Title The effect of temperature and other factors on chlorophyll *a* fluorescence and the lower oxygen limit in apples (*Malus domestica*)
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Abstract

The effects of temperature, scan interval and rate of oxygen (O_2) decline on pulse frequency modulation (PFM)-based minimum fluorescence (F_α) and the F_α -based lower oxygen limit (LOL) were investigated using 'Honeycrisp' apples (*Malus* × *domestica* Borkh). The effects of temperature and hypoxic stress on pulse amplitude modulation (PAM) fluorescence parameters were also investigated. The PFM scan interval had no effect on the F_α baseline, but increases in the scan interval decreased the low-O₂-induced fluorescence spike intensity (ΔF_α). Temperature negatively correlated with the F_α baseline while $\Delta F_\alpha \circ C^{-1}$ was greater at lower than at higher temperatures. When using a PAM fluorometer, the minimum fluorescence (F_o) , and to a lesser extent the maximum fluorescence (F_m) , were similarly affected by temperature as was F_α . Temperature altered the LOL in fruit. Apples stored at 20, 10, 3.5 and 0 °C spiked at 0.72, 0.33, 0.22 and 0.08 kPa O₂, respectively, under a rapid O₂ decline (i.e., 20.9 to <1 kPa O₂ in ≈5–6 h). Although the low-O₂ F_α spike apex values did not change with temperature, the spike intensity increased with temperature due to a reduced fluorescence baseline. A slower O₂ decline rate produced slightly higher LOL and lower spike intensity values. In conclusion, temperature and rate of O₂ decline affected the low-O₂-induced PFM fluorescence spike intensity as well as the LOL, while the PFM scan interval affected the spike intensity.