0,233		***
P (%)	0,249 $\pm$ 0,007		0,158 $\pm$ 0,009		***
S (%)	0,091 $\pm$ 0,006		0,038 $\pm$ 0,003		***
Zn (ppm)	15,985 $\pm$ 1,303		7,831 $\pm$ 0,584		***
N TOTAL (%)	1,714 $\pm$ 0,123		0,876 $\pm$ 0,070		***
C TOTAL (%)	40,970 $\pm$ 0,221		39,953 $\pm$ 0,162		***

* ($p \leq 0,05$); ** ($p \leq 0,01$) y *** ($p \leq 0,001$). N.S: no significativo.



Caracterización bioquímica

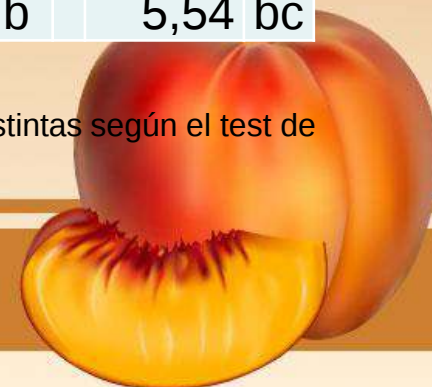
Los tejidos dañados de melocotón por mancha vitrescente y daños por frío, contienen menores concentraciones de fenoles que los tejidos sanos; concomitantemente muestran menor actividad polifenoloxida y mayor de peróxidasa.

Tabla. Concentración de sustrato fenólico, y actividades enzimáticas PPO y POX en tejidos sanos y afectados por mancha vitrescente y daños por frío en melocotón de Calanda.

	Pulpa sana fruto sano		Pulpa sana fruto afectado		Mancha Vitrescente		Mancha Browning	
Fenoles totales (mg ac. Gálico /100g MF)	71,87	a	68,74	a	55,60	b	46,10	c
Polifenol oxidasa (PPO) *	—	—	5,58	b	2,78	a	8,34	c
Peroxidasa (POX) *	3,27	a	6,51	c	4,82	b	5,54	bc

*La actividad enzimática queda expresada en unidades relativas (u.r.)

Letras diferentes en la misma columna indican que las medias son significativamente distintas según el test de Duncan.



PEACH
Ca-related Physiological disorders

New Ca-treatments

Bagged

Non-bagged

Ca-sprays

Before july

Ca-sprays

Calanda late season cultivars

Pesticides-free fruits

Other cultivars

Pesticides

Increase fruit quality and postharvest shelflife



APLICACIONES DE CALCIO PARA ALIVIAR LOS DAÑOS POR FRÍO Y LA MANCHA VITRESCENTE









CaCl₂ 1% Tween

CaCl₂ 1% AUA





CaCl₂ 1% AUA

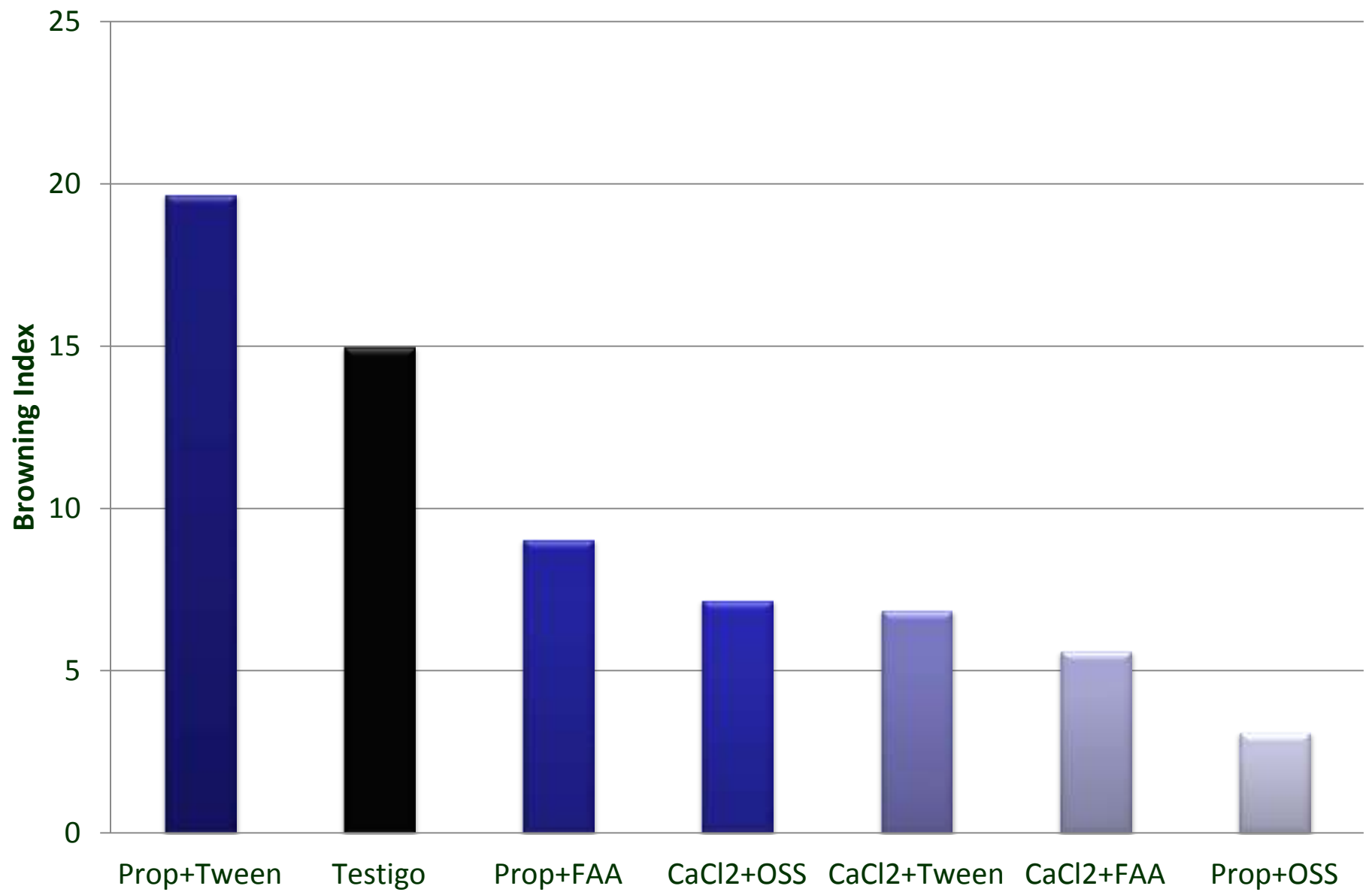




Table 4: Quality traits of 'Calrico' peaches at the time of harvest and after 2 weeks of cold storage. Trees were treated with multiple sprays of CaCl₂ and Ca propionate (0.5% Ca) plus 0.05% Tween20, 0.05% Break Thru or 0.5% CMC during the growing season (2009). Values were averaged over Ca-treatment, Ca-compound and adjuvant levels. Means followed by different letters are significantly different (Duncan's multiple range test, $P \leq 0.05$, $N = 10$).

Ca treatments	Firmness		TSS	Acidity	Humidity	L	a*	b*
	(N)	(Aweta)	(° Brix)	(g L ⁻¹ MA)	(%)			
<i>At harvest</i>								
Untreated	29.24 a	10.95 a	17.0 a	4.11 a	82.1 a	70.5 a	13.7 a	54.94 a
Ca-treated	30.21 a	12.6 b	16.4 a	4.68 a	83.2 a	70.3 a	13.6 a	54.59 a
<i>Ca-compound</i>								
Ca-propionate	29.36 a	12.0 a	16.9 a	4.50 a	82.8 a	70.1 a	13.9 a	54.56 a
CaCl ₂	31.06 a	13.2 b	15.9 a	4.85 a	83.7 a	70.4 a	13.3 a	54.6 a
<i>Adjuvant</i>								
Tween20	30.9 a	12.5 a	16.4 a	4.75 b	83.3 a	70.4 a	13.5 a	53.9 a
CMC	31.7 a	13.0 a	16.6 a	5.16 b	83.2 a	70.3 a	13.8 a	55.6 a
Break Thru	28.0 a	12.3 a	16.1 a	4.12 a	83.1 a	70.0 a	13.5 a	54.2 a
<i>After 2 weeks cold-storage</i>								
Untreated	17.73 a	5.15 a	18.0 a	3.08 a	81.6 a	67.8 a	16.1 a	54.9 a
Ca-treated	23.79 b	8.13 b	17.2 a	3.17 a	82.4 a	68.1 a	15.1 a	54.6 a
<i>Ca-compound</i>								
Ca-propionate	21.7 a	6.44 a	17.7 b	3.02 a	82.3 a	67.3 a	15.3 a	49.3 a
CaCl ₂	25.8 b	9.82 b	16.6 a	3.32 a	82.6 a	69.0 a	14.9 a	51.6 a
<i>Adjuvant</i>								
Tween20	21.8 a	6.7 a	17.3 a	3.51 b	83.4 a	67.6 a	15.2 a	49.9 a
CMC	26.4 b	9.0 b	17.1 a	3.40 b	82.1 a	68.9 a	15.2 a	51.5 a
Break Thru	23.2 ab	8.7 b	17.1 a	2.60 a	81.2 a	68.0 a	14.9 a	49.8 a





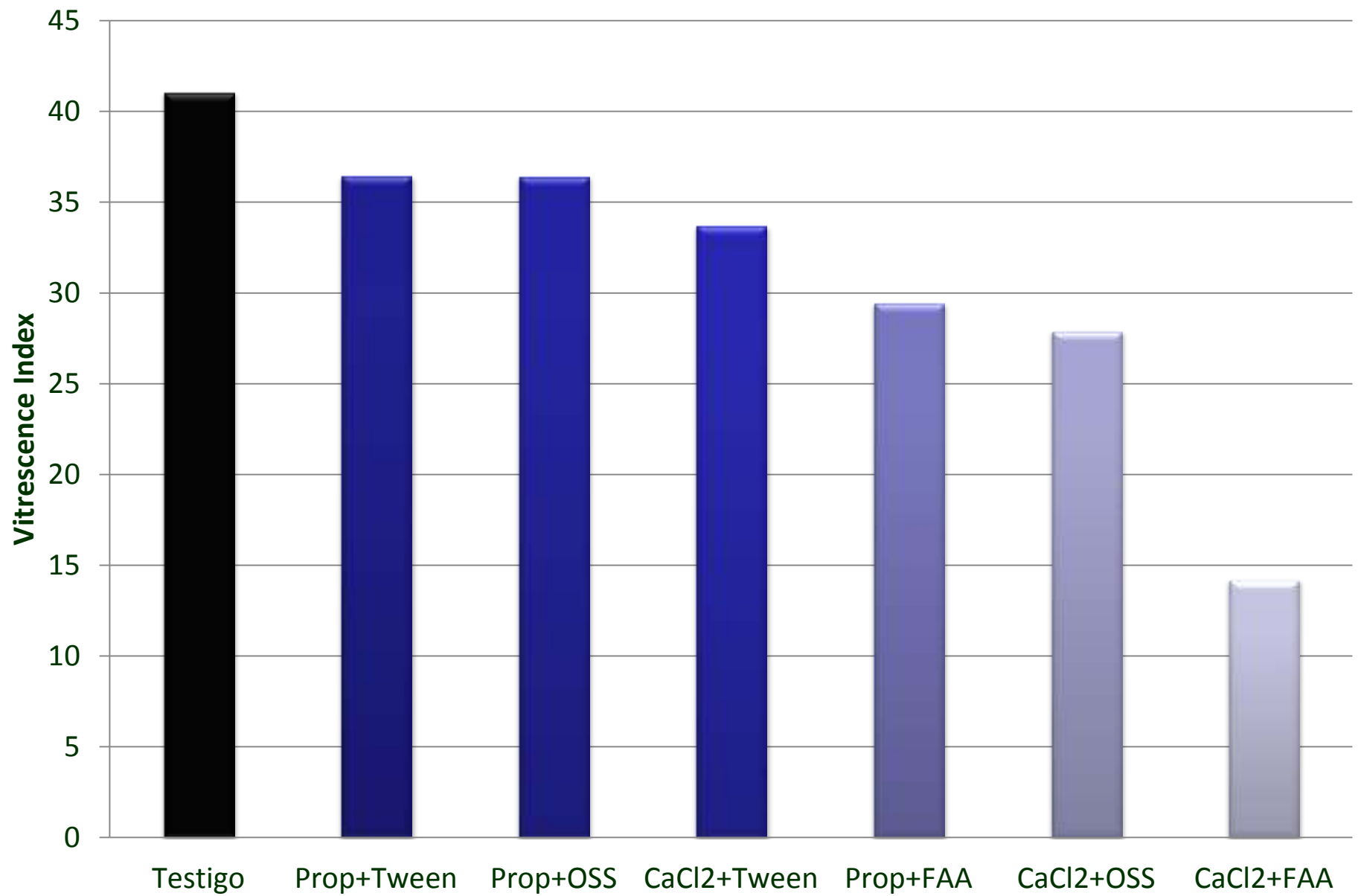


Table 5.- Evaluation of damages (vitrescent dark spot or browning) developing in ‘Calrico’ peaches after two weeks of cold-storage (0°C). Trees were treated with multiple sprays of CaCl₂ and Ca propionate (0.5 % Ca) plus 0.05% Tween20, 0.05% Break Thru or 0.5% CMC during the growing season (2009). Values were averaged over Ca-treatment, Ca-compound and adjuvant levels. For each factor, means followed by different letters are significantly different (Duncan’s multiple range test, $P \leq 0.05$, N= 40).

Ca treatments	Vitrescence		Browning	
	%	Index	%	Index
Untreated	74.38 a	41.10 a	43.75 b	15.0 b
Ca-treated	59.23 a	29.71 a	22.08 a	8.59 a
<i>Ca- compound</i>				
Ca-Propionate	67.28 a	34.13 a	23.75 a	10.63 b
CaCl ₂	51.17 a	25.29 a	20.42 a	6.56 a
<i>Adjuvant</i>				
Tween20	64.40 a	35.09 b	32.50 b	13.28 b
CMC	51.81 a	21.84 a	19.38 ab	7.34 a
Break Thru	61.46 a	32.20 b	14.38 a	5.16 a

In-season calcium-spray formulations improve calcium balance and fruit quality traits of peach

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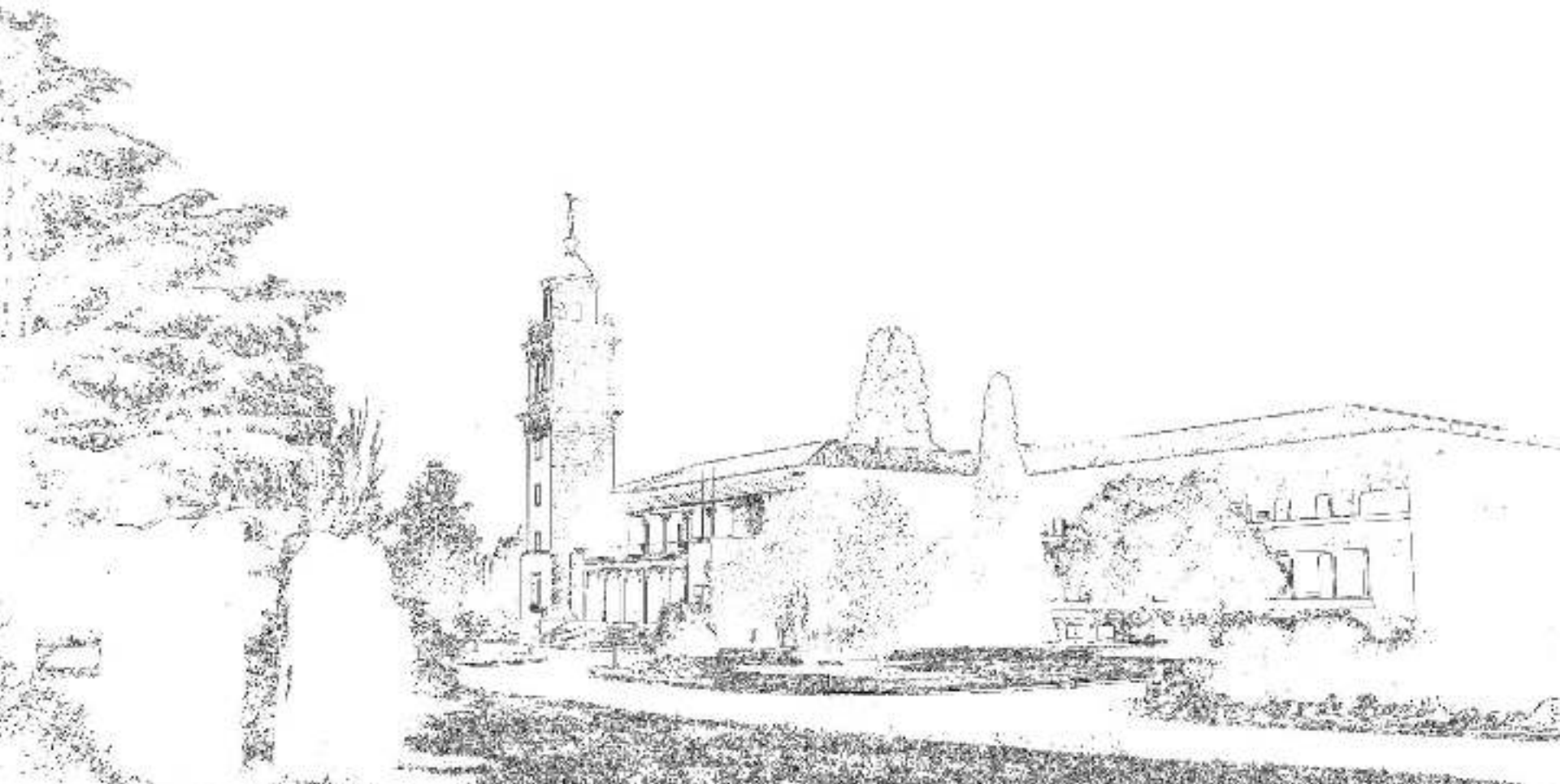
Abstract

Experiments to evaluate the effect of in-season calcium (Ca) sprays on late-season peach (*Prunus persica* L. Batsch cv. Calrico) were carried out for a 2-year period. Calcium formulations (0.5% and 1.0% in 2008 and only 0.5% tested in 2009) supplied either as CaCl₂ or Ca propionate in combination with two or three adjuvants (0.05% of the nonionic surfactants Tween 20 and Break Thru, and 0.5% carboxymethylcellulose, CMC) were sprayed four to five times over the growing season. Peach mesocarp and endocarp Ca concentrations were determined on a 15-day basis from the beginning of May until the end of June. Further tissue analyses were performed at harvest. A decreasing trend in fruit Ca concentrations over the growing season was always observed regardless of the Ca treatments. Both in 2008 and 2009, significant tissue Ca increments associated with the application of Ca-containing sprays in combination with adjuvants were only observed in June, which may be coincident with the period of pit hardening. In 2008, both at harvest and after cold storage, the total soluble-solids concentration (° Brix) of fruits supplied with Ca propionate (0.5% and 1.0% Ca) was always lower as compared to the rest of treatments. The application of multiple Ca-containing sprays increased firmness at harvest and after cold storage, especially when CaCl₂ was the active ingredient used. Supplying the adjuvants Tween 20 and CMC increased fruit acidity both at harvest and after cold storage. Evaluation of the development of physiological disorders after cold storage (2 weeks at 0°C) indicated a lower susceptibility of Ca-treated fruits to internal browning. Fruits treated with multiple CaCl₂, CMC-, and Break Thru®-containing sprays during the growing season were significantly less prone to the development of chilling injuries as compared to untreated peaches.

Key words: *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch / fruit storage / physiological disorders / physiological calcium deficiency / foliar sprays

Accepted January 27, 2011





Estudios con gelificantes en bolsa parafinada



PEACH

Ca-related Physiological disorders

Calanda late season cultivars

Other cultivars

New Ca-treatments

Bagged

Non-bagged

Ca-sprays

Before june

Ca-inside the
bag

Ca-sprays

Whole season

Pesticides-free fruits

Pesticides

Increase fruit quality and postharvest
shelflife

Our Experience

- o To be effective Calcium has to be applied at high rates ($\geq 0.5\%$) which is phytotoxic.
- o Polysaccharide food additives (AUA) plus Ca, alleviate Ca-toxicity and permit Ca-treatments increase fruit quality (patent pending procedures)
- o New procedures have been developed both for pesticide-free bagged fruits and traditionally cultured peach cvs.









CaO₂ 0.5%
Plan Tanuaj
III
23 de junho de 2008

Mineral element concentration (mg/100g FW) in the skin and mesocarp of 'Jesca' peaches rubbed with Tara gum containing two different concentrations of Ca, and compared to untreated fruits (2007).

Treatments	Ca		Mg		K	
	Mesocarp	Skin	Mesocarp	Skin	Mesocarp	Skin
Untreated fruits	2.12 a	15.6 a	6.46 a	14.6	47.6	208.6
Control plus GT	2.06 a	14.1 a	6.45 a	14.2	50.3	214.2
CaCl ₂ - 0.5%	3.50 b	29.4 b	6.61 a	14.1	41.9	208.9
CaCl ₂ – 1 %	5.53 c	38.6 b	7.42 b	15.7	52.5	190.7
signif.	***	**	**	ns	ns	ns

ns, *, **: non significant or significant differences at $P \leq 0.05$ and $P \leq 0.01$ respectively.
 Within each column, values followed by same letter do not differ significantly at $P \leq 0.05$.

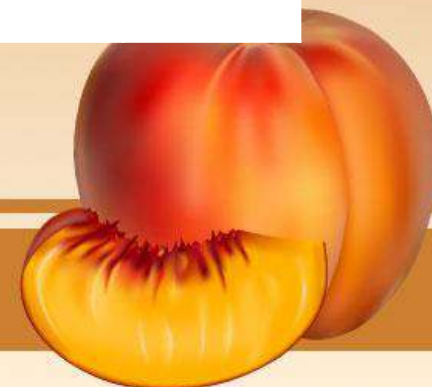
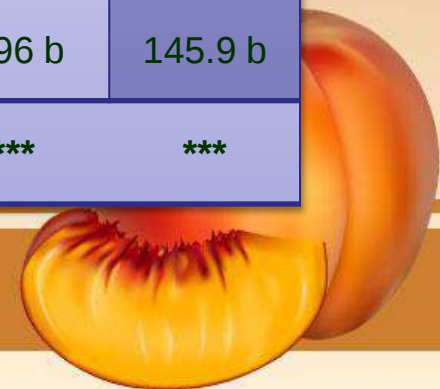


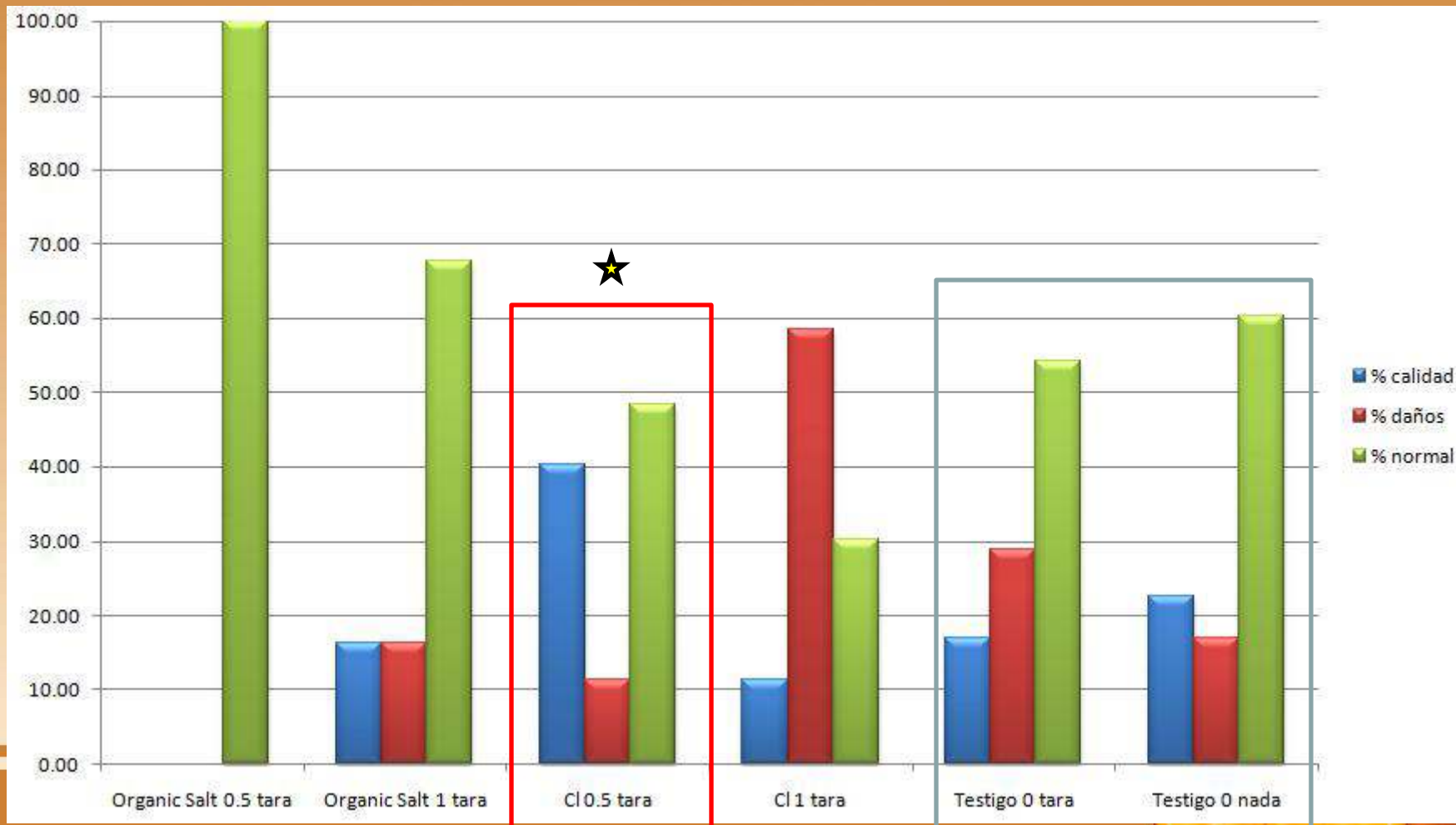
Table 2.- Mineral element concentration (mg/100g FW) in the skin and mesocarp of 'Calrico' peaches rubbed with Tara gum containing two different concentrations of Ca, and compared to untreated fruits (2008)

Treatments	Mesocarp			Skin		
	Ca	Mg	K	Ca	Mg	K
Untreated fruits	2.30 a	5.64 ab	101.9 a	11.17 a	10.63 a	132.1 a
Control plus GT	2.38 a	5.31 de	98.4 b	10.16 a	10.04 b	142.7 b
CaCl ₂ - 0.5%	2.73 b	5.22 e	101.7 a	22.76 c	9.93 b	135.0 a
CaCl ₂ – 1 %	3.33 c	5.42 cd	107.8 c	30.56 d	11.12 c	146.5 b
0.5% Ca-OS ¹	2.80 b	5.74 b	113.5 d	14.08 b	9.87 b	151.1 c
1% Ca-OS	3.26 c	5.49 bc	112.1 d	22.35 c	9.96 b	145.9 b
significance	***	***	***	***	***	***

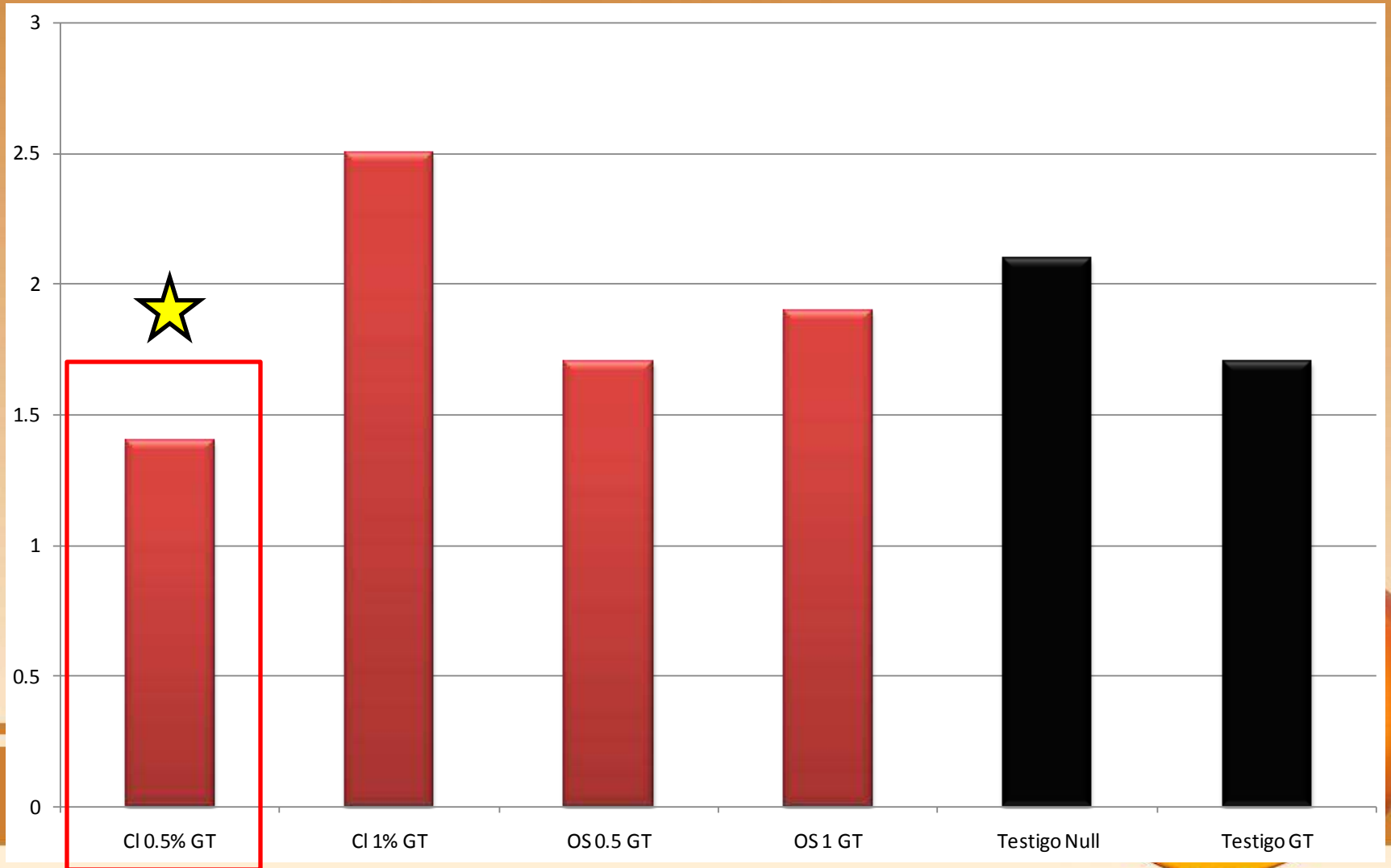
ns, *, **: non significant or significant differences at $P \leq 0.05$ and $P \leq 0.01$ respectively.
 Within each column, values followed by same letter do not differ significantly at $P \leq 0.05$.

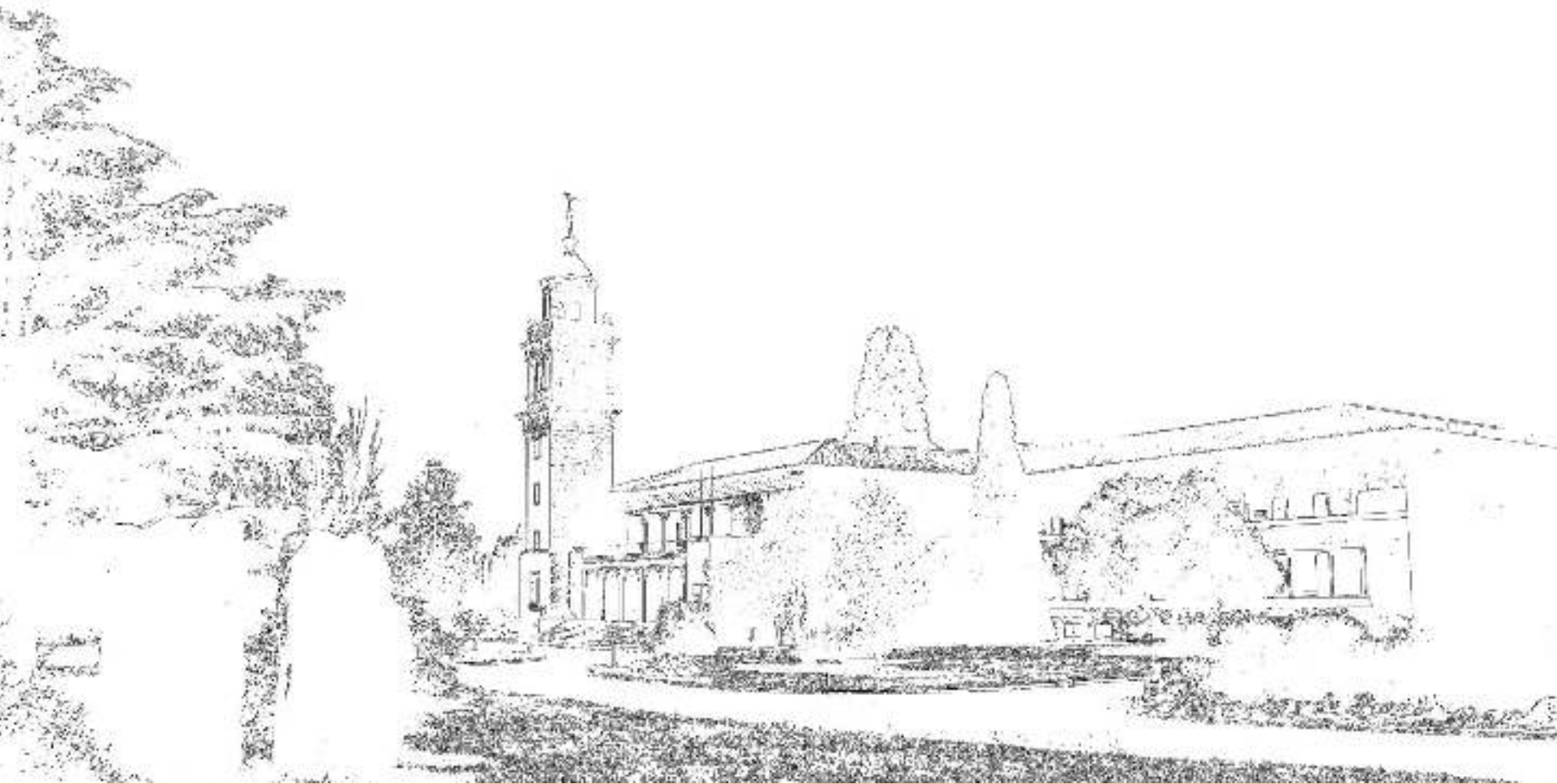


Evaluación de daños en fruto (% del total)



Browsing Scale





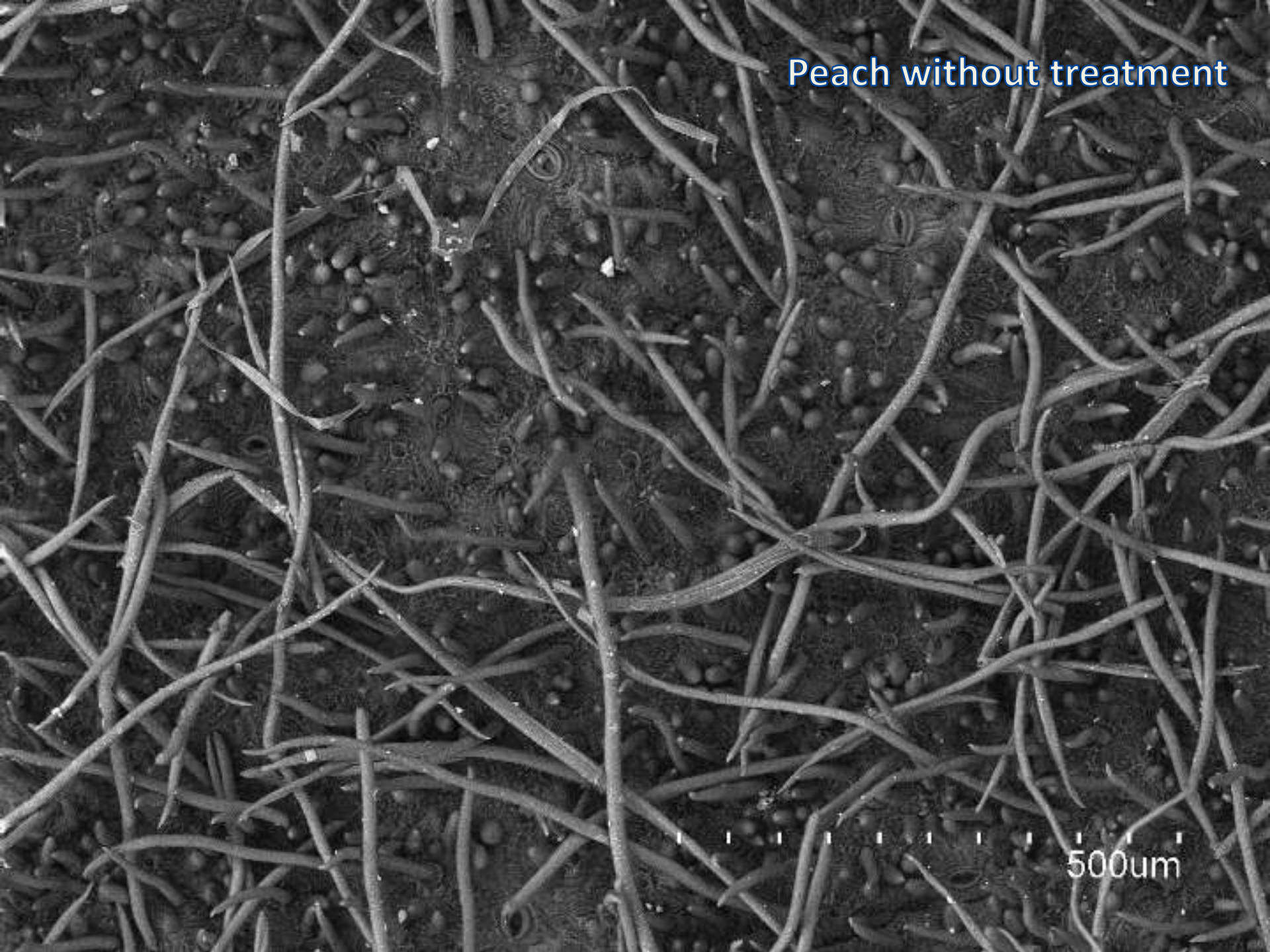
Microscopia electrónica de barrido



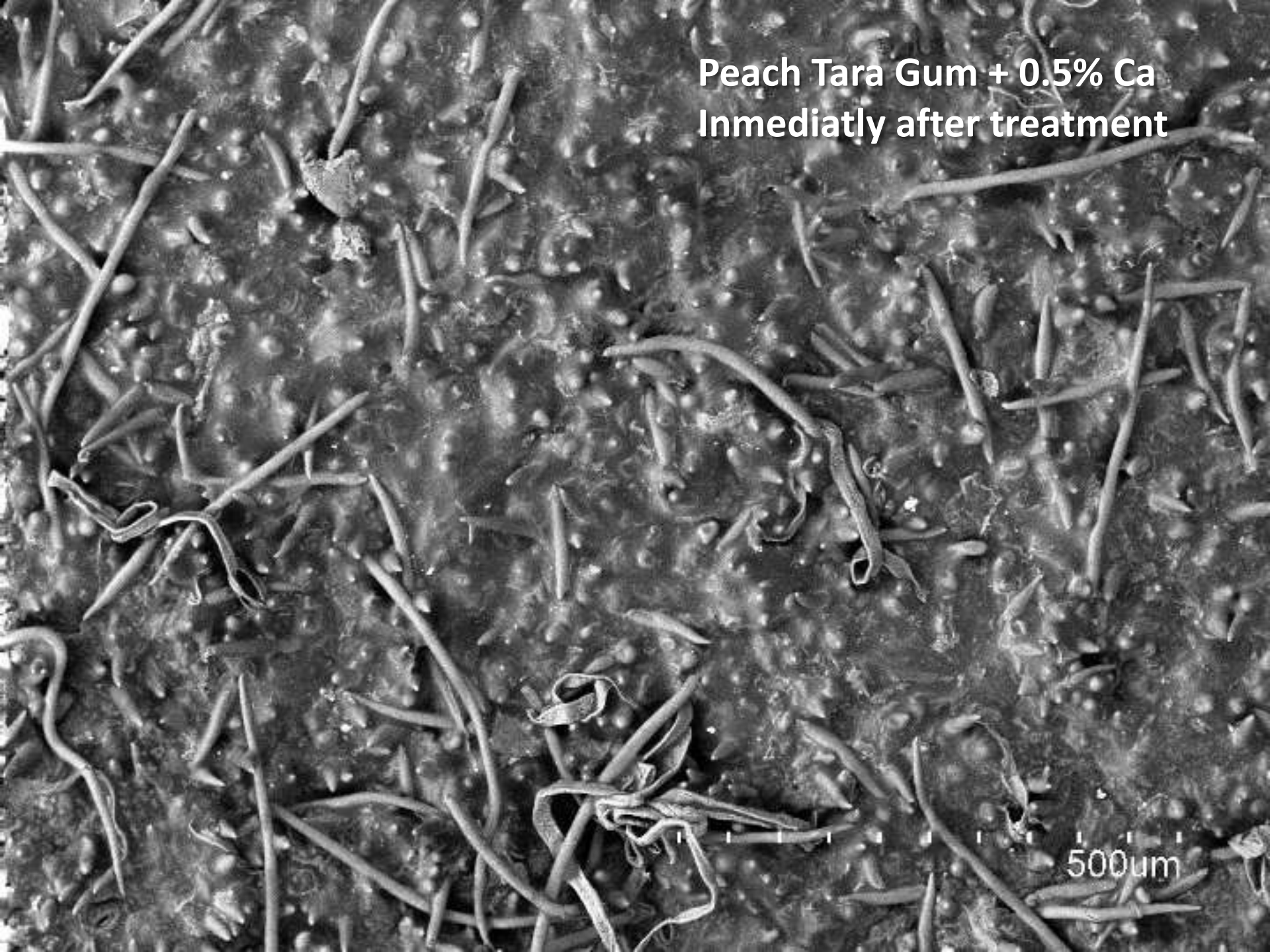


Peach without treatment

500um



Peach Tara Gum + 0.5% Ca
Immediately after treatment



Peach Tara Gum + 0.5% Ca

500um

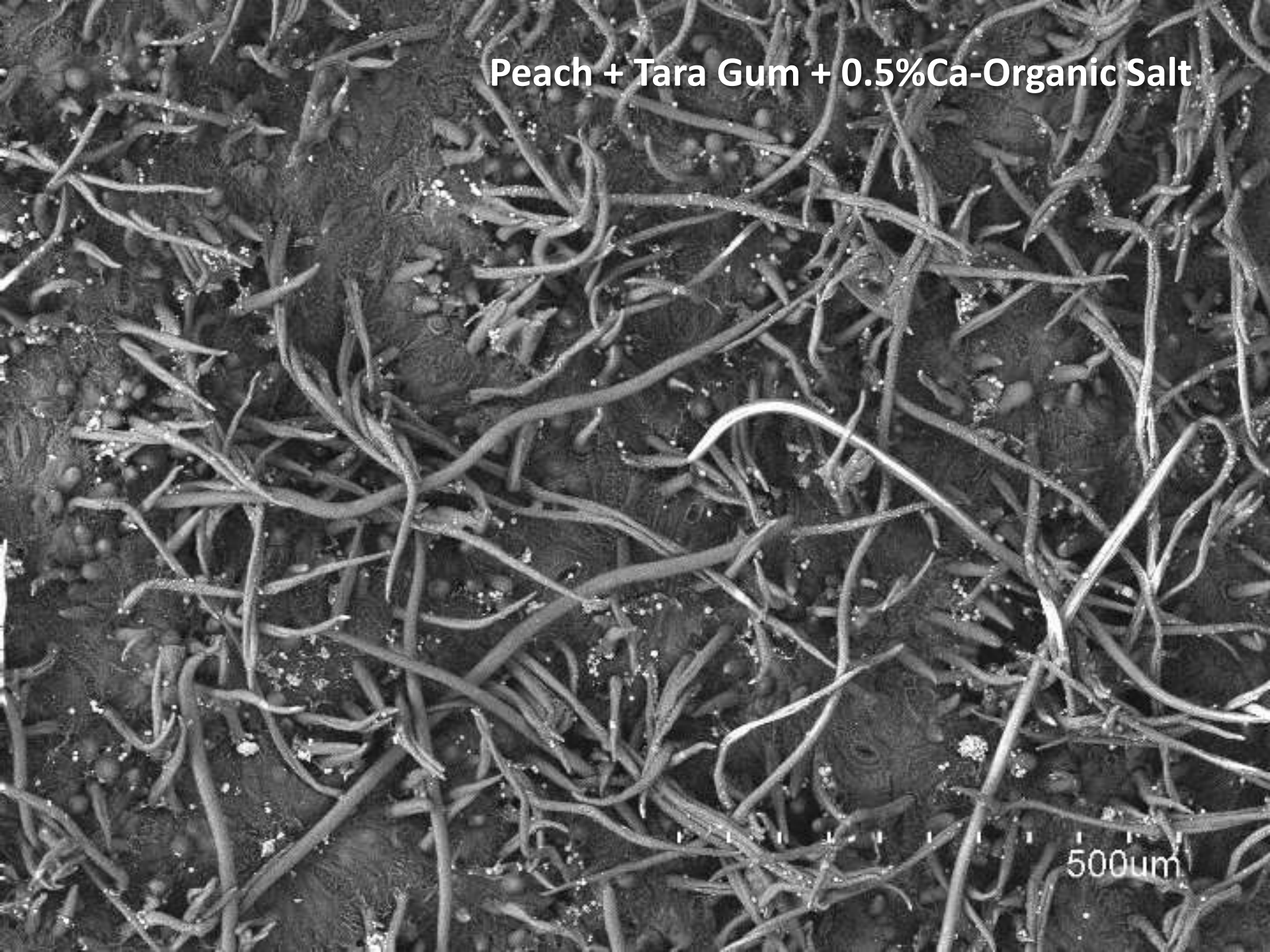


Peach Tara Gum + 0.5% Ca

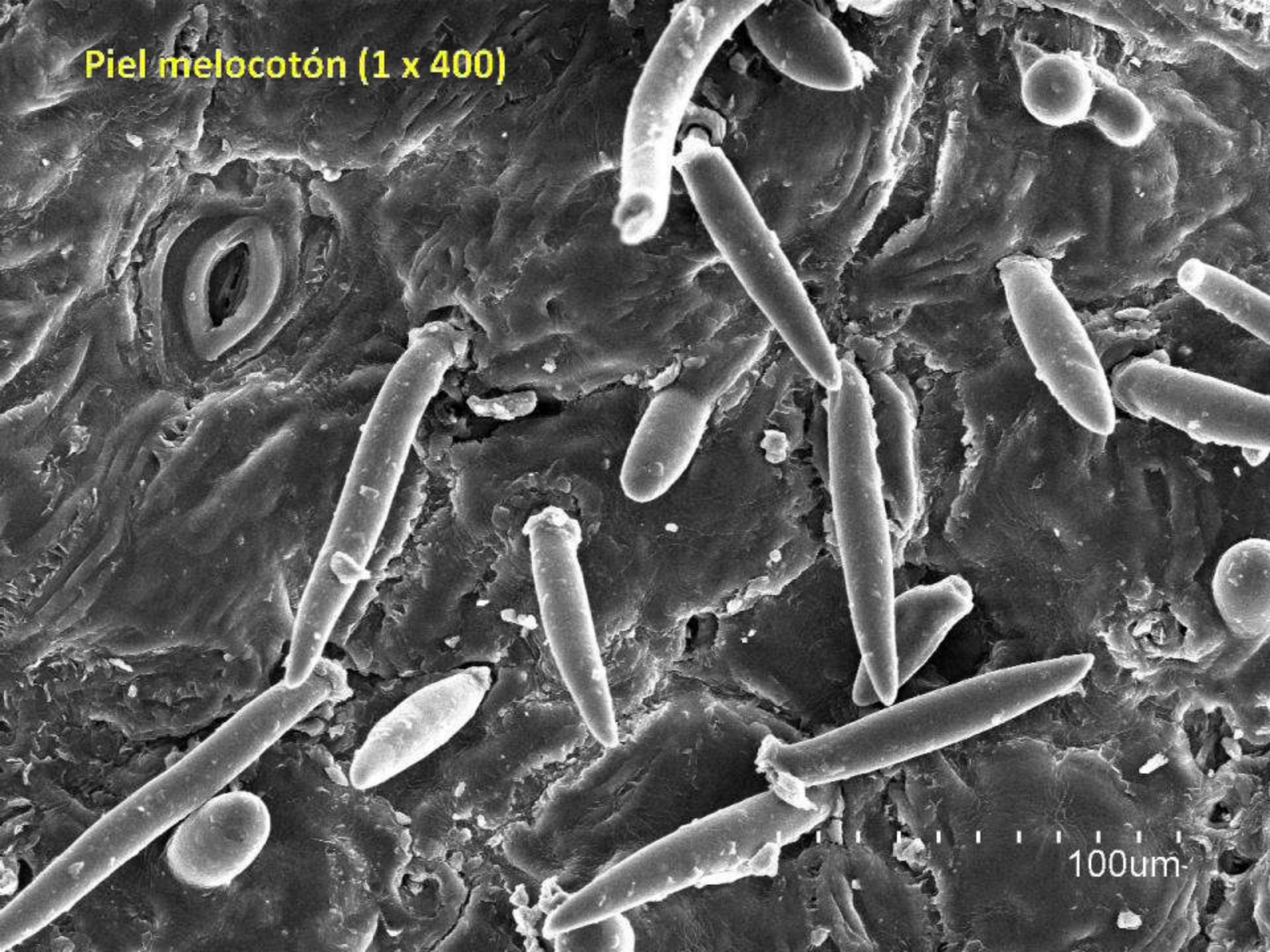
100um

This scanning electron micrograph (SEM) displays a dense, interconnected network of long, thin, and highly curved fibers. The fibers exhibit a smooth, slightly glossy surface and vary in thickness. They are set against a background of a porous, honeycomb-like structure, which appears to be a scaffold or a network of smaller, more rigid fibers. The overall morphology suggests a hydrogel or a composite material. A scale bar in the bottom right corner indicates a length of 100 micrometers.

Peach + Tara Gum + 0.5%Ca-Organic Salt



Piel melocotón (1 x 400)



CONCLUSIONES

- The application of Ca gels successfully increased tissue Ca concentration
- The product can be easily removed from the fruit surface with water.
- No detrimental effects regarding fruit quality are observed
- This method proved promising to supply exogenous Ca to bagged peach cvs
- Research is in progress to improve the performance of Ca formulations and the methods of application as a strategy to enhance fruit quality and limit the occurrence of fruit physiological disorders.



Surface application of calcium-containing gels to improve quality of late maturing peach cultivars

Victoria Fernández, Azahara Díaz, Álvaro Blanco and Jesús Val*

Abstract

BACKGROUND: A strategy to supply Ca directly to fruits as a tool for improving peach quality has been devised and tested under field conditions. Since peaches in the area of study (Calanda, Spain) are routinely bagged shortly after thinning, a method based on the application of Ca gels to the fruit surface was introduced. The effect of surface treatments was assessed in terms of quality, nutrient balance and surface deposition.

RESULTS: Application of Ca-containing formulations increased mesocarp and exocarp Ca concentrations, providing evidence for the penetration of Ca through the peach skin. Surface Ca treatments had a particular mode of deposition and in some instances improved the shelf life of fruits without affecting their quality.

CONCLUSION: Surface treatment with Ca-containing gels appears to be a viable approach to increase fruit Ca, quality and storability of bagged peach cultivars and should be optimised in future studies.

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Keywords: adjuvants; calcium formulations; fruit quality; fruit surface; *Prunus persica* L. Batsch; surface treatments





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New Foliar Calcium Treatments to Improve Shelf-Life and Quality of 'Calanda' Late Season Peach Cultivars

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Introduction

Vitrescent dark spot is the main calcium-related physiological disorder observed in late season peach cultivars in the Ebro River Basin, Spain. This alteration implies the development of localised translucent and dark brown areas in the fruit mesocarp with no external symptoms to be seen until long after harvest. Late season peach cultivars are characterised by having a higher value and outstanding quality since they grow in bags, which are placed around them after fruit thinning.

Materials and Methods

Calanda peaches (cv 'Calico') were sprayed with calcium-containing solutions four times, every 15 days, since the beginning of May to the end of June just before bagging in 2009. The formulations applied to the fruit surface consisted of 120 mM Ca supplied as CaCl₂ or Ca-Propionate in combination with: (1, 2) 0.02% of a commonly applied polysorbate surfactant; (3, 4) 0.05% of an organosilicon surfactant (OSS); (5, 6) 0.5% of a 'food additive adjuvant' (FAA) and (7) control fruits. Following the application of treatments, samples were collected after 7 days and Ca, Mg and K concentrations were determined in the mesocarp and endocarp of fruits after wet digestion and by Atomic absorption/Emission Spectroscopy. After one month storage at 0°C, the external appearance was ranked as well as the development of vitrescence and internal browning.

Results and Discussion

With regard to peel and pulp calcium concentrations, significant increases were only recorded for OSS and FAA. CaCl₂ treated peaches on July 20th. One month after cold storage, the fruits from FAA-CaCl₂ foliar applications led to the lowest vitrescent dark spot incidence as derived from the low index recorded for this treatment. Besides, regarding chilling injuries, in general, all treatments excepting Ca-propionate plus polysorbate, were effective in reducing the browning index value.



Figure 1. Peel calcium concentrations (mg/100g FW) along the growing season of 'Calico' peach trees after treatment with multiple in-season Ca sprays in combination with several adjuvants.

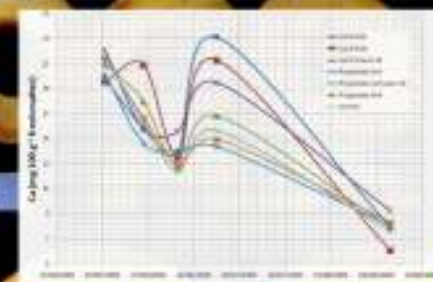


Figure 2. Pulp calcium concentrations (mg/100g FW) along the growing season of 'Calico' peach trees after treatment with multiple in-season Ca sprays in combination with several adjuvants.

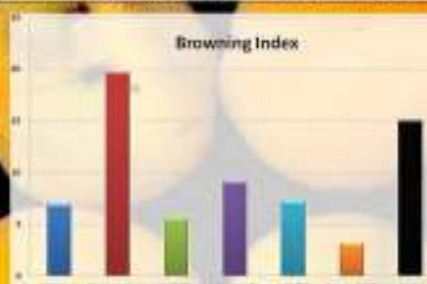


Figure 3. Final level of damage by browning index corresponding to 'Calico' peaches after one month of cold storage (0°C). Treatments: Control without any adjuvant (0.5% Ca) plus several adjuvants during the growing season (2009).



Figure 4. Reduction of damage by vitrescent dark spot (browning) in 'Calico' peaches after one month of cold storage (0°C). Treatments: Control without any adjuvant (0.5% Ca) plus several adjuvants during the growing season (2009).

Conclusions

None of the treatments was observed to increase Ca mesocarp and endocarp concentrations at the time of harvest, beneficial effects in terms of increased fruit quality and storability were recorded for certain Ca-adjuvant combinations. It is concluded that more research efforts are required to develop optimal Ca spray formulations and spraying programmes that may efficiently and systematically decrease the incidence of Ca-related disorders in fruit crops.



Effect of convectional versus electrostatic spraying of calcium-containing formulations to apples



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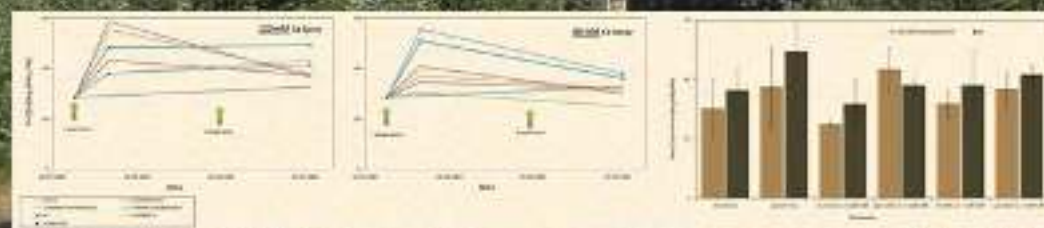
Surface application of calcium fertilizers to apples is a widely used and recommended strategy to prevent the development of bitter pit, a calcium-related disorder that can lead to major economic losses. Air-buffed electrostatic sprayers (ES) produce spray droplets which are 100 times smaller than those sprayed by conventional sprayers. These tiny droplets are carried deep into the plant canopy in a high-speed air stream. Such spraying method may therefore result in lower the deposition efficiency of treatments as compared to non-electrostatic sprayers. However, the significantly smaller size of the drops produced by ES may prove critical for the application of treatments under the prevailing dry summer conditions in Southern Europe, due to the potential rapid evaporation of the solutions applied to the plants.



Spray volumes used in field treatments (L)		
Treatment solution	Conventional	ES
Ca + 0.05%ST	5	2.5
Ca + 0.025%ST	5	5
Ca	5	2.5
Ca 0.25% + 0.05%ST	5	5
Ca 0.25% + 0.025%ST	5	2.5
Ca 0.25%	5	2.5
Mean volume applied	5	2.56

For complete and intense wetting of the fruit surface, 50% of the solution volume was employed, but 2 times more time was required when using the ES in contrast to the conventional sprayer which supplied considerably larger drop sizes.

A trial to confirm the effect of supplying calcium formulations with a conventional versus an electrostatic sprayer (ES) to apples in 'Golden Delicious' was developed in an experimental plot at Estación Experimental de Aula Dei, CSIC, Zaragoza, Spain. Treatments were applied in the early morning of 15/07/09 and 26/08/09, making sure that apples were sprayed to run-off.



The effect of CaCl_2 (120 and 60 mM) applied alone or in combination with 0.05% or 0.025% of an organosilicon surfactant (Brenk Thins 80, Evonik, Göltschheim, Germany) concentration regarding Ca peel and pulp concentrations 1 week after spraying, and at harvest were estimated after wet digestion by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.

Results table with the effect of spraying technique, Ca concentration and surfactant on quality properties of 'Sweetheart Delicious' apples at harvest

	Ca concentration (mM)				Surfactant concentration (%)			
	0	120	60	0	0.05	0.025	0	0
Fruit Weight	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
Peel Ca	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Pulp Ca	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Brix	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
Color	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Not significant (ns), or significant where * $P < 0.05$ or ** $P < 0.01$.

Conclusion

Evidence was gained that supplying calcium fertilizers to apples with the ES enabled reducing of the solution volume employed and sometimes increased tissue Ca concentrations. However, the lower size of drops produced by ES as compared to the ones supplied with a conventional sprayer may prove critical under the Mediterranean Summer conditions due to the rapid solution evaporation. On the other hand, complete wetting of the tree canopy by ES proved significantly more time consuming as compared to the application of treatments with the conventional sprayer. In summary, the use of ES techniques to apply foliar fertilizers can be successful providing that plant surfaces are thoroughly covered by the spray solution under environmental conditions inducing lower evaporation rates (e.g., in the early morning).





Estimation of soluble solids content and firmness in apple (Golden cv) by NIR absorbance indices

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Introduction

To determine fruit quality traits, non-destructive methods like near infrared spectroscopy are displacing traditional procedures. The interpretation of NIR spectra involves a complex statistical analysis as the whole spectrum is used to obtain the calibration equations which permit to assess some quality traits already determined by destructive methods, such as a texturometer for rheological properties or a refractometer for total soluble solids content.

Experimental

225 apples were collected from an experimental orchard at the Estación Experimental de Aula Dei (CSIC) in Zaragoza (Northeastern Spain). Absorbance NIR (305-1145 nm) were recorded from samples picked up every 15 days during 7 months until harvest. In the same fruits, soluble solids contents (SSC) and firmness were measured by traditional destructive methods.

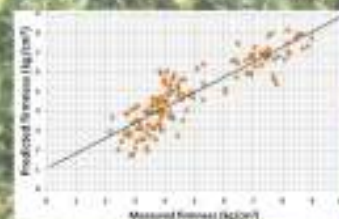


Figure 1. Predicted versus measured firmness values obtained by the texturometer (right) and estimated by NIR data applying partial least squares over several washing times.

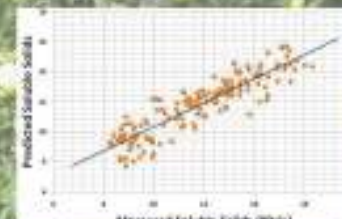


Figure 2. Predicted versus measured TSS values obtained by a digital refractometer (right) and estimated by NIR data applying partial least squares over several washing times.

Table 1. Equations and correlation coefficients between measured and calculated values by NIR in Spanish Golden Delicious apples.

		Whole spectra		Indices		MLR	
		calibration	validation	calibration	validation	calibration	validation
Firmness	IR equation	$y=0.915x+0.42$	$y=0.917x+0.42$	$y=0.85x+0.709$	$y=0.957x+0.715$	$y=0.85x+0.707$	$y=0.95x+0.710$
	r^2	0.92	0.91	0.97	0.97	0.89	0.85
Total soluble solids	IR equation	$y=0.833x+2.03$	$y=0.837x+2.1$	$y=0.745x+2.1$	$y=0.74x+2.2$	$y=0.706x+2.44$	$y=0.736x+2.46$
	r^2	0.83	0.82	0.99	0.99	0.798	0.789

Results and discussion

MLR and PLS calibration methods were used to create the statistical model to predict SSC and firmness. Good results were obtained when PLS calibration was applied to the whole spectrum. However, as a novelty, when the same procedure was applied using solely three absorbance indices (670/675, 670/680 and 675/680 instead the whole spectrum, the correlation coefficients improved significantly. The r^2 values were 0.97 for firmness and 0.99 for SSC, which are higher than other reported in the literature for the same commodity. On the other hand, when MLR calibration models were applied, the estimations of these parameters were less accurate than when the PLS method was used.



Figure 3. Test 3 experimental setup of the NIR spectrophotometer.

Conclusions

In this work, it was observed the variation of firmness and total soluble solids during the ripening process of apples in the tree. Further investigations, using non-destructive NIR spectroscopy and applying the PLS statistical method on the values of the three absorbance indices, would enable to estimate the optimum harvest date which is of major importance for the quality and shelf-life of the fruits.



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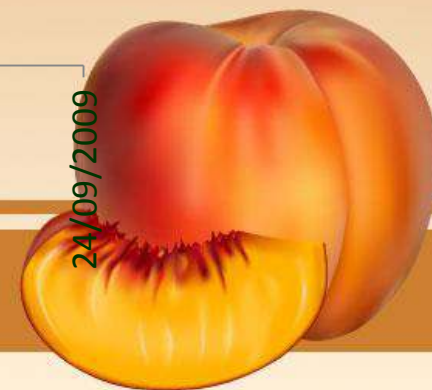
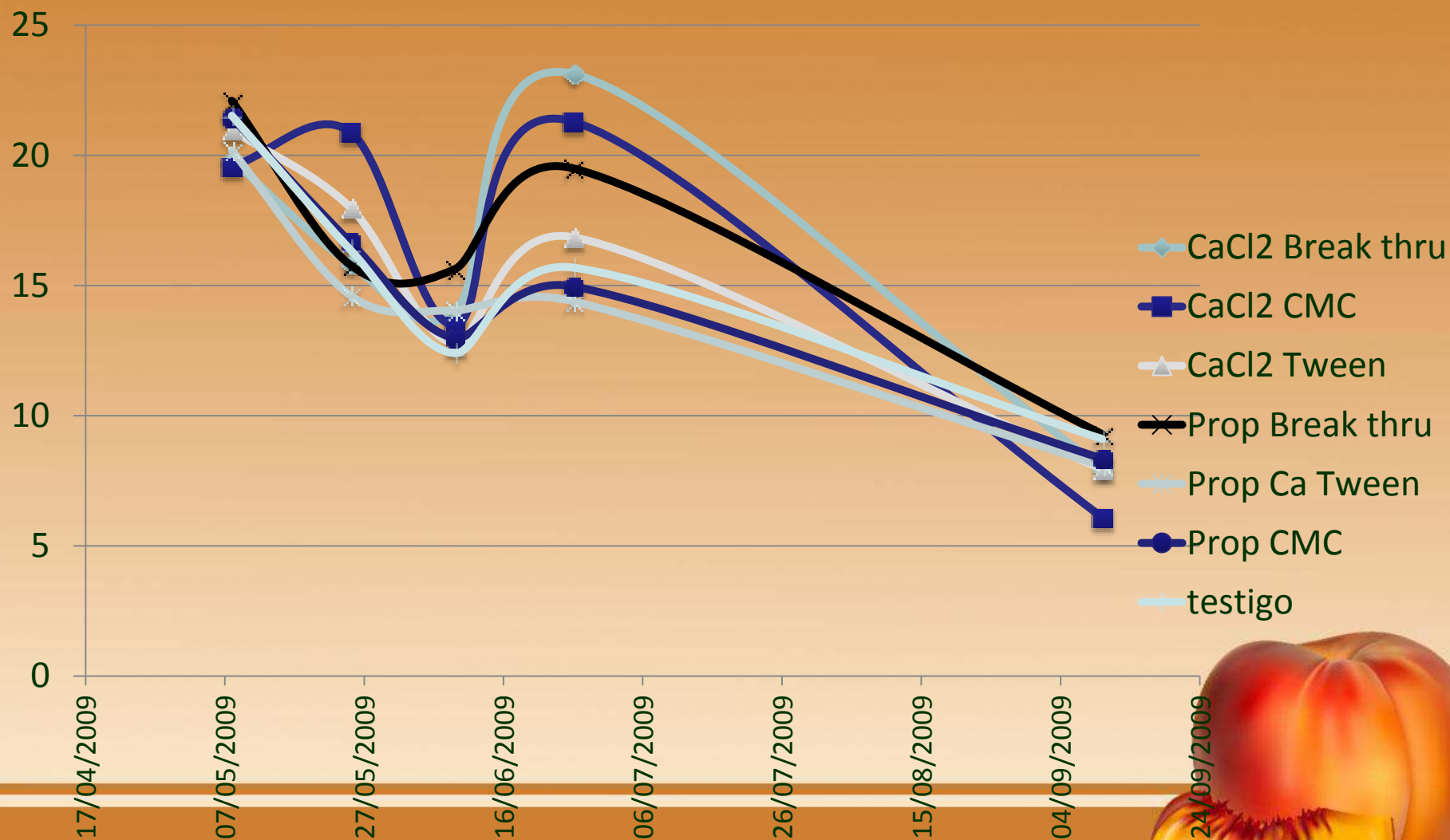
“Improving the rate of penetration of calcium chloride solutions applied to peaches”



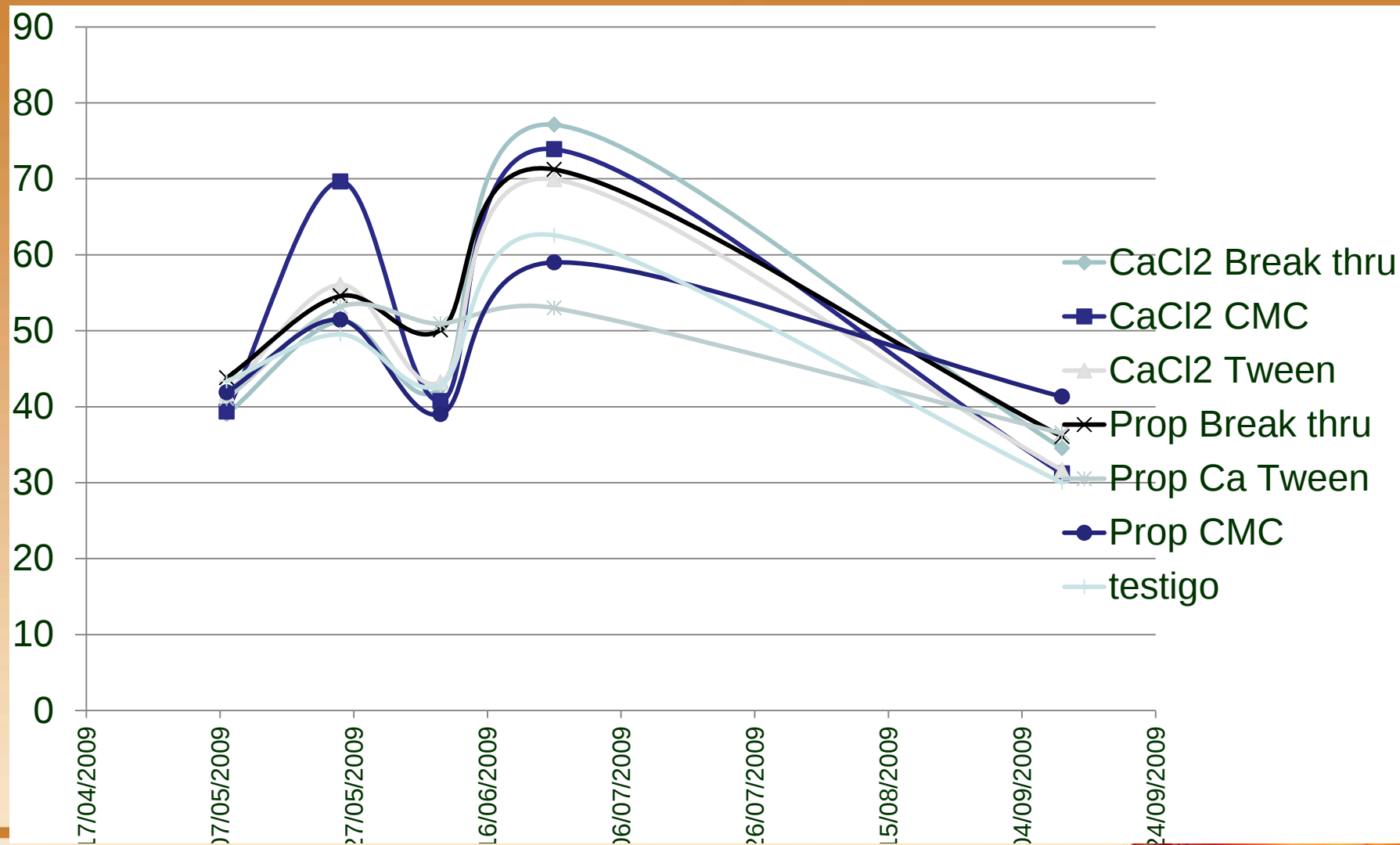
Aspersión Foliar



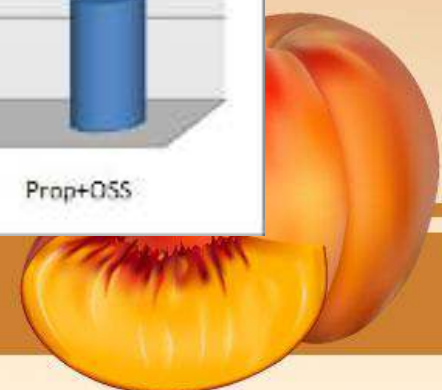
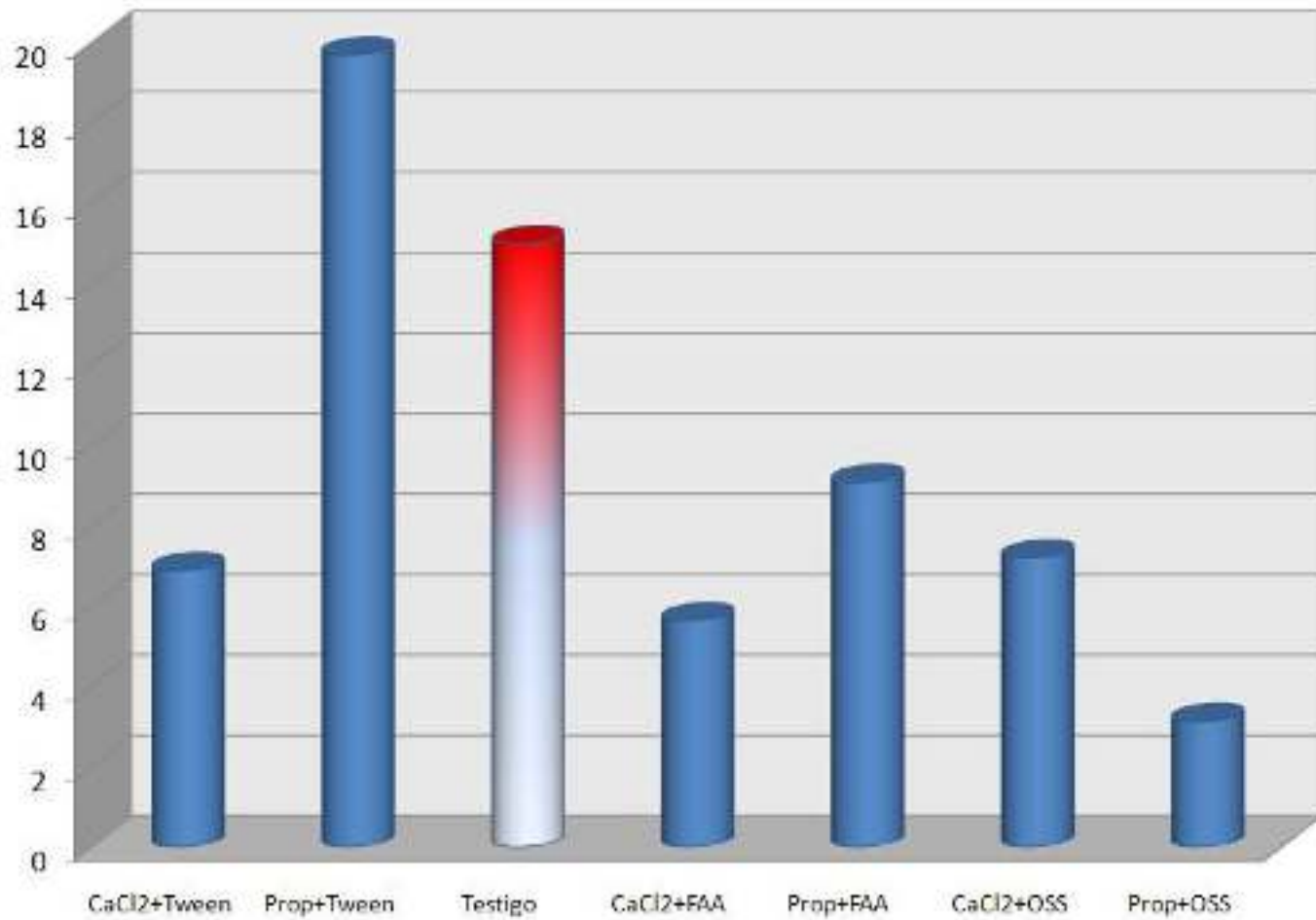
Ca - Pulpa

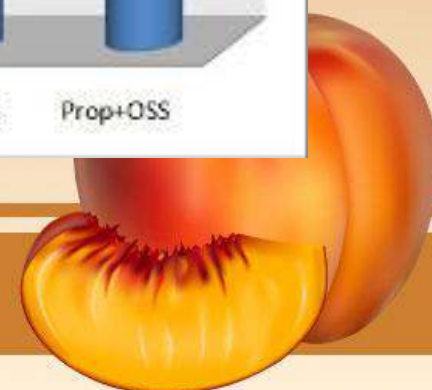
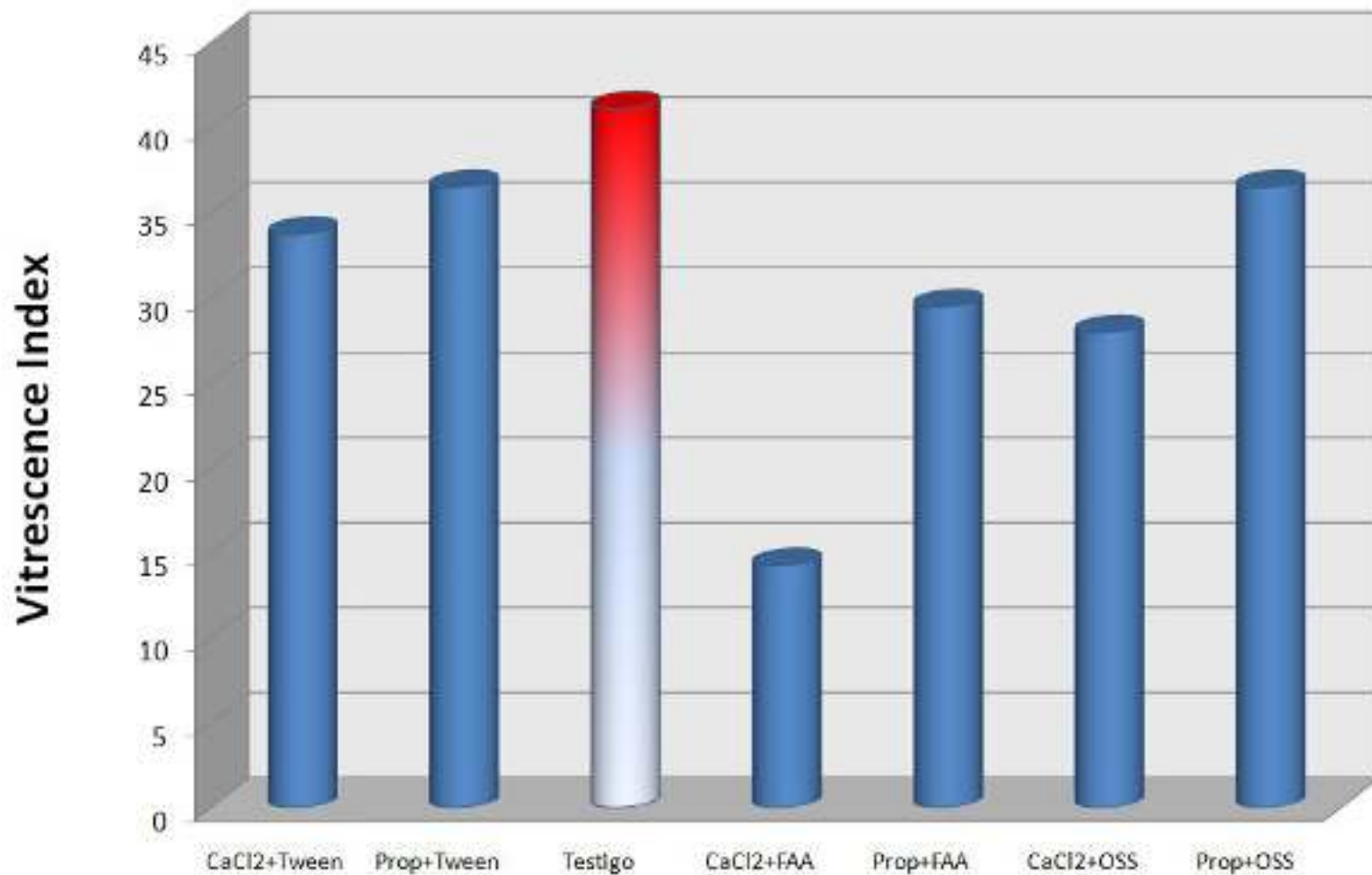


Ca - Piel

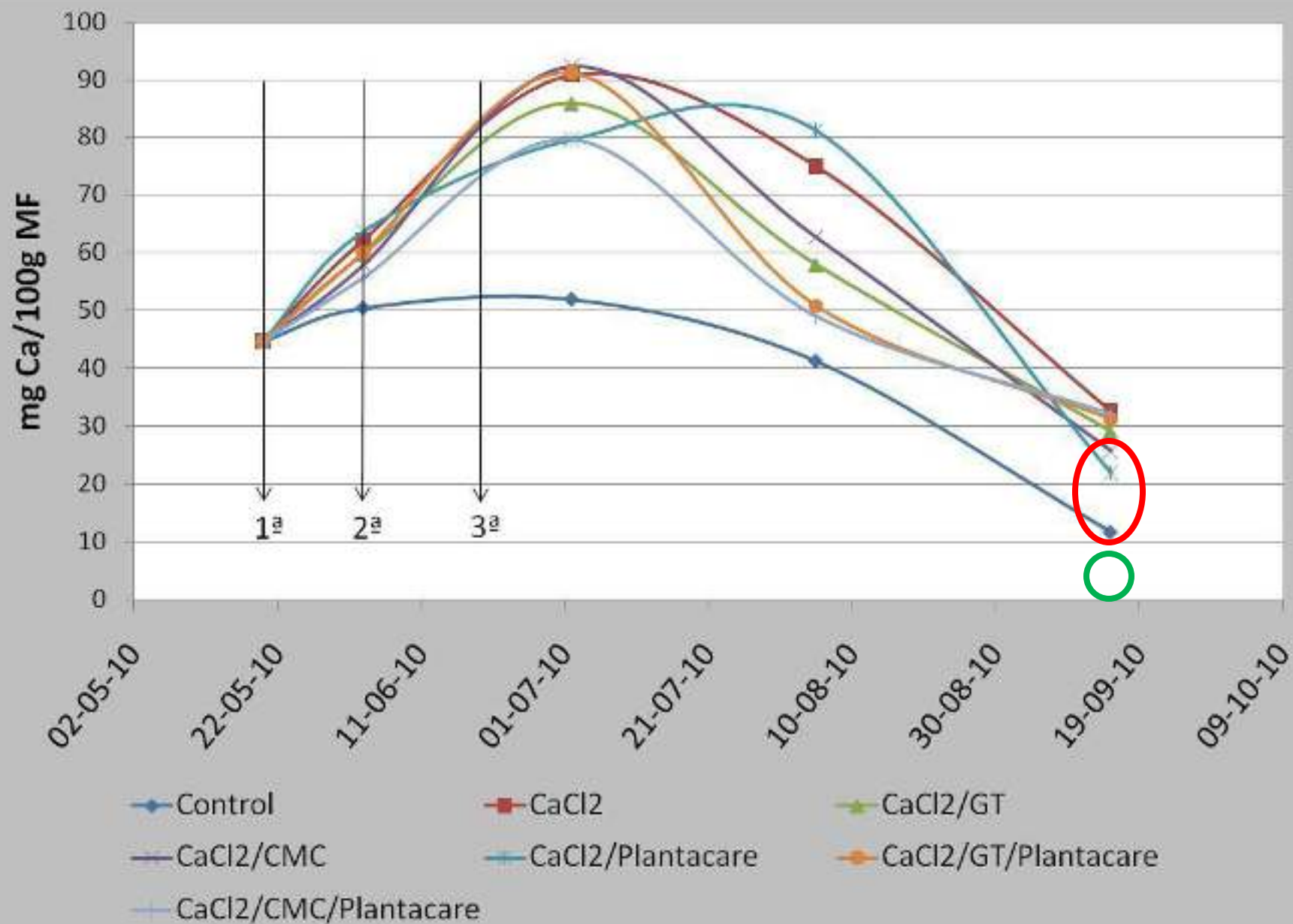


Browning Index

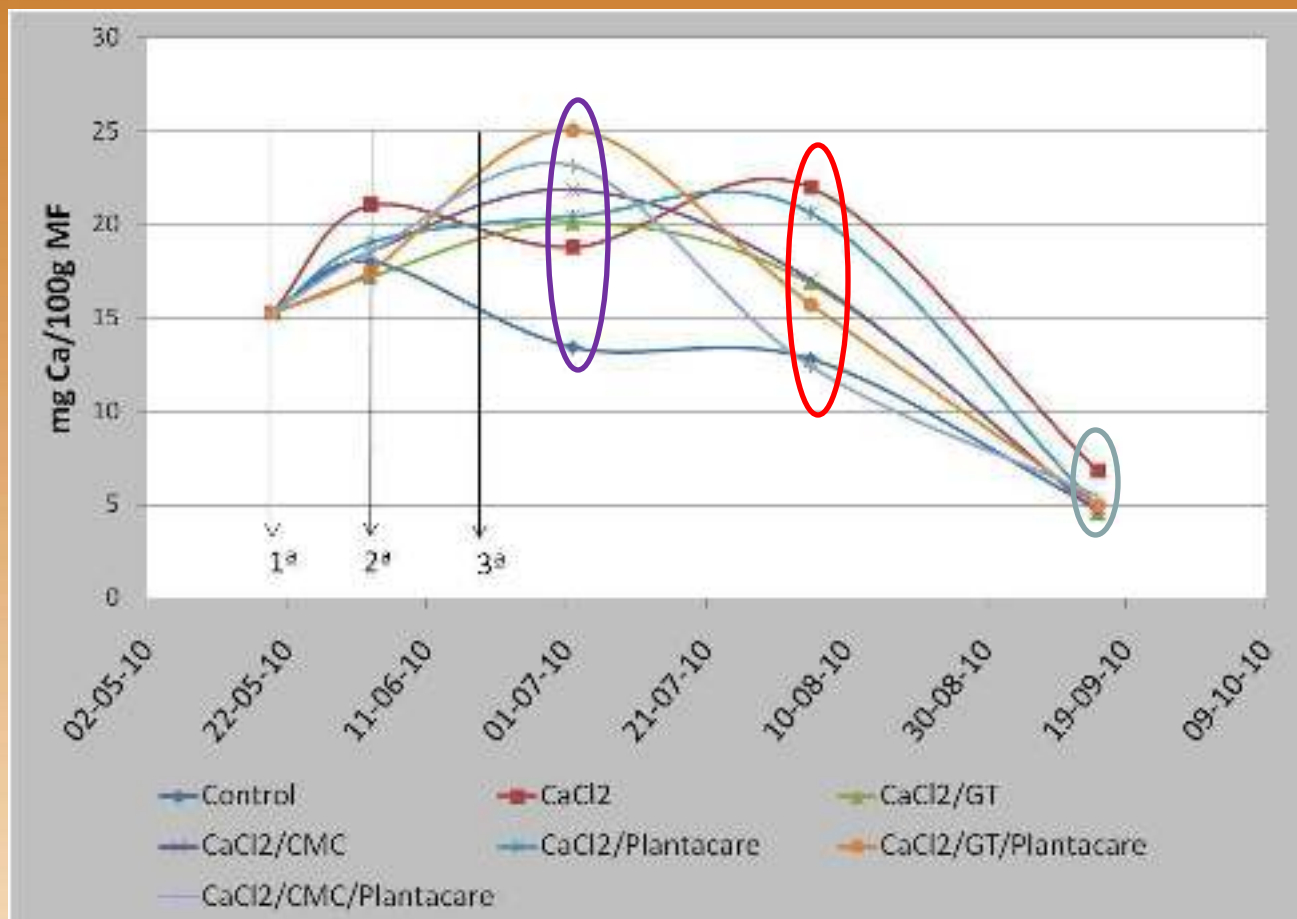




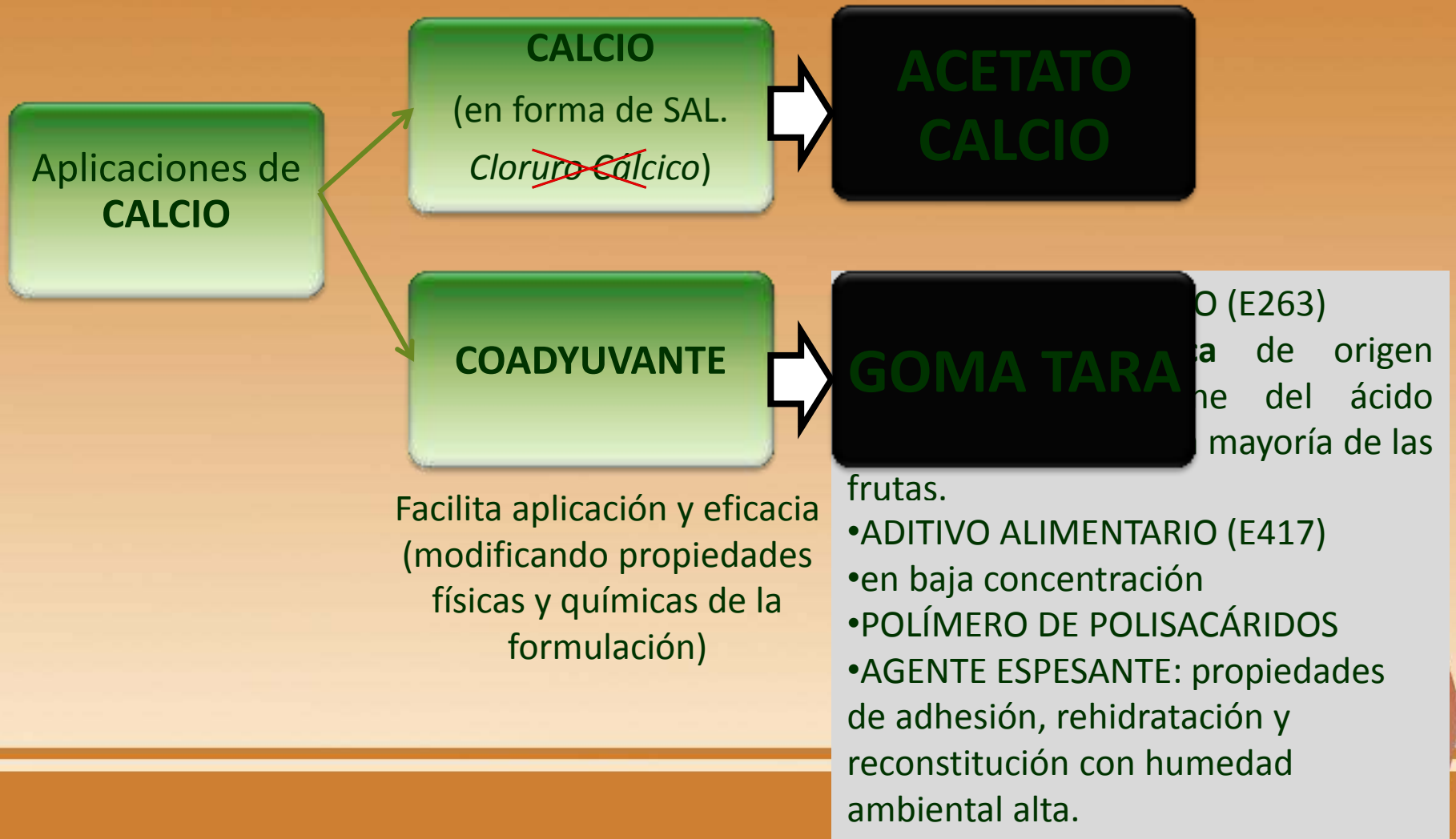
Evolución de la concentración de calcio en piel de melocotón.



Evolución de la concentración de calcio en pulpa de melocotón.



Tratamiento	(02/07/2010)	(05/08/2010)
Control	13,44a	12,81a
CaCl ₂	18,80ab	21,98b
CaCl ₂ +GT	20,10bc	16,85ab
CaCl ₂ +CMC	21,86bc	17,02ab
CaCl ₂ +Plantacare	20,44bc	20,63b
CaCl ₂ +GT+Plantacare	25,07c	15,73ab
CaCl ₂ +CMC+Plantacare	23,13bc	12,40a





**GOMA
TARA**



**ACETATO
DE CALCIO**

- forma un polímero con el Ca que persiste en el tiempo

- Permite liberación **retardada** del Calcio a la superficie del fruto cuando se restablecen las condiciones de humedad (suficientemente altas)

**CONDICIONES
ADECUADAS**

**REHIDRATACIÓN
GEL**

**LIBERACIÓN IÓN
CALCIO**

En forma de sal o ya dissociado
(evitando **fitotoxicidad** por
acumulación localizada de calcio)



Control de daños de mancha vitrescente

1. Clasificación externa por su aspecto visual, en la que se diferenciaron frutos aptos, afectados y muy afectados.



2. Clasificaron según el porcentaje de frutos afectados y a su vez según la superficie del fruto afectada.

0	1	2	3	4
0%	0-25%	25-50%	50-75%	75-100%

3. Clasificaron según el grado de incidencia de la fisiopatía, distinguiendo en este caso, *mancha incipiente, avanzada y madura*.



Evaluación de frutos con piel



Afección 1 incipiente.



Afección 2 incipiente.



Afección 3 incipiente.



Afección 1 avanzada.



Afección 2 avanzada.



Afección 3 avanzada.

Evaluación de frutos sin piel



Afección 1 avanzada.



Afección 2 incipiente.



Afección 3 madura.



Afección 1 madura.



Afección 2 avanzada.

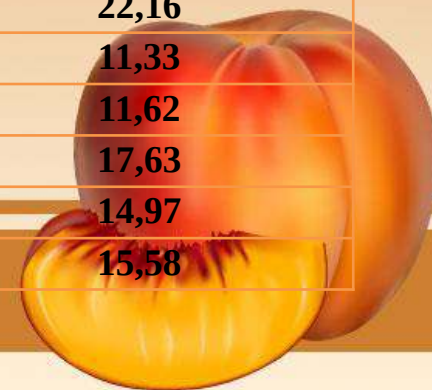


Promedio de frutos con piel con mancha vitrescente e índice de vitrescencia.

Tratamientos	%Total frutos sin Vitrescencia	% Total frutos con Vitrescencia	Índice de Vitrescencia
Control	34,29	65,71	18,29
CaCl ₂	34,96	65,04	14,92
CaCl ₂ +CMC	58,20	41,80	9,11
CaCl ₂ +CMC+Plantacare	62,59	37,41	9,57
CaCl ₂ +GT	48,50	51,50	13,27
CaCl ₂ +GT+Plantacare	61,21	38,79	10,71
CaCl ₂ +Plantacare	67,49	32,51	9,58

Promedio de frutos sin piel con mancha vitrescente e índice de vitrescencia.

Tratamientos	%Total frutos sin Vitrescencia	% Total frutos con Vitrescencia	Índice de Vitrescencia
Control	14,29	85,71	21,14
CaCl ₂	19,87	80,13	22,16
CaCl ₂ +CMC	48,04	51,96	11,33
CaCl ₂ +CMC+Plantacare	51,35	48,65	11,62
CaCl ₂ +GT	33,23	62,93	17,63
CaCl ₂ +GT+Plantacare	41,82	58,18	14,97
CaCl ₂ +Plantacare	48,70	51,30	15,58



CONCLUSIONES

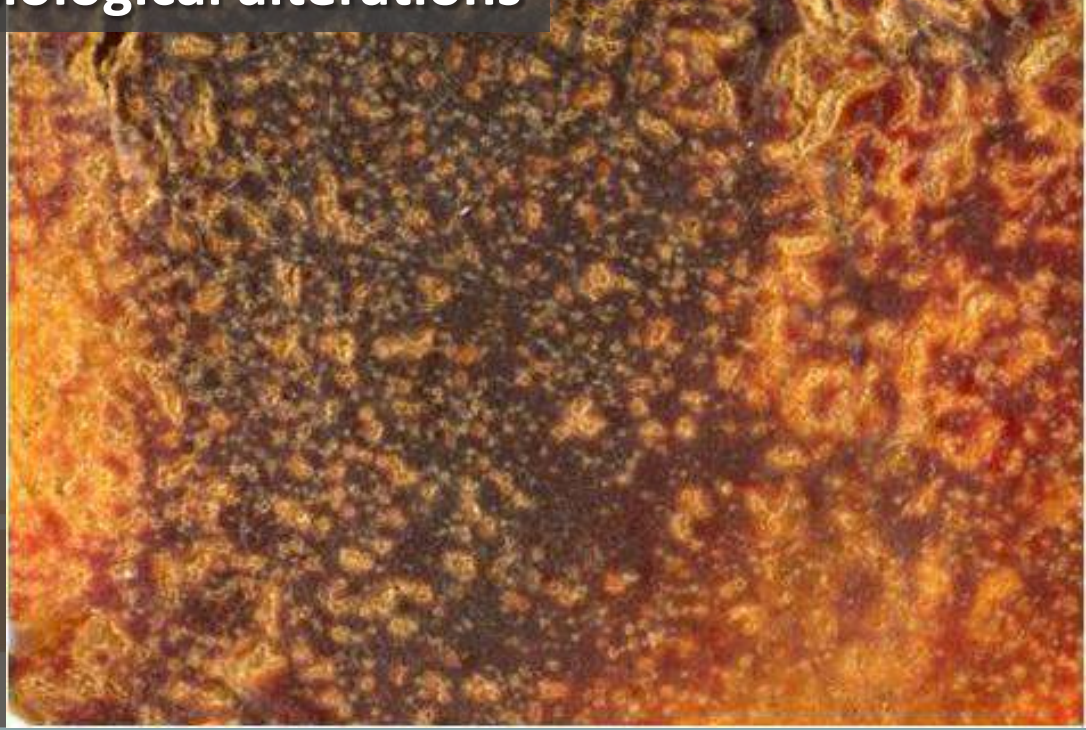
- Todos los tratamientos son eficientes en cuanto a la concentración de calcio, todos ellos produjeron un aumento de ésta tanto en piel como en pulpa tras su aplicación.
- En todos los casos, en los frutos tras cosecha, los valores de concentración de calcio en piel son superiores al control, mientras que en pulpa, en todos los tratamientos incluido el control, se alcanzan niveles similares.
- Tanto en piel como en pulpa, el tratamiento que contenía únicamente CaCl_2 fue el que indujo mayores valores de concentración de calcio en el momento de la recolección.
- Tras conservación en cámara frigorífica los frutos pertenecientes al grupo control, mostraron un elevado porcentaje de frutos catalogados como muy afectados y, por el contrario, los frutos tratados, mostraron menos cantidad de dañados, y mayor porcentaje de frutos aptos.
- Los tratamientos de calcio en combinación con los distintos adyuvantes han reducido la aparición de mancha vitrescente en los frutos tratados; destacando sobre el resto los que contenían Plantacare.
- En los frutos no tratados (grupo control) se observó la mancha en un estadio más avanzado que en los frutos tratados, por lo que estos fueron eficaces para retrasar la aparición de dicha mancha.

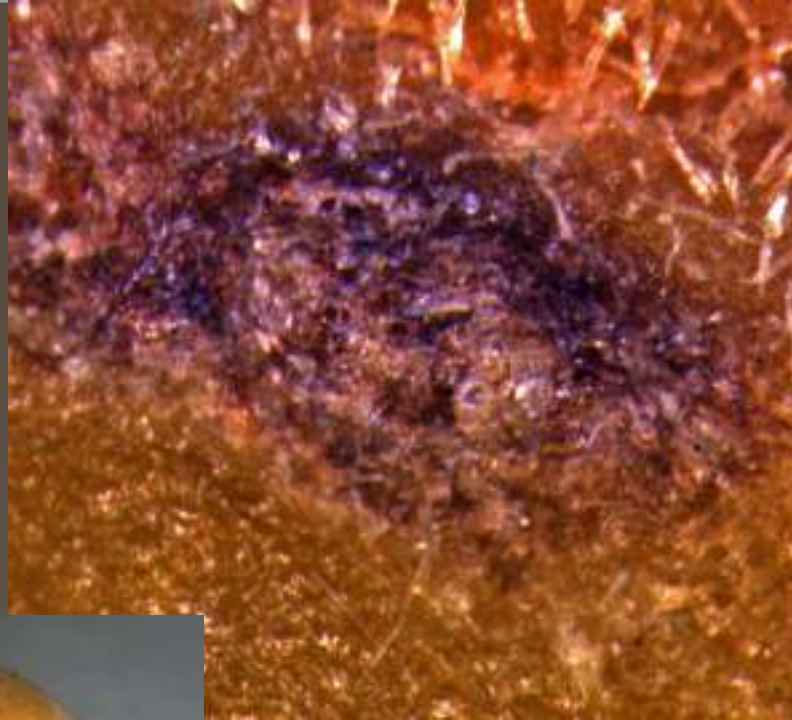






Other physiological alterations







Análisis de varianza

		Concentración (mg 100 g-1 MF)		
		Afectado	Sano	
Piel				Sig
Ca		23.32	25.88	ns
Mg		28.92	26.27	ns
K		412.61	351.68	ns
Pulpa				
Ca		3.45	3.89	ns
Mg		9.81	7.72	*
K		265.01	219.57	*

ns, no se han encontrado diferencias significativas

*, diferencias significativas $p \leq 0.05$

Cada valor es el promedio de 3 repeticiones correspondientes a 3 secciones de fruto escindidas de la zona ecuatorial.



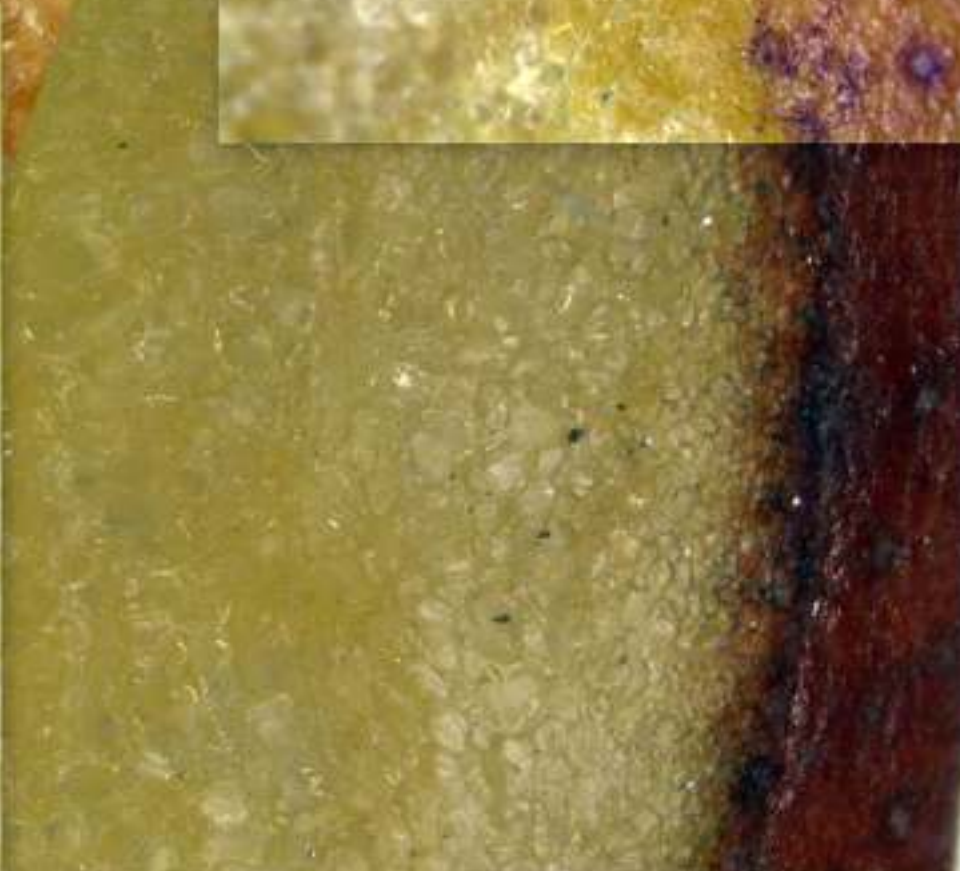
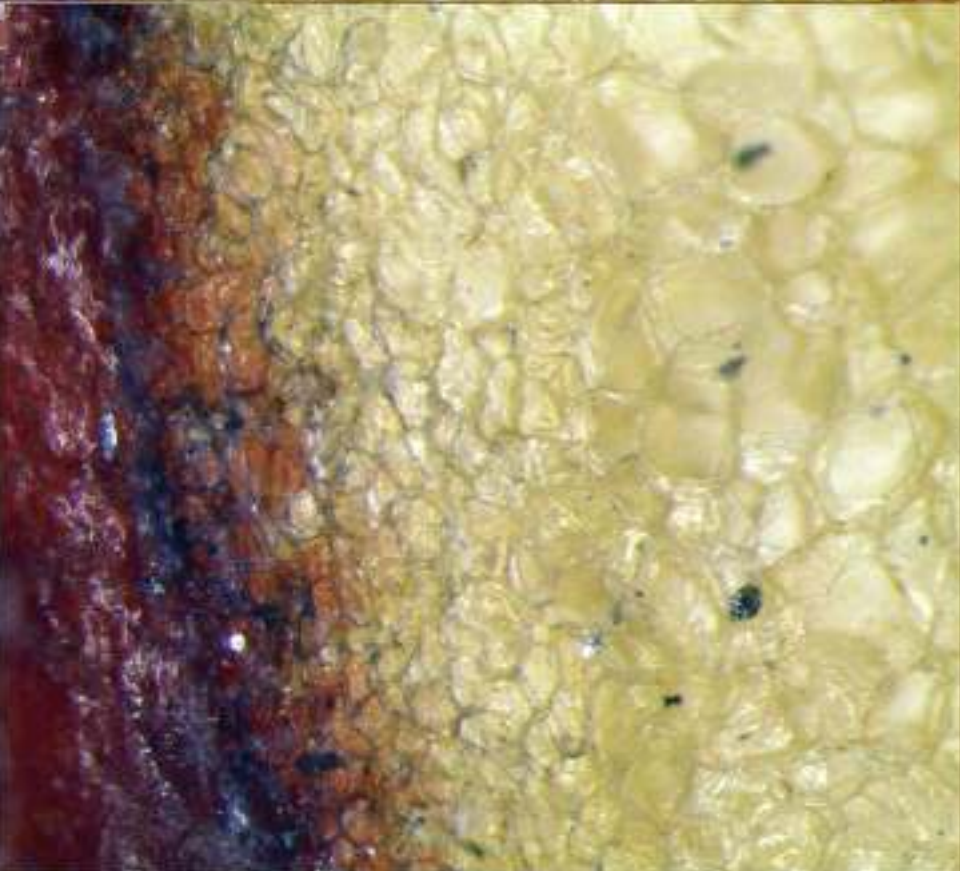
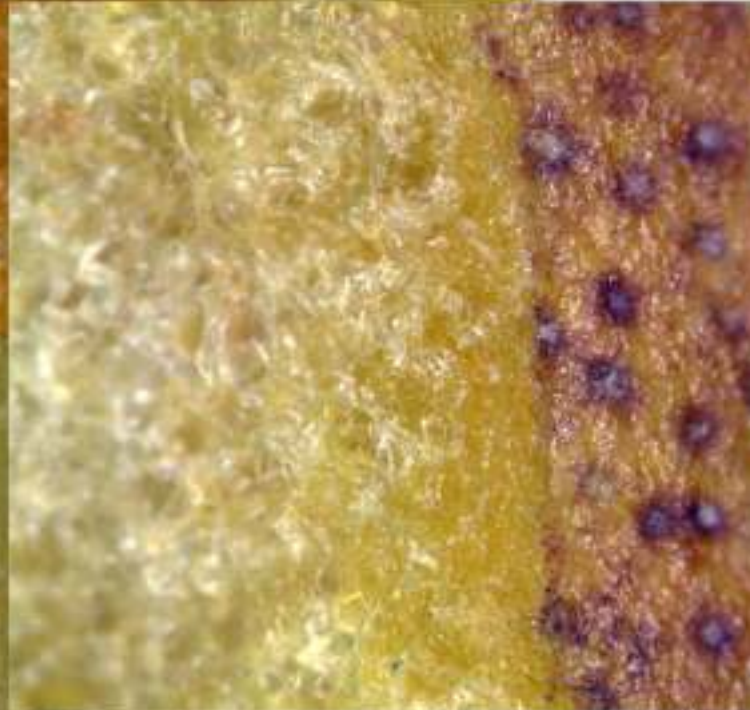
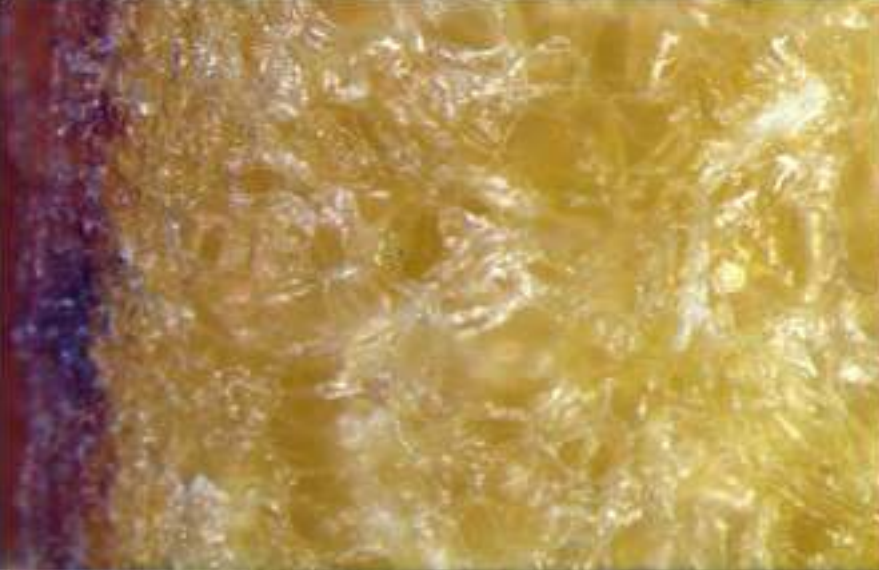


Jose Luis
Espada

12/07/10

INKING





Nuevos tratamientos de calcio para mejorar las propiedades físicas y organolépticas del melocotón protegido bajo la denominación de origen «Melocotón de Calanda»

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Palabras clave

Análisis mineral, calcio, calidad de fruto, embolsado, gama fría, mancha y trespunto, microscopía electrónica, frutos pericia.

The Effects of Ca Applications on Peach Fruit Mineral Content and Quality

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Keywords: calcium, Ca application, fruit physico-physiology, fruit quality, peach, *Prunus persica*

Abstract

Late season peach cultivars are usually cold stored for a few weeks to extend the marketing season, but physiochemical disorders related to calcium deficiency are more concerning. To study the absorption of Ca by the peach fruit, mature trees of two late marketing cultivars 'Miraflores' and 'Aurore' were treated with Ca supplied in two different ways: either as foliar spray or Ca water solution, or rubbed on the fruit with a Ca emulsion containing the Ca solution. In both cases, the Ca source was CaCl₂ 36-pellet. Foliar spray during the growing period of aqueous solution of Ca was not effective, ranging from 0.05 to 150 Ca did not affect the concentration of Ca in the peach skin or fruit flesh. Similarly, no effects on the fruit quality traits were observed at harvest. In a second experiment, fruits were rubbed with a calcium emulsion gel. A great increase in Ca concentration was found both on skin and flesh of fruits treated with 150 Ca. However, fruits treated with 150 Ca resulted in lower flesh firmness and were flat-shaped and exhibited an increased rate in fruit drop.

INTRODUCTION

Late season peach (*Prunus persica* (L.) Baudr.) cultivars are becoming increasingly profitable in Spain. Thus, the marketing period is being expanded (overseas export), by storing the fruits under cold conditions. In certain cases, such as the 'Big Jonica' (García, 2004), these cultivars are grown in bags. This technique implies that the fruit inside bags, usually in June, after fruit thinning, and having the fruits inside paper bags continue to grow, for which the crops are sold as peckish fruit.

Fruit physiological disorders are more concerning to late marketing cultivars, which depend on the quality of fruits, and some of the most are beginning to occur. The most disorders that appear are watercore dark spot, and has mainly been described (Val, 2007). In short, parts of the fruit, mainly become translucent, and this is accompanied by a darkening of the skin, with no external symptoms, which only become visible after fruit harvest.

The watercore dark spot observed in peaches is somewhat similar to bitter pit, internal brown rot, and other physiological disorders of apples and other commercial species, which have been related to calcium deficiency. In apple, Ca sprays have been recommended to prevent the development of bitter pit and other disorders (Tappero and Watkins, 1998; Sams, 2002) by increasing the concentration of Ca in the fruit skin. However, this season has been advised when spraying Ca to apple fruits and has been more effective in the case of fruit absorption of Ca through the application (Val et al., 2010).

Recent work has shown that the use efficacy of Ca applications may be due to the diffusion of the elements in going through the fruit cortex. The penetration of Ca into the dependent growth period of late season (Pérez-Salazar, 2004). CaCl₂ is a Ca fertilizer with very low TDD, for which is one of the best candidates to test the performance of Ca treatments on peach fruit. Besides, Ca absorption is closely related to air humidity conditions, and there are usually very low under the climate zone Valley.

Caracterización celular

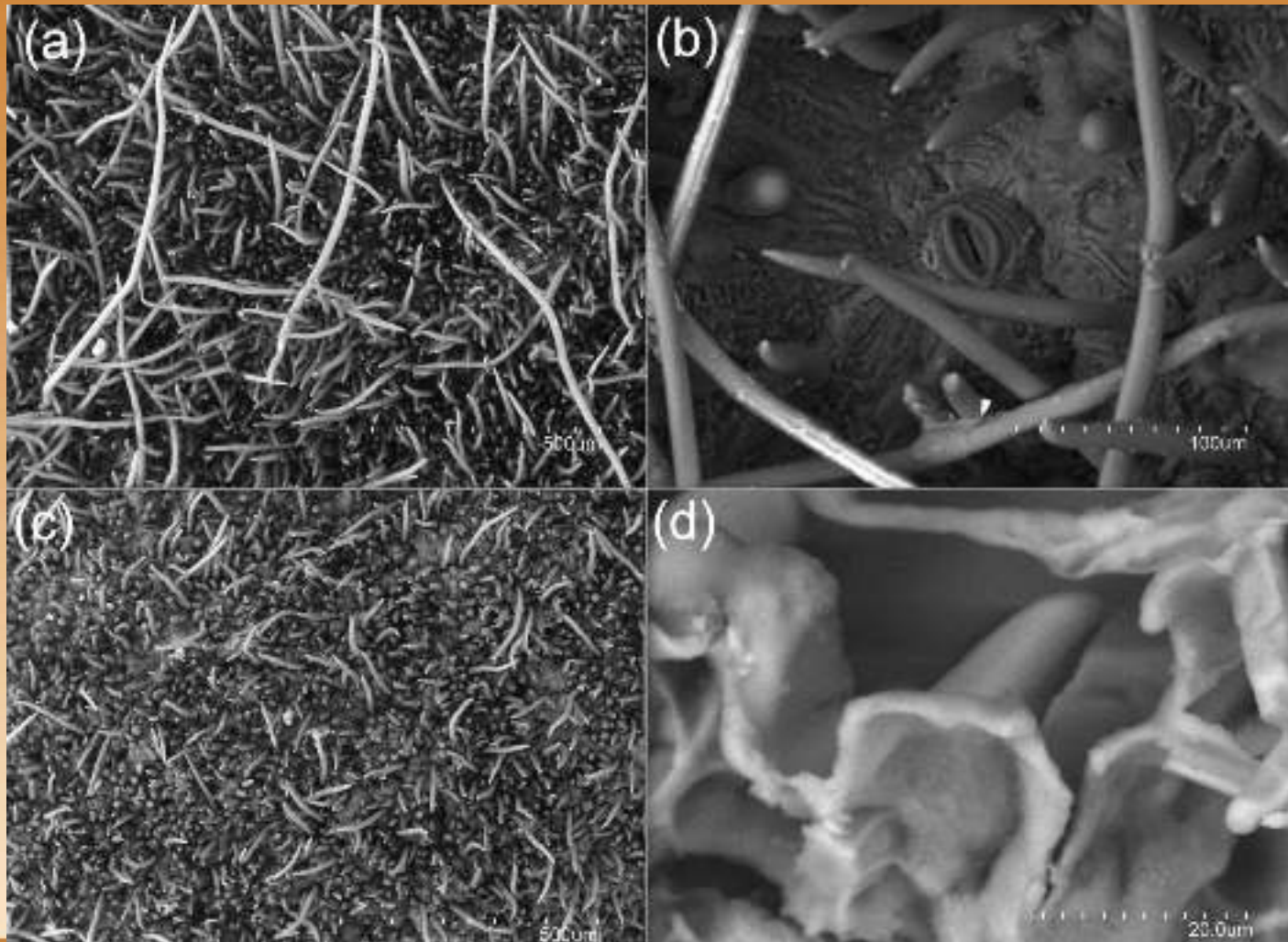


Fig Scanning electron micrographs of peach intact surfaces (a, b) and isolated cuticles. (a) intact peach surface (x100). (b) Stoma observed in an intact surface after the mechanical removal of trichomes (x450). (c) Upper surface of an isolated cuticle (x100). (d) Lower surface of an isolated cuticle (x2000).

Plant Physiology 2011

New Insights into the Properties of Pubescent Surfaces: Peach Fruit as a Model¹IOA

Victoria Fernández*, Mohamed Khayet, Pablo Montero-Prado, José Alejandro Heredia-Guzerra, Georgios Liakopoulos, George Karabourniotis, Víctor del Río, Eva Domínguez, Ignacio Tacchini, Cristina Nerín, Jesús Val, and Antonio Heredia

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The surface of peach (*Prunus persica* 'Calrico') is covered by a dense indumentum, which may serve various protective purposes. With the aim of relating structure to function, the chemical composition, morphology, and hydrophobicity of the peach skin was assessed as a model for a pubescent plant surface. Distinct physicochemical features were observed for trichomes versus isolated cuticles. Peach cuticles were composed of 33% cutan, 27% waxes, 23% cutin, and 1% hydroxycinnamic acid derivatives (mainly ferulic and p-coumaric acids). Trichomes were covered by a thin cuticular layer containing 35% waxes and 19% cutin and were filled by polysaccharide material (93%) containing hydroxycinnamic acid derivatives and flavonoids. The surface free energy, polarity, and work of adhesion of intact and shaved peach surfaces were calculated from contact angle measurements of water, glycerol, and diiodomethane. The removal of the trichomes from the surface increased polarity from 38% (intact surface) to 23.6% and decreased the total surface free energy chiefly due to a decrease in its nonpolar component. The extraction of waxes and the removal of trichomes led to higher fruit dehydration rates. However, trichomes were found to have a higher water sorption capacity as compared with isolated cuticles. The results show that the peach surface is composed of two different materials that establish a polarity gradient: the trichome network, which has a higher surface free energy and a higher dispersive component, and the cuticle underneath, which has a lower surface free energy and higher surface polarity. The significance of the data concerning water-plant surface interactions is discussed within a physiological context.

Plant surfaces have a key role in the protection against abiotic stress factors, such as water losses, high densities of UV and visible radiation, or temperature extremes, but they are also crucial as a defense barrier

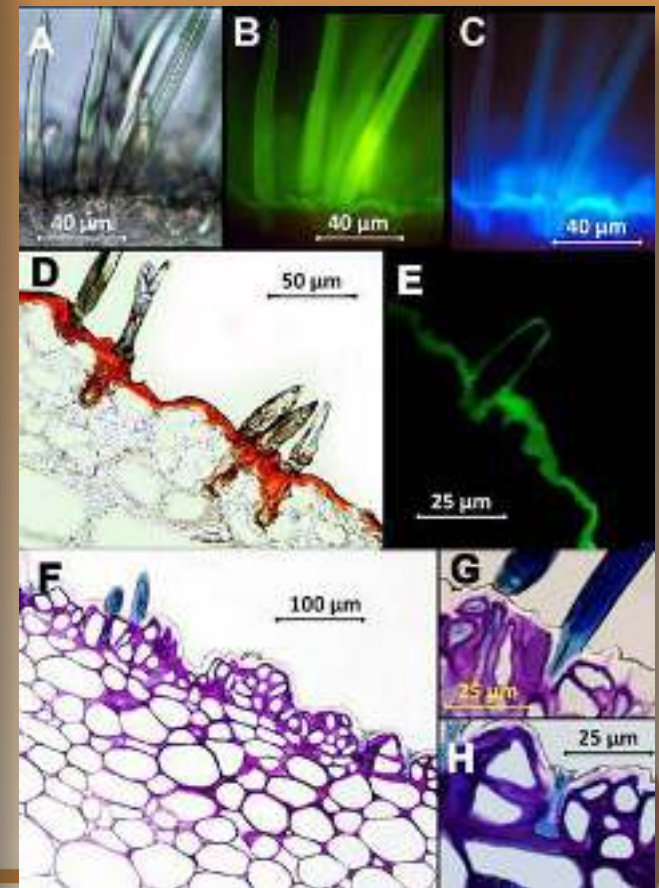
against biotic threats, such as the attack of pathogens or herbivores (Jeffrey, 2006; Stavrianakou et al., 2010; Xia et al., 2010).

The cuticle can be considered a cutinized cell wall, emphasizing the composite and heterogeneous nature of this layer and the physiologically crucial interaction between it and the cell wall underneath (Domínguez et al., 2011). This extracellular layer is composed of a polymer matrix with waxes embedded into (intracuticular) or deposited onto (epicuticular) the surface (Heredia, 2003). On the inner side of the cuticle, cutin is mixed with polysaccharide material from the epidermal cell wall (Domínguez et al., 2011). The cuticle matrix is commonly made of a biopolymer known as cutan, which is constituted by a network of cross-esterified, hydroxy C_{24} and/or C_{26} fatty acids (Kolattukudy, 1980; Domínguez et al., 2011). Cuticles from some species may

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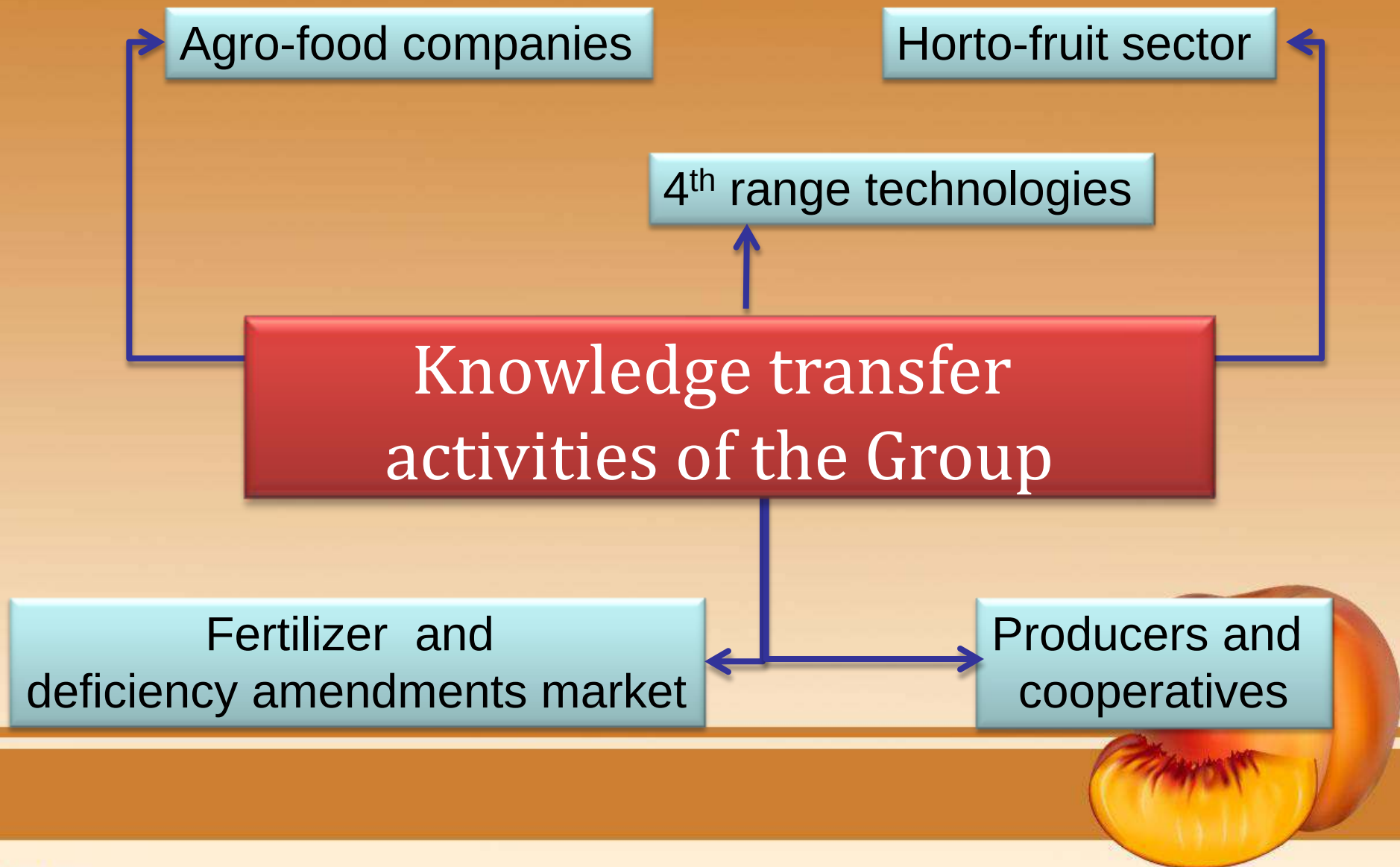
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Conclusiones Tratamientos Foliares de Ca

- ✓ En especies leñosas, de forma general, la única vía de aportar calcio al fruto es mediante tratamientos foliares.
- ✓ En este estudio únicamente se han utilizado formulaciones que contienen compuestos de origen natural, no tóxicos, que no revisten riesgo para la salud.
- ✓ En este contexto, el uso de los adyuvantes adecuados permite la reducción de la cantidad aplicada de fertilizantes de calcio.
- ✓ La determinación de la fecha óptima de aplicación permite reducir el número de aplicaciones para conseguir la eficacia máxima. Esto permite el ahorro de materias primas, costes culturales en mano de obra y tiempo de uso de maquinaria.
- ✓ Se ha comprobado que el uso de tratamientos foliares de calcio reduce la aparición de infecciones por *Monilia*, lo que implica una menor necesidad de uso de fungicidas durante el desarrollo del fruto –en postcosecha no está permitido el uso de antifúngicos–





Services

Physical-chemical characteristics of solutions and surfaces:

Image analysis (DSA-100 Krüss) & desorption chambers)

Assessment

Experimental designs:

- Field
- Greenhouse
- Growth chamber

Prognosis of fruit physiopatologies

Nutritional diagnosis

Plant Physiology: water potential, net photosynthesis, fluorescence, SEM & optical microscopy

Fruit Quality:

- Fruit mineral composition
- Quality parameters
- In-fruit Specific Ca Staining
- NIR spectroscopy



Monográfico especial

VI JORNADAS TÉCNICAS SOBRE MELOCOTÓN EN MAELLA



♦ **VARIEDAD** En el entorno de Maella se cultivan diferentes clases de melocotón.



♦ **DEMOSTRACIONES** De cocina con melocotón, de la mano de cocineros con gran experiencia.

Maella. Programa VI Jornadas Técnicas sobre Melocotón. Conferencias:

Cine La Sinceridad de Maella a las 10.30 horas.

"Nuevas estrategias de tratamientos con calcio para mejorar la calidad del melocotón de Calanda"

Dr. Jesús Val. Ciencias Químicas, Estación Experimental del Aula Dei, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)

"Control de las alteraciones post-cosecha del melocotón"

Dra. María Eugenia Venturini Crespo. Profesora de la Escuela Politécnica Superior de Ingenieros Agrónomos de Huesca

"Nuevas técnicas de cultivo del melocotón"

Dr. Juan Negueroles. Ingeniero Agrónomo, consultor

Actividades en la Casa de Cultura: "Melocotoneando" clases de cocina para niños, degustación popular de melocotón con vino, exhibición de talla de frutas, clases de cocina con melocotón, VI concurso de recetas con melocotón y exhibición de coctelería.



VI Jornadas Técnicas sobre Melocotón
Maella (Zaragoza) sábado 11
Septiembre de 2010

www.feriadelmelocoton.com

Organiza el Ayuntamiento de Maella



Patrocinan:



Consejo de
Bajo Aragón-Caspe
Bajo Aragón-Caspe

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Departamento de Agricultura
y Alimentación



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Septiembre

Feria del Melocotón de Madrid y Feria Melocotón del Ayuntamiento de Madrid

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Nuestros deseos

El Grupo **Nutrición de Cultivos Frutales** de la **EEAD-CSIC** está dedicado a consolidarse como uno de los grupos de referencia en Investigación Agronómica, específicamente, en **Nutrición Foliar de Frutales** y en **Alteraciones Fisiológicas del Fruto** en los ambientes semiáridos mediterráneos.

En resumen, el grupo NFC pretende:

- **Alcanzar la máxima calidad en su investigación.**
- **Potenciar la transferencia de conocimiento al sector privado.**
- **Contribuir a crear una percepción positiva de la Investigación en Agricultura en nuestra sociedad**



**Muchas gracias por
Su atención**

