Copyright is owned by the Author of the thesis. Permission is given for a copy to be downloaded by an individual for the purpose of research and private study only. The thesis may not be reproduced elsewhere without the permission of the Author.

The effects of reflective ground film application on fruit quality, skin texture, bud break, return bloom and fruit formation of 'Hayward' kiwifruit

A thesis presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Science

in

Horticulture Science

at Massey University, Palmerston North, Manawatū,

New Zealand.

Weijia Guo

Abstract

Light plays a fundamental role in plants in many ways, including plant growth, development and productivity. In kiwifruit, vines can often produce a dense canopy that results in low light levels in the fruiting zone at the lowest portion of the canopy. Therefore, to improve the light environment by changing the distribution of light throughout the canopy, reflective ground films can be applied in orchard. These films have now begun to see routine use in horticultural production in New Zealand, particularly within the pipfruit industry for fruit colour finishing. However, there are arguably extremely limited studies to date describing the reflective covers application in kiwifruit. In our study, the Ultramat white UV woven reflective ground cover was tested in a 22 year-old 'Hayward' kiwifruit orchard applied with T-bar in Plant Growth Unit of Massey University, New Zealand in Season 2011/2012. The aims of this study are to investigate the effects of the use of reflective films on the light environment in a kiwifruit orchard; on regulating fruit quality i.e. fruit fresh weight, fruit skin colour, fruit dry matter percentage and compounds such as phenolics in fruit skin as well as on enhancing bud break, return bloom and fruitset.

From our results, films had positive effects on fruit quality parameters, such as fruit fresh weight, firmness, soluble solids content and dry matter percentage, especially in fruit lower canopy. Besides the enhancements of individual fruit quality, films also showed a tendency to promote fruit quality consistency in fruit fresh weight and dry matter percentage. The application of reflective films may also appear to have an enhancement of bud break, return bloom and fruitset in the following season. However, there are still several aspects unknown in this study such as the relationship between reflective ground covers and kiwifruit skin phenolics content, and many of the differences described here were not statistically significant. Thus, to fully understand the effects of reflective ground covers in the future, more experiments are needed, and moreover, sample fruits should be measured based on storage time to further understand the effects of reflective ground covers on kiwifruit storage life.

Acknowledgement

First and foremost, I would like to show my deepest gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Jason Wargent, a respectable, responsible and resourceful scholar, who has provided me with valuable guidance in every stage of the writing of this thesis. Without his enlightening instruction, impressive kindness and patience, I could not have completed my thesis. His keen and vigorous academic observation enlightens me not only in this thesis but also in my future study.

I shall extend my thanks to Professor Julian Heyes for all his kindness and help. His suggestions as well as insightful discussions greatly helped me to improve the quality of this thesis. My sincere appreciation also goes to Thamarath Pranamornkith, who kindly helped me in all the post-harvest lab experiment and also allowed me to put some of his data in my thesis. I would also like to thank Michelle McGrath and Khairul Kasim, for all their help with the HPLC tests.

Last but not least, I would like to express my deep gratitude to my family for supporting me throughout my Master study. Their encouragement, warmth, and love were the great power for me to overcome all troubles I had faced.

Table of Contents

| AI | BSTR | RACT | | i |
|----|------|------------------|--|-----|
| A(| CKNC | WLED | OGEMENT | ii |
| TA | BLE | OF CO | NTENTS | iii |
| LI | ST O | F TABL | .ES | v |
| LI | ST O | F FIGU | RES | vi |
| 1 | IN | ΓRODU | UCTION AND LITERATURE REVIEW | 1 |
| | 1.1 | .1 Introduction: | | 1 |
| | | 1.1.1 | Overview of New Zealand kiwifruit industry | 1 |
| | | 1.1.2 | Kiwifruit production cycle | 3 |
| | | 1.1.3 | Kiwifruit postharvest physiology and storage life | 5 |
| | | 1.1.4 | Relationship between light and fruit quality | 6 |
| | 1.2 | Wha | at is reflective ground film? | 8 |
| | | 1.2.1 | Effects on changing light environment | 9 |
| | 1.3 | Refle | ective ground film application in different fruit | 11 |
| | | 1.3.1 | Apples | 11 |
| | | 1.3.2 | Pears | 14 |
| | | 1.3.3 | Sweet cherries | 14 |
| | | 1.3.4 | Kiwifruit | 15 |
| | 1.4 | Rela | tionship of solar radiation and fruit cuticular properties | 16 |
| | 1.5 | Sum | mary and Project aims | 18 |
| | | 1.5.1 | Summary | 18 |
| | | 1.5.2 | Project aims | 18 |
| 2 | MA | TERIA | ALS AND METHODS | 19 |
| | 2.1 | Quai | ntification of light environment. | 19 |
| | 2.2 | Kiwi | ifruit quality measurements | 22 |
| | | 2.2.1 | Harvest | 22 |
| | | 2.2.2 | Fresh weight, skin colour measurement and | 22 |

| | | 2.2.3 | Firmness, Soluble solids and kiwifruit skin peel taken | 22 |
|---|----------------|---------|--|----|
| | | 2.2.4 | UV absorbing compounds | 23 |
| | | 2.2.5 | Light transmission of kiwifruit peels | 23 |
| | | 2.2.6 | Outer suberised layers thickness | 24 |
| | | 2.2.7 | Phenolics content determination. | 24 |
| | | 2.2.8 | Bud break counting. | 25 |
| | | 2.2.9 | Flower bud and fruitset monitor | 25 |
| | 2.3 | Statis | tical analyses | 25 |
| 3 | RE | SULTS. | | 26 |
| | 3.1 | Chang | ges in canopy light environment | 26 |
| | 3.2 | Fruit | fresh weight | 30 |
| | 3.3 | Fruit | firmness | 32 |
| | 3.4 | Fruit | soluble solids | 32 |
| | 3.5 | Fruit | dry matter percentage | 35 |
| | 3.6 | Fruit | colouration | 37 |
| | 3.7 | Fruit 1 | peel texture | 39 |
| | | 3.7.1 | UV absorbing compounds | 39 |
| | | 3.7.2 | Kiwifruit peels transmission | 39 |
| | | 3.7.3 | Kiwifruit outer suberised layers thickness | 42 |
| | | 3.7.4 | HPLC | 43 |
| | 3.8 | Chang | ges in bud burst and fruitset | 46 |
| 4 | DIS | SCUSSI | ON | 48 |
| | 4.1 | Fruit | quality measurements | 48 |
| | 4.2 | Bud b | oreak, return bloom and fruitset | 54 |
| 5 | CONCLUSIONS 50 | | | 56 |
| 6 | RE | FEREN | CES | 58 |

List of Tables

| Table | Title | Page |
|-------|--|------|
| 1-1 | Physical properties of the materials employed in the present study for | 10 |
| | reflection | |
| 1-2 | Fruit colour value under different hail net treatments | 12 |
| 3-1 | Mean concentrations of major phenolic compounds, measured by HPLC at | 44 |
| | 280 nm and 350 nm. | |
| 3-2 | Mean concentrations of chlorogenic acid calculated by a standard curve which | 44 |
| | came from the results of separated chlorogenic acid injections of HPLC | |
| 4-1 | Skin colouration measured as L* - brightness, c* - chroma, h*- hue angle in | 52 |
| | Hayward kiwifruit with in the presence of reflective ground-covering film or | |
| | naked ground (no film) at harvest | |

List of Figures

| Figure | Title | Page |
|--------|--|------|
| 1-1 | Horticultural products exports in New Zealand in 2011. | 3 |
| 1-2 | The annual growth cycle for kiwifruit cv. 'Hayward' growing in the Te | 4 |
| | Puke district, Bay of Plenty. | |
| 1-3 | A. Photograph of reflective film (Extenday) applied in apple orchard. | 8 |
| | B. Photograph of reflective film (Extenday) applied for fruit colour | |
| | finishing. | |
| 1-4 | Compared with control group (without reflective materials), effect of 5 | 13 |
| | different reflective materials including: Uniset O (paper), Daybright, | |
| | Extenday, Svensson ILS Alu, Mylar, under hailnet on coloration of cv. | |
| | 'Gala Mondial apple fruit, expressed as hue color angle | |
| 2-1 | Kiwifruit vines at Massey University Fruit Crops Unit, annotated with | 20 |
| | dimensions and locations of spectroradiometric scanning positions. | |
| 2-2 | A photo taken in the kiwifruit orchard when we were doing the scan of | 21 |
| | lower canopy on 6 March 2012. | |
| 3-1 | rradiance of light reflected in the presence of reflective ground-covering | 27 |
| | film (+film) or naked ground (no film) according to wavelength at a | |
| | height of 0.7 m from the ground: | |
| 3-2 | Irradiance of light reflected in the uppermost interior canopy in the | 28 |
| | presence of reflective ground-covering film (+film) or naked ground (no | |
| | film) according to wavelength | |
| 3-3 | Irradiance of light reflected from reflective ground-covering film | 29 |
| | according to wavelength represented as a percentage of naked ground (no | |
| | film) scans taken from identical canopy positions. | |
| 3-4 | Fresh whole fruit weight in Hayward kiwifruit according to canopy | 31 |
| | position in the presence of reflective ground-covering film (+film) or | |
| | naked ground (no film). | |
| | | |

| 3-5 | Fresh whole fruit weight in Hayward kiwifruit according to canopy | 31 |
|------|---|----|
| | positions in the presence of reflective ground-covering film (+film) | |
| | represented as a percentage of the fresh weight of naked ground (no film) | |
| | fruit taken from identical canopy positions. | |
| 3-6 | Firmness in Hayward kiwifruit with in the presence of reflective | 33 |
| | ground-covering film (+film) or naked ground (no film). | |
| 3-7 | Brix value in Hayward kiwifruit with in the presence of reflective | 34 |
| | ground-covering film (+film) or naked ground (no film). | |
| 3-8 | Dry matter percentage in Hayward kiwifruit with in the presence of | 36 |
| | reflective ground-covering film (+film) or naked ground (no film). | |
| 3-9 | Colouration in Hayward kiwifruit with in the presence of reflective | 38 |
| | ground-covering film (+film) or naked ground (no film). | |
| 3-10 | Concentration of UV-absorbing compounds A) measured as 300nm in | 40 |
| | Hayward kiwifruit with in the presence of reflective ground-covering | |
| | film (+film) or naked ground (no film). B) measured from wavelength | |
| | 240nm to 400nm regardless of canopy position. | |
| 3-11 | Irradiance of fruit peels measured from wavelength 358nm to 618nm in | 41 |
| | Hayward kiwifruit with in the presence of reflective ground-covering | |
| | film (+film) or naked ground (no film). | |
| 3-12 | Cuticle thickness in Hayward kiwifruit with in the presence of reflective | 42 |
| | ground-covering film (+film) or naked ground (no film). | |
| 3-13 | A PCA score plot of twelve peaks (including both 280 nm and 350 nm) of | 45 |
| | (+film) and no film treatment measured by Minitab 15. | |
| 3-14 | A PCA score plot of ten 280nm peaks of (+film) and no film treatment | 45 |
| | measured by Minitab 15. | |
| 3-15 | Bud burst percentage in Hayward kiwifruit with the presence of reflective | 46 |
| | ground-covering film (+film) or naked ground (no film). | |

continued

| 3-16 | Fruitset percentage in Hayward kiwifruit according to flower bud number | |
|------|--|----|
| | and fruitset number with the presence of reflective ground-covering film | |
| | (+film) or naked ground (no film). | |
| 4-1 | A diagram showing the orientation of kiwifruit canes during growth in | 49 |
| | both T-bar and Pergola vine support structures | |
| 4-2 | Firmness in Hayward kiwifruit with in the presence of reflective | 51 |
| | ground-covering film (RM), bag treatment and naked ground (Control). | |
| 4-3 | A simple diagram of kiwifruit peel. | 53 |