RESEARCH CONCERNING QUALITY PARAMETERS CHANGE OF EARLY SWEET CHERRY CULTIVARS DURING MATURATION

Sorina SÎRBU¹, L. PETRE¹, Elena IUREA¹, Margareta CORNEANU¹

¹ Fruit Growing Research Station Iași

During May-June 2009, 5 early sweet cherry cultivars (,, Cetaţuia", "Cătălina", "Rivan", "Bigarreau Moreau" and "Bigarreau Burlat") were considered for the study of existing experimental plot of Fruit Growing Research Station Iasi- Romania, who sought modification of quality parameters during maturation: equatorial diameter, fruit weight and soluble solids content. For analized fruit size, determinations were made on the equatorial diameter and fruit weight in 5 dates corresponding to different stages of maturation between 20 and 50 days after full bloom. There have been changes of these parameters between the first and the 5th date of harvest, as follows: fruit weight increased in "Cetățuia" from 0.76 g to 3.13 g and "Bigarreau Moreau" from 1.01 g to 5.63 g; equatorial diameter of "Bigarreau Moreau" increased from 10.55 mm to 21.62 mm, and "Cetățuia" increased from 10.28 mm to 16.28 mm. To determine the sweet taste, was analyzed soluble solids content in 3 different stages of maturation between 30 and 50 days after full bloom. "Cetățuia" has increased from 10.2° Brix to 14.6° Brix and "Bigarreau Moreau" from 9.9° Brix to 13° Brix. "Catalina" noted compared with the varieties studied, the average fruit weight and soluble solids content with values of 6.45 g and 15.63° Brix respectively in the last stage of maturation and "Bigarreau Moreau" was noted by equatorial diameter which averaged 21.62 mm at the last stage of maturation.

Catalina, Bigarreau Burlat and Bigarreau Moreau have optimum harvest period in the range 38-42 days after full bloom, but Catalina have better fruit quality.

Key words: Prunus avium, harvest date, soluble solids content, fruit size, early sweet cherry

Requirements early ripening fruits are increased [3], at the beginning of harvesting sweet cherries, profit being higher by 50% / kg. So, at these species, the producers are more interested by quality fruit than production [7]. As the variety is approaching commercial maturity, fruit size increased, being in good correlation with the refractometrical index [8,11,6,2].

At very early and early sweet cherry cultivars the fruit weight is generally lower than seasonal cultivars, ranging between 2 g and 5.5 g [4,9,10].

Therefore, at these cultivars are admitted to first quality fruit with minimum diameter 16 mm, witch indicating a minimum weight of 5 grams [1].

However, in France, early cultivars like Primulat Ferprim, Earlise Rivedel, Bigarreau Burlat have a medium size between 24-27 mm [5].

Early cultivars as Rivan, Bigarreau Moreau and Bigarreau Burlat are most common in Romanian and we intend to confronted them with two new early sweet cherry cultivars like Cetățuia and Cătălina, created at FGRS Iași-România.

We also propose to establish the optimal period of harvest of each cultivar, by studying the dynamics of some quality parameters during maturation.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Research has been done in 2009, from 6 May to 1 June, taking the study five early sweet cherry cultivars of experimental plot existing at FGRS lasi- România.

Trees are planted at 5x4 m distance, with crown free fan-shaped with support system and are 18 years old after planting.

To determine the fruit size were weighed samples of 15 fruits in 4 repetitions, in 5 different stages of maturation, using an electronic balance type Radwag, 0.01g accuracy.

Soluble solids content was determined using a refractometer (Zeiss), on samples of 15 fruits in 4 repetitions in 3 different stages of maturation.

Were measured by using the statistical processing of data by analysis of variance for bifactorial experiences.

For factor A, represented by stage of maturation were five different determinations on the equatorial diameter and fruit weight, respectively: a1 = 20 days after full bloom (DAFB), a2 = 26 DAFB, a3 = 32 DAFB, a4 = 38 DAFB, a5= 42 DAFB.

In determining the soluble solids content, factor A has 3 variants, corresponding to the period from 32 to 42 DAFB.

Factor B, represented by cultivar, five variants were: b1 = Cetăţuia, b2 = Cătălina, b3 = Rivan, b4 = Bigarreau Moreau, b5 = Bigarreau Burlat, all of which are cultivars with early or very early ripening.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In phase I (20 DAFB) of maturation, **fruit equatorial diameter** has been minor differences in comparisons between cultivars, very different values being recorded from the 2nd stage of maturation (26 DAFB).

Between 26-32 DAFB, Rivan was seconded very significant positive compared with all other cultivars (*Table 1*). Between 38-42 DAFB, at Catalina, Bigarreau Moreau and Bigarreau Burlat, equatorial diameter differences were very significant positive compared with Cetatuia and Rivan (*table 1*). Very significant positive increases of equatorial diameter were recorded in the range 20-26 DAFB at Rivan (4.8 mm), in the range 26-32 DAFB at Bigarreau Burlat (3.9 mm) and within 38-42 DAFB at Catalina and Bigarreau Moreau (4.5 mm) (*table 2*).

At 20 DAFB differences in **weight of the fruit** of all cultivars were statistically insignificant. In the range 26-32 DAFB Rivan have very significant positive variation of fruit weight compared with Cetățuia, Bigarreau Moreau and Cătălina (*table 3*).

Table 1

Differences of fruit equatorial diameter (mm) at some cultivars in the same maturation stage

Comparison between	Difference (mm)	Comparison	Difference (mm)
cultivars *	and significance	between cultivars	and significance
a1b2-a1b1	0.12	a3b2-a3b1	0.46
a1b3-a1b1	0.38	a3b3-a3b1	2.65
a1b3-a1b2	0.26	a3b3-a3b2	2.19
a1b4-a1b1	0.27	a3b4-a3b1	0.01
a1b4-a1b2	0.15	a3b4-a3b2	-0.44
a1b4-a1b3	-0.11	a3b4-a3b3	-2.63 ⁰⁰⁰
a1b5-a1b1	0.15	a3b5-a3b1	1.39
a1b5-a1b2	0.04	a3b5-a3b2	0.93
a1b5-a1b3	-0.23	a3b5-a3b3	-1.26°
a1b5-a1b4	-0.12	a3b5-a3b4	1.37
a2b2-a2b1	0.02	a4b2-a4b1	4.76
a2b3-a2b1	3.29	a4b3-a4b1	0.64
a2b3-a2b2	3.28	a4b3-a4b2	-4.12 ⁰⁰⁰
a2b4-a2b1	0.1	a4b4-a4b1	2.96
a2b4-a2b2	0.08	a4b4-a4b2	-1.8 ⁰⁰
a2b4-a2b3	-3.2 ⁰⁰⁰	a4b4-a4b3	2.32
a2b5-a2b1	0.02	a4b5-a4b1	2.81
a2b5-a2b2	0.06	a4b5-a4b2	-1.95 ⁰⁰
a2b5-a2b3	-3.28 ⁰⁰⁰	a4b5-a4b3	2.18
a2b5-a2b4	-0.08	a4b5-a4b4	-0.15
a5b2-a5b1	4.18	a5b4-a5b3	3.77
a5b3-a5b1	1.63**	a5b5-a5b1	4.99***
a5b3-a5b2	-2.55 ⁰⁰⁰	a5b5-a5b2	0.8175
a5b4-a5b1	5.4	a5b5-a5b3	3.37
a5b2-a5b1	4.18***	a5b5-a5b4	-0.4

DL 5%= 1.1513 mm; 1%= 1.5312 mm; 0.1%= 1.9917 mm

a₁= 20 DAFB.; a₂= 26 DAFB.; a₃= 32 DAFB, a₄= 38 DAFB, a₅= 42 DAFB; b₁= Cetătuia; b₂= Cătălina; b₃=Rivan; b₄= Bigarreau Moreau; b₅= Bigarreau Burlat

Between 38-42 DAFB Catalina, Bigarreau Burlat and Bigarreau Moreau have very significant positive variation compared to Rivan and Cetatuia (*table 3*).

Between 20-42 DAFB, all cultivars have been very significant positive increases in fruit weight, except Rivan, which have the negative variation at 42 DAFB (*table 4*).

Soluble solids content showed highly significant positive differences in the range 20-32 DAFB at Catalina compared with all other cultivars: Cetatuia, Rivan, Bigarreau Moreau and Bigarreau Burlat (*table 5*).

In all 5 cultivars, differences in soluble solids content at an interval of 6 days, were very significant positive, registered a high growth (between 0.83 - 3.6 $^\circ$ Brix) from a stage of maturity at another.

Table 2

Differences of fruit equatorial diameter (mm) at same cultivar in the different maturation stages

Comparison between	Difference (mm)	Comparison between	Difference (mm)
maturation stages	and significance	maturation stages	and significance
a2b1-a1b1	1.89**	a3b1-a2b1	2.578**
a2b2-a1b2	1.78 ^^	a3b2-a2b2	3.02
a2b3-a1b3	4.8	a3b3-a2b3	1.93 ^^
a2b4-a1b4	1.72	a3b4-a2b4	2.5 ^ ^
a2b5-a1b5	1.81**	a3b5-a2b5	3.89***
a4b1-a3b1	1.54	a5b1-a4b1	-0.06
a4b2-a3b2	5.84	a5b2-a4b2	-0.64
a4b3-a3b3	-0.47	a5b3-a4b3	0.93
a4b4-a3b4	4.49***	a5b4-a4b4	2.38**
a4b5-a3b5	2.97	a5b5-a4b5	2.12

DL 5%= 1.0613 mm; 1%= 1.4187 mm; 0.1%= 3.5328 mm

 a_1 = 20 DAFB; a_2 = 26 DAFB; a_3 = 32 DAFB, a_4 = 38 DAFB, a_5 = 42 DAFB;

b₁= Cetăţuia; b₂= Cătălina; b₃=Rivan; b₄= Bigarreau Moreau; b₅= Bigarreau Burlat

 $\label{eq:Table 3} \mbox{Differences of fruit weight (g) at the different cultivars in the same maturation stage}$

Comparison	Difference (g)	Comparison	Difference (g)	Comparison	Difference (g)
between	and	between	and	between	and
cultivars*	significance	cultivars	significance	cultivars	significance
a1b2-a1b1	0.09	a2b5-a2b2	0.1	a4b4-a4b2	-1.23 ⁰⁰⁰
a1b3-a1b1	0.16	a2b5-a2b3	-0.7 ⁰⁰	a4b4-a4b3	0.71**
a1b3-a1b2	0.07	a2b5-a2b4	-0.01	a4b5-a4b1	1.88***
a1b4-a1b1	0.25	a3b2-a3b1	0.21	a4b5-a4b2	-1.1 ⁰⁰⁰
a1b4-a1b2	0.16	a3b3-a3b1	1.19***	a4b5-a4b3	0.83***
a1b4-a1b3	0.09	a3b3-a3b2	0.98***	a4b5-a4b4	0.13
a1b5-a1b1	0.25	a3b4-a3b1	0.03	a5b2-a5b1	2.28***
a1b5-a1b2	0.16	a3b4-a3b2	-0.18	a5b3-a5b1	-0.16
a1b5-a1b3	0.09	a3b4-a3b3	-1.16 ⁰⁰⁰	a5b3-a5b2	-3.48 ⁰⁰⁰
a1b5-a1b4	0.01	a3b5-a3b1	0.59 [*]	a5b4-a5b1	2.5***
a2b2-a2b1	0.4	a3b5-a3b2	0.38	a5b4-a5b2	-0.83 ⁰⁰⁰
a2b3-a2b1	1.22***	a3b5-a3b3	-0.6°	a5b4-a5b3	2.65***
a2b3-a2b2	0.8**	a3b5-a3b4	0.55 [*]	a5b5-a5b1	2.28***
a2b4-a2b1	0.52 [*]	a4b2-a4b1	2.98 ^{***}	a5b5-a5b2	-1.05 ⁰⁰⁰
a2b4-a2b2	0.11	a4b3-a4b1	1.04***	a5b5-a5b3	2.43***
a2b4-a2b3	-0.7°°	a4b3-a4b2	-1.93 ⁰⁰⁰	25h5 25h4	-0.22
a2b5-a2b1	0.52°	a4b4-a4b1	1.75***	a5b5-a5b4	-0.22

DL 5%= 0.477 g; DL 1%= 0.634 g; DL 0.1%= 0.825 g.

 a_1 = 32 DAFB, a_2 = 38 DAFB, a_3 = 42 DAFB;

b₁= Cetăţuia; b₂= Cătălina; b₃=Rivan; b₄= Bigarreau Moreau; b₅= Bigarreau Burlat

Table 4

Differences of fruit weight (g) at same cultivar in the different
maturation stages

Comparison between maturation stages	Difference (g) and significance	Comparison between maturation stages	Difference (g) and significance
a2b1-a1b1	0.16	a4b1-a3b1	0.5
a2b2-a1b2	0.48	a4b2-a3b2	3.27
a2b3-a1b3	1.21	a4b3-a3b3	0.36
a2b4-a1b4	-2.45 ⁰⁰⁰	a4b4-a3b4	2.22
a2b5-a1b5	0.42	a4b5-a3b5	1.79***
a3b1-a2b1	1.2	a5b1-a4b1	0.52
a3b2-a2b2	0.99	a5b2-a4b2	0.87
a3b3-a2b3	1.17	a5b3-a4b3	-0.68 ⁰⁰⁰
a3b4-a2b4	0.71***	a5b4-a4b4	1.27***
a3b5-a2b5	1.27	a5b5-a4b5	0.92

DL 5%=0.0945 g; ; DL 1%= 0.1262 g; DL 0.1%= 0.1652 g. a_1 = 20 DAFB; a_2 = 26 DAFB; a_3 = 32 DAFB; a_4 = 38 DAFB; a_5 = 42 DAFB; b_1 = Cetăţuia; b_2 = Cătălina; b_3 =Rivan; b_4 = Bigarreau Moreau; b_5 = Bigarreau Burlat

Tabelul 5

Differences of soluble solids content (° Brix) in same maturation stage at the different cultivars

Comparison between cultivars	Difference (Brix) and significance	Comparison between cultivars	Difference (Brix) and significance	Comparison between cultivars	Difference (Brix) and significance
a1b2-a1b1	1.02***	a2b2-a2b1	2.88***	a3b2-a3b1	1.15***
a1b3-a1b1	-0.02	a2b3-a2b1	-0.46°°	a3b3-a3b1	-1.35 ⁰⁰⁰
a1b3-a1b2	-1.04 ⁰⁰⁰	a2b3-a2b2	-3.34 ⁰⁰⁰	a3b3-a3b2	-2.5 ⁰⁰⁰
a1b4-a1b1	-0.26	a2b4-a2b1	-1.04 ⁰⁰⁰	a3b4-a3b1	-1.42 ⁰⁰⁰
a1b4-a1b2	-1.28 ⁰⁰⁰	a2b4-a2b2	-3.92 ⁰⁰⁰	a3b4-a3b2	-2.57 ⁰⁰⁰
a1b4-a1b3	-0.23	a2b4-a2b3	-0.58 ⁰⁰⁰	a3b4-a3b3	-0.07
a1b5-a1b1	-0.19		-0.17	a3b5-a3b1	-2.06 ⁰⁰⁰
a1b5-a1b2	-1.21 ⁰⁰⁰	a2b5-a2b2	-3.04 ⁰⁰⁰	a3b5-a3b2	-3.21 ⁰⁰⁰
a1b5-a1b3	-0.16	a2b5-a2b3	0.3	a3b5-a3b3	-0.71 ⁰⁰⁰
a1b5-a1b4	0.07	a2b5-a2b4	0.88***	a3b5-a3b4	-0.64 ⁰⁰⁰

DL 5%= 0.3183; DL 5%= 0.427; DL 5%=0.5647

 a_1 = 32 DAFB, a_2 = 38 DAFB, a_3 = 42 DAFB;

b₁= Cetăţuia; b₂= Cătălina; b₃=Rivan; b₄= Bigarreau Moreau; b₅= Bigarreau Burlat

CONCLUSIONS

In the range 26-32 DAFB Rivan grew very significant positive of equatorial diameter and fruit weight, this being the optimal period of harvest to them, after this period is ahead of cultivars Catalina, Bigarreau Moreau and Bigarreau Burlat.

Cetatuia is a very early sweet cherry cultivar, but have a small fruit compared with Rivan, which have the same harvest maturation.

Catalina noted by increasing the size of the fruit within 38-42 DAFB, very significant positive differences compared with Cetatuia, Rivan, Bigarreau Moreau and Bigarreau Burlat, both in equatorial diameter, average fruit weight and in the soluble solids content.

Catalina, Bigarreau Burlat and Bigarreau Moreau have optimum harvest period in the range 38-42 DAFB.

We recommend Catalina for cultivation as early sweet cherry cultivar with fruit quality better than Bigarreau Burlat and Bigarreau Moreau.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1. Beceanu, D., Benea E., 2001 Ghid profesional pentru valorificarea în stare proaspătă a fructelor şi legumelor, Edit. Autograph, Iaşi, 253 pp.
- Buret, M., Fils-Lycaon, B., 1990 Maturation et qualite de la cerise Recherches nouvelles, diversification et innovation dans le domaine des fruits et legumes, Annales du colloque, Paris, Edit. Apria, p. 53-73.
- Petre, L., 1992 Comportarea unor soiuri de cireş cu coacere timpurie în condiţiile din zona de silvostepă a Moldovei, Lucr. Şt. ICDP Piteşti-Mărăcineni, Vol. XV, p. 135-144
- 4. Petre, L., 2006 *Perspectiva dezvoltării plantaţiilor de cireş şi vişin*, Studii şi cercetări de economie rurală, tomul IV, vol.I, Edit. Terra Nostra, p. 37-39.
- 5. Simard, Valerie, 2005 *Il faut bien choisir ces varietes*, Reussir legumes et fruits, no. 245, p. 50-53.
- 6. Simčič, M., Zavrtanik, M., Hribar, J., 1998 *Biochemical and morphological changes in cherries during maturation and ripening*, Proc. Third. Cherry Sym., Acta Hort., ISHS 461, p. 725-730.
- 7. Sipos, L., 1996 *Growing sweet cherries for the early market in Hungary*, Proc. Intl. Cherry Sym., Acta Hort., ISHS **410**, p. 281-282.
- Tudela, J.A., Luchsinger, L., Artés-Hdez, F., Artés, F., 2005 "Ambrunés" Sweet Cherry Quality factors Change during Ripening - Proc.4th IS on Cherry, Acta Hort., ISHS 2005, 667: 529 - 534.
- 9. Rudi, Evelina, 1992 Compoziția chimică a fructelor unor soiuri şi hibrizi de cireş şi vişin din sortimentul cultivat, ICDP Piteşti Mărăcineni: Mapa documentară nr. 22.
- Vulpe, Claudia, 1995 Cercetări privind comportarea în livada intensivă a unor soiuri de cireş în zona Lipova, Tehnologii şi soiuri noi în cultura cireşului şi vişinului, Bistriţa, p. 84-94.
- 11. Webster, A.D., Looney, N.E., 1996 *Cherries: crop physiology, production and uses*, CAB International, Wallingford, Oxon, U.K., 513 pp.