



Cold chestnuts

Optimising storage conditions for quality and cost

Jenny Ekman & Emma Winley

Applied Horticultural Research



Introduction & Method



- Australian chestnuts are usually harvested into half tonne plastic or wooden bins. On arrival at the packinghouse chestnuts may be cleaned, sorted and/or dipped in sanitiser before storage for up to 3 months. Many growers simply place bins in coldrooms to cool.
- Bin liners are commonly used to maintain quality while coldrooms are set as low as -3°C .
- In this study we measured cooling rates + quality of chestnuts at small, medium and large operations using;
 - ★ Room cooling
 - ★ Room cooling with ventilation pipes
 - ★ Room cooling in lined bins
 - ★ Hydrocooling
 - ★ Forced air cooling
 - ★ Cooling in packed sacks

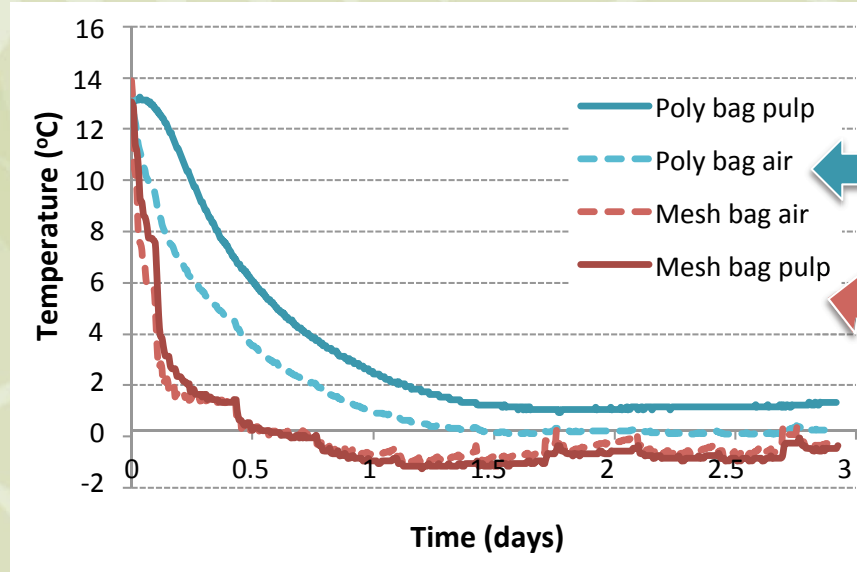


Cooling Rates

Small Grower

- Harvested fruit were packed directly into woven polypropylene (PPE) or mesh bags, then placed in the cold room. Air and pulp temperature were monitored inside the bags.

- Air flow through mesh bags was rapid and fruit chilled quickly.
- PPE bags reduced air flow, so fruit cooled more slowly.



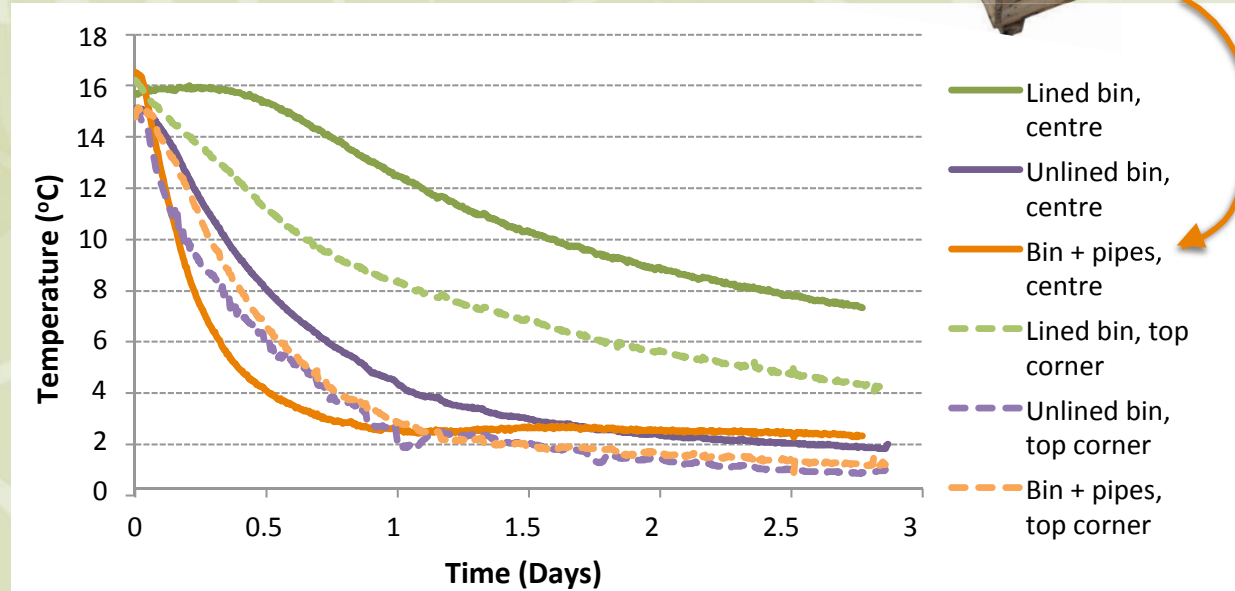
Cooling Rates

Medium Grower

- Harvested fruit were room cooled in a lined wooden bin, an unlined bin and a bin with pipes added for ventilation. Pulp temperature of fruit in the centre of each bin and in a top corner was monitored.



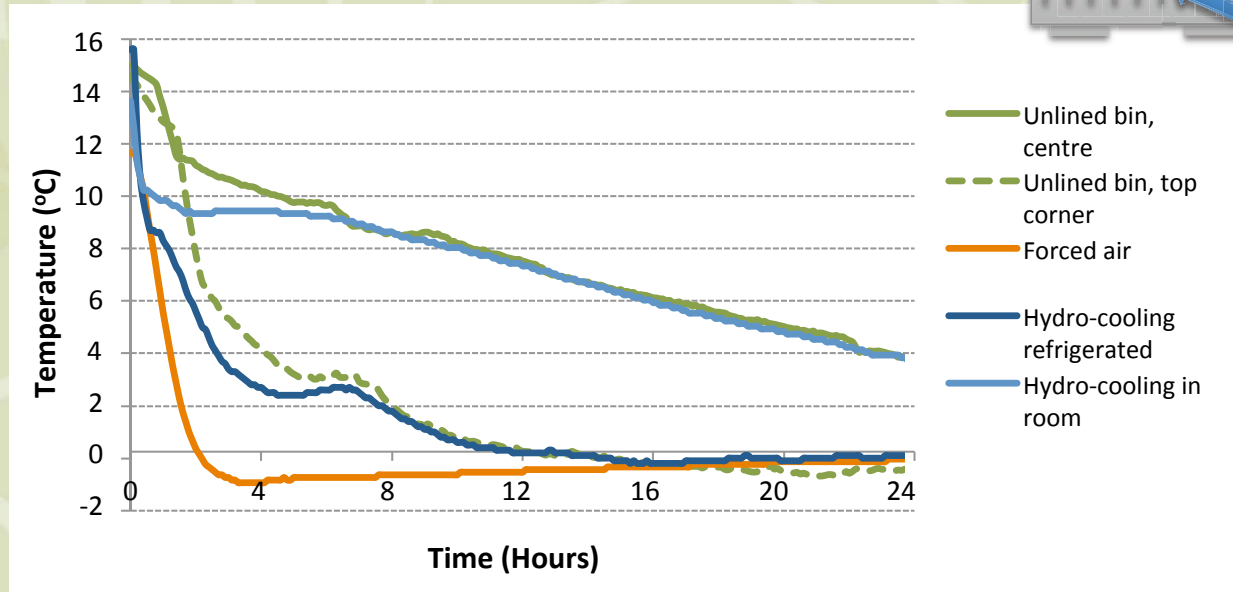
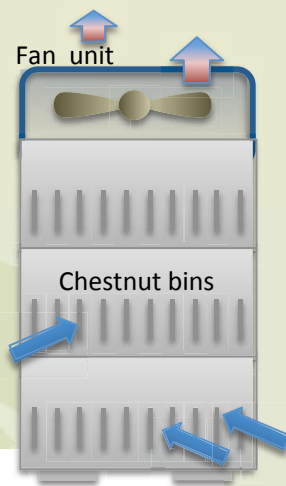
- All fruit in the lined bin cooled extremely slowly.
- Fruit on the top of the unlined bins with/without pipes cooled at a similar rates
- The pipes greatly improved cooling the centre of the bin.



Cooling Rates

Large Grower

- Harvested fruit were; room cooled in a plastic bin; forced air cooled in a stack of 3 bins; hydrocooled in a refrigerated system or hydrocooled using a tank of water in the cold room.
- Hydrocooling was for 30 minutes only, fruit then drained and placed in the cold room. After removal fruit cooled at the same rate as in an unlined bin.
- Forced air cooling (3 hours) followed by static room storage provided rapid cooling.



Summary & Conclusion

Farm	Cooling method	Time to $\frac{3}{4}$ cool (hours)	Weight loss (avg %)
Small	Packed in PPE bag	20	0.2
	Packed in mesh bag	3.3	1.5
Medium	Lined bin	139	0.4
	Unlined wooden bin (centre)	24	0.6
	Unlined wooden bin with ventilation pipes	12	0.7
Large	Unlined plastic bin (centre)	28	1.3
	Hydrocooled in the cold room	35	-0.8 (gain)
	Hydrocooled in refrigerated system	3.5	-1.1 (gain)
	Forced air top bin	1.7	0.3
	Forced air middle bin	1.5	0.3
	Forced air bottom bin	1	0.3

worst

best



Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Horticulture Australia Ltd using levy funds from Chestnuts Australia and matched funds from the Australian Government.

Special thanks are due to Dave MacIntyre, Andrew Hall and Ross Nightingale for their generous assistance during the trials.

