

# Postharvest Handling Technology for Blackberry Quality and Shelf Life: Part 1

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Collaborators:

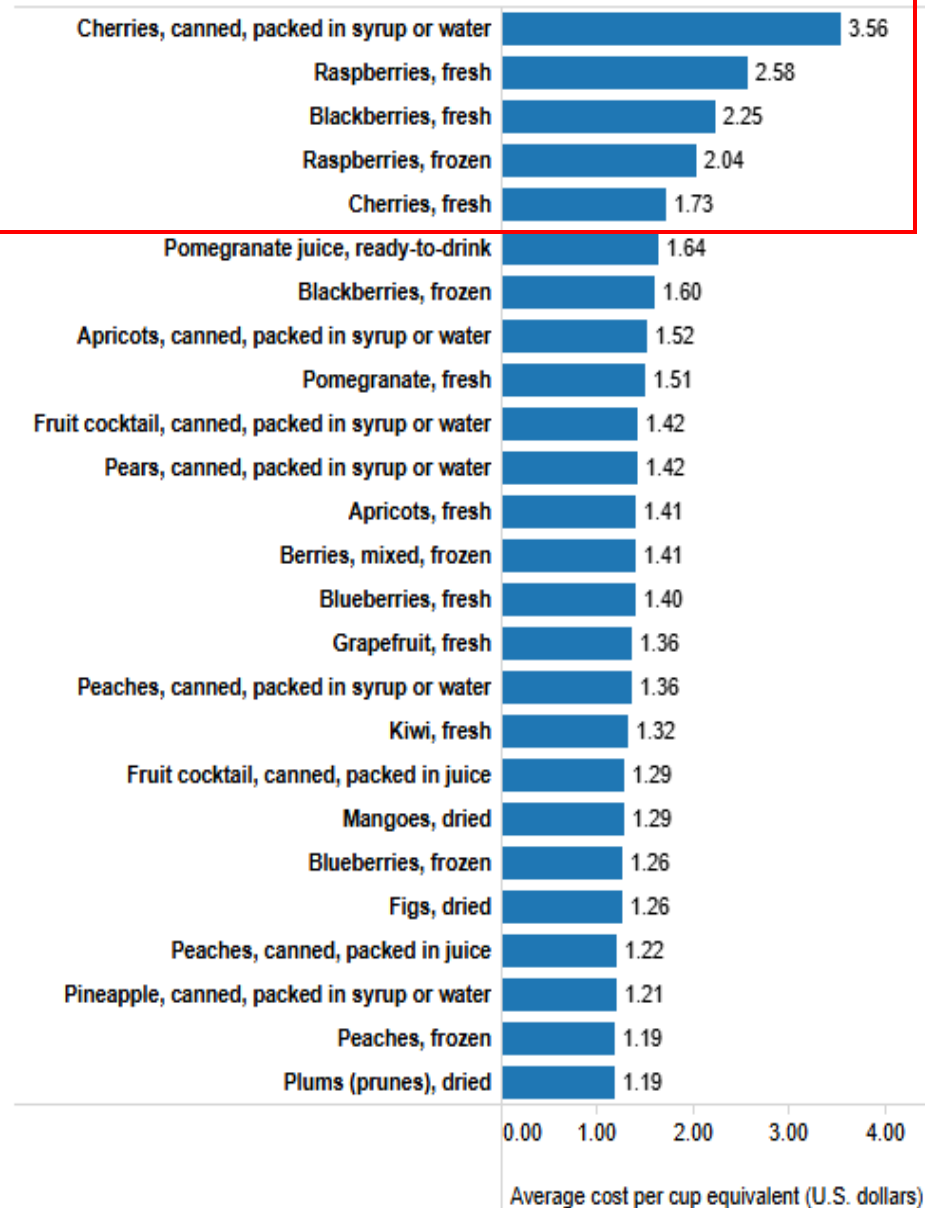
- Drs. David Liu and Zhanao Deng
- Nurjahan Sriti, M.S. student and Adrian Berry, M.S.
- *The generosity of our Florida growers and shippers!*

Increased demand in U.S.A. and Canada  
for year 'round supply of small fruits

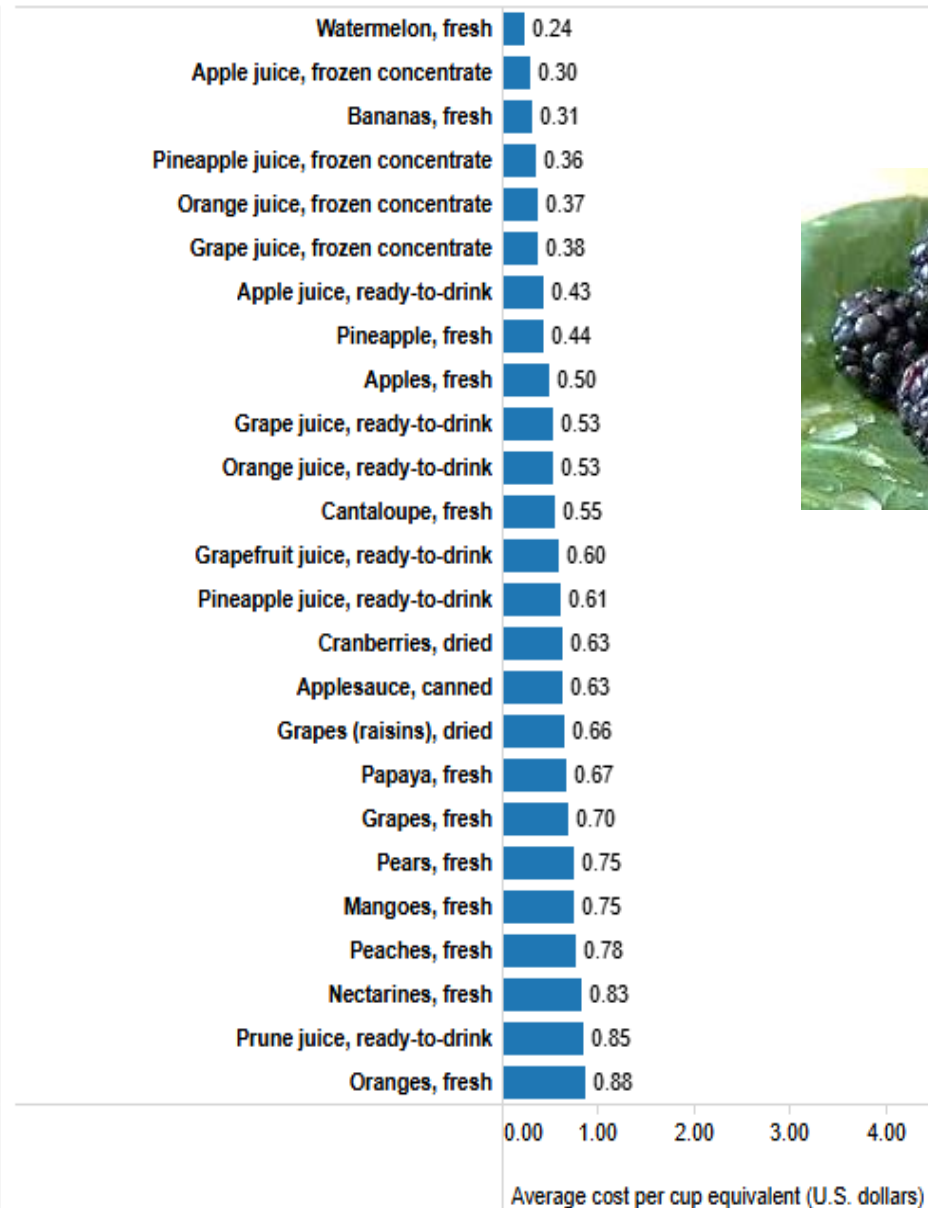
Prices have risen in recent years



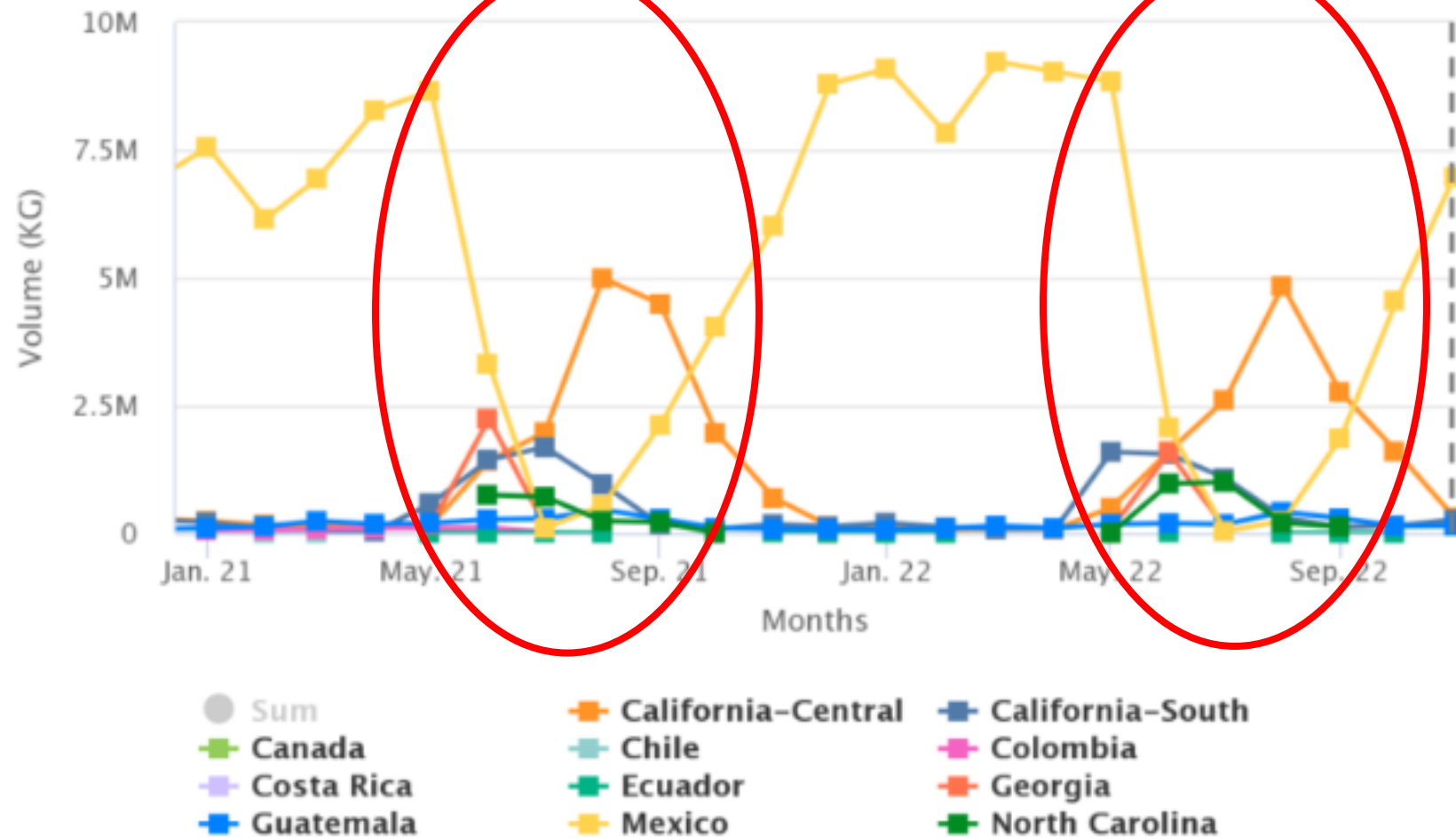
### Most expensive fruit costs



### Least expensive fruit costs



## Blackberry Volumes by Origin in the US | Conventional



Source: USDA via Agronometrics

Source: USDA Market News via [Agronometrics](#). (Agronometrics users can view this chart with live updates [here](#)) (2022)

# USDA Grade Standards



United States Department of Agriculture

Marketing and  
Regulatory  
Programs

Agricultural  
Marketing  
Service

Specialty  
Crops  
Program

Specialty  
Crops  
Inspection  
Division

## United States Standards for Grades of Dewberries and Blackberries

Effective September 6, 2016

### Grades

§51.4270 U.S. No. 1.

“**U.S. No. 1**” consists of dewberries or blackberries of one variety which are firm, well colored, well developed and not overripe, which are free from caps (calyxes), mold and decay, and from damage caused by dirt or other foreign matter, shriveling, moisture, disease, insects, mechanical or other means.

- (a) **Tolerances.** In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling, not more than 10 percent, by volume, of the berries in any lot may fail to meet the requirements of this grade, including therein not more than 5 percent for defects causing serious damage, and including in this latter amount not more than 1 percent for berries which are affected by mold or decay.



# Blackberry Defects

## RED DRUPELET



**U.S. No. 1**



**Damage**



**Serious Damage**

Importance of uniform color: these were at retail level  
(red drupelet reversal)





# Harvest Operations

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- Pick in early mornings
- Pick at full color stage
- Directly into consumer pack to minimize damage
- Quickly transport for cooling





# Harvest Operations

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- Food safety is the thread from harvest through shipping:
  - Establish food safety protocols
  - Train employees
  - Monitor





# Portable collection/pregrading station

- Close to workers
- Shading during harvest
- Keeps pallets off ground
- Quick transport to cold room



# Container type and size depends on the market



**H118**

Standard 12-18oz Clamshell



**H224**

24oz Modular Clamshell



**H260**

1/2 Pint Clamshell



**H516**

16oz BB Std Clamshell



Source: Highland Packaging Solutions  
<https://highcor.com>



An absorbent pad is often added to clamshell



**5050180PADK**

STOCK Blackberry 6 oz  
With BLACKPAD, (600)



**7256-187PADK**

12 oz Low Profile  
Blackberry Clamshell  
PADDED (600)



Source: Monte Package Company  
<https://montepkg.com>

# Effective Cooling

Storage conditions for maximum shelf life are crop-dependent:

- Lowest Safe Temperatures for Small Fruits:
  - 32-34 °C (0 - 1 °C)
  - Relative Humidity: 90 to 95%
- Shelf life: 2 weeks

Cooling rate is determined by the 3 T's:

**Time** of exposure to the cooling medium

- Longer exposure = colder fruit

**Temperature** of the cooling medium

Lower temperature = faster cooling

**Turbulence** (contact & mixing)

Better contact = more uniform cooling

**GOAL: 7 /8 Cooling = Removal of 7/8 of the field heat**

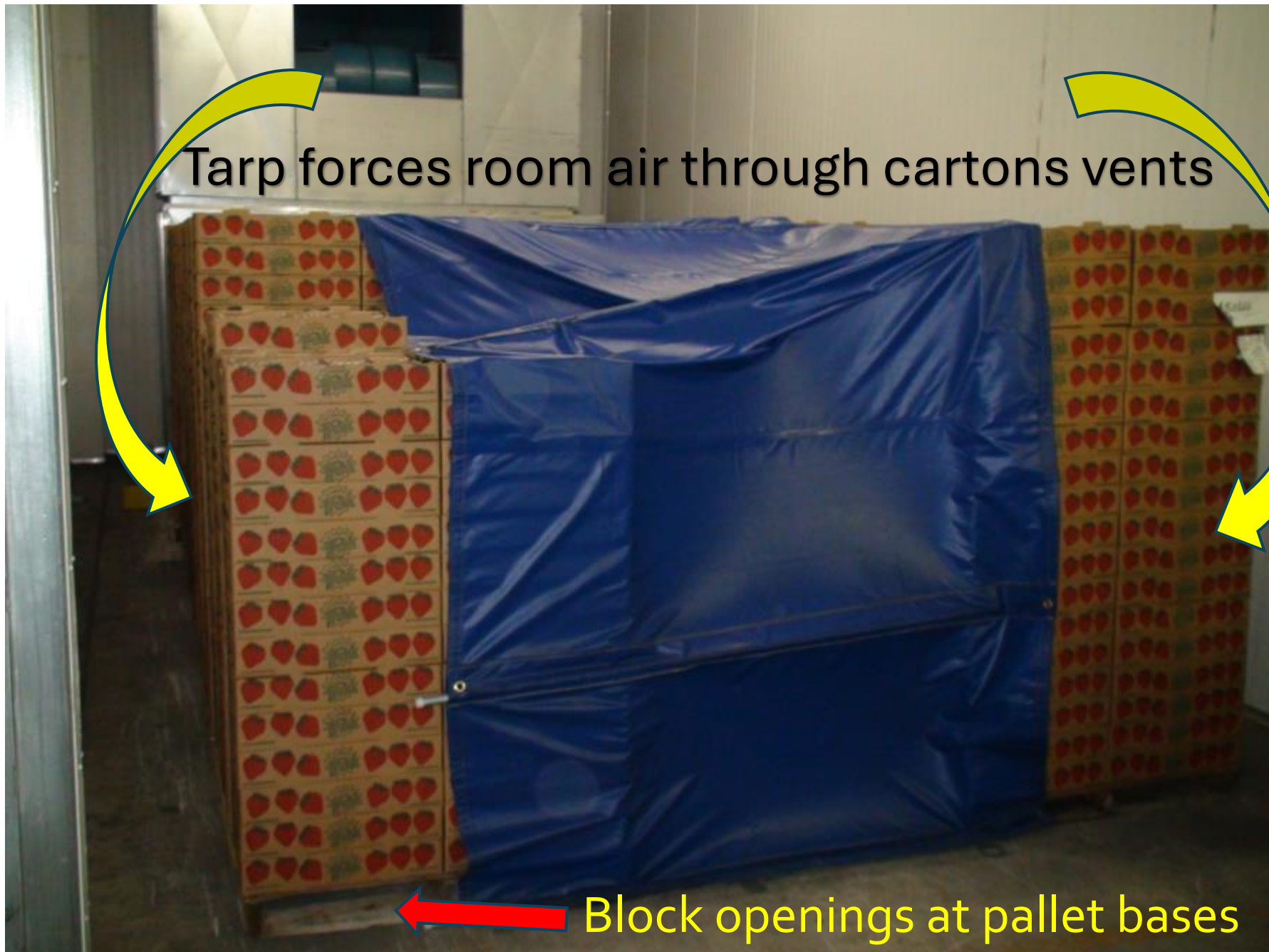
# Recommended Cooling Methods for Blackberries

- Room cooling
  - Slowest – 12 or more hours
  - Loses most moisture
- Forced-air cooling – most common for small fruits
  - Faster – 1 to 2 hours
  - Less moisture loss



# Forced-air cooling tunnel: Forming the tunnel with pallets





Tarp forces room air through cartons vents

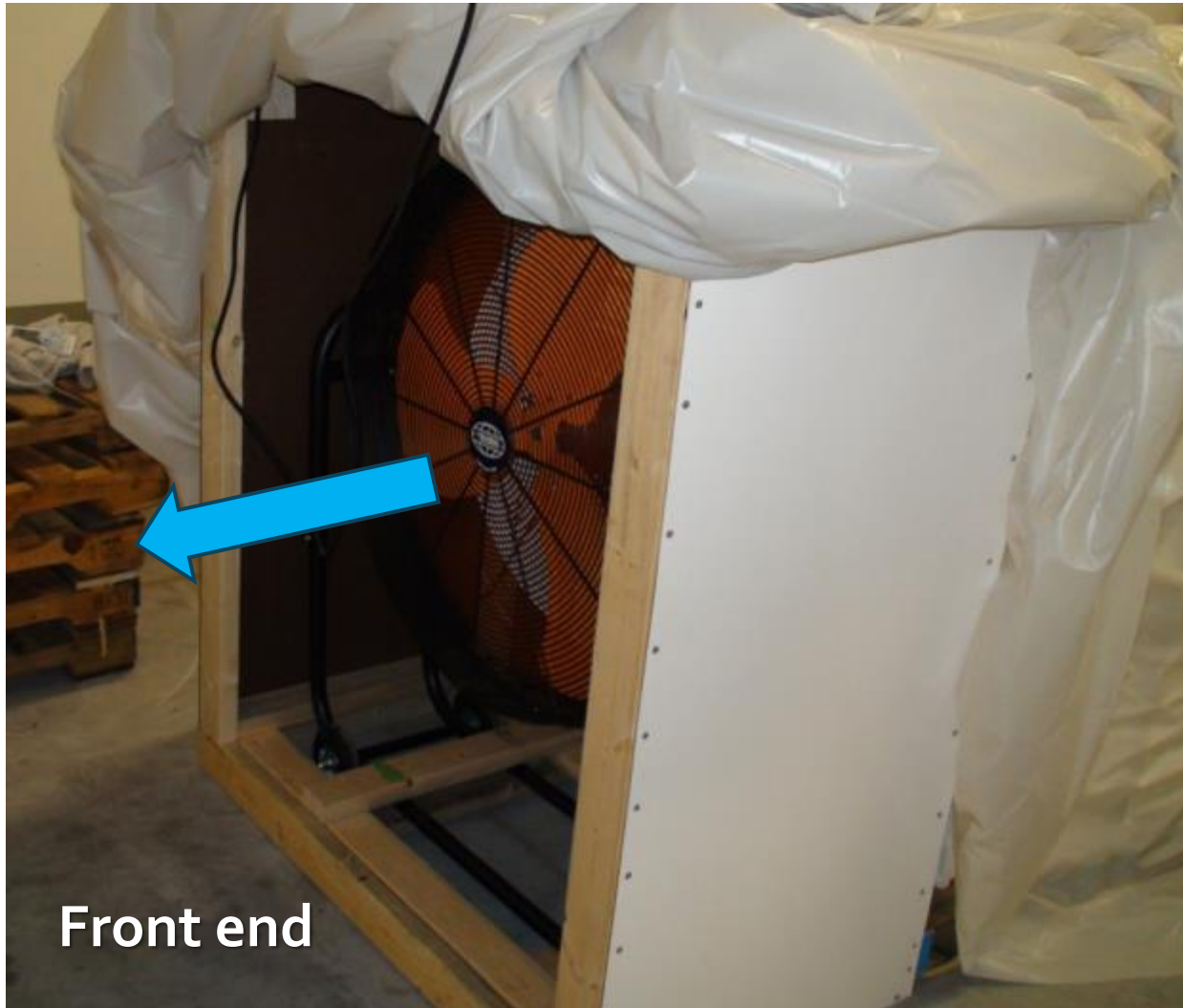
Block openings at pallet bases

# Portable Forced-air Cooler in Cold Room





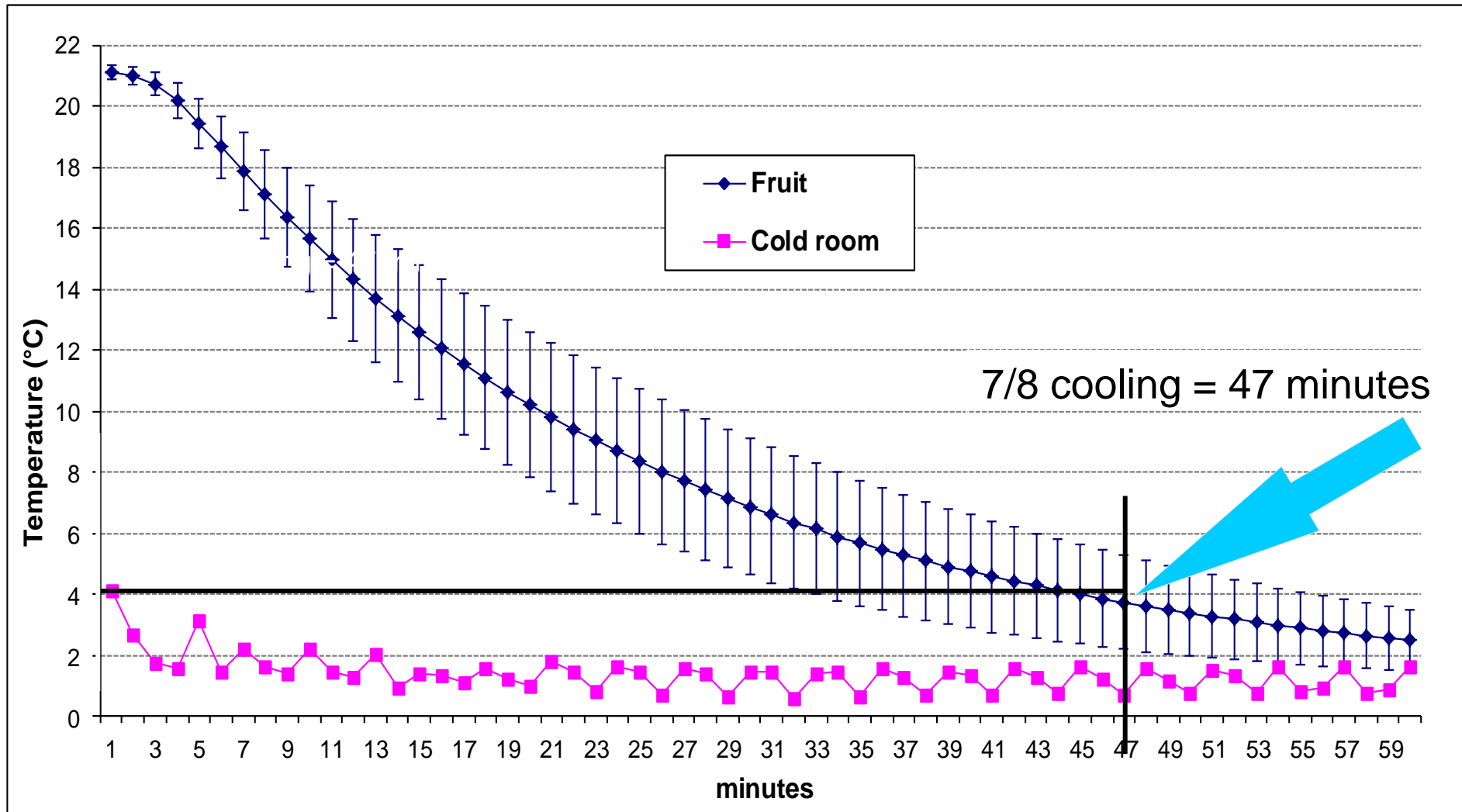
## Portable Forced-air Cooler in Cold Room





# Cooling rate for forced-air-cooling of strawberries

(Note wide standard deviation between fruits)



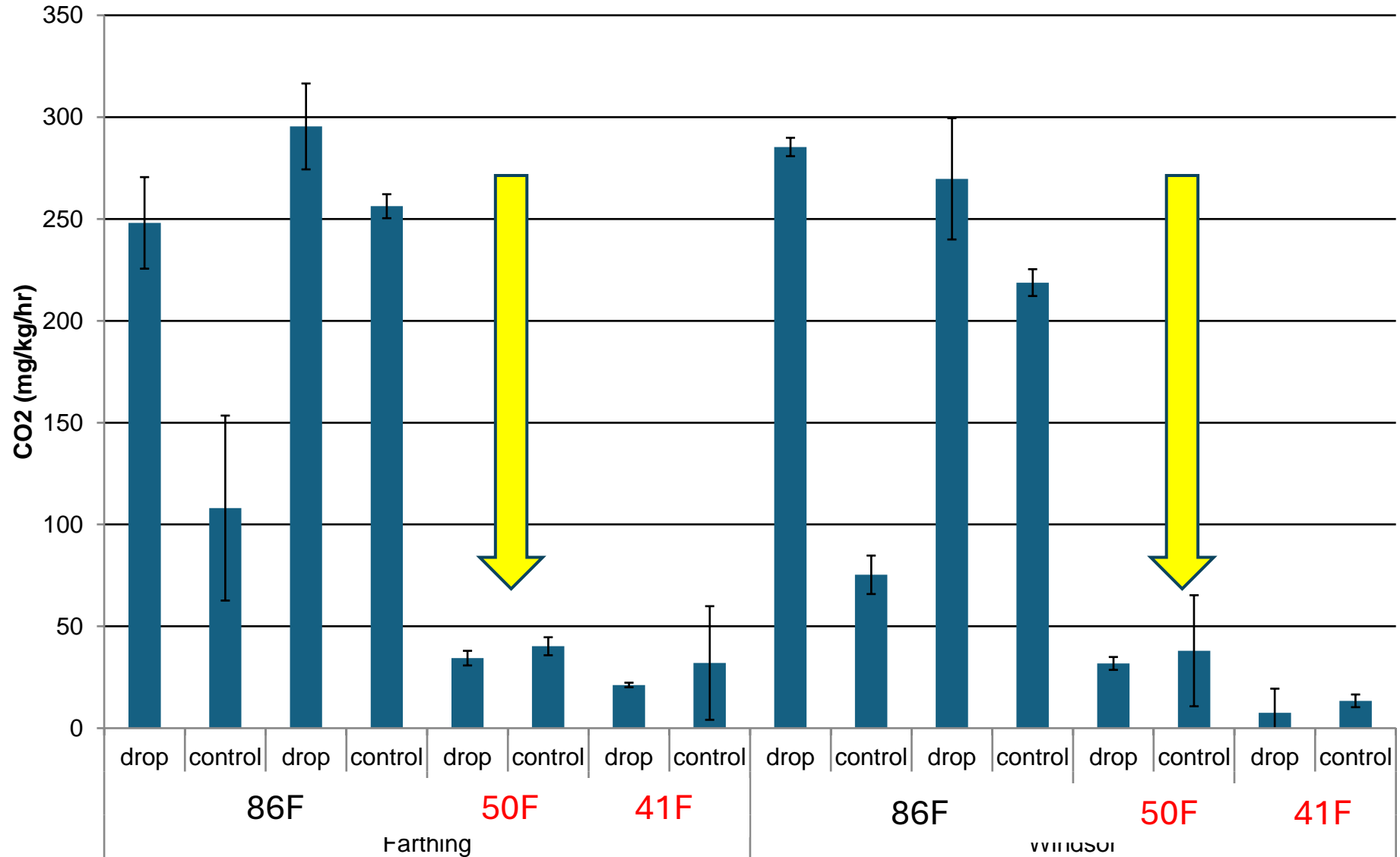
# Effect of blueberry pulp temperature on respiration rate



- Fruit at 86, 50 or 41 °F
- Dropped once from 20 inches

‘Farthing’; ‘Windsor’

# Respiration Rate after Impact





# Summary

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- Market potential
- Fruit quality
- Harvest operations
- Cooling operations

