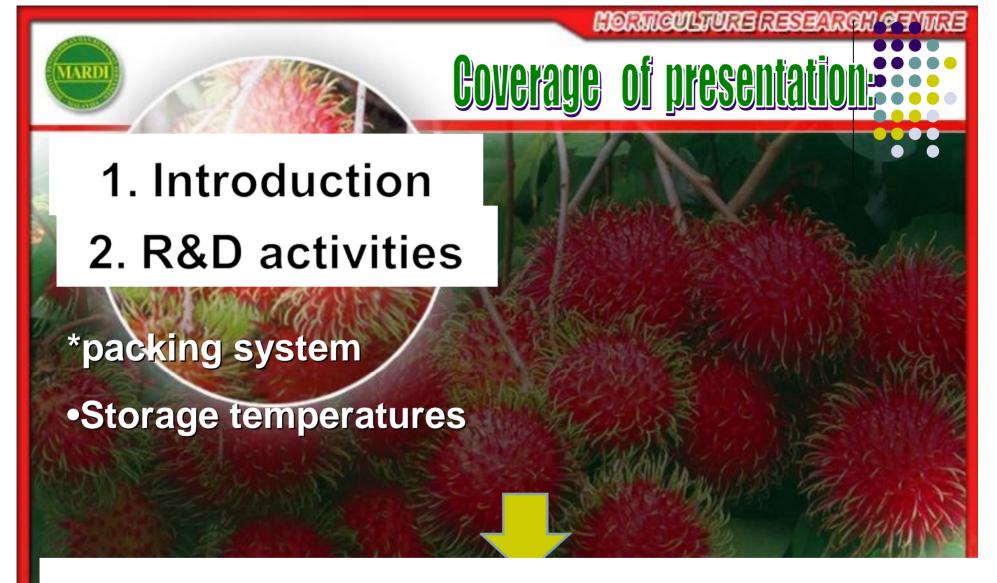
Commercial handling of rambutan **for local & export markets**

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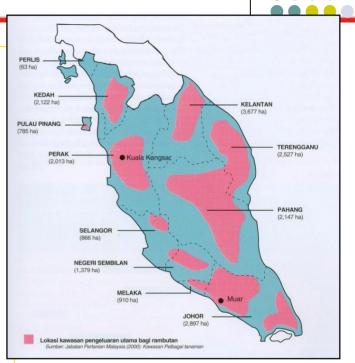


3. Handling operations for local & export markets

MARDI



- Presently grown in many ASEAN regions
- Popular variety: R162
- Malaysia Growing areas 26,000 ha (2005) 32,000 ha (2010)
- 2010 export value RM 7million.
 - Trading: Singapore
 - » Europe & Middle East



HORTICULTURE RESEARCH G







(Nephelium lappaceum Linn.)

MORTIGULTURE RESEARCH ?

Delicious fruits:

Blend of sweet and sour taste

with 85% water,

Vit C, ±39-60 mg/100g

TTS (15-17º Brix), pH (4-5)









Rapid skin browningmakes the fruits unattractive, although the arils remains edible



Short storage life 2-3 days at ambient

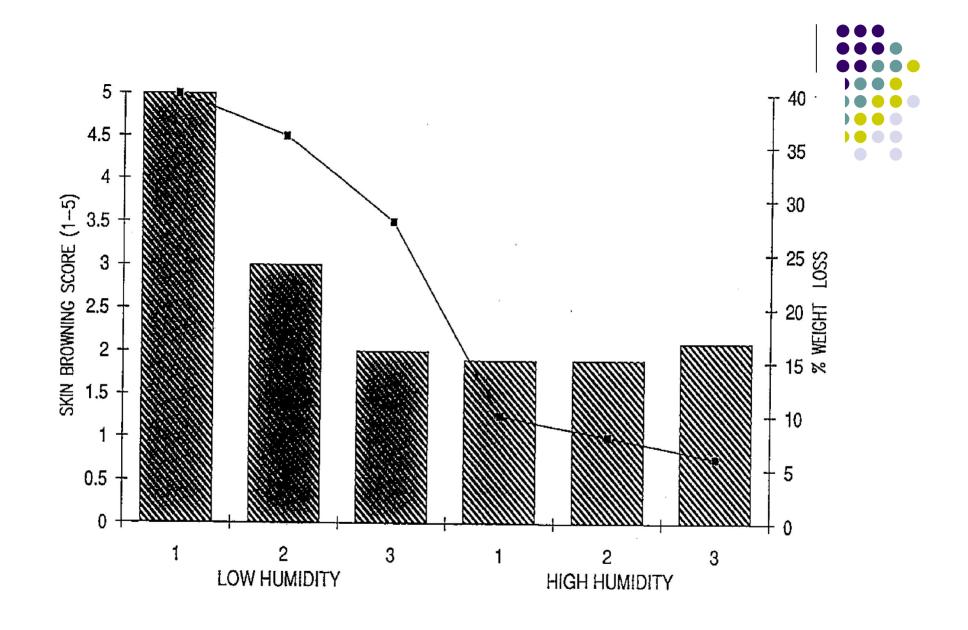
Deterioration

Browning -of the peel, which starts at the top of the spintern and progress on to its base.



•Browning –associated with desiccation & is aggravated by mechanical injury





Wt loss merely accelerate the occurrence of browning





Treatments to improve shelflife

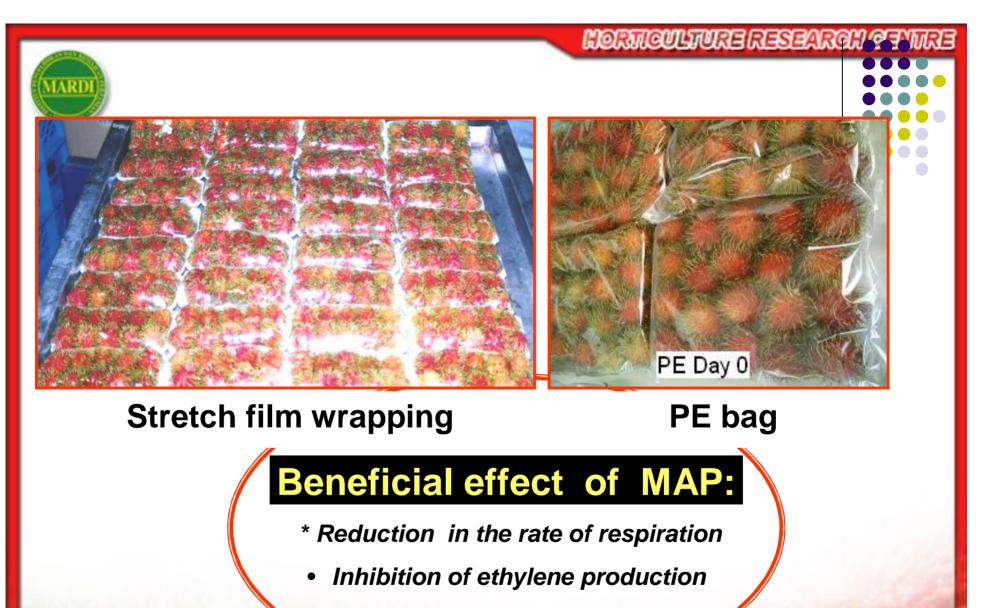
- Leon (1982) -----Calcium chloride
- » Mohamed et al. (1988) Calcium chloride + sodium metabisulphite
- » O'Hare and Johnson (1992) Sodium metabisulfit
- » Latifah et al. 2001) Calcium chloride
- » Latifah et. al. (2001)- Coating
- » Lam et al. 1987- MAP
- » Latifah et. al. (2004-2006)- MAP



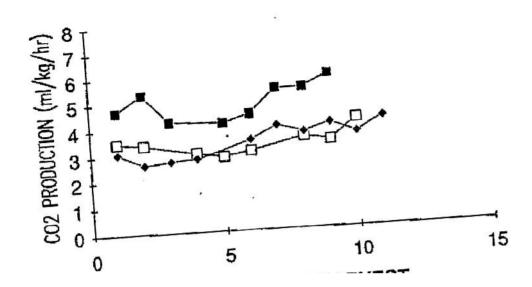
Common MAP : LDPE, PVC films, Rigid containers:

Effective for controlling the weight loss at low temperatures

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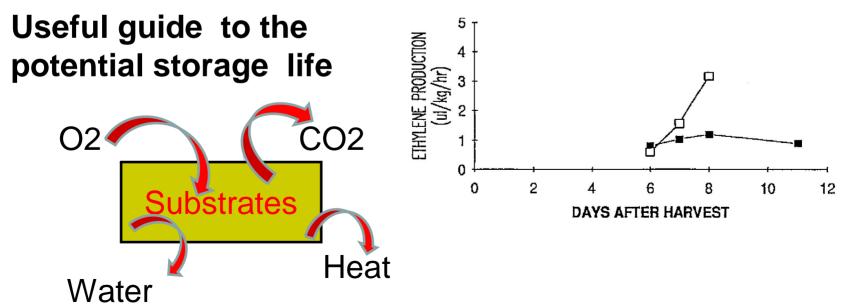


• maintaining nutritional quality





Non-climacteric fruits







Rambutan in PE bag after day 2.

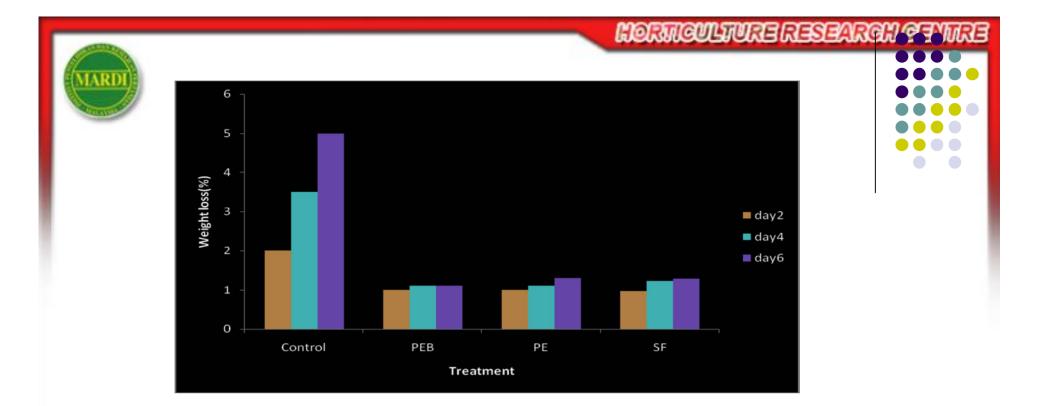




After 6 days at 25 °C: Fruits packed using PE bag + banana leaves liner exhibited better red colour and MORE fresher

HORTIGULTURE RESEARCH





The weight loss of the control samples increased markedly from 2.% to 5% on day 6 of storage. Water loss – occurs largely through the spinterns which have the stomata density ± 5 times greater than the fruit body. When the weight loss is 5% the spinsterns desiccate & turned to brownish black colour seriously





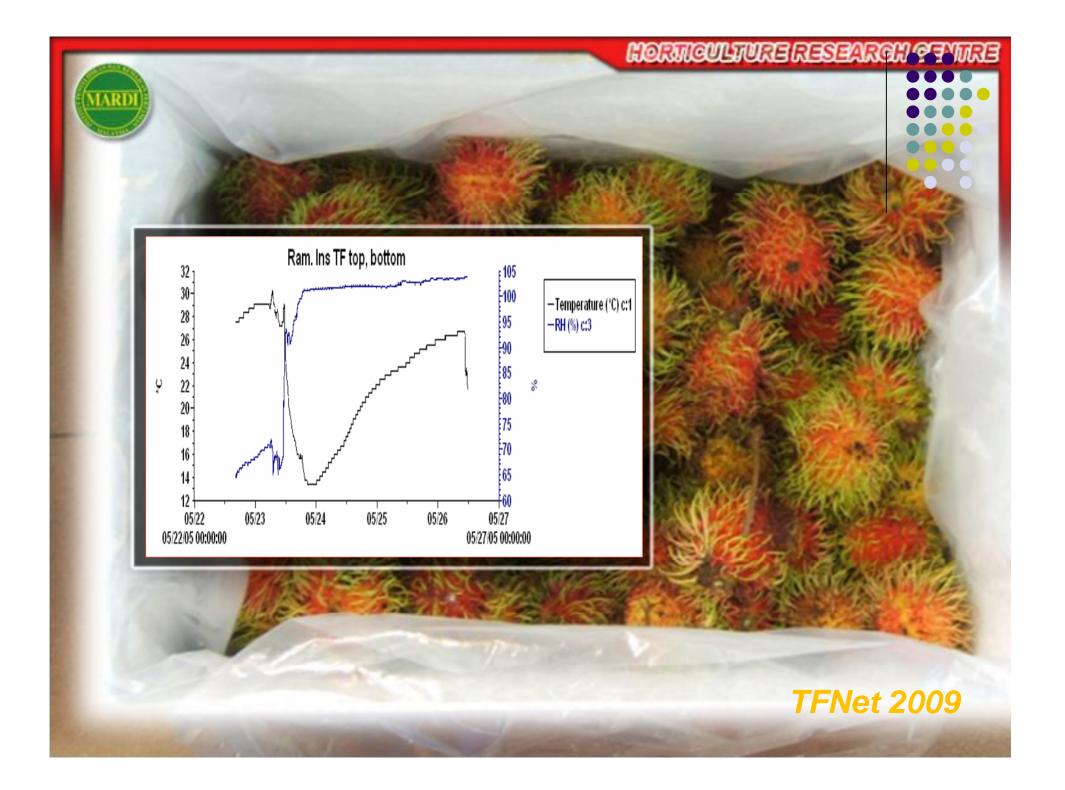
Rambutan packed using insulated box lined PE film + frozen gel –after 7 days still good

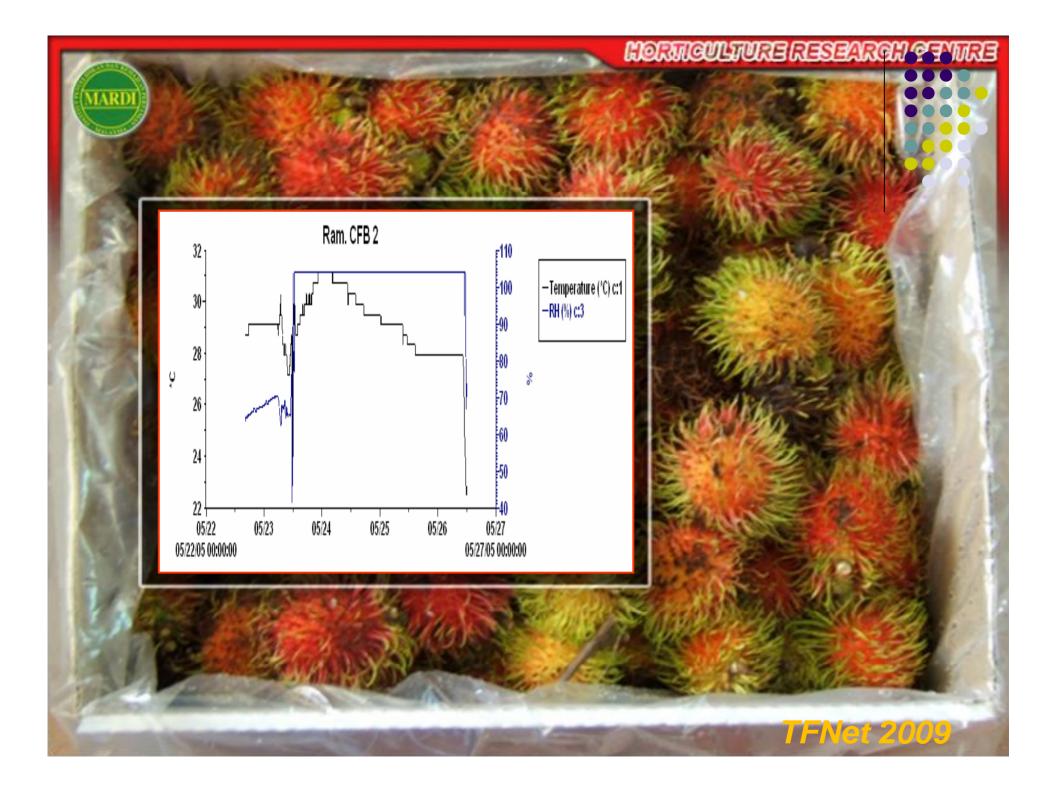


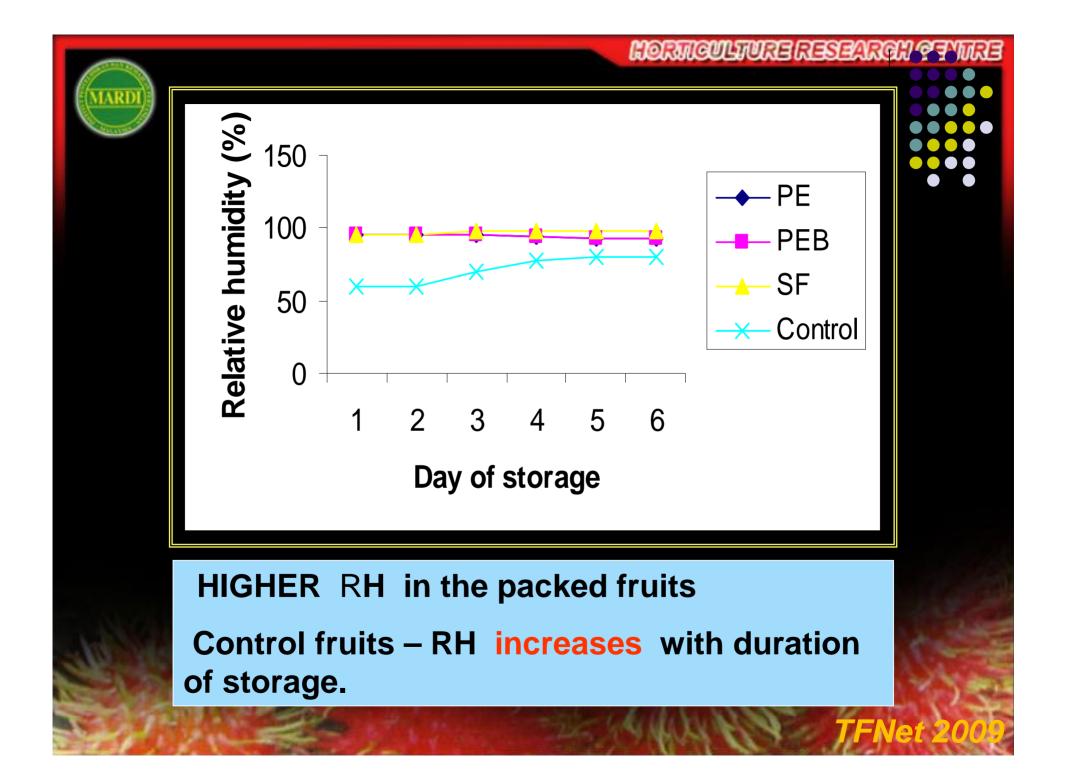
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MORTIGULTURE RESEARCH & FYTRE

Measurement of Temperature & RH – Lower inpackage temperature will ensure of the fruit quality/freshness (relate with physiological behaviour and biochemical activities)

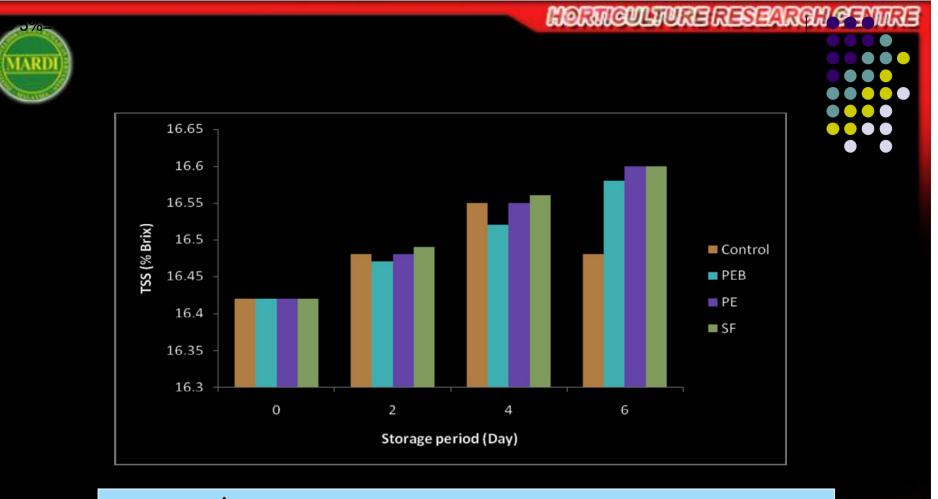






MARDI		Table 1: Occurance of diseases to rambutan in different packing systems					
	0	SF PE PEB FG Control	$\begin{array}{c} \checkmark \\ \checkmark \end{array}$				
	2	SF PE PEB FG Control	$\begin{array}{c} \checkmark\\ \checkmark\\ \checkmark\\ \checkmark\\ \checkmark\\ \checkmark\end{array}$	V			
	4	SF PE PEB FG Control		\checkmark \checkmark \checkmark	\checkmark		
Alla.	6	SF PE PEB FG Control			$\sqrt{1}$	\checkmark	

Trace to 5% browning & disease on day 4 to the packed fruits Horticulture Research ?



Gradual \Uparrow trend in the TSS value during 6 days storage.

TSS of the control fruits \Downarrow after day 4

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Steady increased in the TSS value to rambutan packed using frozen gel & PE bag + banana leaves

HORTIGULTURE RESEARCH @





Storage temperature: Storing in sealed polyethylene bags at 10° C and 95% relative humidity has preserved the rambutan fruits in fresh condition for ± 10 days.







MAP at 10C-

No storage at 5°C-

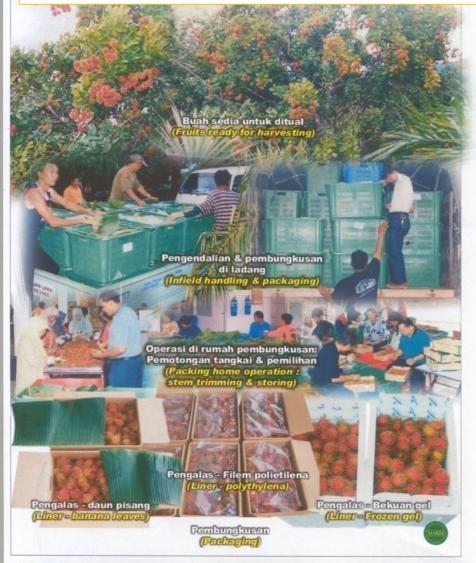
serious chilling injuryblackening of the spinterns & fruit body 25°C

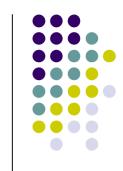
Chilling injurysudden skin browning



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Commercial handling





-Air 2002/2006: London & Netherlands

-Road 2004: Langkawi to Kuala Lumpur

-Sea 2006: Sarawak to Port Klang/Selangor)



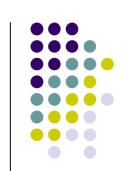
Postharvest

harvesting, infield handling, handling operations : (sorting, stem cutting, washing, cleaning, drying, postharvest treatments), grading, packing, storage and transportation Harvested fruits are still living, continue to respire & lose water as is they are attached to the parent plant.

e only difference ing that loses are not placed.

e fruits therefore suffer detrimental changes after harvest.

Thus appropriate postharvest handling is needed esp for commercial activities Fruit colour is often used as a guide for harvesting. Problems – fruit within a tree, and even within a cluster is not uniform











Fruit harvesting Sorting & stem cutting



Rough handling causes wounding, stimulate respiration & ethylene production & may induce physiological disorder & fungal rot





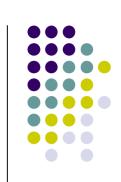






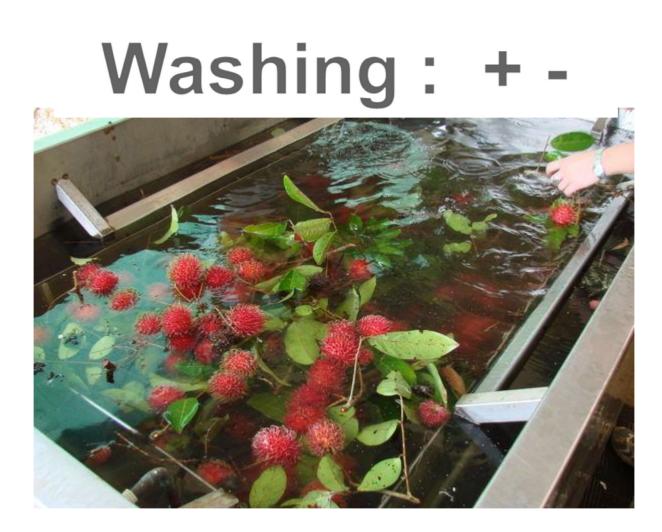
Infield packaging – use of basketproper stacking TFNet 2009









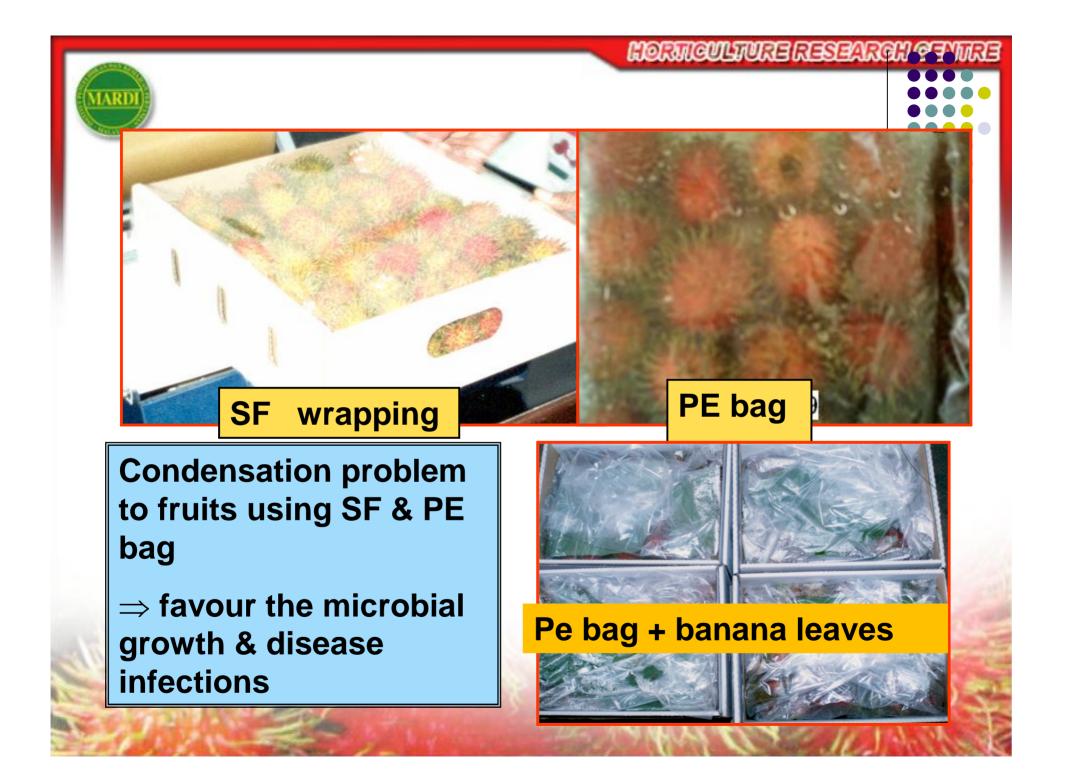














Provide good aeration. Proper stacking to avoid impact damage





















For local markets :

Plactic baskets vs bamboo baskets





BETTER QUALITY transportation

After day 2 at 25°C

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Export markets: By road & air

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Still fresh even after day 6 at $25 \circ C$ and 2 weeks at $10 \circ C$.



CFB + PE bag + banana leaves liner local hypermarkets/

air shipments



HORMGULIURE RESEARCH

Insulated box + frozen gel –local markets/

sea shipments

Acknowledgement



*Abdullah Hassan *Ahmad Tarmizi Sapii *Hamidah Sulaiman *Zaulia Othman *Nuraida Mohd Padzil *Tengku Puteri Nadiah *Razali Mustaffa *Wan Reza Wan Husin

*FAMA (Selayang, Sarawak, Langkawi, Kedah, Trengganu) *K-Farm *Cosmo Fruitrade Sdn. Bhd

*All Postrharvest staffs – MARDI, Serdang



