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Inhibition of On-tree Fruit Softening of 'Saijo' Persi Ion Treatment

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The influence of replacing Fe^{2+} with other divalent cations to inhibit on ethylene production in fruit and on-tree fruit-softening of 'Saijo'

investigated. When studying the effects of spraying treatment of frui
of $NiCl_2$, $CoCl_2$, and $CuSO_4$ solutions (2 days after ethephone trea
fruit softening induced by ethephone, it was determined that a $NiCl_2$
concentration of 1,000 ppm was most effective for inhibiting fruit so
studying the inhibitory effect of spraying $NiCl_2$ solution to prevent o
was observed that treatment during early or mid-September or early
effect on inhibiting fruit softening and spraying had no effect after on
already occurred. However, by combining the serial application trea
September and again in early October, the ethylene concentration in
one-in-three trees treated tended to show inhibition of on-tree fruit s
hardiness of flesh receiving two treatments remained higher than tha
While the possibility of inhibiting on-tree fruit softening by treatment
was shown in this study, further investigation is necessary to clarify a
replication experiments in future years and on other trees.

Key Words: ACC oxidase, divalent cation, ethylene

[PDF (422K)] [References]

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