



**Development of packaging methods to maintain
freshness of horticultural commodities**

MA

Development of MA storage for vegetables

가

**On optimum packaging of minimally processed fruits and
vegetables and packaging methods to maintain freshness
of horticultural commodities**

1. .
2. .
3. 가 .

“ ”
(“ MA , 가
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1997. 11.

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:
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“ :

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 .
 ,
 가 가 .
 ,
 가 , CA
 MA
 CA (Controlled Atmosphere)
 ,
 가 .
 MA (Modified Atmosphere)
 O2 (<8%) CO2 (>1%)
 ,
 PVC PE가
 Bio-Ceramic, AF-OPP, Chitosan film
 film
 MA 가
 가 가
 MA 가
 MA 가
 MA 가
 Botrytis cinerea 가
 MA 가
 가 , , , , 가 ,
 , , 가 ,
 , 가 가

가 , 가

가 , 가

가 가

1. MA 가 ,

MA , , CO2 dry ice

Botrytis cinerea *Rhizopus stolonifer*

2. 가 MA *Botrytis cinerea* 가

sodium bisulfite

MA

Botrytis cinerea 가 ,

가 가

가 , Sodium metabisulfite 가 가

SO2 pad KMnO4 pad MA

KMnO4 SO2 pad

3. 가 zeolite

PP, LDPE

Bio-Ceramic film

chitosan film AF-OPP film, coating

Chitosan film

chitosan coating

1. dry ice 가

CO2
dry ice 가
Dry ice 5g 10g
가 CO2

2. MA

MA
PE 10 10 0.03mm PE
가 4% 10%
0.03mm PE
Hunter L b 가

3. MAP

0.01mm, 0.02mm polyethylene (PE)
PE film 0.02mm PE
가
SSC(°Brix) 0.01mm 0.02mm PE
가 (Kg) 10 0.02mm PE
가 5 가
PE C PE
가
5 , 0.01
0.02mm PE 0.01mm PE + 5holes
10 PE
가 decay
PE flavor score
가

4. AF-OPP chitosan film 가 가 .
 가
 0.03mm wrap 가 'a' 가
 . wrap 0.03mm 10 13
 13
 AF-OPP chitosan film 가
 CO2 4 가 AF-OPP
 4-6% CO2 0.8ppm

5. MA
 MA
 , PE, AF-OPP, Bio-ceramic film (AF-OPP)
 Bio-ceramic film 가 ()

6. MA
 가 chitosan alginic acid coating
 A 48.6%
 chitosan B 108.2g 30g 27.8%, alginic
 acid C 105.8g 23.8g 22.4%
 . 1-3 5
 가 coating 가
 , 가
 . A
 가
 . B 9 10 4 가
 가
 C 가 7 가 가
 7 가
 chitosan alginic acid ,

가 가 가

7. MA 가

1M KMnO4 perlite
perlite
perlite 2g 4l 0%

Sodium bisulfite 4가 가 , sodium bisulfite,
sodium metabisulfite, sodium sulfate anhydrous, sodium peroxodisulfate
가 가 . Sodium bisulfite
가 가
가 가

8. MA 가

가 MA
가 MA
MA
가 pack MA
가 pack MA
pack 가 pack
pack
가 pack 가

9. Film 가 가

PP, LDPE AF-OPP, Bio-Ceramic, Chitosan film
5 2 . AF-OPP, chitosan
film 3000cc/m²/day LDPE film
가
가 가 AF-OPP film chitosan film CO2
가 가 6 , 가
가
chitosan film 가
가 Bio-ceramic, LDPE, PP film 100ppm
ethanol chitosan film

ripening

가

10. Chitosan Coating
Chitosan coating

Slice

Shelf Life

CO₂ C₂H₄

1% chitosan coating

chitosan

CO₂ C₂H₄

chitosan

coating

11.

dry ice

AF-OPP
acid

Chitosan film

MA

chitosan, alginic

bisulfite,

pack,

가

pack

Sodium

가 가

chitosan film

가

가

가

chitosan coating

CO₂ C₂H₄

coating

Summary

The general objective of the study was to develop the packaging method for freshness retention of horticultural commodities. Results of the study follow.

Strawberries are a highly perishable fruit. Their short postharvest life is due to fungal infections. Strawberries tolerate the use of CO₂ enriched atmosphere in the control of decay. The objective of this study was to assess the effect of dry ice on the extension of shelf life of strawberries during transit. Strawberries treated with dry ice maintained high values of total soluble solids and hardness; the dry ice was effective in reducing decay incidence. This is due to elevated CO₂ concentration.

The effects of MA storage on mushroom quality during 10 day storage are presented. Overall quality of mushroom was greatly influenced by PE film packaging compared to the not-packaged state. Postharvest weight loss of mushrooms was 10% in low temperature while it showed about 4% when packaged with 0.03mm PE films. Cap development was most retarded by 0.03mm PE film packaging. A cap color largely in not-packaged mushrooms while PE film was effective to retard the cap discoloration. The production of acetaldehyde and carbon dioxide increased more in a not-packaged state than in packaged state with PE films.

Strawberry 'Bo Gyo Cho Saeng' was packaged with 0.01mm PE film, 0.02 mm PE film and perforated 0.01mm PE film (5, 10, 20 holes) to investigate the effect of MAP on quality retention. Strawberry packaged with 0.02mm PE showed the least weight loss. As the number of perforated holes increased, the weight decreased proportionally. Firmness, soluble solids content, titratable acidity and vitamin C content tended to decline during the storage period, 0.01mm and 0.02mm seal-packaging were more effective on maintenance of these contents. Non-packaged strawberries lost their marketability after 5 days in storage whereas 0.01mm, 0.02mm seal-packaged and 0.01mm + 5 holes packaged strawberries retained marketability for up to 10 days in storage. Decay incidence and off-flavor were retarded by perforated packaging with 5 holes compared to seal-packaging.

The effect of functional films on postharvest quality retention in strawberry ('Suhong'). Weight loss was most retarded by antifogging-oriented polypropylene film (AF-OPP) and chitosan film (CF).

Soluble solids content tended to decline during storage; functional films were more effective on maintenance of SSC compared to 0.03mm PE film and wrap. Firmness and total acidity were decreased and Hunter 'a' value was increased compared to the initial value before storage. AF-OPP treatment showed the least change. Wrap and 0.03mm PE film treatments lost their marketability after 10 days, whereas functional film treatments still retained marketability until 13 days in storage. Especially AF-OPP and CF treatments were more effective on maintenance of marketability. The CO₂ concentration within a package attained to a maximum value 4 days in storage. In case of AF-OPP treatment, CO₂ concentration showed 4-6% during storage. Ethylene showed relatively low concentration.

Commercial plastic films for food storage were selected and employed as modified atmosphere packaging (MAP) to enhance quality of tomato, cherry tomato as well as cucumber fruit. Oriented polypropylene coated with antifogging (OPP) was most efficient to arrest color development of breaker stage of fruit for more than 2 weeks. Ripening of fruit harvested at turning stage, approximately 30 % of surface color, was also delayed significantly with OPP, which potentially provided a good practice to package vine-ripened tomato fruit. Fruit sealed with polyethylene film (PE) also exhibited some delay to ripen; however, condensing moisture onto the film seemed to be a serious drawback when used commercially.

Modified atmosphere packaging with OPP can also promise a good system to improve quality of cherry tomatoes commercially harvested at both turning and light red stage. Based on color development, sweetness, acidity and firmness of fruit, OPP extended marketability by prolonging retention of surface color as well as reducing microbial contamination.

Modified atmosphere packaging for 2 weeks reduced moisture loss of cucumber fruit, ranging 3 to 5% of fresh weight compared to 38% loss in control fruit. Among plastic films tested PP film was the most effective in preserving moisture loss, green color retention of fruit. Firmness of cucumber fruit also maintained harder in CPP and PP than LDPE and HDPE, which have been occasionally used in some commercial packaging.

Ethylene during fruit storage is injurious to long-term storage due to aging and abscission and therefore ethylene removal is important to fruit storage. Ethylene removal was achieved by perlite soaked in 1M KMnO₄ and contained in a nonwoven fabric bag. Two grams of this perlite reduced

100ppm ethylene concentration to 0 in a 4 box. Sodium bisulfite was most effective among 4 kinds of sulfur dioxide releasing chemicals, sodium bisulfite, sodium metabisulfite, sodium sulfate anhydrous, sodium peroxodisulfate. The vinyl coated paper bag containing sodium bisulfite was the most effective in producing high SO₂ for longer periods. The combined treatment of sodium bisulfite and KMnO₄ produced lower sulfur dioxide than the sodium bisulfite treatment alone.

Grapes are easily subject to abscission, decay, and weight loss which limit their storage life. These problems were solved by ethylene removal, sulfur dioxide treatment, and MA packaging respectively. MA packaging reduced weight loss during storage. While non-packaging grapes lost weight rapidly. Ethylene absorption packing reduced ethylene concentration and berry abscission effectively. Sulfur dioxide fumigation packing reduced decay clearly, whereas reduced ethylene concentration and abscission slightly. Also combined treatment of ethylene absorption pack and sulfur dioxide fumigation pack reduced decay. In Sheridan grapes, combined treatment of ethylene absorption pack and sulfur dioxide fumigation pack reduced abscission slightly but did not in Kyoho grapes.

Minimally processed lettuces and strawberries were packaged in five polymeric films and stored at 5 °C for 2 weeks. Oxygen transmission rate of AF-OPP and chitosan coating film was below 3000cc/m²/day, and that of LDPE was higher than other films. Carbon dioxide concentration within chitosan film was higher than AF-OPP film with low gas permeability. The berries stored in chitosan film maintained higher values of hardness than those in other films. After 6 days, sliced strawberries markedly showed symptoms of softening. The total soluble solids content of minimally processed lettuces and strawberries decreased during storage. Chitosan film was effective in reducing development of color and decay incidence. Most of the accumulated volatile compounds were ethanol. At the end of storage, in Bio-ceramic, LDPE, PP film, more than 100ppm of ethanol was accumulated. The effect of semipermeable chitosan films on delaying ripening appears to be related to film's gas transmission rate.

The effect of chitosan coating in extending shelf life of sliced strawberries at 5 °C was investigated. 1% chitosan coating significantly delayed weight loss, total soluble solids, soluble sugar, ascorbic acid content, hardness, and decay incidence during storage. Due to ability of chitosan to form

semi-permeable film, 1% chitosan coating reduced CO₂ and C₂H₄ production. Chitosan can be use as a preservative coating to prolong the shelf life of sliced strawberries.

Contents

. Introduction

1. Objectives and Ranges of This Study
2. Needs of This Study

. Optimum Packaging Film Development of Vegetables and Area of Techniques for Retaining Freshness

1. Effect of Dry Ice on Freshness Retention of Strawberries

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Materials and Methods
- 1.3 Results and Discussion

2. Effect of MA Storage on Quality Features in Mushroom

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Materials and Methods
- 2.3 Results and Discussion

3. Effect of Modified Atmosphere Packaging on Quality Retention in Strawberry

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Materials and Methods
- 3.3 Results and Discussion

4. Effect of Functional Film Packaging on Postharvest Quality Retention in Strawberry

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Materials and Methods
- 4.3 Results and Discussion

5. Development of MA Packaging Method and Effect of Packaging materials for Freshness Retention of Tomato and Cucumber

- 5.1 Introduction
- 5.2 Materials and Methods

5.3 Results and Discussion

. Area of a Practical Methods and Effect of Ethylene Removal and Sulfur Dioxide Fumigation on Grape Quality During MA Storage

1. A Practical Methods for Ethylene Removal and Sulfur Dioxide Treatment in MA Package

1.1 Introduction

1.2 Materials and Methods

1.3 Results and Discussion

2. Effect of Ethylene Removal and Sulfur Dioxide Fumigation on Grape Quality During MA Storage

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Materials and Methods

2.3 Results and Discussion

. Optimum Packaging Film Development of Minimally Processed Vegetables and Area of Effect for Retaining Freshness

1. Effect of Various Films on Shelf Life of Minimally Processed Lettuces and Strawberries

1.1 Introduction

1.2 Materials and Methods

1.3 Results and Discussion

2. Effect of Chitosan Coating on Shelf Life of Sliced Strawberries

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Materials and Methods

2.3 Results and Discussion

. Literatures cited

1

- 1
- 2

2

- 1 dry ice 가
- 1.1
- 1.2.
- 1.3.

2 MA

- 2.1.
- 2.2.
- 2.3.

3

MAP(modified atmosphere packaging)

- 3.1.
- 3.2.
- 3.3.

4

- 4.1.
- 4.2.
- 4.3.

5

MA

- 5.1.
- 5.2.
- 5.3.

3

1 MA 가

1.1.

1.2.

1.3.

2 MA 가

2.1.

2.2

2.3.

4 가

1 Film 가 가

1.1.

1.2.

1.3.

2 Chitosan Coating Slice

2.1.

2.2.

2.3.

5

1

1

1.

가
 가 (MAP)
 Plastic film package
 Modified Atmosphere Storage (MAP)
 Plastic film package
 가 가
 ripening 가
 가 가
 polyethylene
 polyvinyl chloride
 가 CA(Controlled Atmosphere) 가
 MA(Modified Atmosphere) . CA
 , 가
 MA
 O2 (<8%) CO2 (>1%)

MA 가 가
 . MA 가 가
 . MA *Botrytis cinerea* 가 가
 . MA 가 가
 가 , , , , 가 ,
 , 가 ,
 , 가 가
 가 , 가
 가 가
 가 가
 가 plastic film
 MA 가 가
 가 가 가
 plastic film package

2.

가.

, MA
 , , CO2 dry ice *Botrytis*
cinerea Rhizopus stolonifer

가 MA 가 가 가
 가 *Botrytis cinerea* 가
 가 가 가
 가 가 가 Sodium metabisulfite
 SO2 pad 가 가
 KMnO4 pad
 MA KMnO4 SO2 pad
 가 가
 가 가 (fresh)
 (fresh-like) 가
 1 2
 가
 Plastic film packaging 가
 PP, LDPE
 AF-OPP film, chitosan
 film coating Chitosan film, zeolite
 Bio-Ceramic film
 2
 가

. Anti-fogging film()
()

가
surface active agent

. Chitosan film chitosan

MA

가

가,

, MA

가

, 가
가

가
가
1 2

가

2

1 dry ice 가

1.

가 가 가 ,
 가 가 *Botrytis*
cinerea *Rhizopus stolonifer* .
 .
 1-2
 CO2 가
 CO2 가
 modified atmosphere
 dry ice

2.

가
 80% . 4l
 dry ice 5g 10g 1
 2
 가 가
 Minolta CR200 colorimeter 'a'
 2mm plunger tip Texture analyzer
 %

3.

가 가
 (1). 가
 2
 dry ice
 5g 10g 가
 (2).
 'a'

(3). 가

CO2 가 (Harris Harvey, 1992). 가

가 가 가

dry ice 5g 5 가 10g dry ice

가 가 (4). dry ice

1 가 80%

가 Dry ice

가 dry ice

CO2 5g 10g dry ice

CO2 가 10g dry ice

. Dry ice 5g 10g 1-2

Table 1. Percentage of diseased strawberries infected by fungi during storage at room temperature in 'Bo Gyo Cho Saeng' and 'Yo-Bong'.

Days of storage	Disease (%)							
	'Bo Gyo'				'Yo Bong'			
	control	dry ice 5g	dry ice 10g		control	dry ice 5g	dry ice 10g	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	50	0	0	58	0	0		
4	100	33	0	92	25	16		
6	100	54	33	92	58	25		
7	100	83	67	100	58	50		

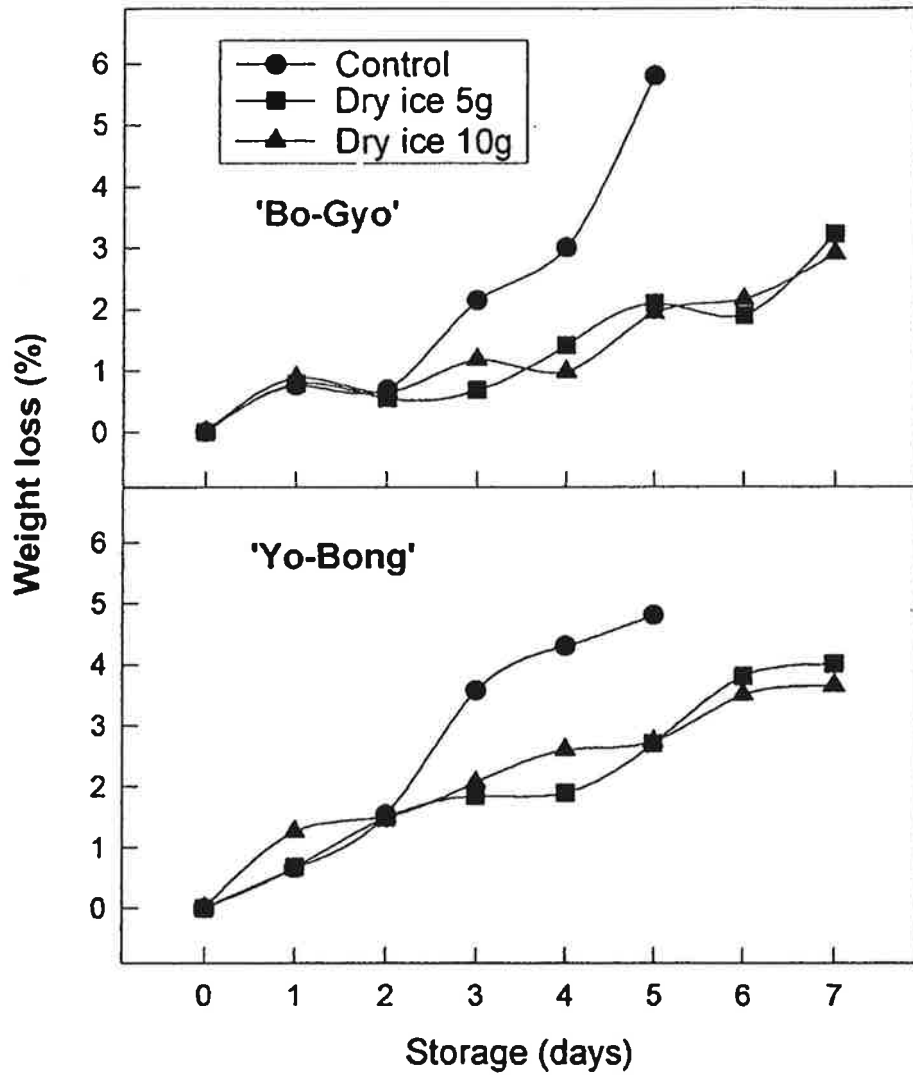


Fig. 1. Changes in weight loss of 'Bo Gyo Cho Saeng' and 'Yo Bong' strawberries during storage at room temperature.

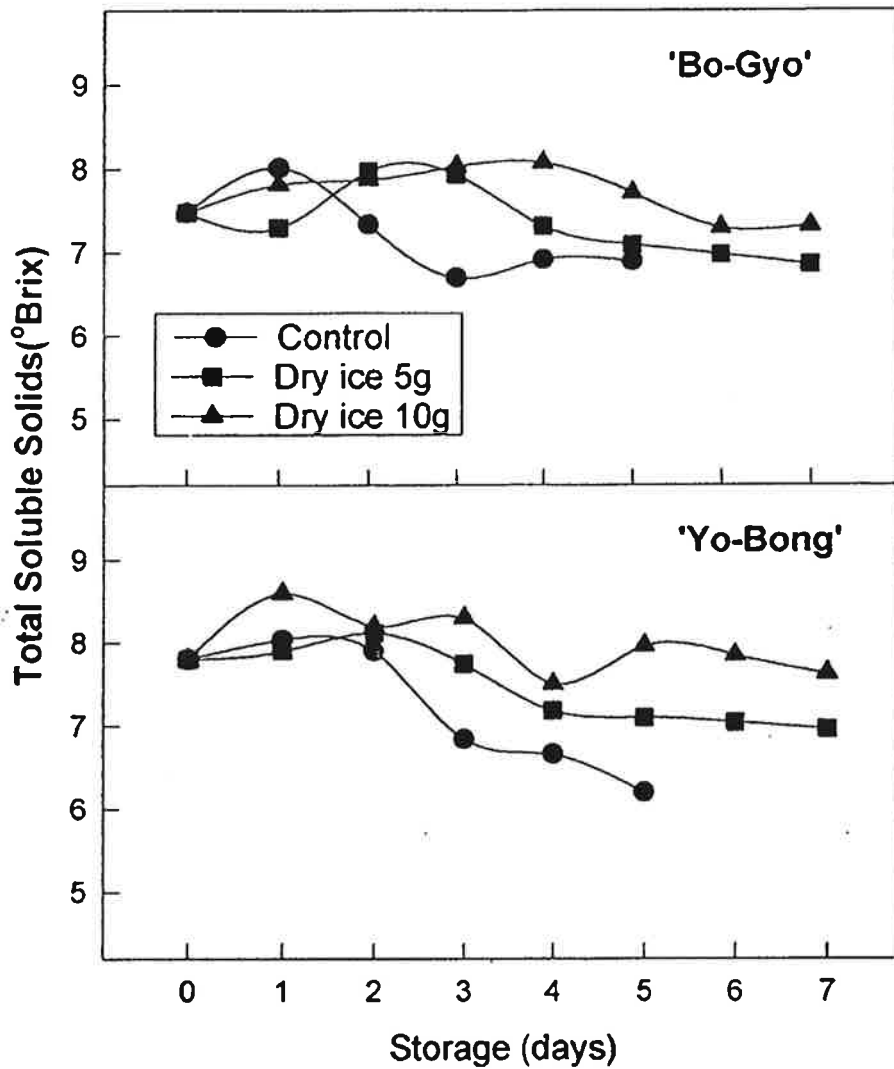


Fig. 2. Changes in total soluble solids content of 'Bo Gyo Cho -Saeng' and 'Yo Bong' strawberries during storage at room temperature.

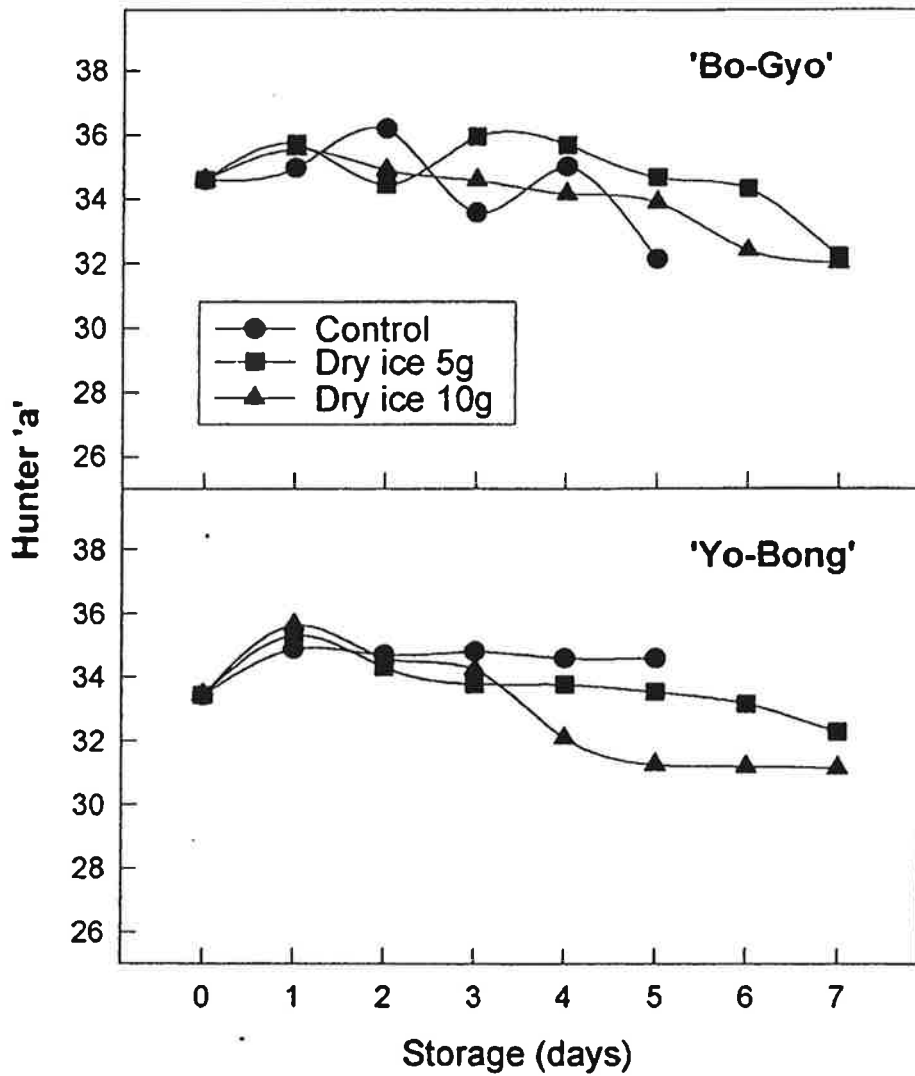


Fig. 3. Changes in Hunter 'a' value of 'Bo Gyo Cho Saeng' and 'Yo Bong' strawberries during storage at room temperature. The 'a' value represents red-green.

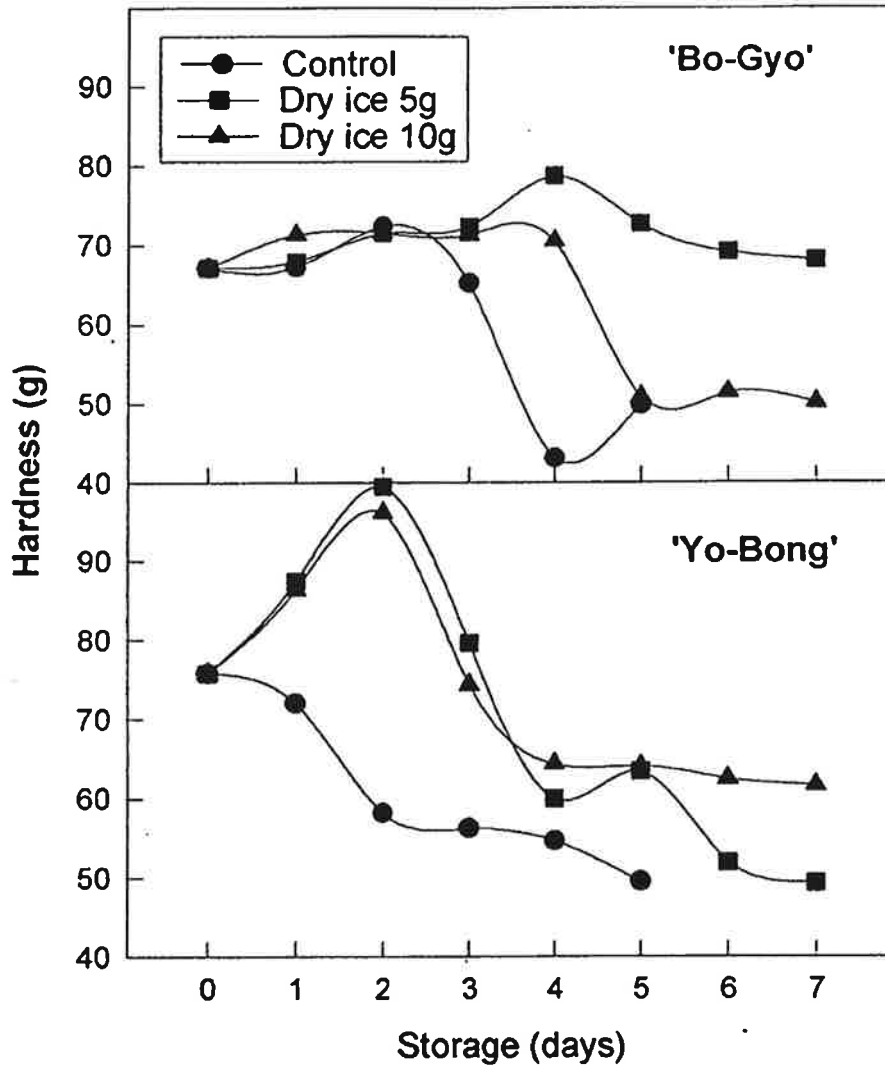


Fig. 4. Changes in hardness of 'Bo Gyo Cho Saeng' and 'Yo-Bong' strawberries during storage at room temperature

2 MA

1.

(*Agaricus bisporus*)
(flush) (cap)

가
가
가
가

(whiteness), (cleaness), (uniformity),
(closedness)
(Berendse, 1984).

modified atmosphere packaging (MAP)
(Burton et al., 1987), (Wahid Kovacs, 1980),
(Guthrie and Beelman, 1989)
MA

PE

2.

1996 7

30- 50mm ,
polyethylene(PE) 0.03mm, 0.06mm
20
1- 2°C 10

98%
(, %)
5 (2) (Braun Noble, 1993). Color
difference meter (CR300, MINOLTA/JAPAN)
Hunter L b , GC
(Schmadzu/FID Model, Japan)

3.

가
PE 가 (Yang, 1990),

4% 0.03mm PE가 0.06mm
 10% 0.03mm PE (1). PE
 10 0.03mm PE
 (2). 5 2
 가
 가 Hunter L b
 (3, 4). 가 Hunter
 가 Burton (1987)
 (5, 6).
 가
 PE

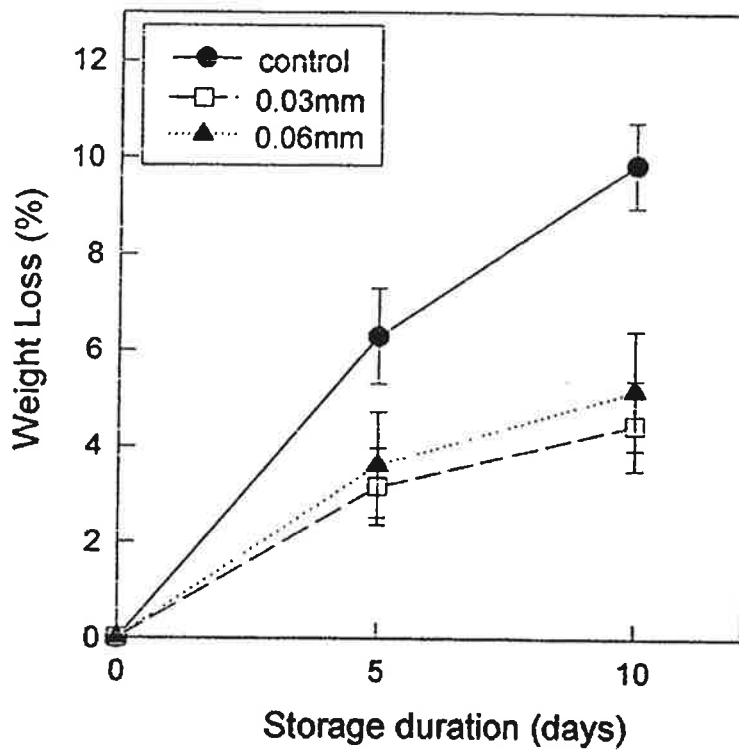


Fig .1. Effect of PE film thickness (mm) on weight loss(%) of mushrooms stored at 1-2°C. Bars indicate SD and four replication.

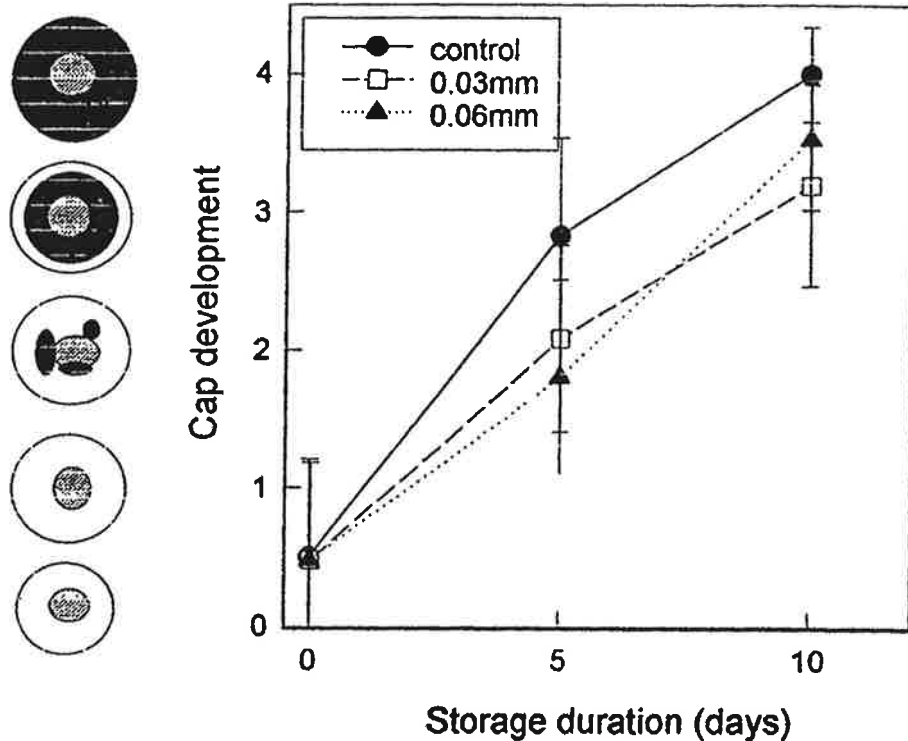


Fig .2. Effect of PE film thickness (mm) on cap development of mushrooms stored at 1-2°C. Bars indicate SD and four replication.

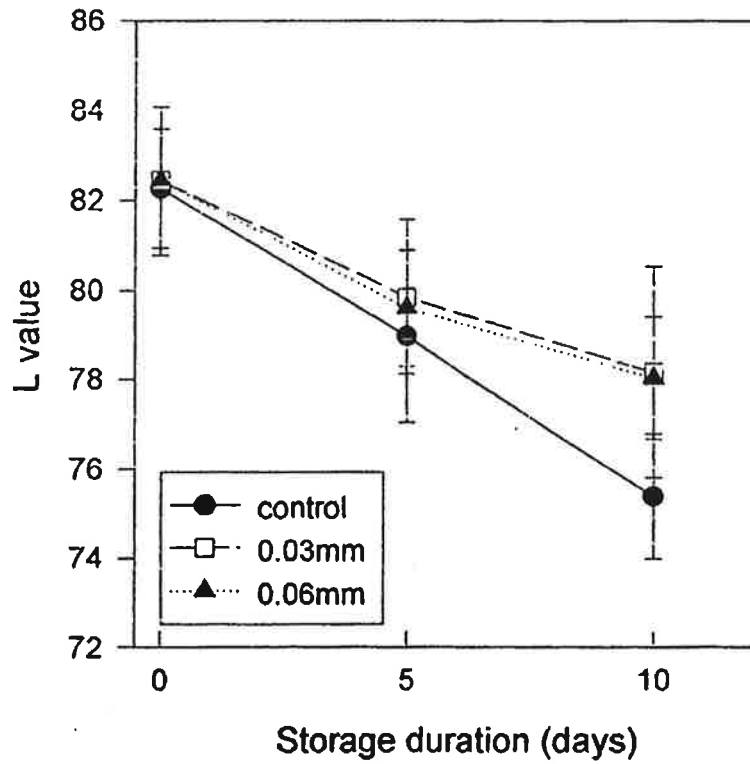


Fig .3. Effect of PE film thickness on L value of mushrooms stroed at 1-2°C. Bars indicate SD and four replication

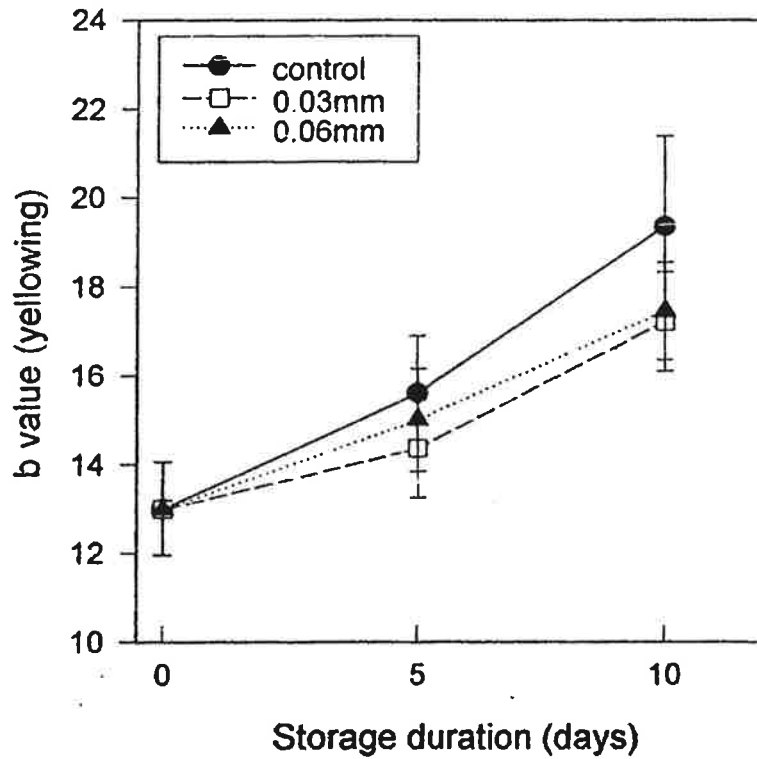


Fig .4. Effect of PE film thickness (mm) on b value of mushrooms stroed at 1-2°C. Bars indicate SD and four replication.

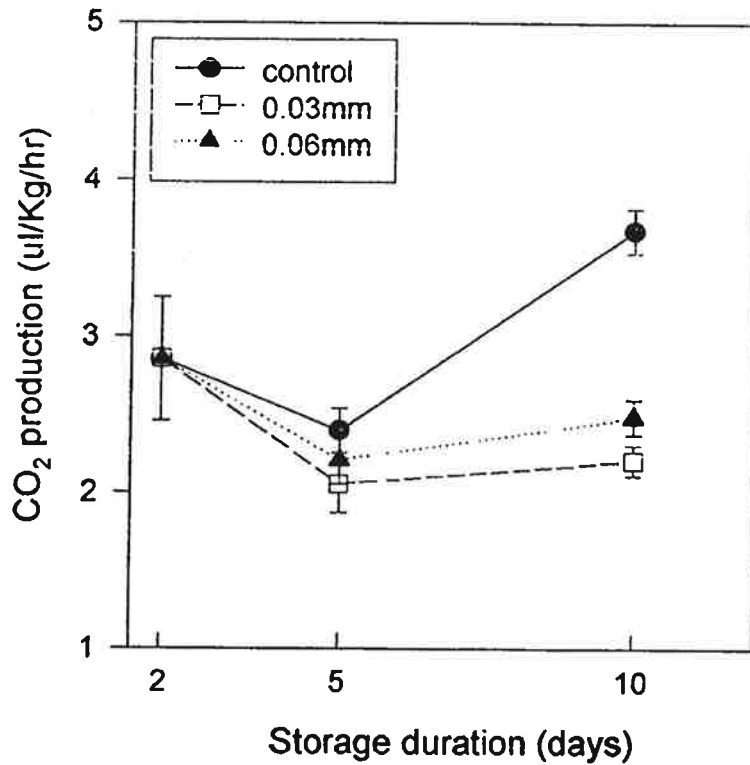


Fig .5. Effect of PE film Thickness (mm) on CO₂ production (ul/Kg/hr) of mushrooms stored at 1-2°C. Bars indicate SD and four relications.

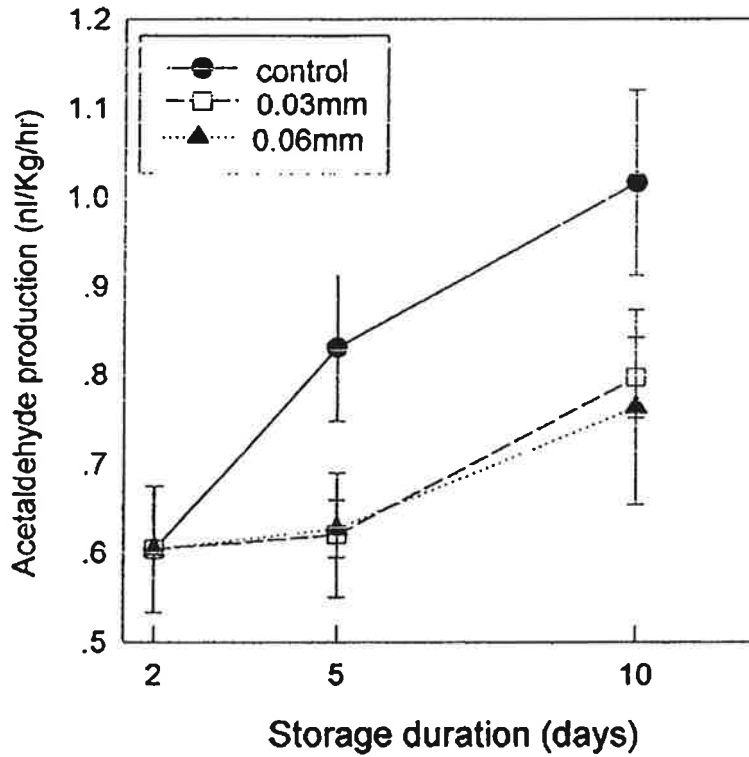


Fig .6. Effect of PE film thickness (mm) on acetaldehyde production (nl/Kg/hr) of mushroom stored at 1-2°C
 Bars indicate SD and four replications.

1). PE 0.02mm PE 가
, 가
. 10 0.02mm PE 가
5 가
, 가
CO2 가 가
(2).
0.01mm
0.02mm PE 가
(3). PE 가
(4). MA
(Cohen , 1990) PE
가 MA
가 C
PE , PE 가
(5).
5 , 0.01, 0.02mm PE 0.01mm
PE + 5 holes 10 (1).
PE 가 decay
(2). MA
가 (Li Kader,
1989). PE
flavour score 가
(2).

Table 1. Effect of packaging methods on external quality of strawberry during storage at 1C for 10 days.

Storage Duration	Packaging Method	External Quality			
		Color	Decay	Appearance	Marketability
0		3.5Z	5.0	4.7	3.7
	0.01mmPE	3.2	4.7	3.0	3.3
	0.02mmPE	3.3	4.8	3.3	3.4
	0.01mmPE+ 5holes	3.3	5.0	3.0	3.5
	0.01mmPE+10holes	3.2	4.8	3.0	3.2
	0.01mmPE+20holes	3.0	4.8	2.9	3.0
5	control	2.9	4.7	2.4	2.5
	0.01mmPE	2.8	3.9	2.8	3.0
	0.02mmPE	2.9	3.8	2.9	3.0
	0.01mmPE+ 5holes	3.0	4.3	2.9	3.1
	0.01mmPE+10holes	2.7	3.9	2.3	2.1
	0.01mmPE+20holes	2.5	4.0	2.5	2.1
10	control	2.4	4.0	1.7	1.3

Z=excellent, 4=good, 3=fair, 2=poor, 1=very poor.

Table 2. Effect of packaging methods on internal quality of strawberry during storage at 1C for 10 days.

Storage Duration	Packaging Method	Internal Quality			
		Firmness	Flavor	Juiciness	Sweetness
0		4.0Z	3.5	3.4	3.2
5	0.01mmPE	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.4
	0.02mmPE	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3
	0.01mmPE+ 5holes	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2
	0.01mmPE+10holes	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1
	0.01mmPE+20holes	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.9
	control	2.5	2.9	2.5	3.0
10	0.01mmPE	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.5
	0.02mmPE	2.9	2.5	3.0	2.6
	0.01mmPE+ 5holes	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.6
	0.01mmPE+10holes	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3
	0.01mmPE+20holes	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1
	control	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.0

Z=excellent, 4=good, 3=fair, 2=poor, 1=very poor.

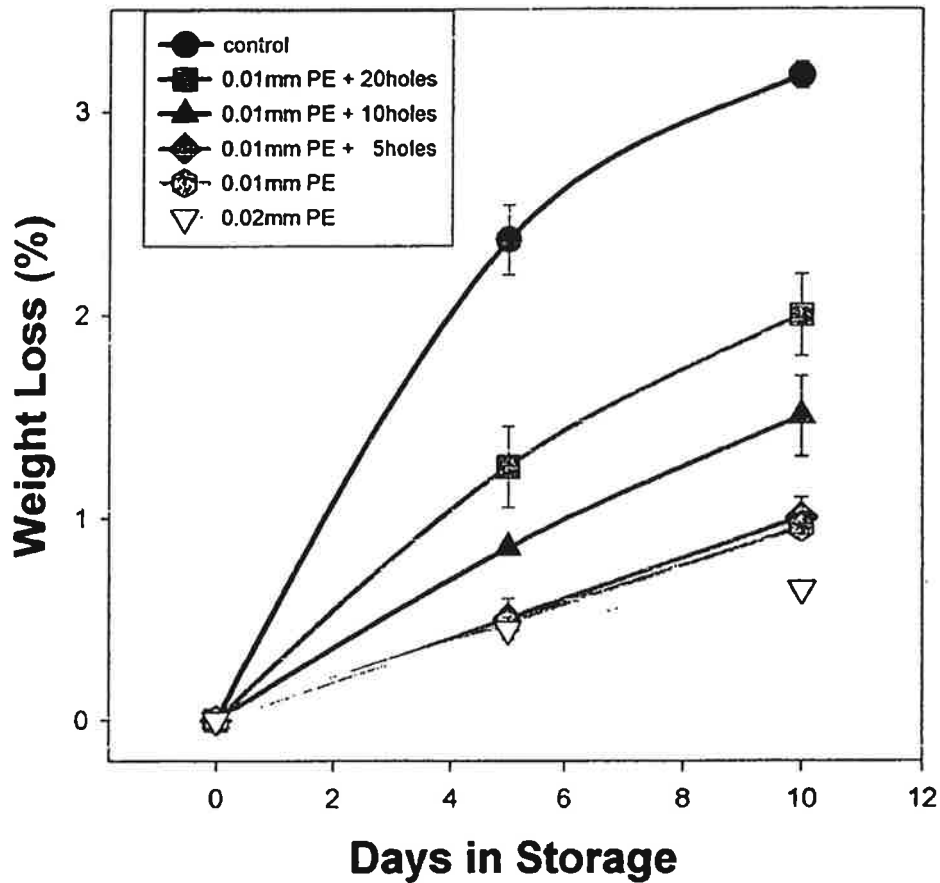


Fig.1.Changes of weight loss in strawberry treated with different packaging methods using PE film during storage at 0-1C for 10 days. Vertical bars represent standard deviation.

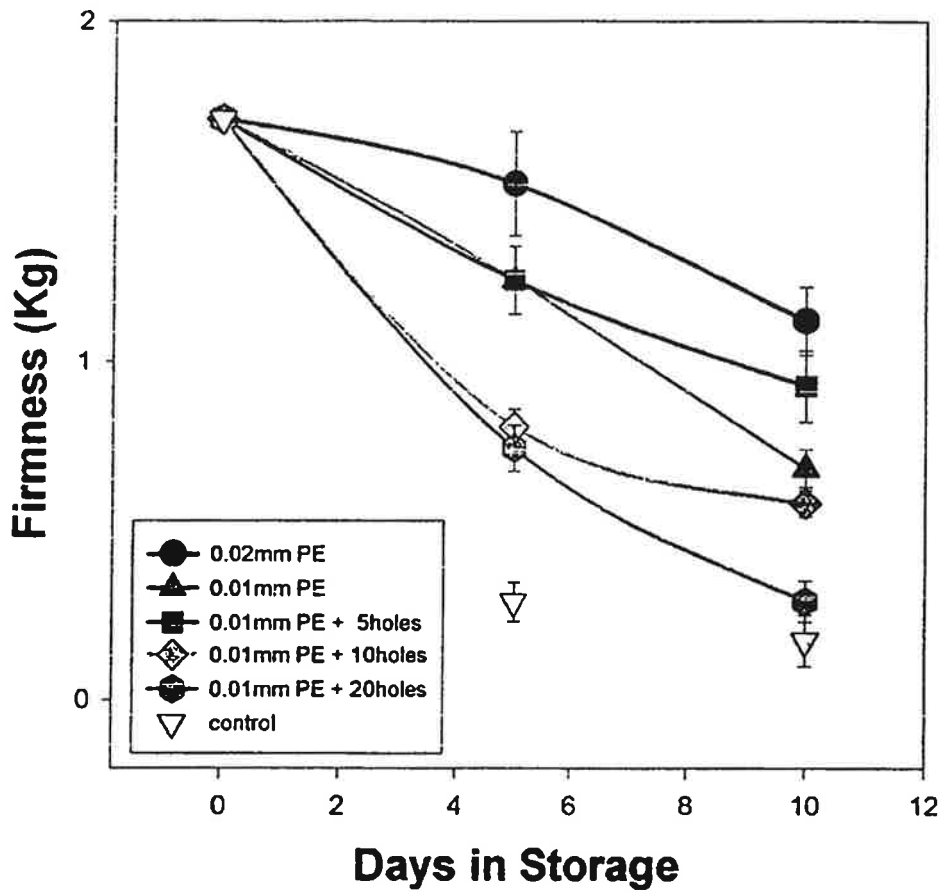


Fig.2. Changes of firmness in strawberry treated with different packaging methods using PE film during storage at 0-1C for 10 days. Vertical bars represent standard deviation.

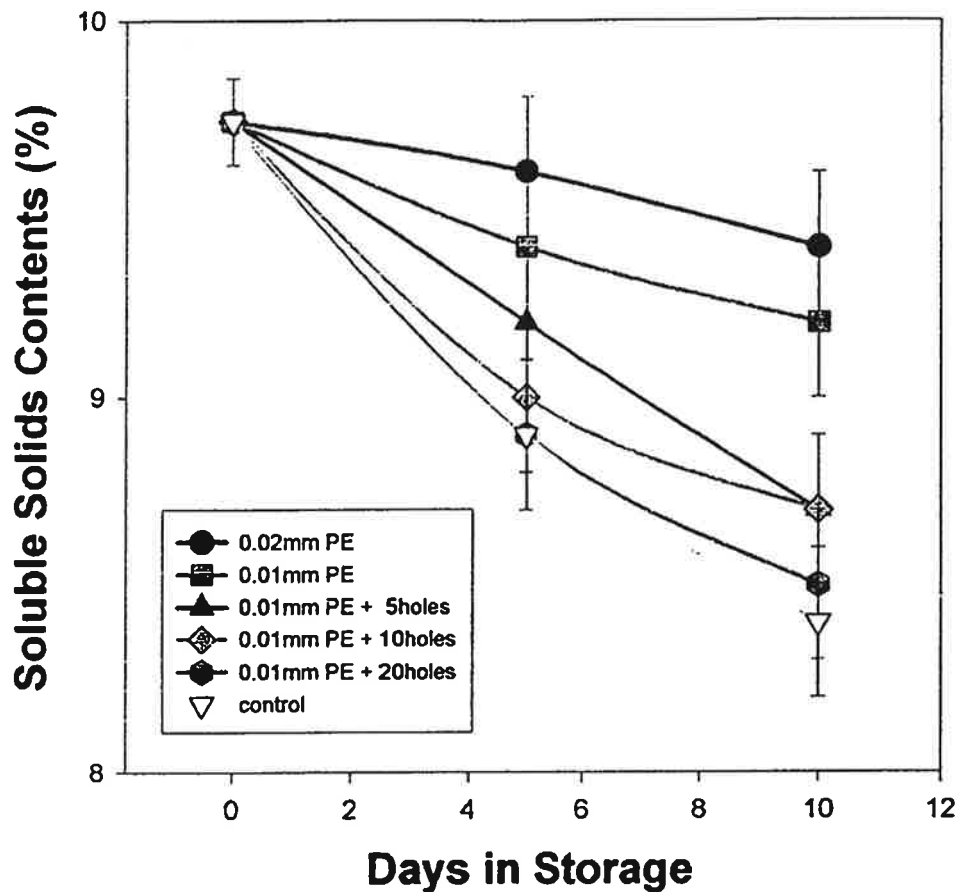


Fig.3. Changes in soluble solids contents in strawberry treated with different packaging methods using PE film during storage at 0-1C for 10 days. Vertical bars represent standard deviation.

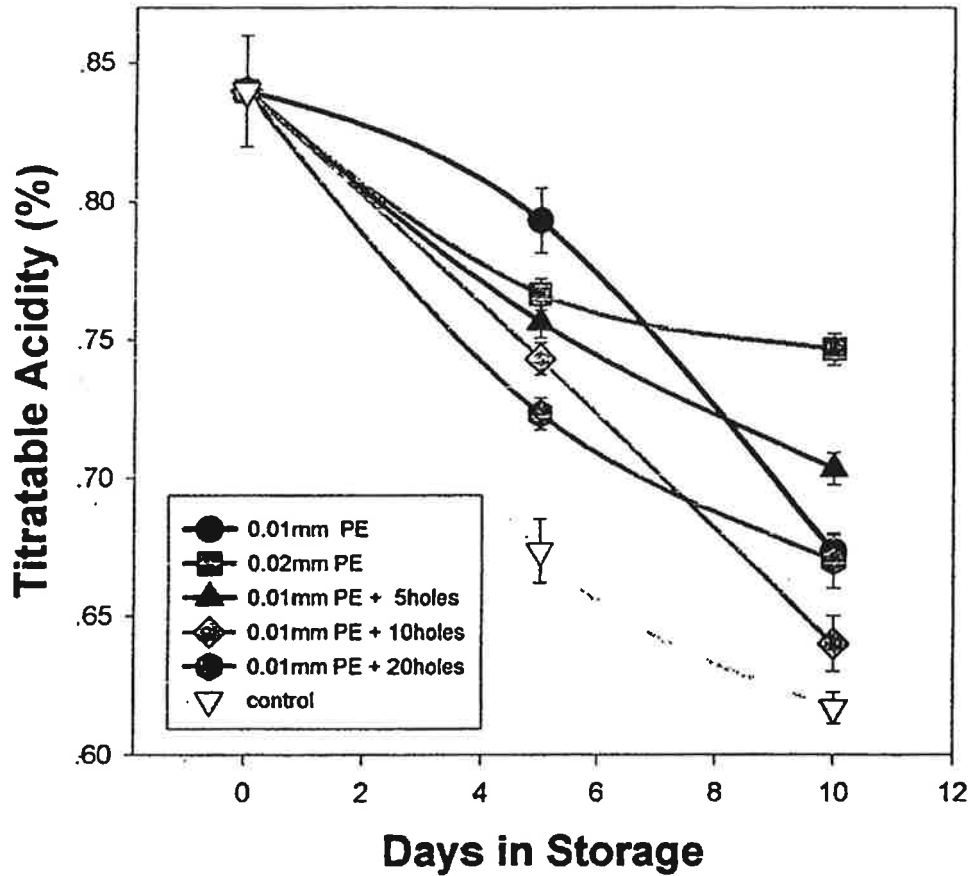


Fig.4. Changes in titratable acidity in strawberry treated with different packaging methods using PE film during storage at 0-1C for 10 days. Vertical bars represent standard deviation.

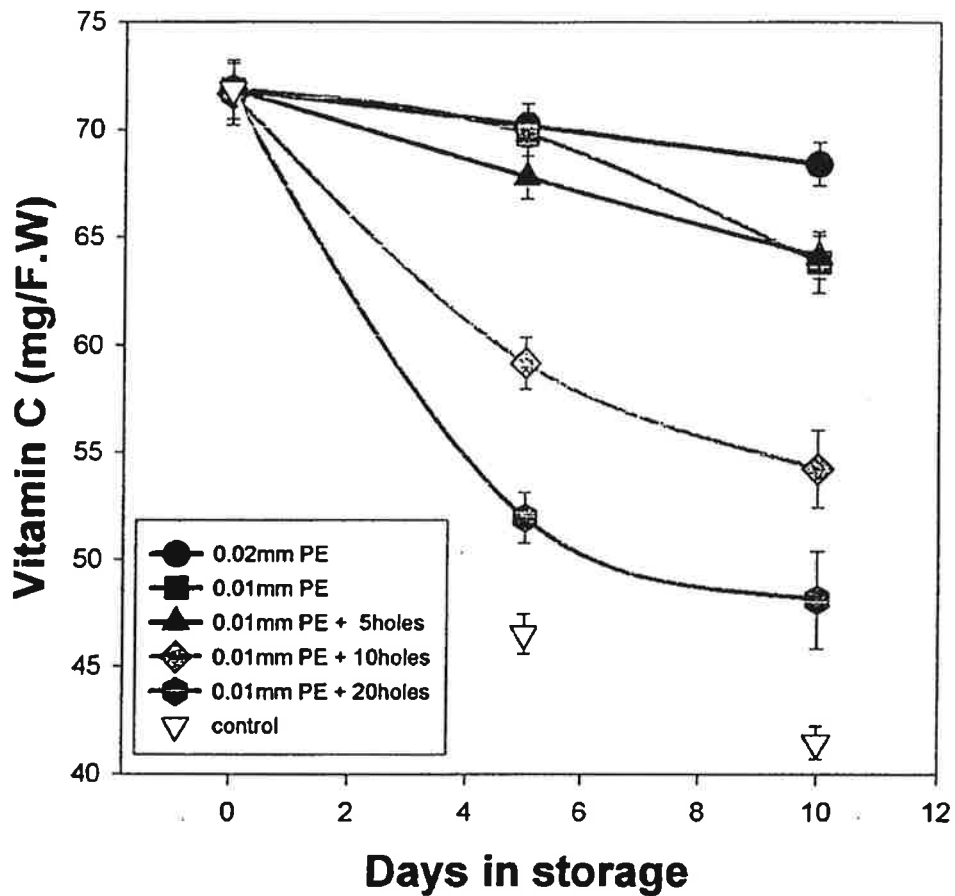


Fig.5. Changes of Vitamin C contents in strawberry treated with different packaging methods using PE film during storage at 0-1C for 10 days. Vertical bars represent standard deviation

1.

Modified atmosphere (MA)

가 가 (Ben-Arie Zutkhi, 1992).

(Cohen , 1990; Yang , 1990).

가 가 가 가 (Li Kader, 1989).

(Ben, 1987, Van , 1977). MA

가 , 가

MA

. 가

2.

, ,

0-1 13

가 × 가 10 × 15cm

600- 700g . 0.03mm

polyethylene film, antifogging-oriented polypropylene film, chitosan film, Bio-ceramic film

wrap 5 .

4, 7, 10, 13 , , Hunter , ,

3.

가 13

wrap 0.03mm PE

, chitosan 가

(1).

가 wrap 0.03mm PE

(2). 13 >Bioceramic, chitosan>
wrap, 0.03mm PE 가 가

(1). Citric acid
가

wrap 가

(2).

MA

가

Hunter 'a'

가

wrap 0.03mm PE

가

(3).

4 가

chitosan

5.3% - 7.2%

가

(3).

4- 6%

1.1 ppm

wrap 0.03 mm PE

(4).

wrap

10

0.03 mm PE

13

(4).

13

chitosan film

13

decay

chitosan

flavor

score가

가

(5).

Table 1. Changes in weight loss (%) of strawberry treated with different packaging film during storage at 0 ± 1 for 13 days.

Days in storage	Kinds of filmZ				
	Wrap	PE	AF- OPP	CF	BC
4	2.0 ^{ay}	1.8 ^a	0.4 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.9 ^b
7	2.9 ^a	2.6 ^a	0.8 ^b	1.1 ^b	1.3 ^b
10	3.1 ^a	2.9 ^a	1.2 ^b	1.4 ^b	1.7 ^b
13	4.1 ^a	3.8 ^a	1.4 ^b	1.8 ^b	2.5 ^{ab}

PE; Polyethylene film, AF- OPP; Antifogging-Oriented Polypropylene film, CF; Chitosan film, BC; Bioceramic film.

^yMeans separation within treatments by Duncan's multiple range test at 5% level.

Table 2. Changes in soluble solids contents(%) of strawberry treated with different packaging film during storage at 0 ± 1 for 13 days.

Days in storage	Kinds of filmZ				
	Wrap	PE	AF- OPP	CF	BC
0	9.2				
4	7.8 ^{by}	8.2 ^{ab}	9.3 ^a	9.1 ^a	8.7 ^a
7	7.4 ^b	7.7 ^b	8.7 ^a	8.7 ^a	8.5 ^a
10	7.1 ^b	7.5 ^b	8.3 ^a	8.4 ^a	8.1 ^a
13	6.7 ^b	7.1 ^b	8.2 ^a	8.0 ^a	8.0 ^a

PE; Polyethylene film, AF- OPP; Antifogging-Oriented Polypropylene film, CF; Chitosan film, BC; Bioceramic film

^yMeans separation within treatments by Duncan's multiple range test at 5% level.

Table 3. Changes in Hunter 'a' value of strawberry treated with different packaging film during storage at 0 ± 1 for 13 days.

Days in storage	Kinds of filmZ				
	Wrap	PE	AF- OPP	CF	BC
0	32.9				
4	38.2ay	36.9ab	34.0b	35.3b	36.2ab
7	40.0a	39.2a	36.7b	37.0b	38.4ab
10	41.0a	40.3a	37.1b	38.6ab	39.5a
13	42.3a	41.1a	38.4b	39.2ab	40.0ab

PE; Polyethylene film, AF- OPP; Antifogging- Oriented Polypropylene film, CF; Chitosan film, BC; Bioceramic film.

yMeans separation within treatments by Duncan's multiple range test at 5% level.

Table 4. Effect of different packaging films on external quality of strawberry during storage at 0 ± 1 for 13 days.

Days in storage	Kinds of film	External Quality			
		Color	Decay	Appearance	Marketability
0		3.6Z	5.0	4.6	4.5
4	Wrap	3.5	4.3	3.8	3.8
	PE	3.5	4.5	4.0	4.1
	AF- OPP	3.5	5.0	4.5	4.4
	CF	3.5	5.0	4.5	4.4
	BC	3.5	4.8	4.3	4.3
7	Wrap	3.1	3.8	3.3	3.2
	PE	3.2	4.0	3.5	3.5
	AF- OPP	3.5	4.9	4.3	4.3
	CF	3.4	4.9	4.3	4.3
	BC	3.4	4.5	4.1	4.2
10	Wrap	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.5
	PE	3.0	3.7	3.1	3.0
	AF- OPP	3.4	4.7	4.2	4.1
	CF	3.3	4.7	4.2	4.1
	BC	3.3	4.2	3.7	3.8
13	Wrap	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.2
	PE	2.8	3.4	2.7	2.6
	AF- OPP	3.3	4.5	4.0	3.9
	CF	3.3	4.6	4.0	3.8
	BC	3.1	4.0	3.5	3.6

Z=excellent, 4=good, 3=fair, 2=poor, 1=very poor.

Table 5. Effect of different packaging films on internal quality of strawberry during storage at 0 ± 1 for 13 days.

Days in storage	Kinds of film	Internal Quality			
		Firmness	Flavor	Juiciness	Sweetness
0		4.5Z	4.9	4.8	4.7
	Wrap	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.4
4	PE	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5
	AF- OPP	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.6
	CF	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.5
	BC	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.5
	Wrap	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.6
	PE	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1
7	AF- OPP	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.4
	CF	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.3
	BC	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.3
	Wrap	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2
	PE	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.6
10	AF- OPP	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.1
	CF	3.9	4.3	4.0	4.0
	BC	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.8
	Wrap	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8
	PE	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3
13	AF- OPP	3.6	4.2	4.0	3.9
	CF	3.5	4.0	3.8	3.8
	BC	3.2	3.8	3.8	3.5

Z=excellent, 4=good, 3=fair, 2=poor, 1=very poor.

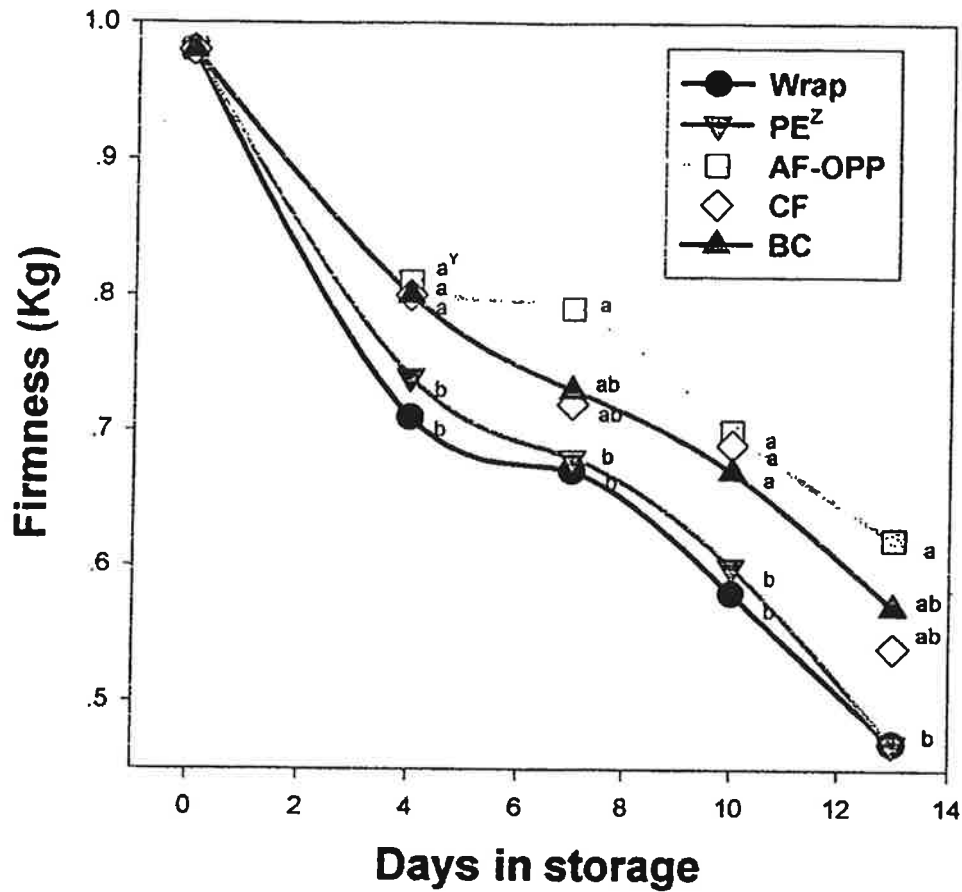


Fig. 1. Changes in firmness of strawberry treated with different packaging films during storage 0-1C for 13 days.

^Z PE; Polyethylene film, AF-OPP; Antifogging-Oriented Polypropylene film, BC; Bioceramic film

^Y separation within treatment by Duncan's multiple range test at 5% level

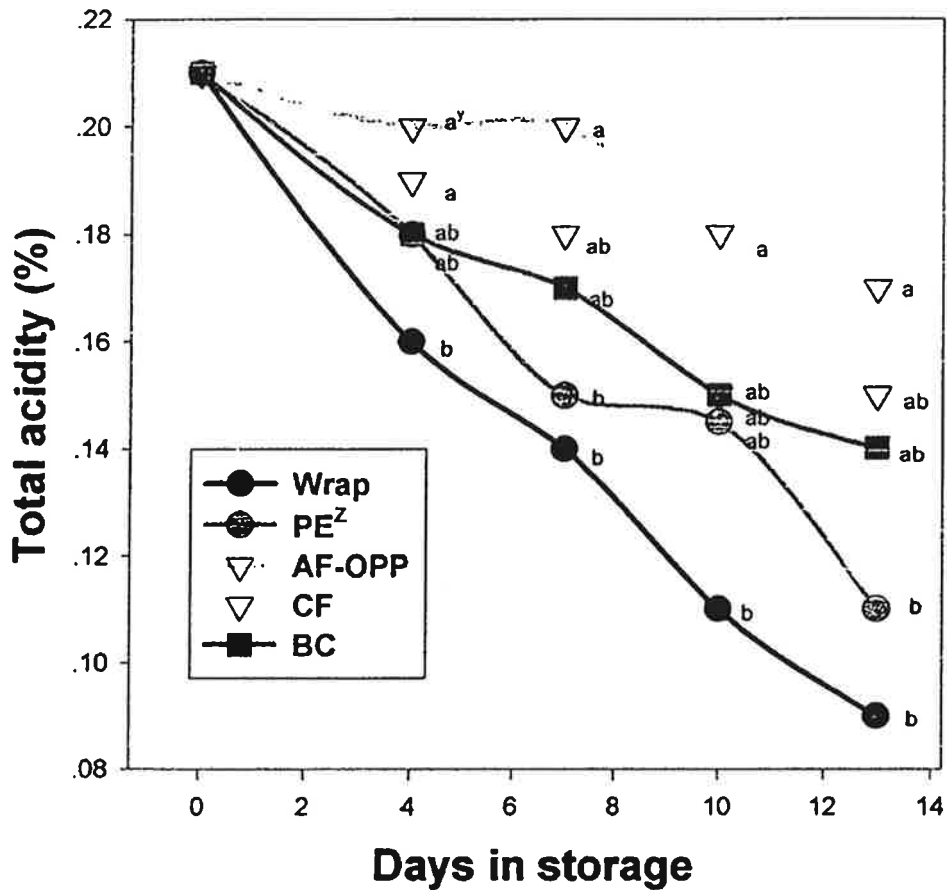


Fig.2. Changes in total acidity of strawberry treated with different packaging films during storage 0-1C for 13 days.

^Z PE; Polyethylene film, AF-OPP; Antifogging-oriented Polypropylene film, BC; Bioceramic film

^Y separation within treatments by Duncan's multiple ranges test at 5% level

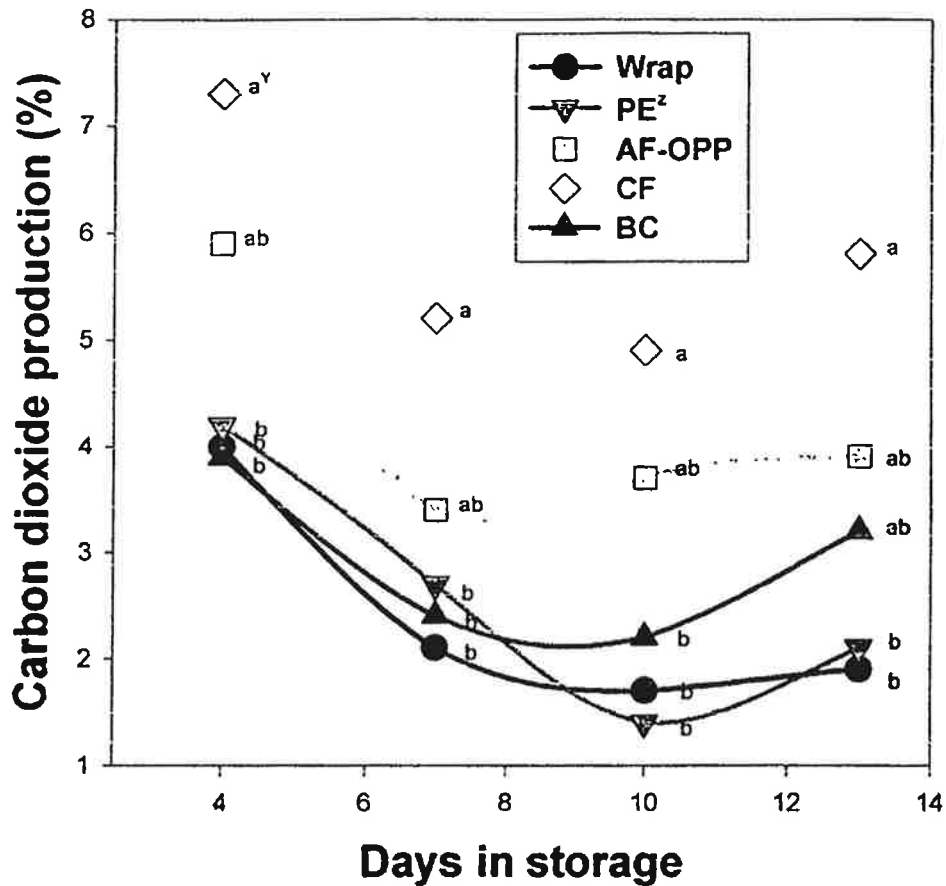


Fig.3. Changes in carbon dioxide production of strawberry treated with different packaging films during storage 0-1C for 13 days.

^Z PE; Polyethylene film, AF-OPP; Antifogging-Oriented polypropylene film, BC; Bioceramic film

^Y separation within treatment by Duncan's multiple range test at 5% level

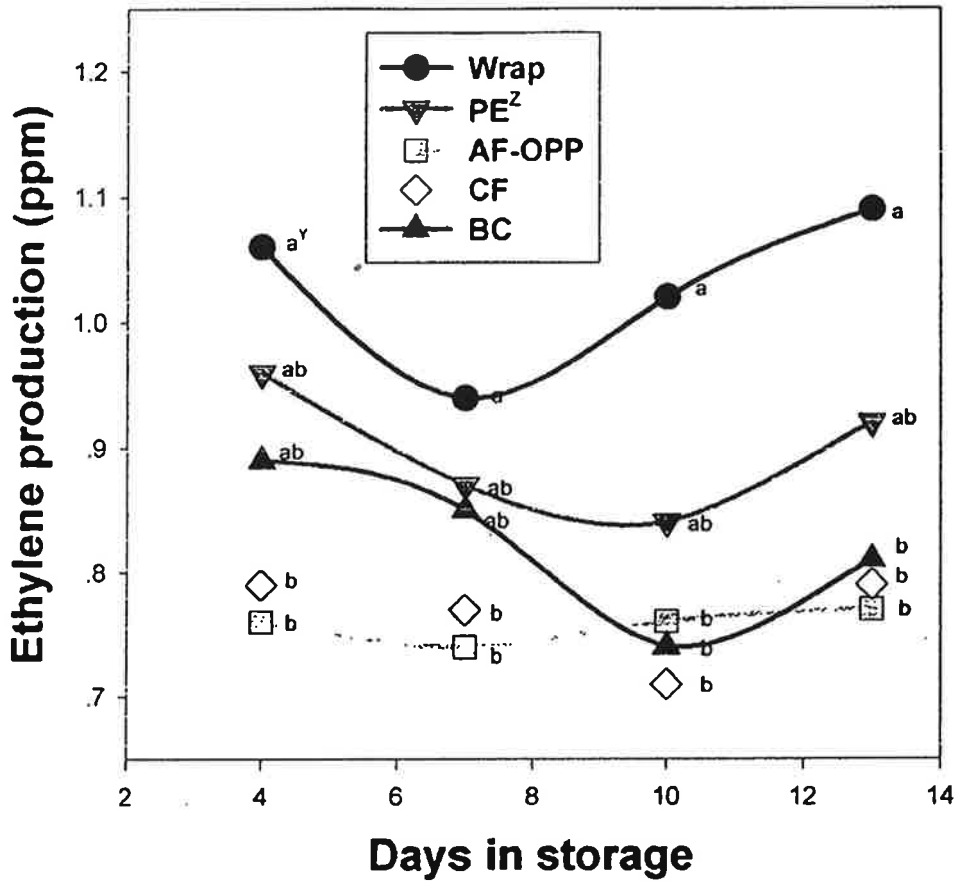


Fig.4. Changes in ethylene production of strawberry treated with different packaging films during storage 0-1°C for 13 days.

^Z PE; Polyethylene film, AF-OPP; Antifogging-Oriented Polypropylene film, BC; Bioceramic film

^Y separation within treatment by Duncan's multiple range test at 5% level

1.

가 가

, 가 가 . , 가 (Edible film coating)
polyethylene film , 가 (Edible film coating)
가 coating

Chitosan film

, Chitosan (N- glucosamine)가
가 , 가

1

MAP

Table 1. Physical characteristics of fruits and vegetables packaging films.

Kinds of film	Gravity (g/CC)	water transmission (g/24hrs/m ²)	Gas permeability (CC/25.4μl/m ² 24hrs)	
			O ₂	CO ₂
Cellulose Acetate	1.25- 1.35	Very high	1800- 3100	7700- 52000
BOPP _z	0.91	4	2400	8400
CPP _y	0.88- 0.90	8- 10	1300- 6400	7700- 2100
HDPE _x	0.91- 0.93	18	3900- 13000	7700- 77000
MDPE	0.93- 0.94	8- 15	2600- 5200	7700- 13000
LDPE _w	0.94- 0.97	5- 10	520- 3900	3900- 10000
PVC _v	1.23- 1.37	8<	77- 7510	-
PET _u	1.35- 1.39	15- 30	52- 130	180 - 390

zBOPP: Biaxially-oriented polypropylene.

yCPP: Coextruded Polypropylene.

xHDPE: High density proethylene.

wLDPE: Low density proethylene.

vPVC: Polyvinyl chloride.

uPET: Polyester.

2.

가.

가

102

가

polyethylene film(PE), OPP(oriented polypropylene), PE incorporated with zeolite 가 25cm bag gas

Zeolite -

Polyethylene -

Oriented Polypropylene (OPP) -

가

Polyvinyl chloride- 가

sealing

12

1

1

Color Difference Meter (Hunter ab, CQ 1200X)

L(Lightness factor), a, b(chromaticity coordiantes)

'a'

a. Hunter Color Difference Meter. Value a.

b.

- Br : 1
- Tr : 2
- P : 3.4
- LR : 5
- RR : 6

O2 CO2

GC (Young-In Scientific Co. LTD. M680D)

cork borer

(Universal testing instrument)

shear force

pH

pH meter

pH

MAP

가

Mini- Carol

Turning

stage

Red stage

chlorax(4.0%)

0.5%

10

5

가 × (12 × 12cm)

가

sealer(Model, HI- 300 Lovero Hi-com sealer)

25

2

Table 2. Kinds of plastic films used cherry tomatoes packaging.

	Kinds of film	Thickness (μm)
LDPE	Low density polyethylene	30
HDPE	High density polyethylene	30
PP	Polypropylene	30
BOPP	Biaxially-oriented polypropylene	30
CPP	Coextruded Polypropylene	30
PET	Polyester	30
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride	60
CA	Cellulose acetate	60
H1	Polyethylene-based film	20
H2	Polyethylene-based film	30

(1) 가

alginate (Cucumis sativus L.)

가 30 2

가 3 Chitosan(Sigma Co.)

20mesh 0.2N , pH

5.5 , alginate(Sigma Co.; high viscosity)

가 0.2% 10

coating , 90 60C dry oven

가 plastic 25

, 2

Table 3. Edible film coating of cucumber.

Treatment	Coating material	Concentration
A	None	-
B	Chitosan(Sigma C3646)	1.5%
C	Alginate acid(Sigma A7128)	1.0%

(2) Chitosan

chitosan(Sigma C3646) 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2%
10 coating .

(3)

chlorax(4.0%) 0.5%
10 , 3 가 ×
(20 × 30cm)
가 band sealer(Model, HI- 300 Lovero
Hi- com sealer) 가 . 가 25
.

(4)

1 , Color different
Meter(Minolta 300)
Hunter 'L', 'a', 'b' 'a/b'
1 .

3.
가.

가
MAP
가
1
ripening
30%
ripening

Table 1. Change in fresh weight of tomato fruit during modified atmosphere packaging with breaker stage of fruit.

Films	Days in storage						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Control	568 ± 48	562 ± 41	553 ± 38	557 ± 42	553 ± 67	543 ± 65	507 ± 111
OPP	553 ± 17	568 ± 19	553 ± 21	550 ± 8	558 ± 13	561 ± 16	555 ± 10
HDPE	613 ± 13	625 ± 13	608 ± 15	613 ± 12	618 ± 17	618 ± 17	610 ± 10
PVC (wrap)	535 ± 44	540 ± 40	525 ± 44	533 ± 39	538 ± 42	530 ± 47	520 ± 40

Fruit were harvested at breaker stage(Average ± SD).

Table 2. Change in fresh weight of tomato fruit during modified atmosphere packaging with turning stage of fruit.

Films	Days in storage						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Control	493 ± 36	-	480 ± 42	498 ± 41	503 ± 43	480 ± 42	473 ± 49
OPP	408 ± 9	-	405 ± 10	417 ± 6	418 ± 13	410 ± 0	410 ± 10
HDPE	423 ± 40	-	420 ± 43	417 ± 15	410 ± 10	407 ± 12	403 ± 15
PVC (wrap)	416 ± 30	-	410 ± 27	427 ± 23	418 ± 33	408 ± 32	410 ± 27

1, 2

가 . Plastic film 가
Hunter Color
Difference meter

Table 3. Color change of tomato fruit during modified atmosphere packaging at the end of storage.

Plastic film	Color rating	Hunter 'a' value
Control	6.0 ± 0.0	28.1 ± 2.3
OPP	2.9 ± 0.3	16.9 ± 2.9
HDPE	4.9 ± 0.3	27.0 ± 6.3
Wrap(PVC)	6.0 ± 0.0	29.9 ± 1.4

Turning , Breaker
 가 ,
 가 Plastic film Breaker Turning
 Ripe 가 Hunter Color Difference Meter 가 Red
 Ripening

Table 4. Effect of plastic film packaging on color development of tomato fruit.

Expt	Film	Zeolite		PE		OPP		Control	
		Beginning	End	Beginning	End	Beginning	End	Beginning	End
1		- 1.18	17.12	0.91	25.36	0.77	20.83	3.87	29.08
2		- 3.94	4.22	- 3.28	27.92	2.02	23.69	2.59	31.96
3		- 6.57	30.56	- 1.37	30.23	- 4.79	23.57	0.99	31.91
Mean		- 3.90	17.30	- 1.30	27.8	- 2.0	22.7	2.5	31.0

Table 5. Quality comparison of tomato fruit packaged with different films.

Films	Zeolite	PE	OPP	Control
Firmness(N/M2)	25.3	13.5	19.4	21.3
Sweetness	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.3
pH	4.40	4.38	4.38	4.35

, MAP OPP 가
 가 가

가 가 ,
 Turning Light red
 Turning Light red
 MAP MAP

(1) Turning
 MAP 10 30% Turning
 4-5
 7 가 23

가 Picha(1986)
 1 MAP Hunter 'L', 'a',
 'b', 'a/b' 'L'
 가 CA 가 , PE
 PP PP, OPP, CPP 'L' 가 'a' 'a/b'
 가 , 'a' 'a'
 HDPE 가 , PP 가 'a/b' PP 가
 가 가 'b' , CA 20.9 가
 10 가
 antocyanin lycopene 가 ,
 'a' 가 'b' Turning 가
 (Kader, 1986).

PP CA
 SSC
 LDPE 7.2 가
 PP 5.1 가
 2). H1 5.0 가 CA 4.3 가
 Breaker 가
 가 (Dalal 1965, Winsor 1962).
 가 PVC 가 가

Table 1. Skin color of cherry tomatoes in different packaging films.

Kinds of film	Color (Hunter value)							
	Beginning				End			
	'L'	'a'	'b'	'a/b'	'L'	'a'	'b'	'a/b'
Control	44.1z	5.2	26.6	0.2	31.4d	18.7ab	10.0e	2.0a
H1	43.4	8.1	25.0	0.3	33.0bcd	19.0ab	12.4de	1.6a
H2	42.3	8.4	23.8	0.4	32.4cd	18.1ab	11.5e	1.6a
LDPE	43.3	6.0	23.1	0.3	32.9bcd	17.8ab	12.8cde	1.4a
HDPE	43.0	6.7	23.5	0.3	32.6cd	19.6a	12.5de	1.6a
PP	44.0	6.3	24.5	0.3	36.6a	10.3d	18.1ab	0.6a
OPP	41.8	9.0	23.2	0.4	34.8abc	14.8bc	15.4bcd	1.0a
CPP	43.6	6.6	24.2	0.3	35.5ab	16.6ab	16.3b	1.0a
PET	42.3	8.7	23.3	0.4	33.2bcd	17.7ab	12.5de	1.5a
PVC	43.4	6.8	24.0	0.3	35.0abc	17.3ab	16.0bc	1.1a
CA	44.0	6.1	23.9	0.3	37.2a	12.4cd	20.9a	0.9a

zMean separation within columns at DMRT 5% level.

Table 2. Soluble solids content, pH, compressibility of cherry tomatoes in different packaging films.

Kinds of film	Quality		
	SSC (Brix)	pH	Compressibility (103 • N/m ²)
Control	6.4abz	4.5ab	38.5ab
H1	5.3b	5.0a	35.7ab
H2	6.0ab	4.5ab	34.1bc
LDPE	7.2a	4.4b	37.3ab
HDPE	5.9ab	4.4b	35.2ab
PP	5.1b	4.8ab	21.9d
OPP	6.0ab	4.5ab	34.2bc
CPP	6.0ab	4.5ab	35.6ab
PET	6.5ab	4.4b	37.7ab
PVC	6.5ab	4.4b	44.8a
CA	5.9ab	4.3b	25.2cd

zMean separation within columns at DMRT 5% level.

(2) Light red

가 Light red

7

3-4 가

가

3 MAP Hunter 'L', 'a', 'b', 'a/b' 'L'

PP LDPE가 31.4 가 'L' 30.4 'a'

CA가 13.8, PP가 13.7 12.9 'a'

H2가 1.3 가

Hunter 'a/b' 가 1.5 가 Hunter 'L' 'a/b'

PP CA Hunter 'a' Kader

'a' 가 Hunter 'a' Light red Red

가 Red Light

red

가 .(, 1996) PP CA Hunter 'a' Light red
 가
 'a' , Light
 red MAP
 가 (SSC) pH, 4
 가 7.2 가 LDPE 6.4
 PP
 , OPP, H2, PET, CPP
 가 가 ,
 가 ,

Table 3. Skin color of cherry tomatoes in different packaging films.

Kind of films	Color			
	'L'	'a'	'b'	'a/b'
Control	30.4abz	12.9	8.3	1.5a
H1	30.4ab	12.2	8.3	1.5a
H2	30.3ab	11.3	8.9	1.3a
LDPE	31.4a	12.5	9.3	1.3a
HDPE	30.8ab	12.4	9.9	1.3a
PP	31.4a	13.7	9.4	1.4a
OPP	30.9ab	12.7	9.2	1.4a
CPP	31.2a	11.8	9.3	1.3a
PET	29.7b	13.2	9.9	1.3a
PVC	30.8ab	12.1	9.0	1.4a
CA	31.1ab	13.8	10.2	1.4a

zMean separation within columns at DMRT 5% level.

Table 4. Soluble solids content, pH, compressibility of cherry tomatoes in different packaging films.

Kinds of film	Red stage		
	SSC	pH	Compressibility(103 · N/m ²)
Control	7.2az	4.4a	30.8
H1	6.1a	4.6a	25.5
H2	6.2a	4.5a	21.9
LDPE	6.4a	4.6a	25.6
HDPE	6.0a	4.6a	28.9
PP	5.3a	4.5a	32.9
OPP	6.0a	4.6a	21.6
CPP	6.3a	4.5a	22.4
PET	6.0a	4.6a	21.7
PVC	6.1a	4.5a	27.6
CA	5.5a	4.6a	25.3

zMean separation within columns at DMRT 5% level.

(3) MAP

MAP

CO₂ gas, O₂ gas, CO₂ gas, O₂ gas, ripening, 21%, H1 7.66%, OPP가 14.80%, CO₂가, 0.03%, H2가 3.64%, H1 6.97%

(4) MAP

Hunter

'L' , 'a' 가, 'b' , 'a/b' 가
 (5). Hunter 'L' H1 가
 가 가
 'a' H1 가 OPP가 가
 'b' H1 가 가 가
 'a/b' H1 가 가 가
 . 가
 . H1 가 가
 OPP, HDPE, H2 가 2 MAP
 가 H1
 가 .
 가 3 MAP pH .
 가 가 가 가
 . 가
 가
 가
 . 가
 pH 4

(5) MAP

6 MAP . Fructose, glucose
 H1 가 H2가 가 H1

Table. 5. Changes in skin color of cherry tomatoes in different packaging films during MA storage.

Treat.	Hunter color value							
	'L'		'a'		'b'		'a/b'	
	Days after treatment							
	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7
Control	42.0 ± 2.1	30.9 ± 0.2	8.2 ± 2.2	15.4 ± 1.8	25.1 ± 2.7	9.6 ± 0.7	0.3 ± 0.1	1.4 ± 0.6
HDPE	43.3 ± 2.6	31.6 ± 0.3	8.6 ± 3.6	17.0 ± 1.3	25.9 ± 3.2	10.7 ± 0.5	0.3 ± 0.2	1.3 ± 0.7
OPP	40.7 ± 2.1	31.9 ± 0.9	8.0 ± 2.7	17.1 ± 0.6	23.1 ± 1.6	11.1 ± 1.2	0.4 ± 0.1	1.2 ± 0.7
H1	43.0 ± 4.0	38.0 ± 2.6	7.6 ± 3.6	15.2 ± 1.0	25.8 ± 3.6	19.0 ± 3.5	0.3 ± 0.2	0.7 ± 0.3
H2	42.3 ± 4.6	32.7 ± 1.5	8.6 ± 3.8	16.8 ± 1.6	25.0 ± 4.3	11.7 ± 1.9	0.4 ± 0.2	1.3 ± 0.5

Table 6. Fructose, glucose content of cherry tomatoes after MA storage ($\mu\text{g/gfw}$).

Treatment	Fructose	Glucose
Control	23.6 ± 0.40	15.2 ± 1.2
HDPE	17.6 ± 0.85	14.4 ± 0.5
OPP	18.1 ± 3.9	13.8 ± 1.7
H1	26.0 ± 3.0	19.0 ± 6.0
H2	16.9 ± 3.0	13.3 ± 2.7

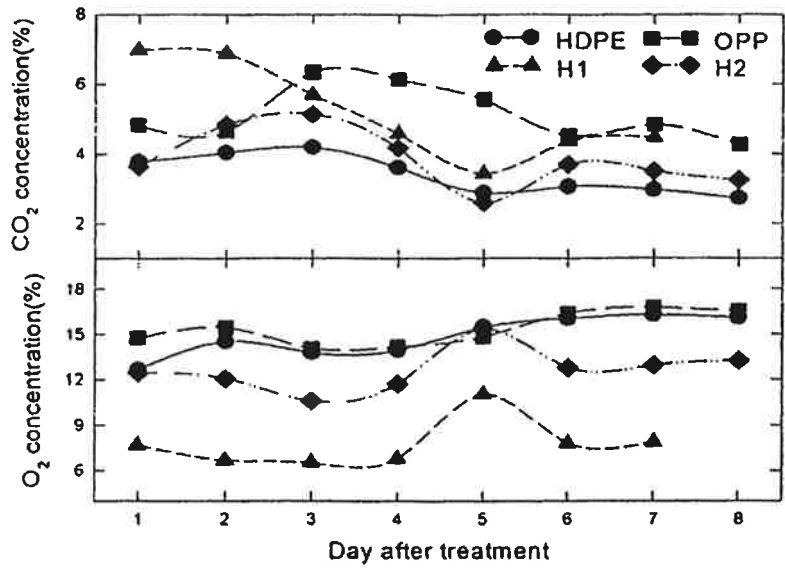


Fig. 1. Changes in CO₂ and O₂ concentration of cherry tomatoes in different packaging films during storage.

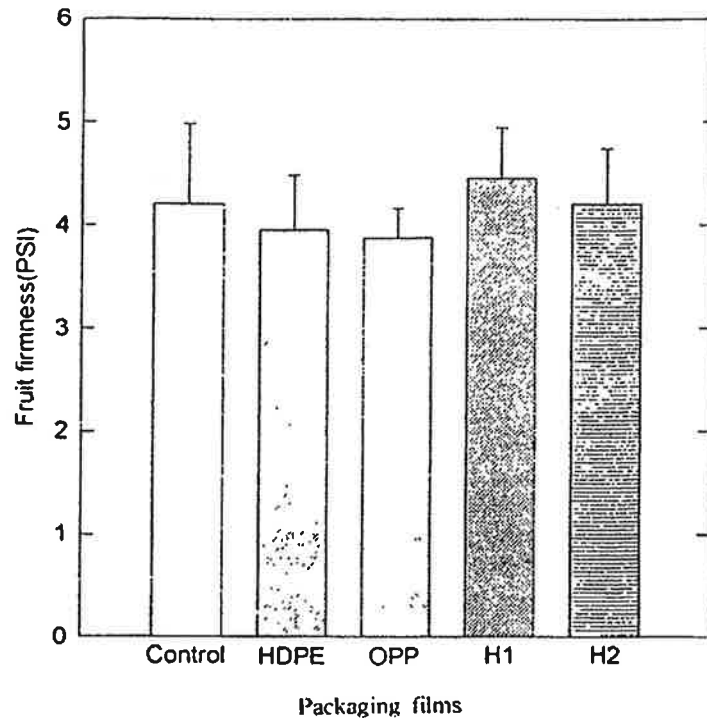


Fig. 2. Comparison of firmness of cherry tomatoes in different packaging films during storage.

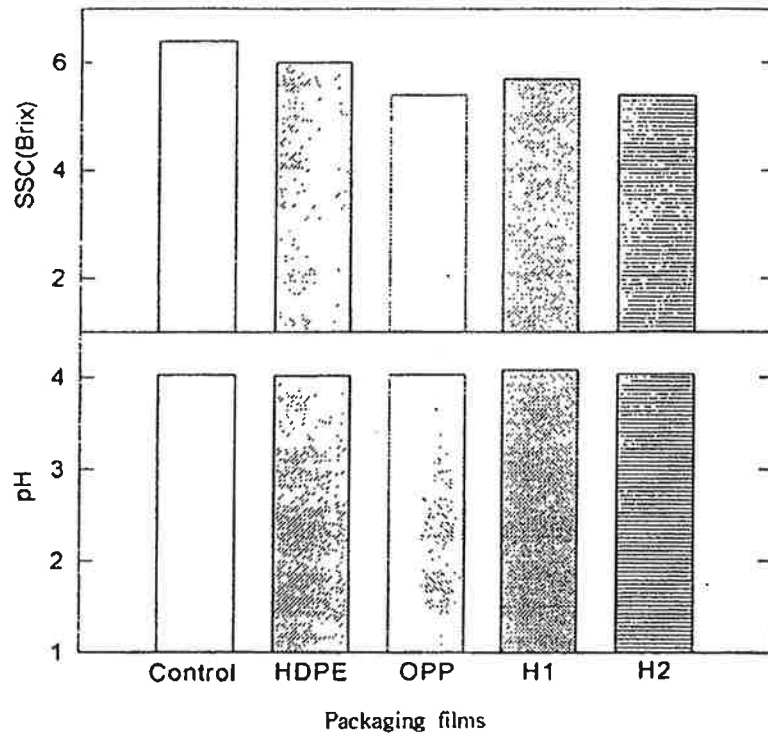


Fig. 3. Comparison of soluble solids and pH of cherry tomatoes in different packaging films during storage.

가 , 가 (

1). 가 chitosan alginic acid coating
 48.6%
 chitosan 108.2g 30g 27.8%, alginic acid
 105.8g 23.8g 22.4%
 가 coating 가
 가

. A . B

가 9 10 4 가 가 C
 가 7 가 7
 가

chitosan coating ,
 chitosan 가 1.5% 가 가
 chitosan , , coating
 가 . Coating
 , ethylene ,
 가

, chitosan alginic acid
 ,
 가 가
 가

Table 1. Effect of chitosan coating on fruit deterioration of cucumber fruit.

Treatment	Days in storage			Percent (%) spoilage
	6	7	Total	
Control (0%)			0	0
CHI* 0.5%		1	1	10
CHI 1%		2	2	20
CHI 1.5%	2	3	5	50
CHI 2.0%	1	2	3	30

* CHI: Chitosan

2, 3, 4 . 'a' 'b' , 'b' 가 OPP, CPP PP 가 , CPP PP 가 , 25C 2 38% , 6% . PP 3% 가 가 (3). , LDPE HDPE CPP, PP, H1, H2가 (4). PP 가 .

Table 2. Comparison of Hunter 'L' value in cucumber fruit during the MAP storage for two weeks at 25 .

Treatment	Hunter 'L' value		Hunter 'L' value*
	Beginning	End	
Control	56.0 ± 15.3	54.6 ± 14.6	- 1.40
HDPE	55.7 ± 12.2	60.2 ± 12.2	4.49
LDPE	54.7 ± 17.7	59.5 ± 11.9	4.82
H1	56.0 ± 17.3	57.5 ± 13.9	1.48
H2	56.1 ± 15.2	57.1 ± 15.0	0.99
OPP	54.2 ± 17.3	57.4 ± 10.3	3.26
CPP	54.1 ± 16.9	53.3 ± 14.2	- 0.88
PP	55.8 ± 13.2	55.5 ± 10.8	- 0.31
PVC	56.7 ± 12.9	57.4 ± 10.7	0.70
PET	54.3 ± 15.3	59.3 ± 11.4	5.09
Cellulose acetate	54.0 ± 14.5	58.7 ± 11.2	4.78

* Hunter value= Hunter value of (Ending point- Starting point).

* Data obtained from the average and SE of the fruit head and tail of six fruits.

Table 3. Comparison of Hunter 'a' value in cucumber fruit during the MAP storage for two weeks at 25 .

Treatment	Hunter 'a' value		Hunter 'a' value*
	0	Storage for 2 weeks	
Control	- 5.20 ± 0.94	7.32 ± 3.39	12.52
HDPE	- 4.62 ± 0.99	2.48 ± 2.64	7.10
LDPE	- 4.23 ± 0.54	0.75 ± 1.42	4.98
H1	- 4.27 ± 0.78	- 0.39 ± 2.68	3.88
H2	- 4.73 ± 0.32	2.44 ± 4.32	7.17
OPP	- 4.13 ± 0.50	0.17 ± 4.32	4.30
CPP	- 4.53 ± 0.44	- 2.68 ± 0.92	1.85
PP	- 4.52 ± 0.24	- 3.09 ± 0.83	1.43
PVC	- 4.71 ± 0.28	- 0.63 ± 3.21	4.08
PET	- 4.28 ± 0.98	3.16 ± 5.05	7.44
Cellulose acetate	- 4.66 ± 0.48	- 0.53 ± 0.93	4.13

* See the table 2

Table 4. Comparison of Hunter 'b' value in cucumber fruit during the MAP storage for two weeks at 25 °C.

Treatment	Hunter 'b' value		Hunter 'b' value*
	0	Storage for 2 weeks	
Control	27.14 ± 5.00	39.88 ± 13.20	12.74
HDPE	28.11 ± 2.90	44.68 ± 7.44	16.57
LDPE	24.60 ± 4.81	39.63 ± 2.33	15.03
H1	23.93 ± 3.49	31.63 ± 6.49	7.70
H2	30.77 ± 6.87	39.36 ± 14.71	8.59
OPP	24.58 ± 4.56	38.37 ± 7.27	13.79
CPP	25.16 ± 6.99	28.20 ± 5.24	3.04
PP	29.66 ± 3.14	34.07 ± 3.31	4.41
PVC	28.44 ± 4.67	39.06 ± 6.16	10.62
PET	24.80 ± 3.63	40.19 ± 6.68	15.39
Cellulose acetate	26.53 ± 4.58	37.83 ± 3.22	11.30

* See the table 2

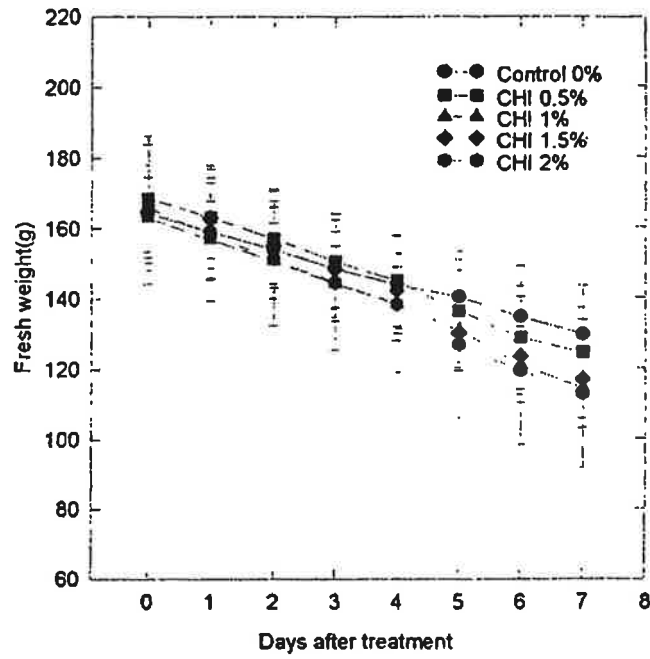


Fig. 1. Effect of chitosan coating on weight of cucumber during storage.

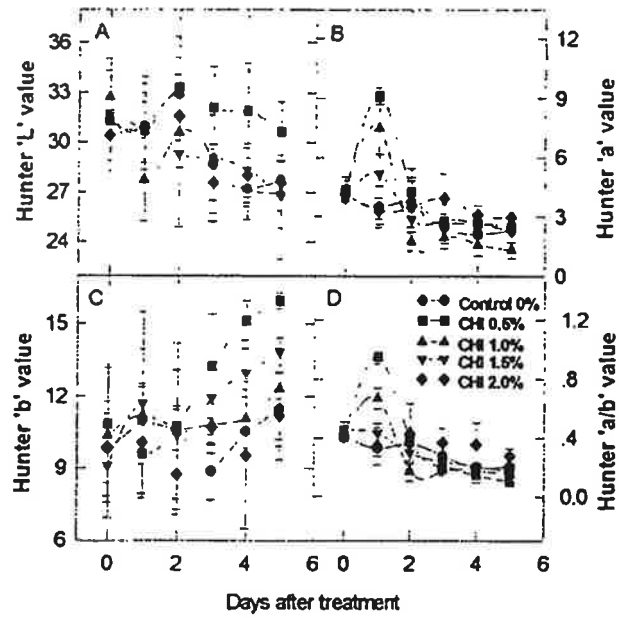


Fig. 2. Comparison of color change in cucumber fruits coated with chitosan solutions during storage at 25C.

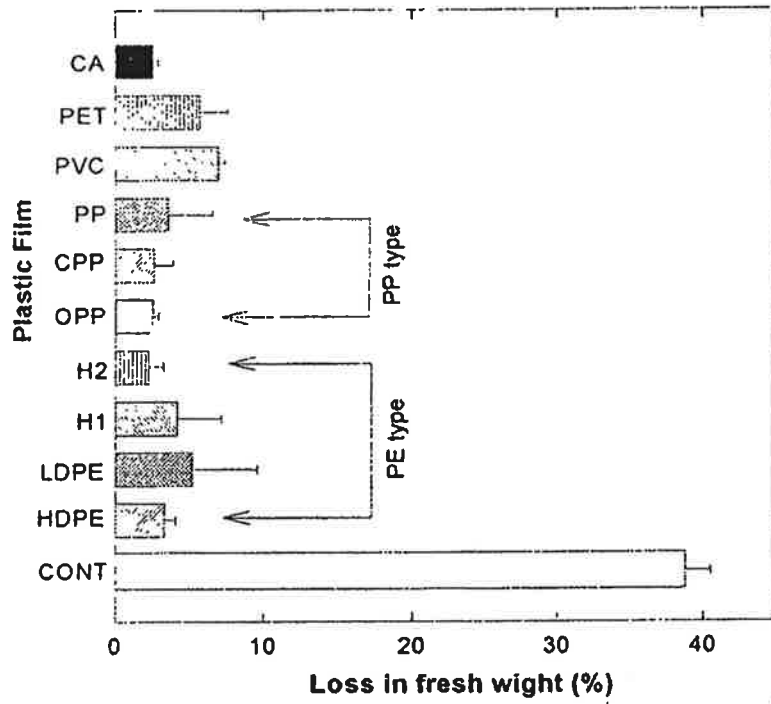


Fig. 3. Comparison of relative ratio of fresh weight loss in cucumber fruit during the MAP storage for 2 weeks at 25°C. The data obtained from the average 6 measurement and horizontal bars represent SE of the mean.

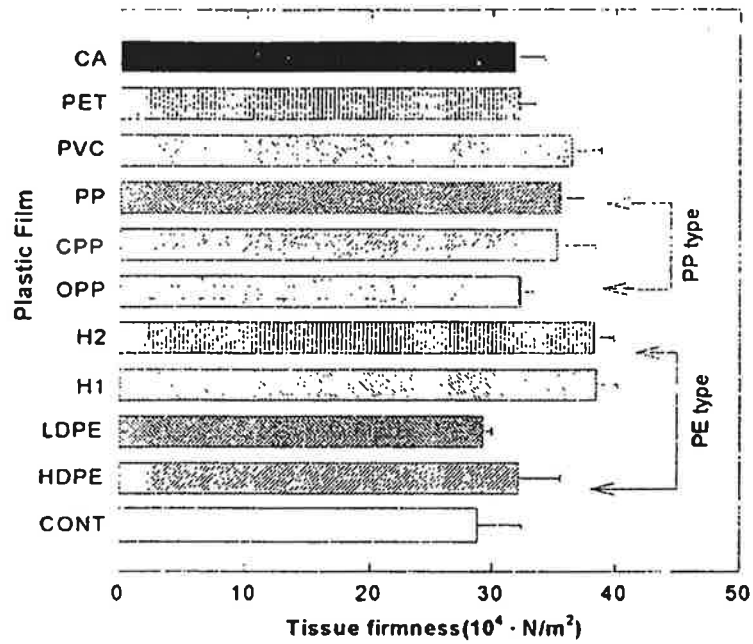


Fig. 4: Comparison of tissue firmness of cucumber fruits after MAP storage for 2 weeks at 25°C. The data obtained from the average of 6 measurement and horizontal bars represent SE of the mean.

1 MA 가

1.

가 가 가

가 CA 가

가 가 가

가 CA 가 MA

KMnO4 KMnO4 MA

MA

KMnO4

KMnO4

가

potassium permanganate 가

celite

(diatomaceous earth), vermiculite, silica gel aluminium oxide(Al2O3)

Purafil(Circul- Aire, St. Laurent, Quebec)

Ethysorb(Botel chemicals, Montreal, Quebec)

가 가

가 Botrytis

cinerea 가 가

가 가

가 가

가 가

가 가

sodium metabisulfite

SO2 pad 가 가

1986 FDA SO2 GRAS(generally recognized as safe)

EPA(Environmental Protection Agency)

sulfite 10ppm sulfite

allergy SO2 SO2 SO2
 pad가 Grape Guard Sheets pad
 가 가 가 가

2. 가. : 1M KMnO4 100ml perlite 1ℓ
 1g, 2g 4.7×6.2cm 4
 가 100ppm 0, 5, 20,
 40
 Gas Chromatograph(G3000, Hitachi), FID detector

가 : 가
 sodium metabisulfite, sodium bisulfite, sodium peroxodisulfate, sodium sulfate
 anhydrous 4가 20% 11cm Whatman #2
 10 4 90%
 가 SO2 detector(G816 model, Gesellschaft für Gerätebau,
 W. Germany) Sodium bisulfite 2.5g
 wiper(Kimwipes), () 4.7×6.2cm

가 : Sodium bisulfite
 2.5g 'Sheridan' MA
 가 Sodium bisulfite 2.5g
 1M KMnO4 perlite 1 2g
 'Sheridan' MA 가

3. 가. : KMnO4 perlite
 가 가
 KMnO4 perlite 1g 40 10%

2g 40 0%
 0.3ppm (1). Saltveit, Jr. 가 100ppm 40
 1 Kg KMnO4 8 Kg
 78
 . 8 Kg 35 × 35 × 6.4 m
 10ppm 10ppm 1Ml/min
 15

KMnO4 perlite

. Lidster MnO4가 MnO2
 가

. 가 : 4가 가 ,
 sodium metabisulfite, sodium bisulfite, sodium peroxodisulfate, sodium sulfate
 anhydrous sodium bisulfite가 가 가
 (2, 3). 가

. Sodium bisulfite Grape
 Guard Sheets (Uvas Quality Packaging Inc.) 2
 가 sodium bisulfite 가
 12 Grape Guard Sheets 가 16 가
 . Grape Guard Sheets

가 (3). 20% sodium bisulfite 12
 가
 (3). 가 가
 가 가
 (4).

. Grape
 Guard Sheets sodium bisulfite 2.5g
 가 (4, 5).

가 가 가 가 가
 가 가 : Sheridan

0.05mm PE film MA sodium bisulfite
가 40 10ppm
가 가
가 , 가 가 PE film
가 가 6~10ppm
sodium bisulfite 2.5g
가 가
KMnO4 가 KMnO4 가
(5). 가
가
().

Table 1. Changes in relative ethylene concentration as influenced by quantity of perlite soaked in 1M KMnO4.

Hours after treatment	Relative ethylene concentration (%)Z	
	1g Y	2g
0	100 aX	100 a
5	56 b	45 b
20	23 c	6 c
40	10 d	0 d

ZPercentage of ethylene concentration divided by control ethylene concentration.

YQuantity of perlite soaked in 1M saturated KMnO4.

XMeans separation in columns by Duncan's multiple range test, P = 0.05.

Table 2. Changes in sulfur dioxide concentration as influenced by SO₂ pads in a 10 ℓ box with moisturized air flow.

Hours after treatment	SO ₂ Concentration (ppm)			
	SMSZ	SBSY	SSAX	SPDW
3	3 aV	7 a	0 ab	0 a
48	3 a	5 ab	1 a	0 a
120	2 ab			
168	0 b	0 c	0 ab	0 a

Soaked in filter paper (Whatman #2, diameter 11cm) with 20% Zsodium metabisulfite, Ysodium bisulfite, Xsodium sulfate anhydrous, and Vsodium peroxodisulfate solutions.

VMeans separation in columns by Duncan's multiple range test, P = 0.05.

Table 3. Changes in sulfur dioxide concentration as influenced by SO₂ pads in a 4 ℓ box with moisturized air.

Hours after treatment	SO ₂ Concentration (ppm)		
	CommercialZ	SMSY	SBSX
6			7 d
48	140 aW	130 a	350 a
288	104 b	20 b	58 b
384	26 c	20 b	24 c

ZCommercial sulfur dioxide pad, Grape guard sheets (Dual type, Uvas Quality Packaging Inc., 10×20cm).

Soaked in filter paper (Whatman #2, diameter 11cm) with 20% Ysodium metabisulfite Xsodium bisulfite solution.

VMeans separation in columns by Duncan's multiple

range test, $P = 0.05$.

Table 4. Changes in sulfur dioxide concentration as influenced by bags with 2.5g sodium bisulfite in a 4 ℓ box with moisturized air.

Days after treatment	SO ₂ Concentration (ppm)		
	WiperZ	Common paperY	Vinyl coated paperX
3	9 bW	11 c	1318 a
7	160 a	200 a	1306 a
18	152 a	100 b	
38			976 b
57			638 c
92			176 d

ZLaboratory wiper (Kimwipes) bag, 4.7 × 6.2cm.

YCommon paper (Copy paper) bag, 4.7 × 6.2cm.

XVinyl coated paper bag (medicinal use), 4.7 × 6.2cm.

WMeans separation in columns by Duncan's multiple range test, $P = 0.05$.

Table 5. Differences of sulfur dioxide concentration between SBS and SBS + KMnO4 treatments during MA storage of 'Sheridan' grapes.

Storage days	SO2 Concentration (ppm)	
	SBSZ	SBS + KMnO4Y
0	6 bcX	1 ab
20	8 ab	
40	10 a	2 a
60	3 d	
80	3 d	0 bc
100	1 de	

X2.5g of sodium bisulfite in vinyl coated paper bag.

Y2.5g of sodium bisulfite in vinyl coated paper bag with 2g of 1M KMnO4 soaked perlite

XMeans separation in columns by Duncan's multiple range test, P = 0.05.

2 MA 가

1.

가 CA 가
 CA MA 가
 가
 가
 가 MA
 SO2 pad
 가 10ppm 가
 가 sulfite
 SO2 pad 2.5g sodium bisulfite
 40 가 10ppm
 가 가 가
 CA 가
 가 가
 가 가 CA 가 MA
 KMnO4 MA
 KMnO4 가
 KMnO4
 pad MA KMnO4 SO2 pad KMnO4

2.

9 10
 0.05mm PE film MA
 가 가 sodium bisulfite 2.5g (4.7 × 6.2
 cm, 가) MA
 1M KMnO4 100ml

perlite 1g 2g 4.7×6.2Cm
 , MA
 가 , MA , 5
 MA
 Gas Chromatograph (G3000,
 Hitachi) 5
 5

3.

shridan MA 가
 60 10~15%
 MA
 (1). 가
 45 (가
 2, 3). 5 84
 2 (0.4/) 가 (1).
 84 3 (0.6/) 가 (2). 가
 5 가
 가 (1, 2). 가
 (2, 3).
 가
 (2, 3).
 가 가
 가 2 가 1
 가 (1, 2). 가
 가
 가 5 가
 가 (1, 2). 가
 가

sodium bisulfite 2.5g
 KMnO4 perlite 2g
 가
 sodium bisulfite 2.5g KMnO4 perlite 2g

Table 1. Number of berries abscised and decayed in a cluster of 'Kyoho' grapes during storage at 0C.

Treatment	Storage Days							
	8	16	24	35	42	56	73	84
	Abscission							
Control	0.2aW	0.2a	0.4a	0.4a	0.6a	0.8a	0.8ab	1.2a
MAZ	0.0b	0.0b	0.0c	0.0b	0.2c	0.2b	0.8ab	0.8bc
MA+KMnY	0.0b	0.0b	0.0c	0.2ab	0.2c	0.2b	0.4c	0.4d
MA+SulX	0.0b	0.0b	0.2b	0.4a	0.6a	0.6ab	0.6bc	0.6cd
MA+KMn+Sul	0.0b	0.0b	0.0c	0.4a	0.4b	0.6ab	1.0a	1.0b
	Decay							
Control	0.0a	0.0a	0.2a	0.2a	0.4a	0.6a	0.8a	1.8a
MA	0.0a	0.0a	0.0b	0.0b	0.0b	0.0c	0.0c	0.4c
MA+KMn	0.0a	0.0a	0.0b	0.2a	0.4a	0.4ab	0.6ab	1.0b
MA+Sul	0.0a	0.0a	0.0b	0.0b	0.0b	0.0c	0.0c	0.0d
MA+KMn+Sul	0.0a	0.0a	0.0b	0.0b	0.0b	0.0c	0.0c	0.0d

ZModified Atmosphere storage.

YKMnO₄, ethylene absorption treatment.

XSulfur dioxide treatment.

WMeans separation in columns by Duncan's multiple range test, P = 0.05.

Table 2. Number of berries abscised and decayed in a cluster of 'Sheridan' grape during storage at 0C.

Treatment	Storage Days					
	8	16	24	35	68	84
	Abscission					
Control	0.2aW	0.4a	0.4a	0.6a	0.8a	-- V
MAZ	0.0b	0.0b	0.2bc	0.2bc	0.8a	1.8a
MA+KMnY	0.0b	0.0b	0.2bc	0.2bc	0.4bc	0.4d
MA+SulX	0.0b	0.0b	0.0c	0.0c	0.2c	1.0b
MA+KMn+Sul	0.0b	0.0b	0.0c	0.2bc	0.2c	0.6cd
	Decay					
Control	0.0a	0.0a	0.0a	0.0a	0.0a	--
MA	0.0a	0.0a	0.0a	0.0a	0.0a	0.4a
MA+KMn	0.0a	0.0a	0.0a	0.0a	0.0a	0.4a
MA+Sul	0.0a	0.0a	0.0a	0.0a	0.0a	0.0b
MA+KMn+Sul	0.0a	0.0a	0.0a	0.0a	0.0a	0.0b

ZModified Atmosphere storage.

YKMnO₄, ethylene absorption treatment.

XSulfur dioxide treatment.

WMeans separation in columns by Duncan's multiple range test,
P = 0.05.

VNot evaluated because of inadequate marketability.

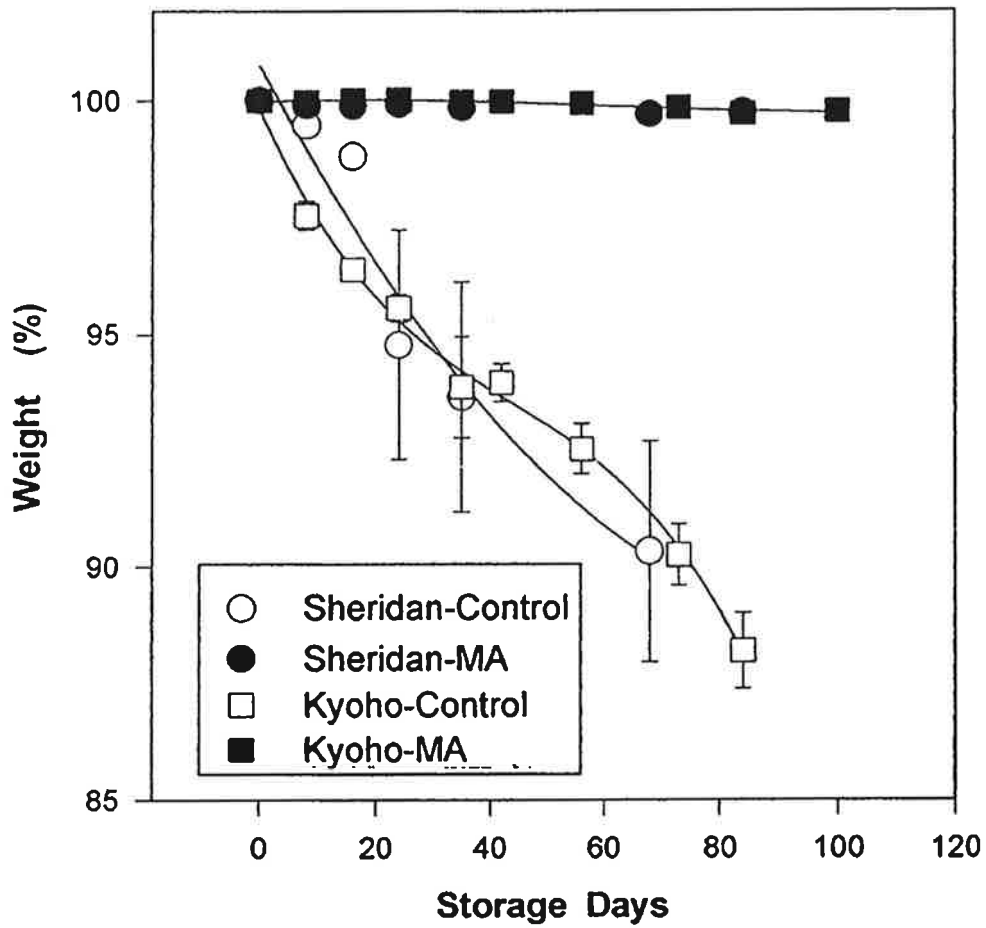


Fig. 1. Changes in weight of grapes during storage at 0C. Vertical bars show \pm SE.

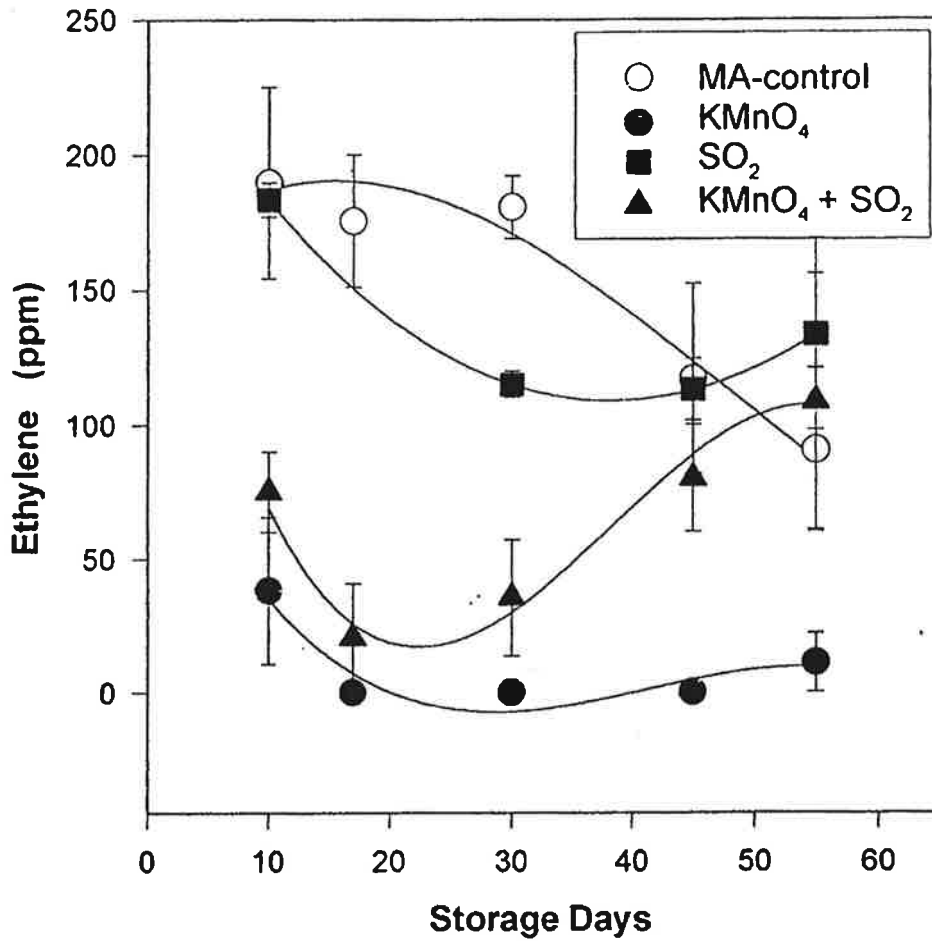


Fig. 2. Ethylene accumulation in MA package of Kyoho grapes at 0C. Vertical bars show \pm SE.

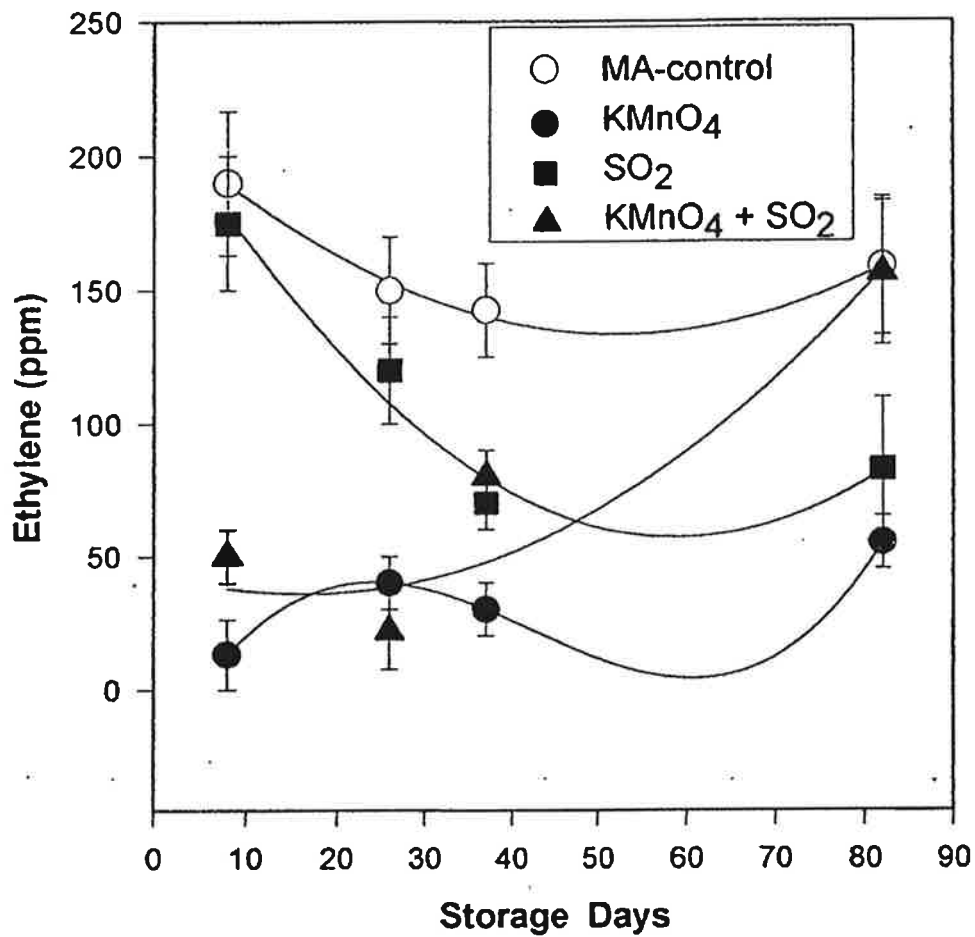


Fig. 3. Ethylene accumulation in MA package of Sheridan grapes at 0C. Vertical bars show \pm SE.

4 가

1 Film 가 가

1.

가 , , , ,
 가 ,
 , 가
 가 , 가
 , 가 가
 가 가
 가 .
 가 가
 가 .
 가 가
 가 .
 가 plastic film 가
 가 MA 가
 가
 가 LDPE (Low density polyethylene), PP
 (Polypropylene), surface active
 agent()
 film Anti-fogging film(), PE
 Zeolite Bio-ceramic film,
 chitosan Chitosan film
 가

2.

2 stainless steel 24 1/4
head 5 × 5cm
1 2 100ppm NaClO
20
film
0.03mm
Packaging film: AF- OPP (Antifogging- oriented polypropylene)
Chitosan film (3% chitosan coating film)
Bio- Ceramic film
LDPE (Low density polyethylene)
PP (Polypropylene)
200g Polystyrene tray 25 × 20cm
5 2
2 600D
Gas Chromatography , Hitachi G- 3000 Gas
Chromatography
가 2
Minolta CR200 colorimeter 가
greeness- redness(a) , 가
lightness(L), blueness- yellowness(b)
Total soluble solids content sample
refractometer . Ascorbic acid
DNP 540nm Shimadzu UV- 1601
spectrophotometer 2mm tip
texture analyzer 가 50%
. Soluble sugars 10g
95% 10ml . whatman #2
0.45μm membrane filter sep- pak cartridge

20 μ l HPLC
 Browning intensity 10g 10ml
 whatman #2 7000rpm 30
 20 340nm Shimadzu UV- 1601
 spectrophotometer
 %

3.

가 CO₂ C₂H₄
 chitosan film 가
 CO₂ 가 ()
 1) chitosan film 가
 CO₂가 (2).
 chitosan semi-permeable film film coating
 가 Muzzarelli (1977)
 chitosan film 가 가
 Dominic (1992) chitosan film
 film 가
 가 가 1
 AF-OPP film 가
 chitosan film chitosan film CO₂ O₂
 0.5ppm
 () 1.5ppm
 (3) non- climacteric
 LDPE film 1ppm
 chitosan film 1ppm ripening
 가 CO₂ C₂H₄
 Abeles (1973) Laties (1978)
 가 가
 가 가
 가 가
 가 1%

가
 Andre (1977) polyethylene bag 1 2
 42 가 (1991) 가
 MA (modified atmosphere)
 . Yehoshua (1979)
 HDPE
 AF- OPP film
 AF- OPP film 가 가
 AF- OPP film 가
 . Bio- Ceramic, LDPE PP film
 AF- OPP film
 1
 가
 'L' 'b' ()
 5). 'L' 가 browning 가
 가 8 LDPE film 'L' 가
 browning 'b' 가 가
 가 가
 'a'
 (6). chitosan film 'a' 가
 'a' 가 LDPE PP film 6
 가 가
 가 'a'
 가 7 가
 가
 chitosan film 가 chitosan film 가
 chitosan film 가
 가
 8 soluble sugar
 sucrose, glucose, fructose가
 soluble sugar 3가 glucose

가 가 (

). Bolin Huxsoll (1991) 3가 glucose 47%,
fructose 42% sucrose 11%

sucrose 0.4mg/g 가 fructose
2.5mg/g 가

. Sucrose fructose
, glucose 가 가
sucrose가 fructose glucose
chitosan film 가
5 2 ascorbic acid

(9). Vitamim C . Kader (1991)
'Selva' total ascorbic acid 5mg/100g
66- 78mg/100g
ascorbic acid 34- 40mg/g
8mg/g
ascorbic acid (1991)
0.01mm HDPE 5 10 , vitamin C
25.3 11.3mg/100g FW . 20
5.4mg/100g FW 가
가 MA CA 가
가
ascorbic acid
chitosan film 가 가 가
chitosan film

가 가 가
가

(Smith, 1992).

(10). 가
soluble pectin 가 PG
가
가 chitosan film 가 가
. Smith (1992)
가
Rosen (1989) 'G- 3' 가 12% CO₂ 2% O₂

. Plastic bag CO₂ 가 20% 가
 (McDonald , 1990).
 acetaldehyde methanol
 ethanol (11). chitosan film 60ppm
 가 Bio-ceramic, LDPE, PP film 가
 100ppm ethanol 가 . Shaw (1969)
 off- flavor , Ke
 (1991) CO₂ ethanol 가
 ethanol 가
 .
 가
 % (2). Chitosan film
 가
 film chitosan chitosan 가
 CO₂가 .
 가 8 chitosan film 6
Botrytis cinerea
 가 shelf life
 chitosan film ripening
 가

Table 1. Gas permeability and water transmission rate of various packaging films.

Packaging filmz	O ₂ permeabilityy (cc/m ² /day)	Water transmission ratex (gm/ m ² /day)
AF-OPPw	1750	6.15
Chitosan filmv	2580	11.10
Polypropylene film	3040	11.65
Bio-Ceramic	6180	11.37
LDPEu	7180	28.08

zThickness of all kinds of films is 30µm.

yOxygen permeability was analyzed by the ASTM method.

xWater transmission rate was analyzed by the ASTM method.

vAF-OPP : Antifogging-oriented polypropylene.

xChitosan film : 3% Chitosan coating film.

uLDPE : Low density polyethylene film.

Table. 2. Percentage of disease by fungi of shredded lettuces in different packaging films during storage at 5 °C.

Packaging filmsz	Disease (%)					
	Storage (days)					
	2	4	6	8	10	12
AF- OPPy	0	0	0	13	20	35
Chitosanx	0	0	0	0	0	10
Bio- Ceramic	0	0	0	15	25	40
LDPEw	0	0	0	20	38	60
PPv	0	0	0	20	30	58

zThickness of all kinds of films is 30µm.

yAF- OPP: Antifogging- oriented polypropylene.

xChitosan film: 3% Chitosan coating film.

wLDPE: Low density polyethylene.

vPP: Polypropylene.

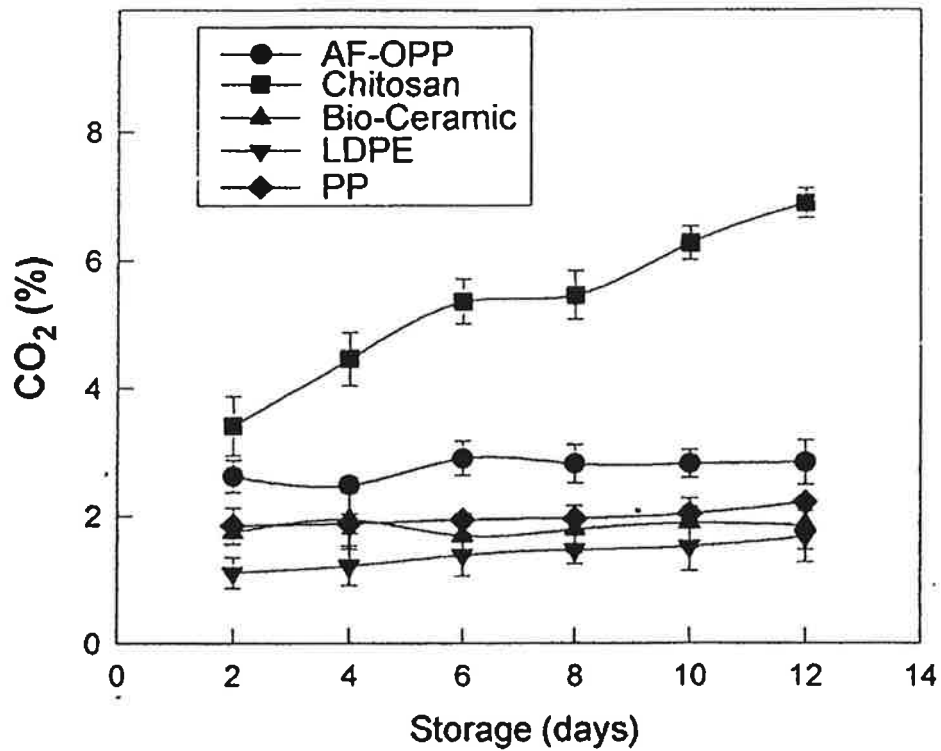


Fig. 1. Changes in carbon dioxide concentration of shredded lettuces in different packaging films during storage at 5°C.

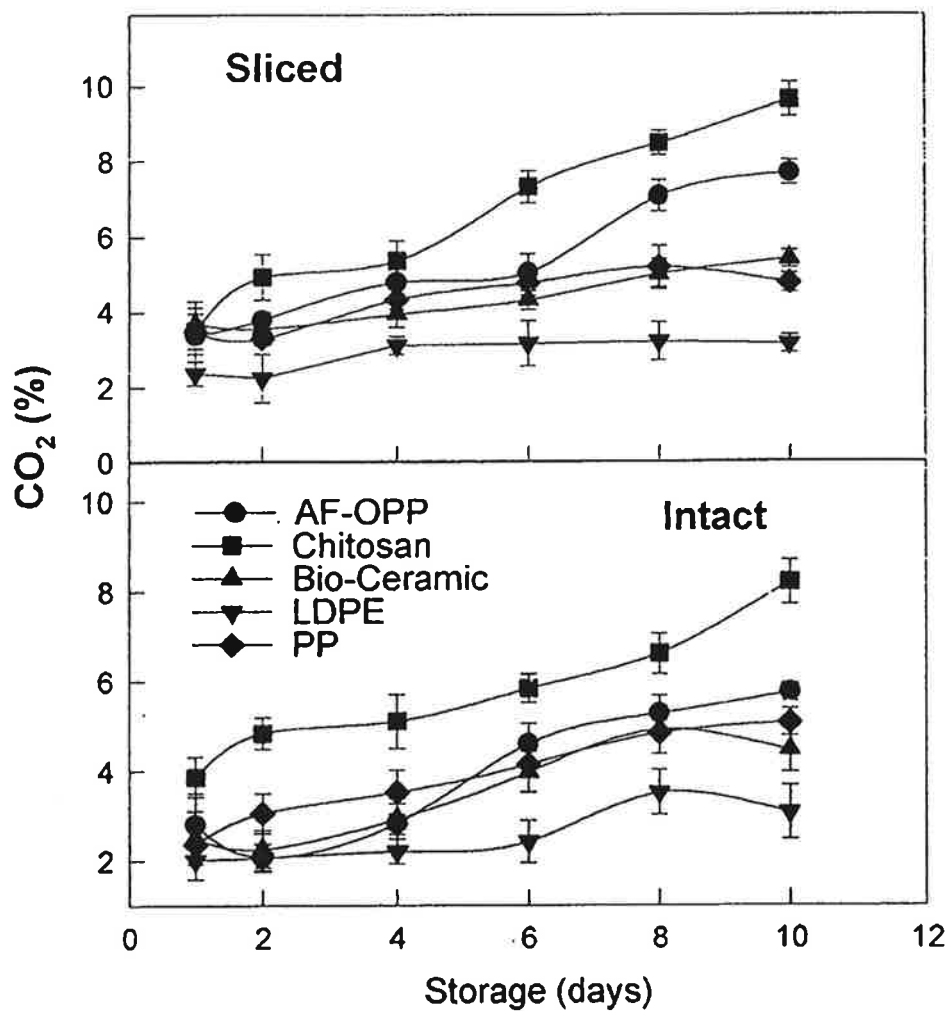


Fig. 2. Changes in carbon dioxide concentration of strawberries in different packaging films during storage at 5°C.

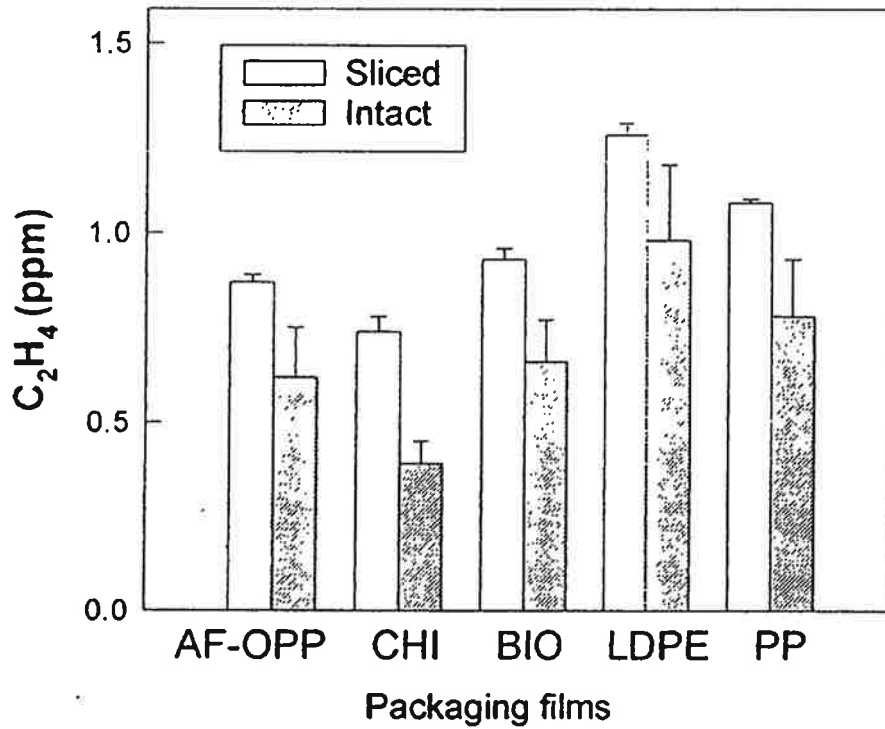


Fig. 3. Ethylene concentration of strawberries in different packaging films during storage at 5°C.

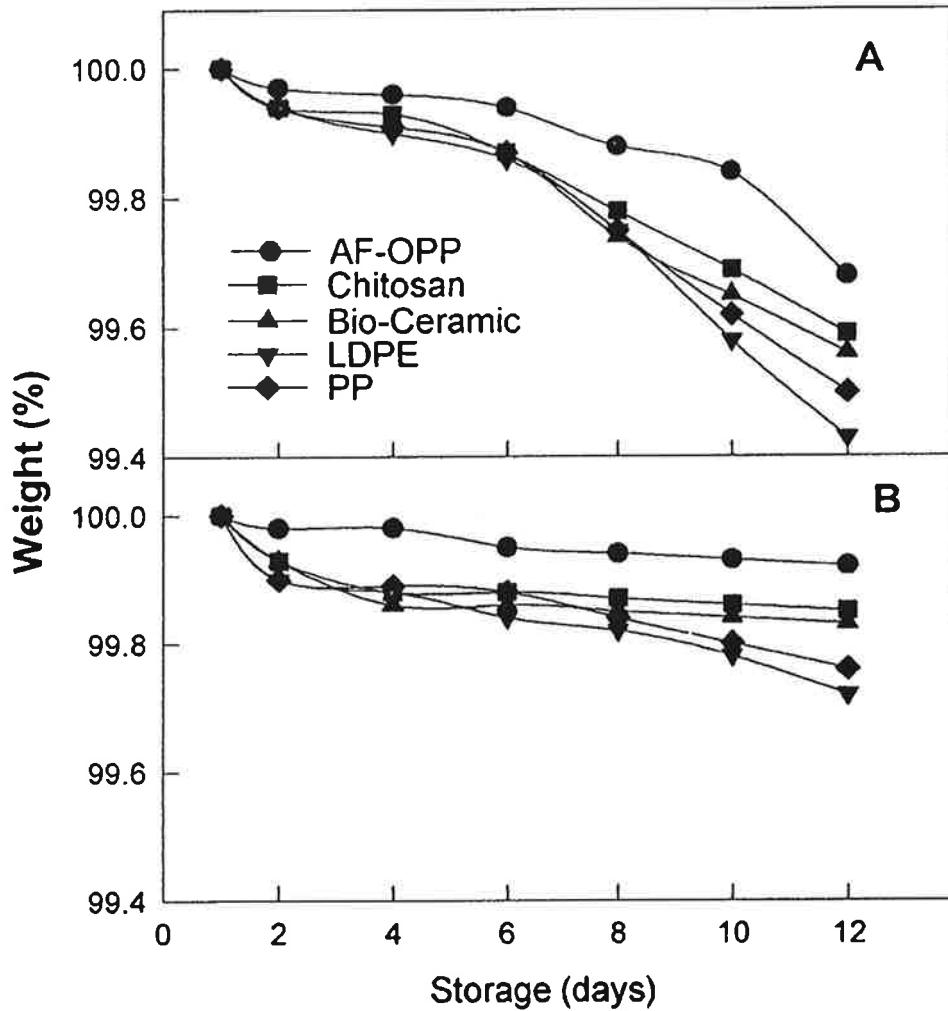


Fig. 4. Changes in weight of sliced strawberries (A) and shredded lettuces (B) in different packaging films during storage at 5°C.

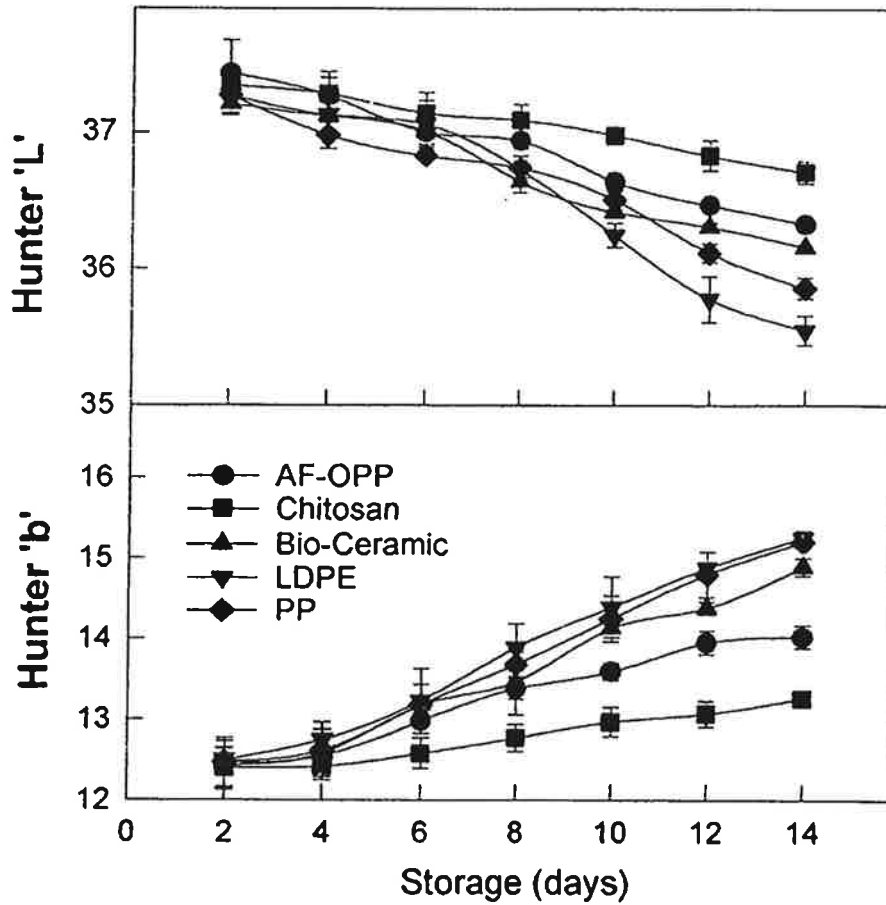


Fig. 5. Changes in Hunter 'L' and 'b' value of shredded lettuces in different packaging films during storage at 5°C.

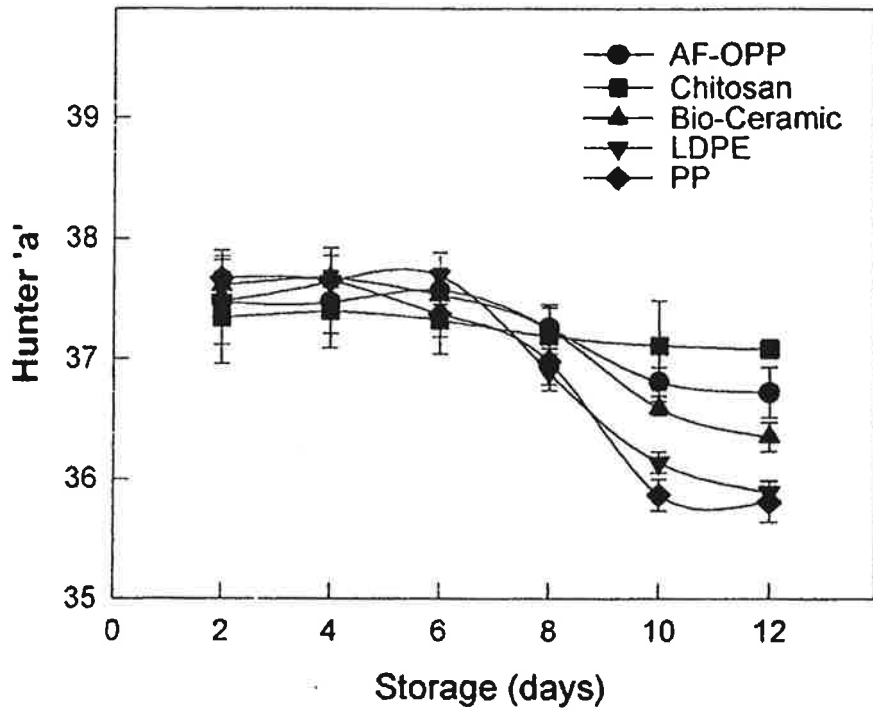


Fig. 6. Changes in Hunter 'a' value of sliced strawberries in different packaging films during storage at 5°C.

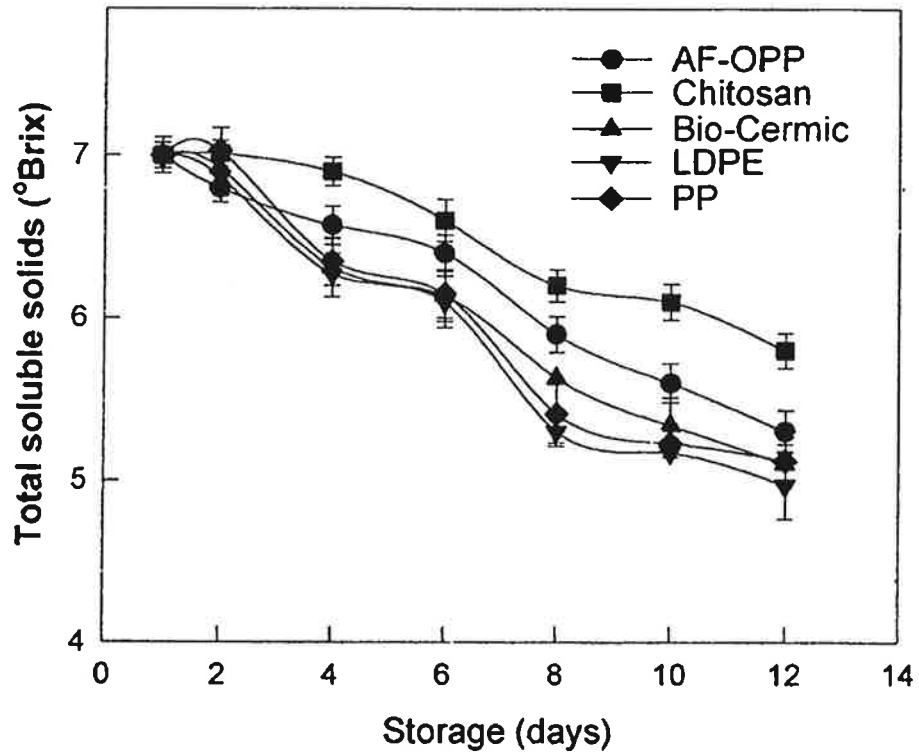


Fig. 7. Changes in total soluble solids content of sliced strawberries in different packaging films during storage at 5°C.

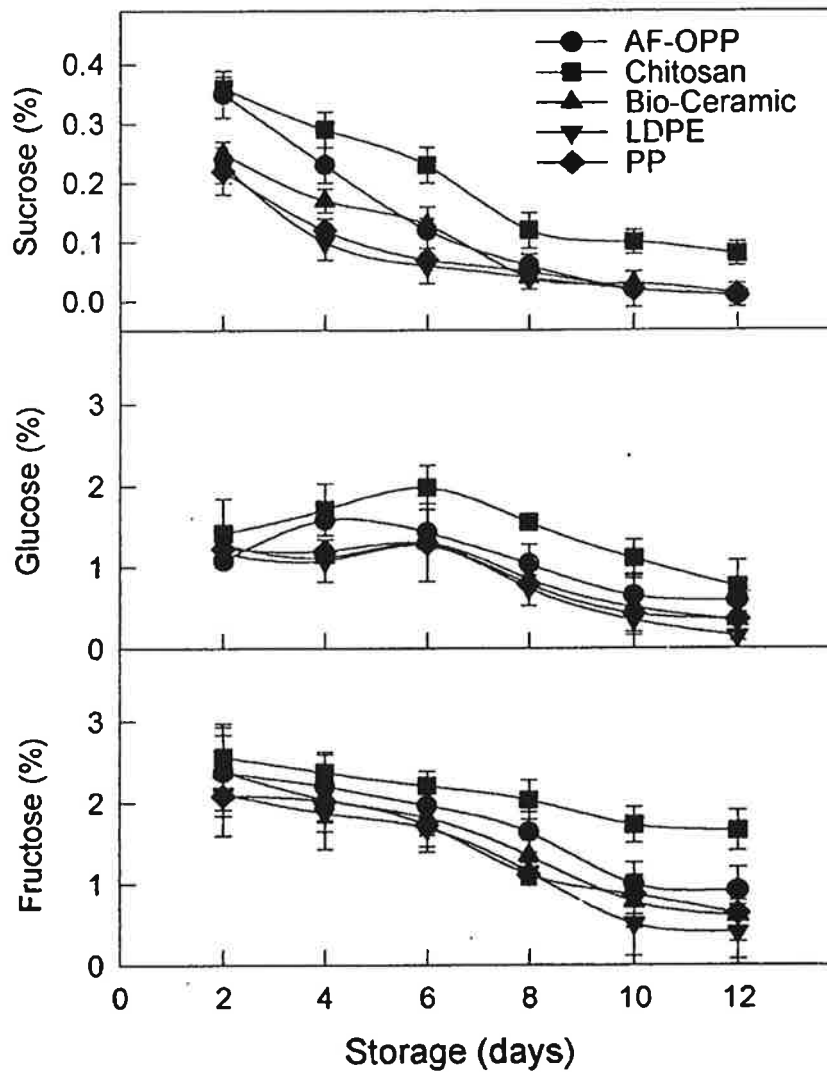


Fig. 8. Changes in sucrose, glucose, fructose content of sliced strawberries in different packaging films during storage at 5°C.

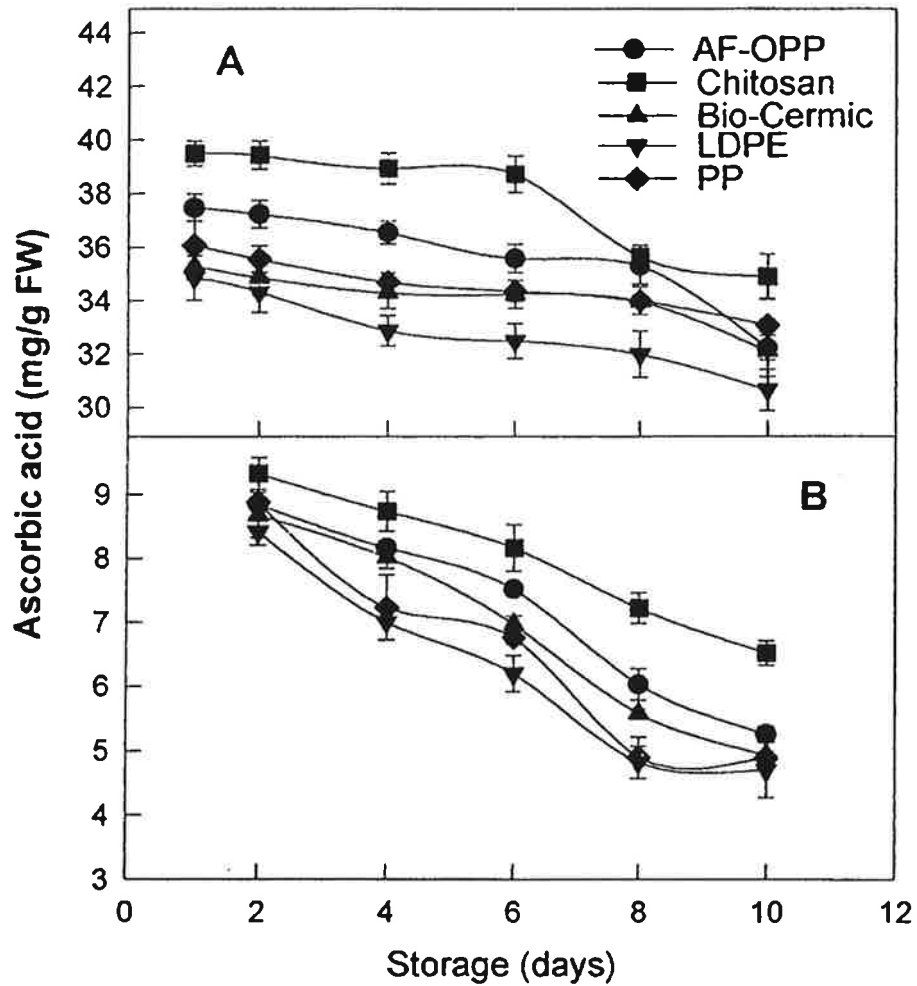


Fig. 9. Changes in ascorbic acid content of sliced strawberries (A) and shredded lettuces (B) in different packaging films during storage at 5°C.

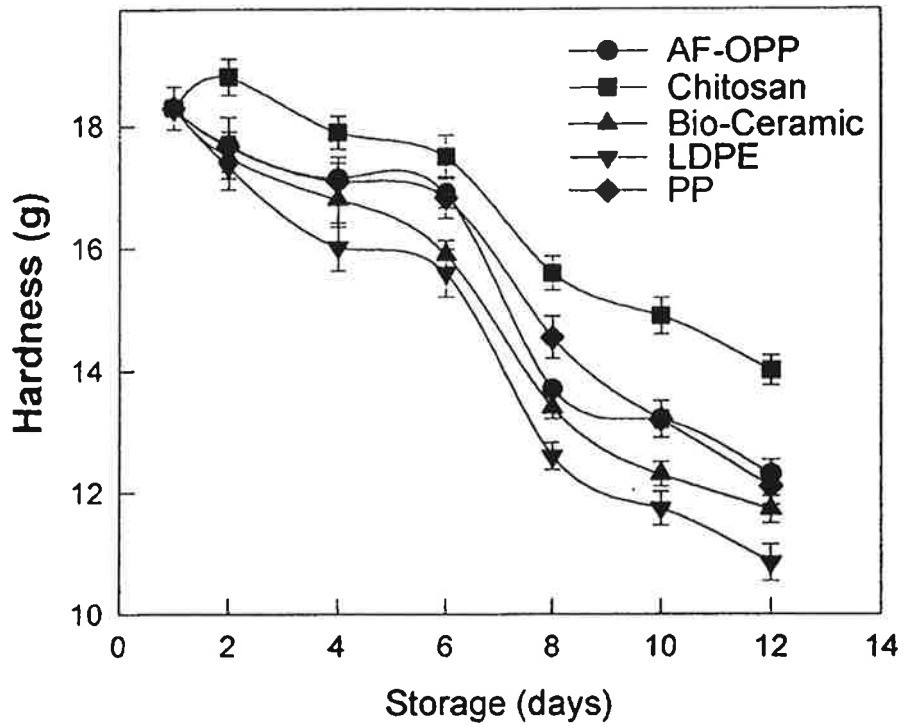


Fig. 10. Changes in fruit hardness of sliced strawberries in different packaging films during storage at 5°C.

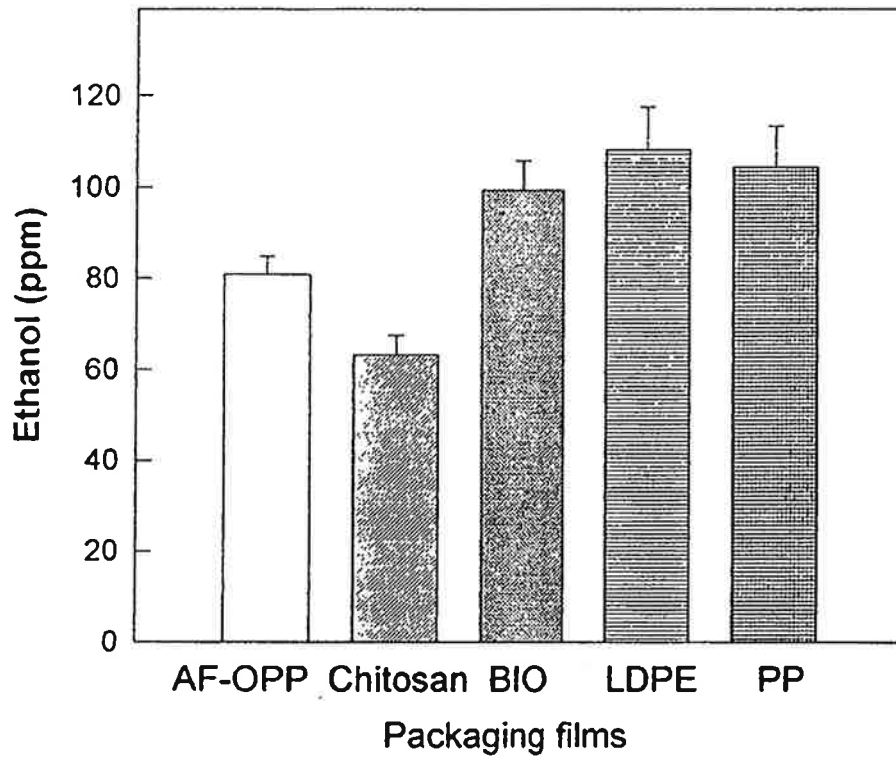


Fig. 11. Ethanol content of sliced strawberries in different packaging films during storage at 5°C.

2 Chitosan Coating Slice

1.

가 . , , , 가 (, 1995). wound respiration (Abeles, 1973; Lieberman, 1979) polygalacturonase (PG) 가 (Bangerth , 1972), polyphenol oxidase (Hyodo , 1978; Ke Saltveit, 1986, 1988, 1989a) , 가 가 가 . Botrytis cinerea Rhizopus stolonifer . 0-2 . CO₂ CO₂ 가 Chitosan 2- amino- 2- deoxy- D- glucose가 - 1,4 , cuticle chitin . Chitosan 가 fungi chitinase - 1, 3- glucanase, phytoalexin 가 . semi-permeable film chitosan coating ripening 가 slice chitosan coating slice shelf life .

2.

2 24 stainless steel 1/4 20

. Chitosan coating 2.5ml 10N HCl 80ml
 1g chitosan 0.1ml Tween 80
 가 100ml가 1.0% chitosan
 . pH 1N NaOH pH 5.6
 coating
 30 μ m LDPE (Low density polyethylene) PP
 (Polypropylene) film 5 2
 가 2
 600D Gas Chromatography
 Hitachi G-3000 Gas Chromatography
 가 2
 Minolta CR200 colorimeter 가
 greeness-redness(a)
 Total soluble solids content sample
 refractometer . Ascorbic acid DNP
 Shimadzu UV-1601 spectrophotometer 540nm
 2mm tip texture analyzer 가
 50% 5
 . Soluble sugars HPLC
 %

3.

CO₂ C₂H₄ 가
 (1). 1.0% chitosan CO₂
 C₂H₄ 1.0%
 chitosan (2). chitosan
 CO₂ C₂H₄ chitosan 가
 가
 . Lowings Cutts (1982) CO₂, O₂
 C₂H₄ 가 ripening
 chitosan coating (Banks,
 1984), , (Meheriuk Lau, 1988) (Nisperos Baldwin, 1988),
 (El Ghaouth , 1991)
 Chitosan (3).
 1.0% chitosan
 가 . El Ghaouth (1991)
 1.0% 1.5% chitosan 13 20

chitosan 가
13 가 . Du (1997) chitosan
coating 'Shinko'

'a' 가
가 가
'a' (4). 1.0%
chitosan 'a'
chitosan . El
Ghaouth (1991) 1.0% 1.5% chitosan coating

chitosan 가
(5). 가
1.0% chitosan 가
6 1.0% chitosan
. Du (1997) 2% chitosan
가
1.0% chitosan 가 (6).
chitosan coating 가

Ascorbic acid 1.0% chitosan 가
(7). chitosan coating

8 1.0% chitosan 가

가
1.0% chitosan

. El Ghaouth (1991) 1.0% 1.5% chitosan 가

PP LDPE film
acetaldehyde methanol ethanol (9).
60ppm 가 1.0% chitosan
ethanol 100ppm
가

1

6

50% 1.0

chitosan 8 LDPE film 8%

El Ghaouth (1991, 1992) chitosan coating *Botrytis cinerea*

Rizopus stolonifer

chitosan coating

chitinase, chitosanase - 1, 3- glucanase

1(1997) 2.0% chitosan coating

cinerea ripe fruit rot

chitosan coating

CO₂ CH₄

coating

Du

Botrytis

Table 1. Percentage of disease by fungi of control and 1.0% chitosan-coated sliced strawberries in different packaging films during storage at 5 °C.

Packaging films ^z	Treatment	Disease (%)				
		Storage (days)				
		2	4	6	8	10
PP ^y	0% CHI	0	0	15	35	58
	1.0% CHI	0	0	0	0	15
LDPE ^x	0% CHI	0	0	15	48	60
	1.0% CHI	0	0	0	8	20

^zThickness of all kinds of films is 30µm.

^yPP: Polypropylene.

^xLDPE: Low density polyethylene.

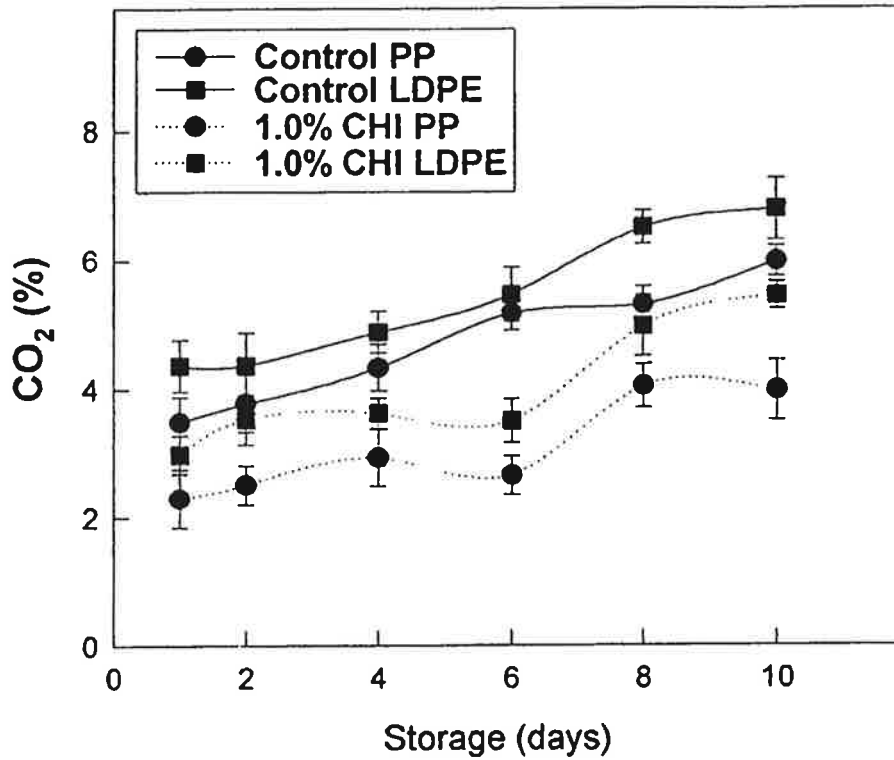


Fig. 1. Changes in carbon dioxide concentration of control and 1.0% chitosan-coated sliced strawberries in different packaging films during storage at 5°C.

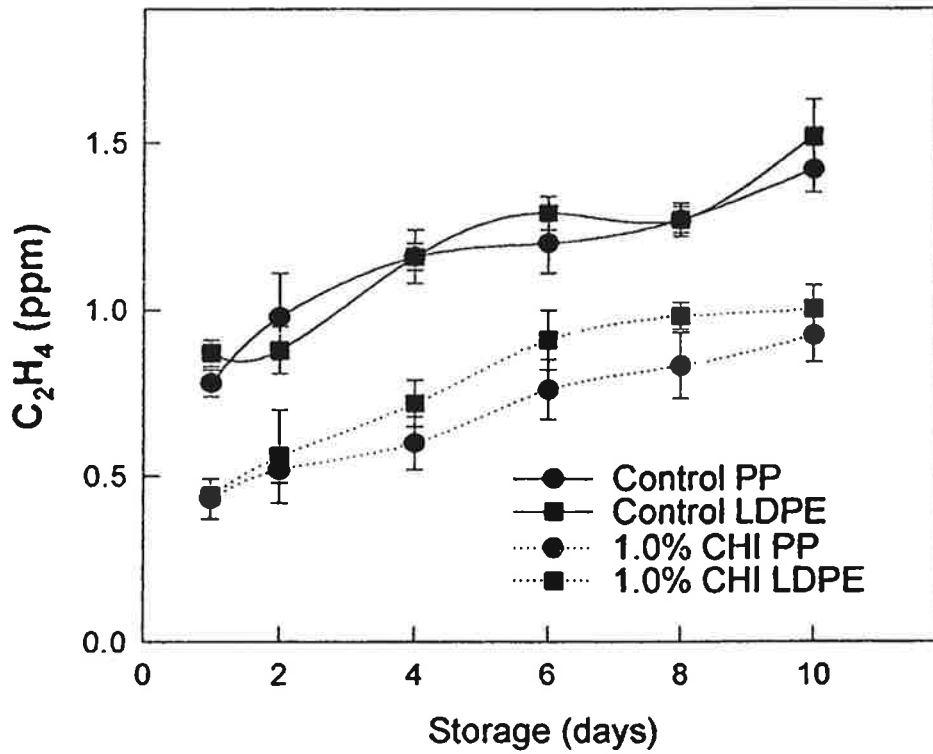


Fig. 2. Changes in ethylene concentration of control and 1.0% chitosan-coated sliced strawberries in different packaging films during storage at 5°C.

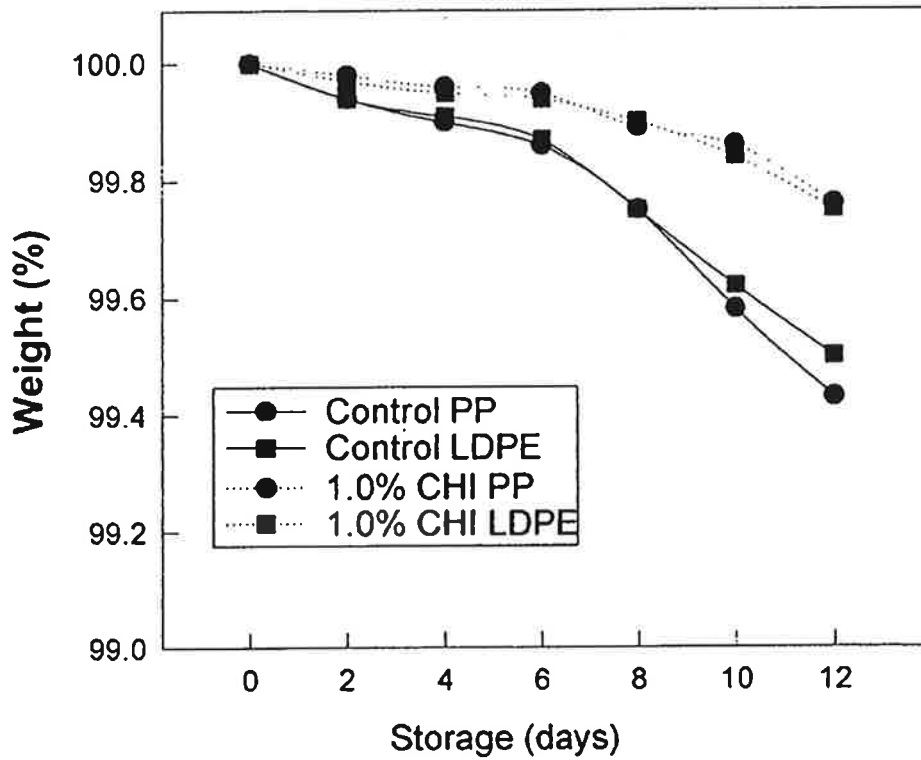


Fig. 3. Changes in weight of control and 1.0% chitosan-coated sliced strawberries in different packaging films during storage at 5°C.

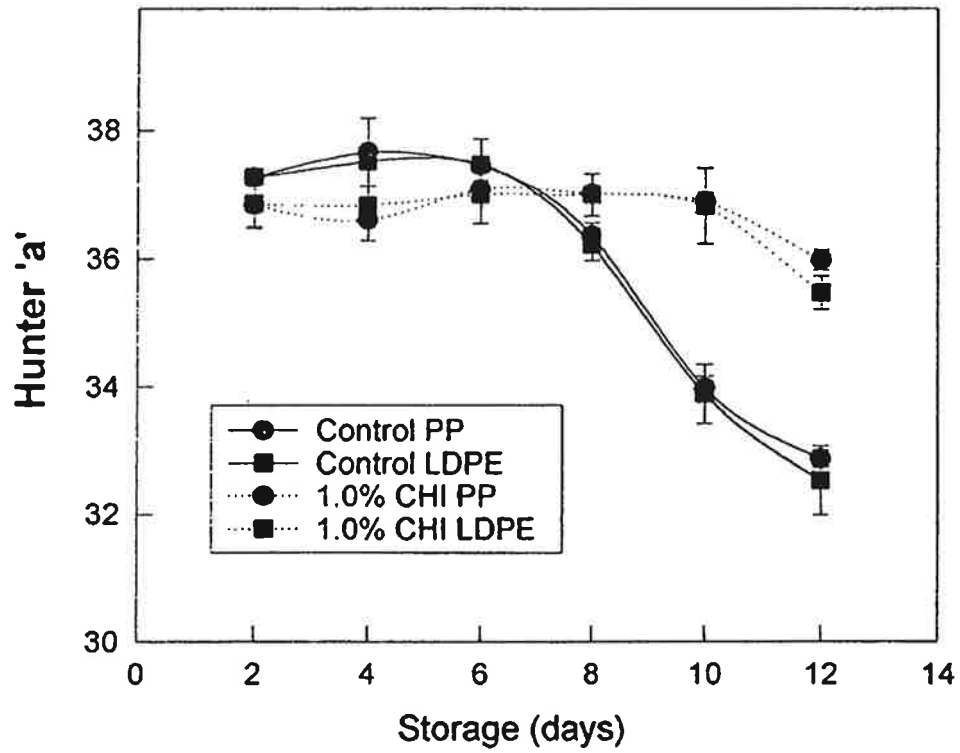


Fig. 4. Changes in Hunter 'a' value of control and 1.0% chitosan-coated sliced strawberries in different packaging films during storage at 5°C.

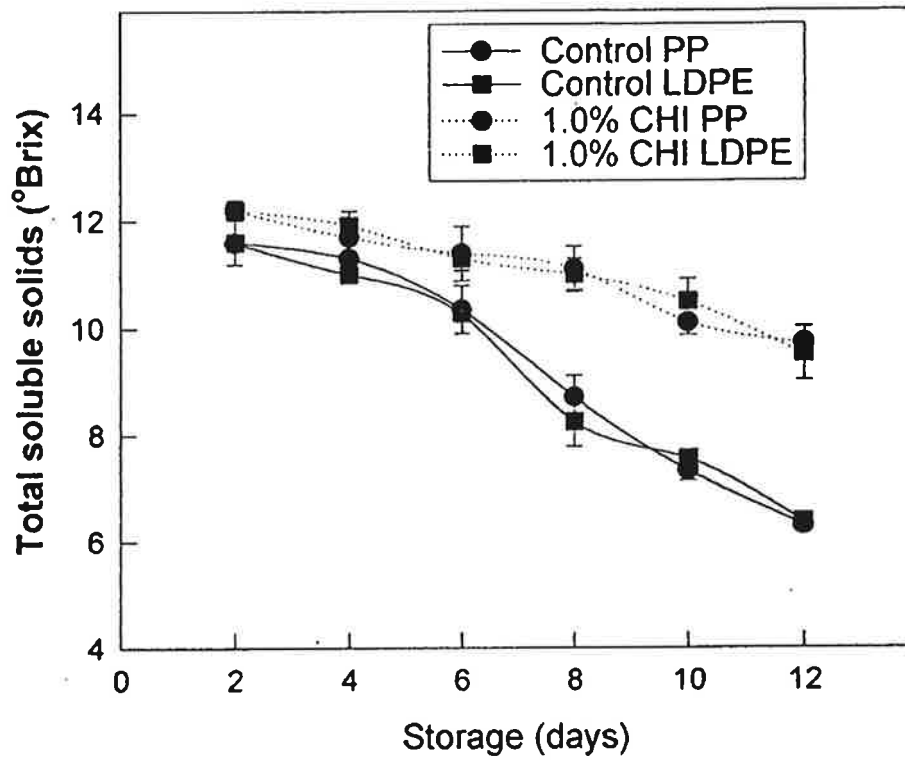


Fig. 5. Changes in total soluble solids content of control and 1.0% chitosan-coated sliced strawberries in different packaging films during storage at 5°C.

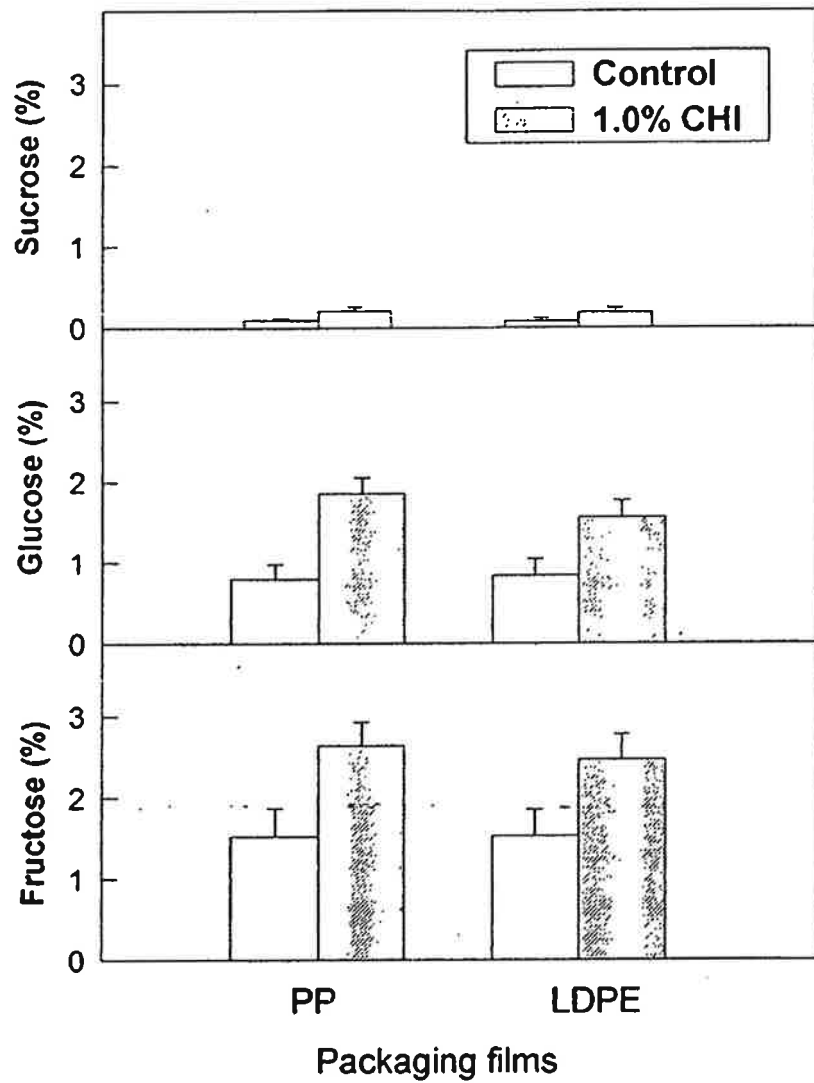


Fig. 6. Sucrose, glucose, fructose content of control and 1.0% chitosan-coated sliced strawberries in different packaging films during storage at 5°C.

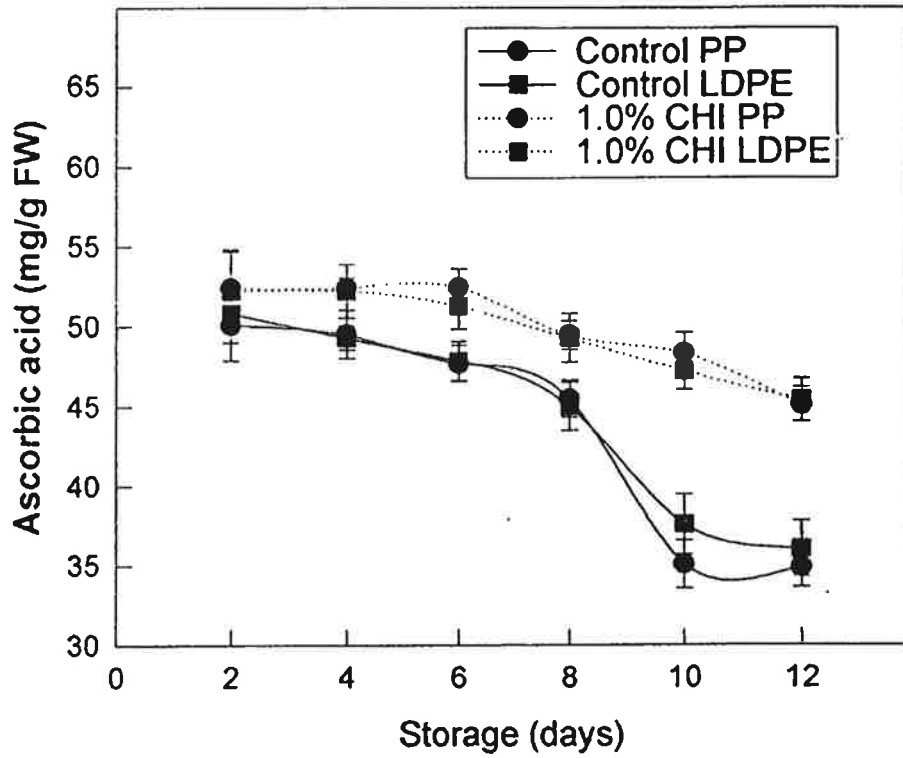


Fig. 7. Changes in ascorbic acid content of control and 1.0% chitosan-coated sliced strawberries in different packaging films during storage at 5°C.

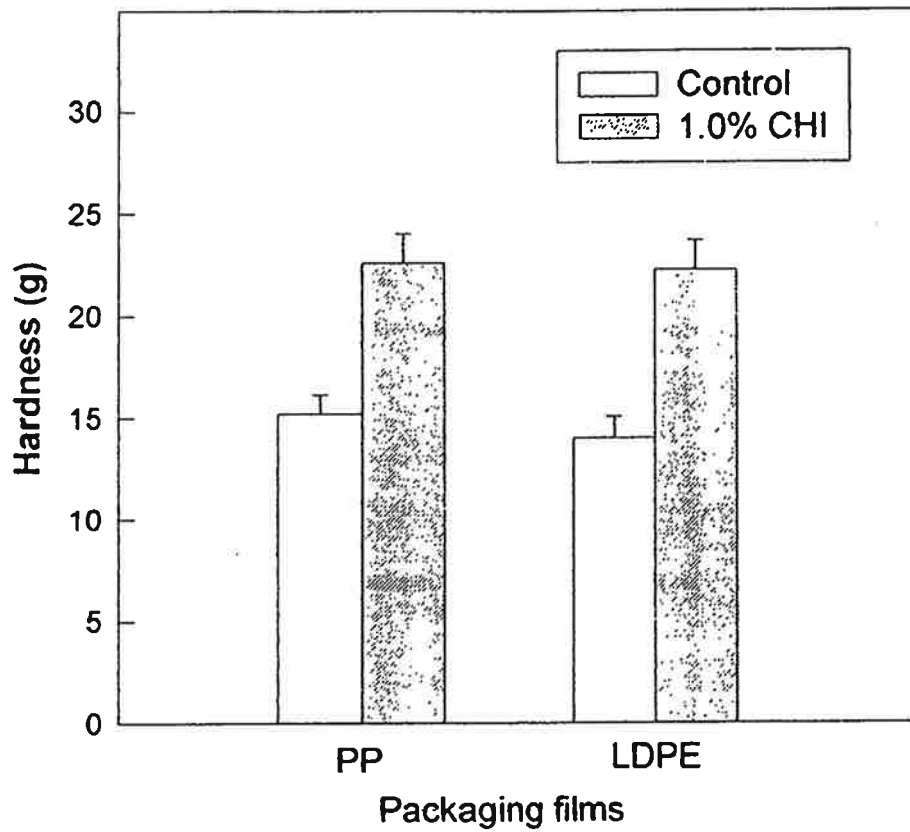


Fig. 8. Hardness of control and 1.0% chitosan-coated sliced strawberries in different packaging films during storage at 5°C.

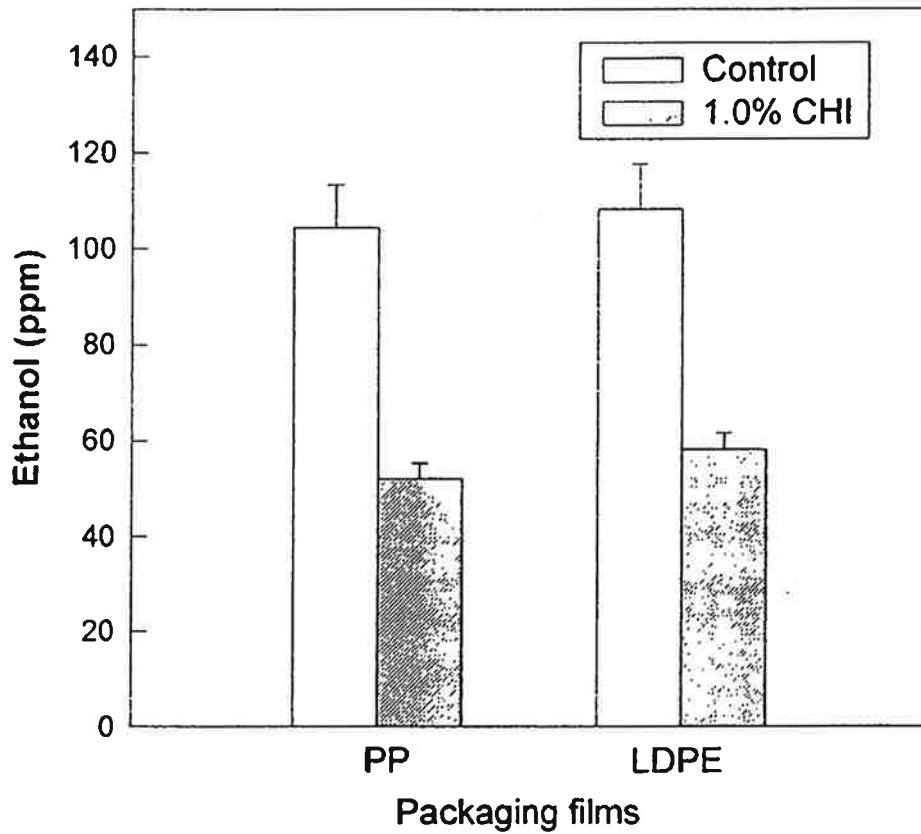


Fig. 9. Ethanol content of control and 1.0% chitosan-coated sliced strawberries in different packaging films during storage at 5°C.

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