| Title | Optimal sampling strategies for evaluating fruit softening after harvest in apple breeding |
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Keywords environmental variation; Malus $\times$ domestica; variance component


#### Abstract

Environmental variance components associated with year, tree, and harvest date were estimated for fruit softening after harvest in apple (Malus $\times$ domestica Borkh.) to determine their relative importance and design optimum sampling strategies to discriminate genotypes in apple breeding. Fruit were stored after harvest under $20 \pm 2{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $80 \pm 5 \%$ RH. Softening was evaluated by adapting the change in firmness during storage to a linear regression and defining the regression coefficient as the softening rate. Environmental variances associated with genotype $\times$ year interaction, among trees, year $\times$ tree interaction, and among harvest dates were all very small, namely, $2.7,0.1,5.2$, and $5.7 \%$, respectively, to the total variance obtained from the analysis of variance for the softening rate. The variance associated with genotype, at $57.3 \%$, was very large. On the basis of the number of fruit necessary for firmness measurements, two times harvest is an efficient strategy to determine a genotype mean for the softening.


