

Postharvest Cooling and Curing

New England Vegetable and Fruit Conference
Manchester, NH
December 13, 2017

Chris Callahan
UVM Extension
Agricultural Engineering
PO Box 559, Bennington, VT 05201
chris.callahan@uvm.edu
<http://go.uvm.edu/ageng>
802-447-7582

Andrew Chamberlin
UVM Extension
Agricultural Engineering
South Burlington, VT

Robert Hadad
Cornell University
Cooperative Extension
Spencerport, NY



SARE R&E Project
#LNE16-347

go.uvm.edu/precoolcure

UVM Extension helps individuals and communities put research-based knowledge to work.
Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. University of Vermont Extension, Burlington, Vermont.
University of Vermont Extension, and U.S. Department of Agriculture, cooperating, offer education and employment to everyone without regard to race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or familial status.



Key Points

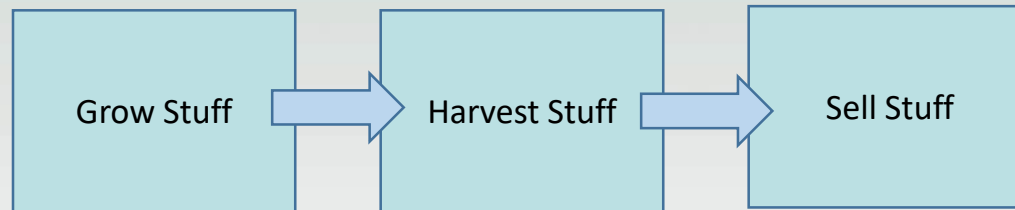
Precooling

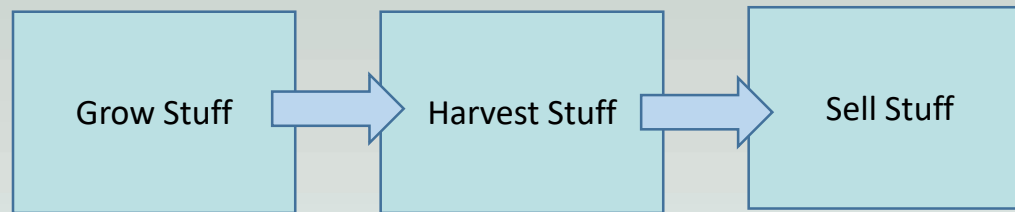
1. Starts the cold chain
2. **Maintain cool conditions (air/water)**
3. Think about how each item gets cold, i.e. contact
4. **Intentional Air/Water flow**
5. Measure

Curing

1. Provides suit of armor
2. **Maintain good curing conditions (air)**
3. **Intentional Air flow**
4. Remove humidity
5. Measure for completeness

Both will benefit from intentional forced flow of well controlled air (or water).





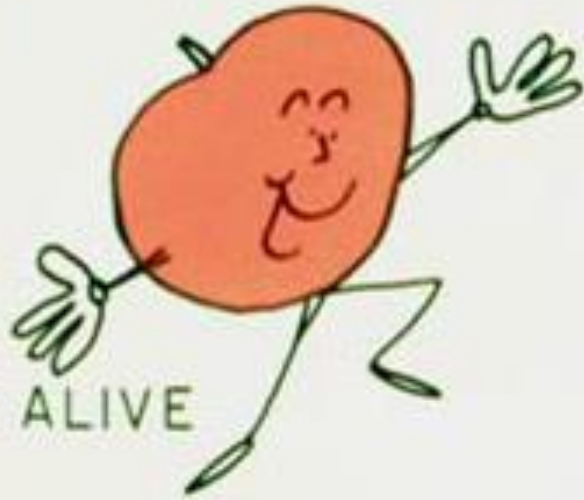
Postharvest "Stuff"



- First step in postharvest value chain.
- Often gets the least attention.

Precooling

FRESH PRODUCE



IS ALIVE



BREATHES



RELEASES
HEAT



LOSES
MOISTURE



CAN GET SICK



CAN EVEN DIE

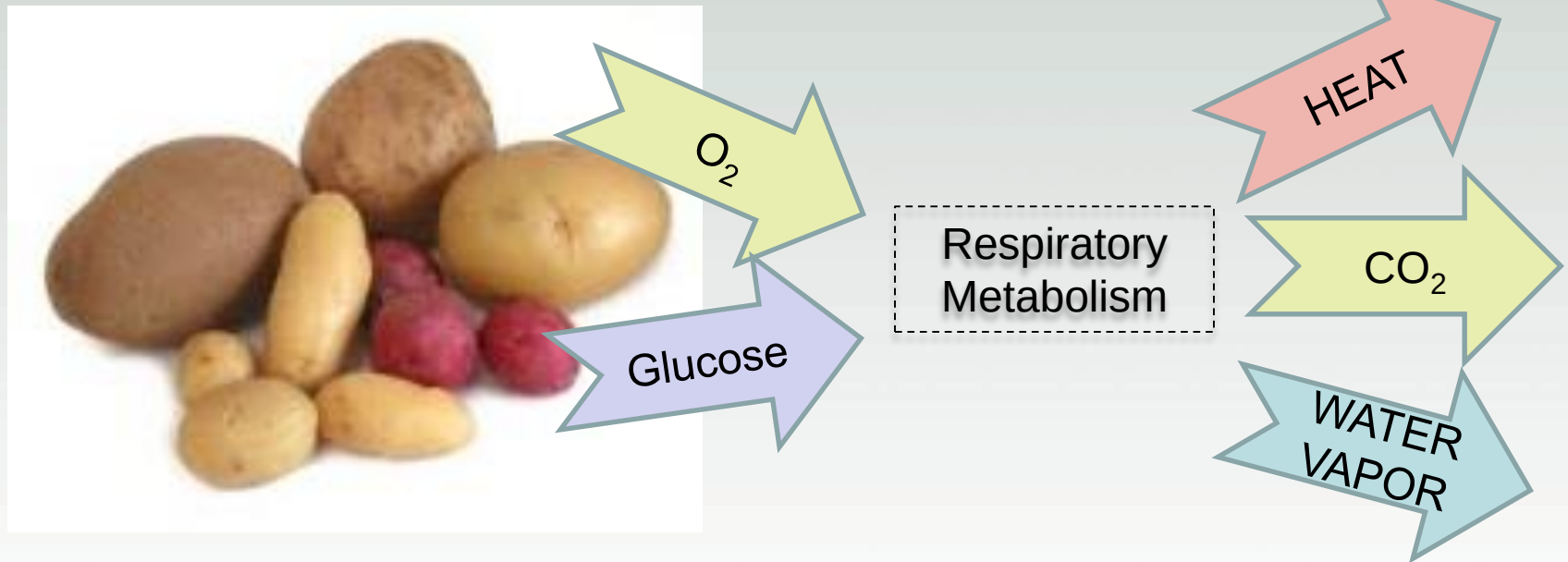


Postharvest is a hotel.



Not a hospital.

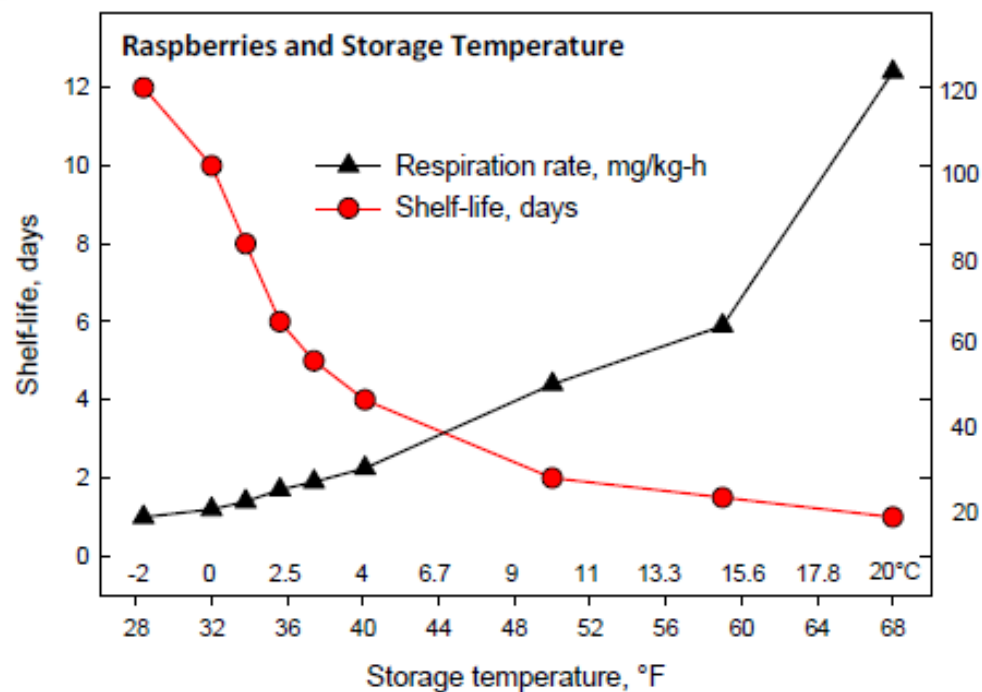
Respiration



Based on USDA Handbook 66 -
<http://www.ba.ars.usda.gov/hb66/respiratoryMetab.pdf>

Benefit of Reducing Temperature

- Respiration & Metabolism are highly dependent on temperature.
- Lower temp
= lower respiration
= higher quality
- Watch for chilling injury
- Careful about infiltration due to ΔT



Cantwell, UC Davis

Precooling Methods

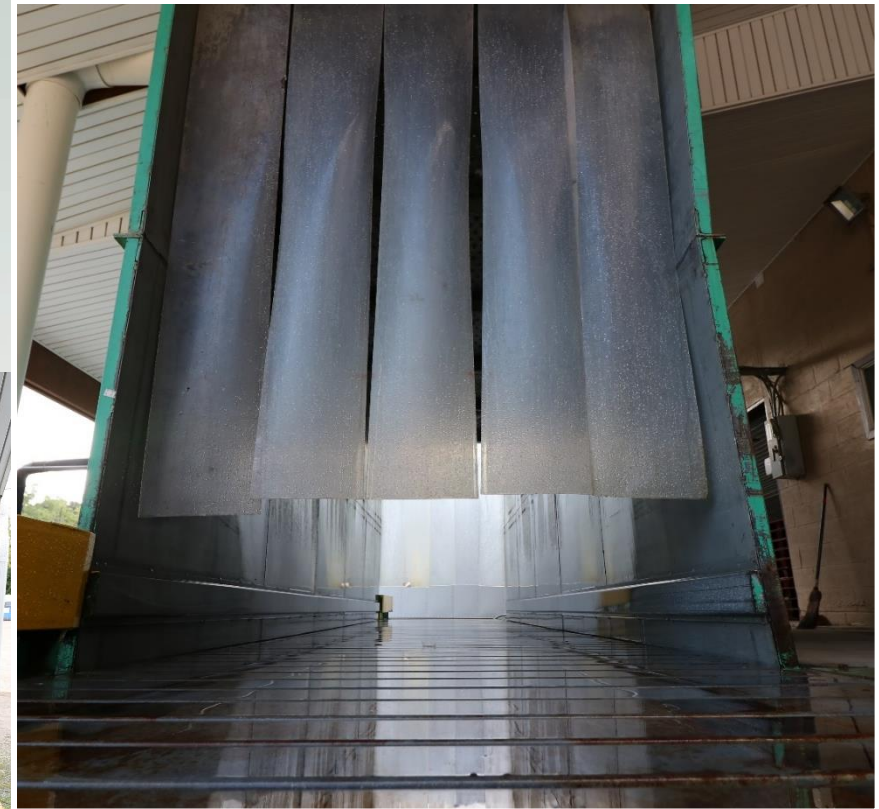
- Room Cooling
 - Forced Air Cooling
 - Hydrocooling
 - Top Icing
 - Vacuum Cooling
-
- NE Veg Mgt Guide
 - nevegetable.org/

Table 16: Handling Produce for Higher Quality and Longer Market Life

Table 16: Handling Produce for Higher Quality and Longer Market Life¹

Vegetable Crop	Recommended Cooling Methods ²					Recommended Transit & Storage Temp. Degrees F 4	Recommended Transit & Storage Rel. Humidity, %	Expected Marketable Life Under Best Conditions	Sensitivity to Chilling Injury 5
	Forced Air or Room Cooling	Hydro-Cooling	Package Ice or Liquid Icing	Vacuum Cooling	Transit Icing ³				
Asparagus		+		+	N	32-36	95	1-2 weeks	L
Basil	+				N	46-50	90-95	4-7 days	H
Beans, lima in pod	+	+			N	38-42	90-95	7-10 days	M
snap	+	+			N	40-45	90-95	7-10 days	M
Beets, bunched		+			R	32		1-2 weeks	I
Broccoli			+		E	32	90-95	1-2 weeks	I
Brussels sprouts	+	+	+	+	R	32	90-95	3-5 weeks	I
Cabbage	+				N	32	90-95	3-6 weeks	I
Cabbage, Chinese	+		+	+	R	32	90-95	4-8 weeks	I
Carrots, Topped	+		+		N	32	90-95	6-7 months	L

Hydrocooling



Hydrocooling

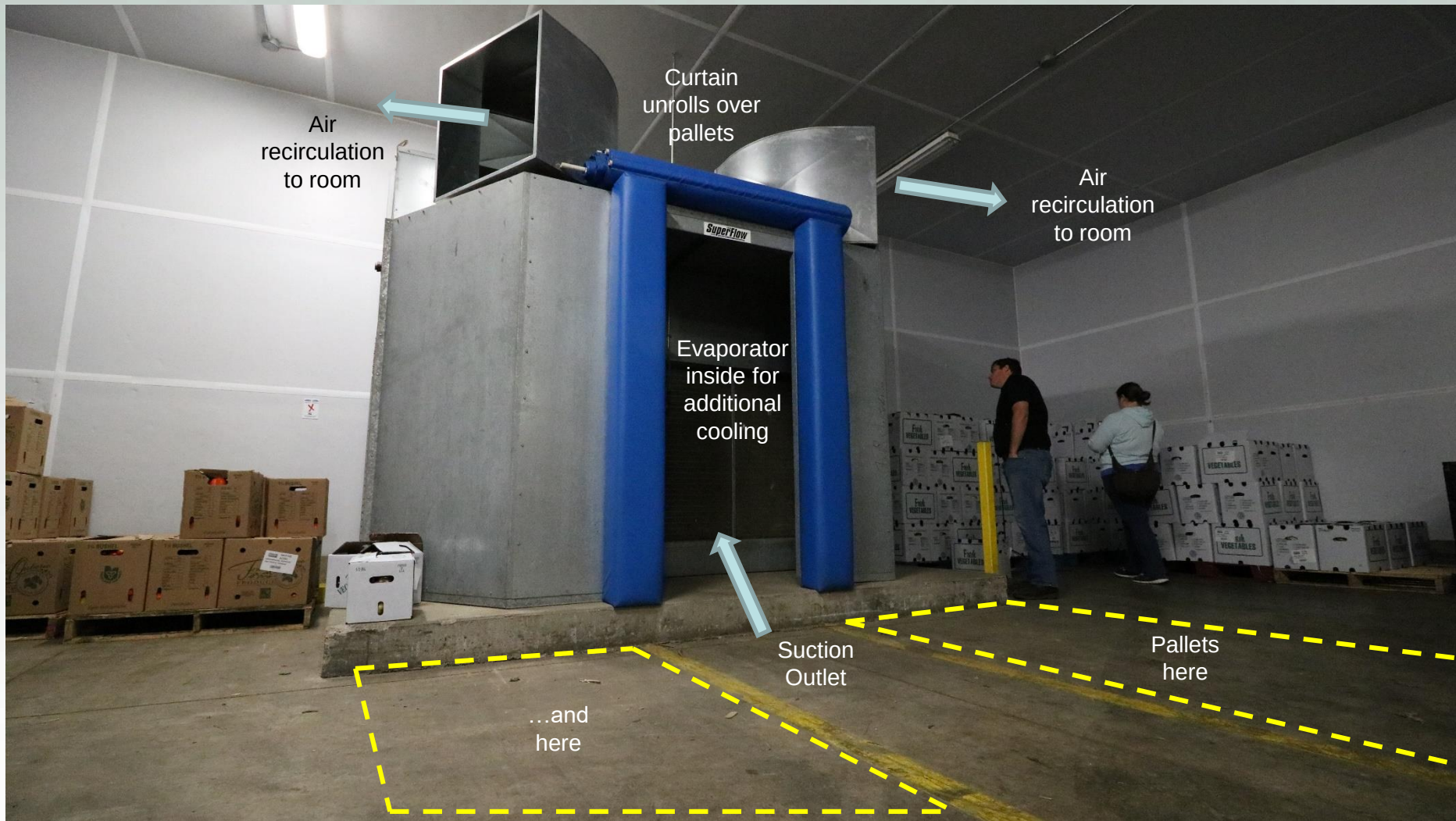


Hydrocooling

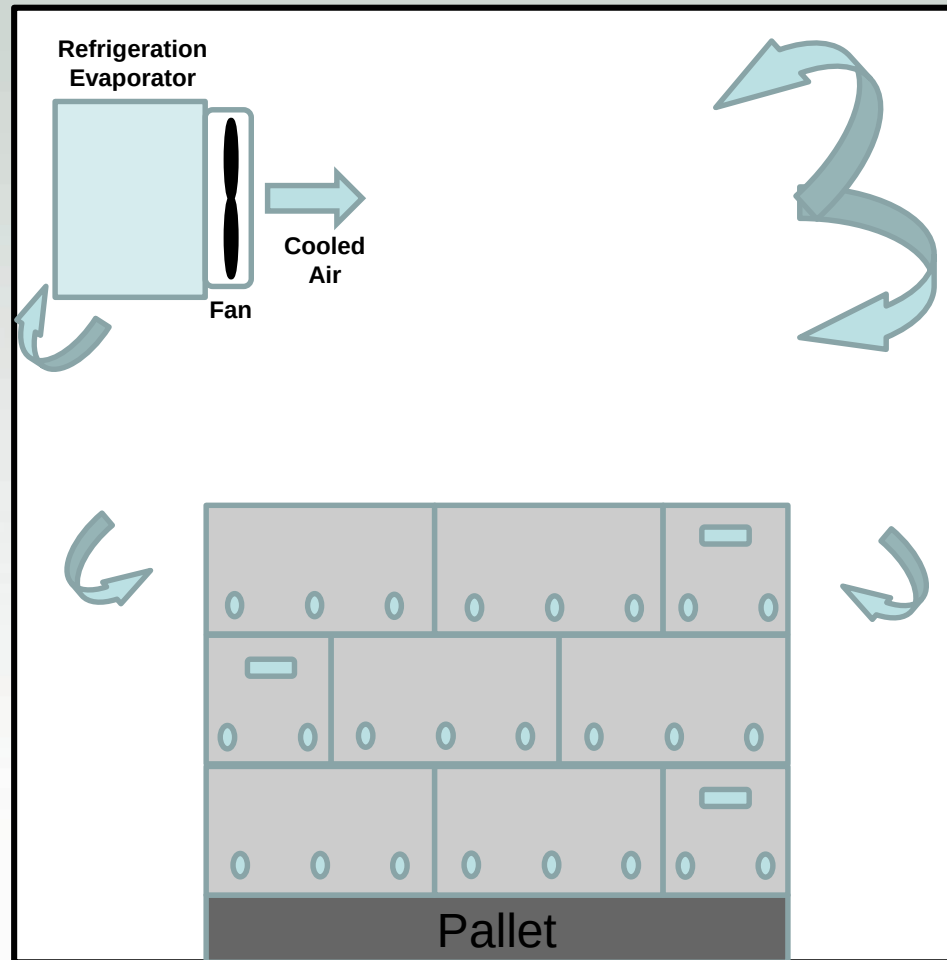


Forced Air Precooling Tunnels

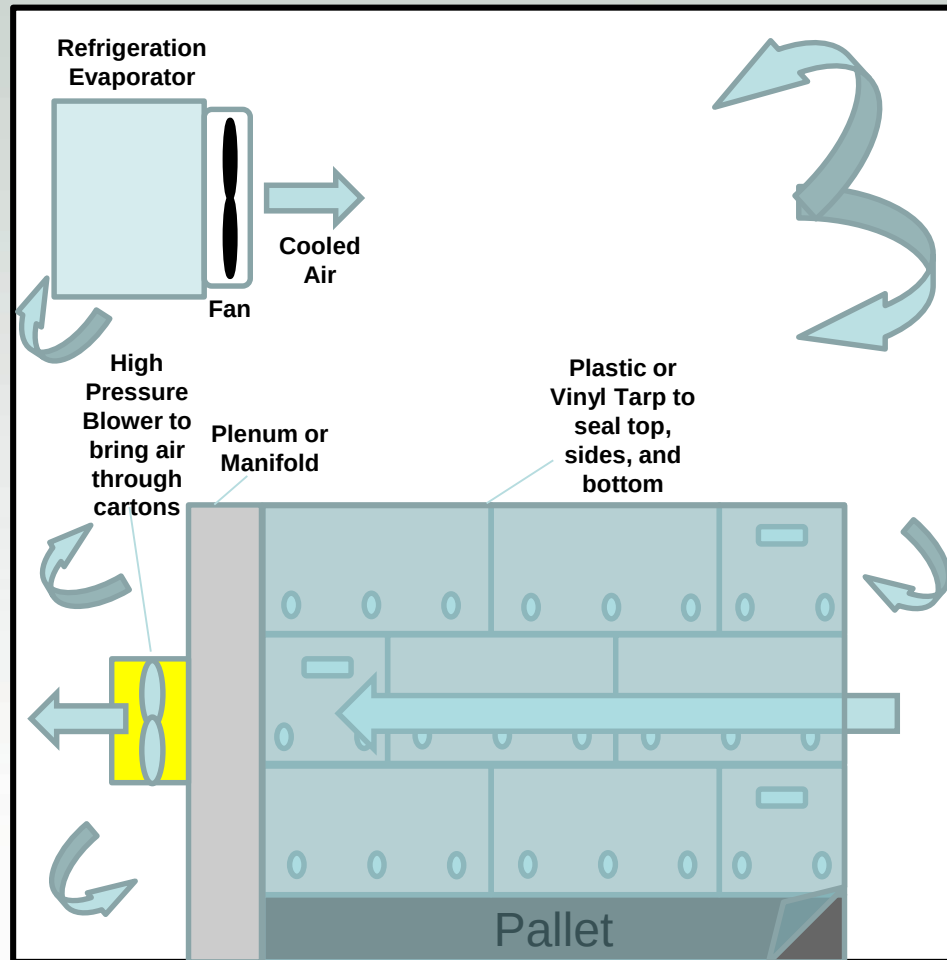




Typical “Room Cooling”



“Forced Air Cooling”



Pallet Cooler



- Made to sit inside walk-in cooler
- Sized for 40"x48" pallet
- 5 x "10 block's"
- 2"x12" suction plenum
- Suction blower
 - 2500 CFM at 2.1 IWC (Global Industrial, Model #T9F246343, \$130)
- 6 mil greenhouse poly for sealing sides
- \$300

Carton Cooler



Front door not yet installed in this picture

- Made to function independently
- Sized for 4 1-1/9 wax boxes or 3 bulb crates
- Built-in suction plenum
- Suction blower
 - Bathroom exhaust fan shown needs to be upgraded for more pressure diff.
- Exploring sealing options
- \$1000 including CoolBot and AC



Curing

Curing

- Controlled drying to heal, “cure”, or otherwise protect produce.
- Too dry
= case hardening,
outside dries too quickly
- Too humid
= prolonged curing,
condensation, disease
- Temperature – driven by
the need for air to “carry”
moisture away.



Common Curing Practices

- Actively minimize damage prior to and during harvest
- Field curing / drying
- Ambient temperature and humidity in barn
- Ambient temperature and humidity in greenhouse/tunnel
- Temperature controlled space
- Temperature and humidity controlled space
- Passive cure in storage



Cured Crops and the Conditions They Love

Crop	Temperature (F) Cure Store	Humidity (%RH) Cure Store	Cure Duration	Measure of Curing Completion
Onions	77-88 32	70-80 70-80	Field cure, 2 weeks, then forced air	3-5...10% weight loss
Garlic	77-88 32	70-80 70-80		"tight necks"
Potato (Irish/White)	68 34-60	80-100 95-99	2 weeks	??
Potato (Sweet)	82-86 55-60	90-97 90	4-7 days	??
Squash (Winter)	75-80 55	70-80 (?) 50-70	10-20 days	??
Other crops?				

Working to improve
conditions...

...and better measures of
completeness.

Measure/Monitor

- “The measured variable improves.”
- Temperature – **easy**
- Relative Humidity – **not so much** easy.
- Don’t assume you have the conditions you want. **Measure them.**
- **Low tech** – wall sensors, daily checks, log book
- **High tech** – remote monitoring, email alerts, USB’s
- Calibration and certification

Certified hygrometer,
\$250



DeltaTrak 11063
Calibrated needle
thermometer, \$30

Clipboards, priceless



Sling psychrometer,
www.benmeadows.com
\$80



USB logger. www.dataq.com



Improved electronic
psychrometer.
www.vecs.org



Key Points

Precooling

1. Starts the cold chain
2. **Maintain cool conditions (air/water)**
3. Think about how each item gets cold, i.e. contact
4. **Intentional Air/Water flow**
5. Measure

Curing

1. Provides suit of armor
2. **Maintain good curing conditions (air)**
3. **Intentional Air flow**
4. Remove humidity
5. Measure for completeness

Both will benefit from intentional forced flow of well controlled air (or water).

Want to Partner?

- Looking for on-farm piloting / demonstrations.
- Precooling and Curing improvements.
- chris.callahan@uvm.edu
- 802-447-7582 x256