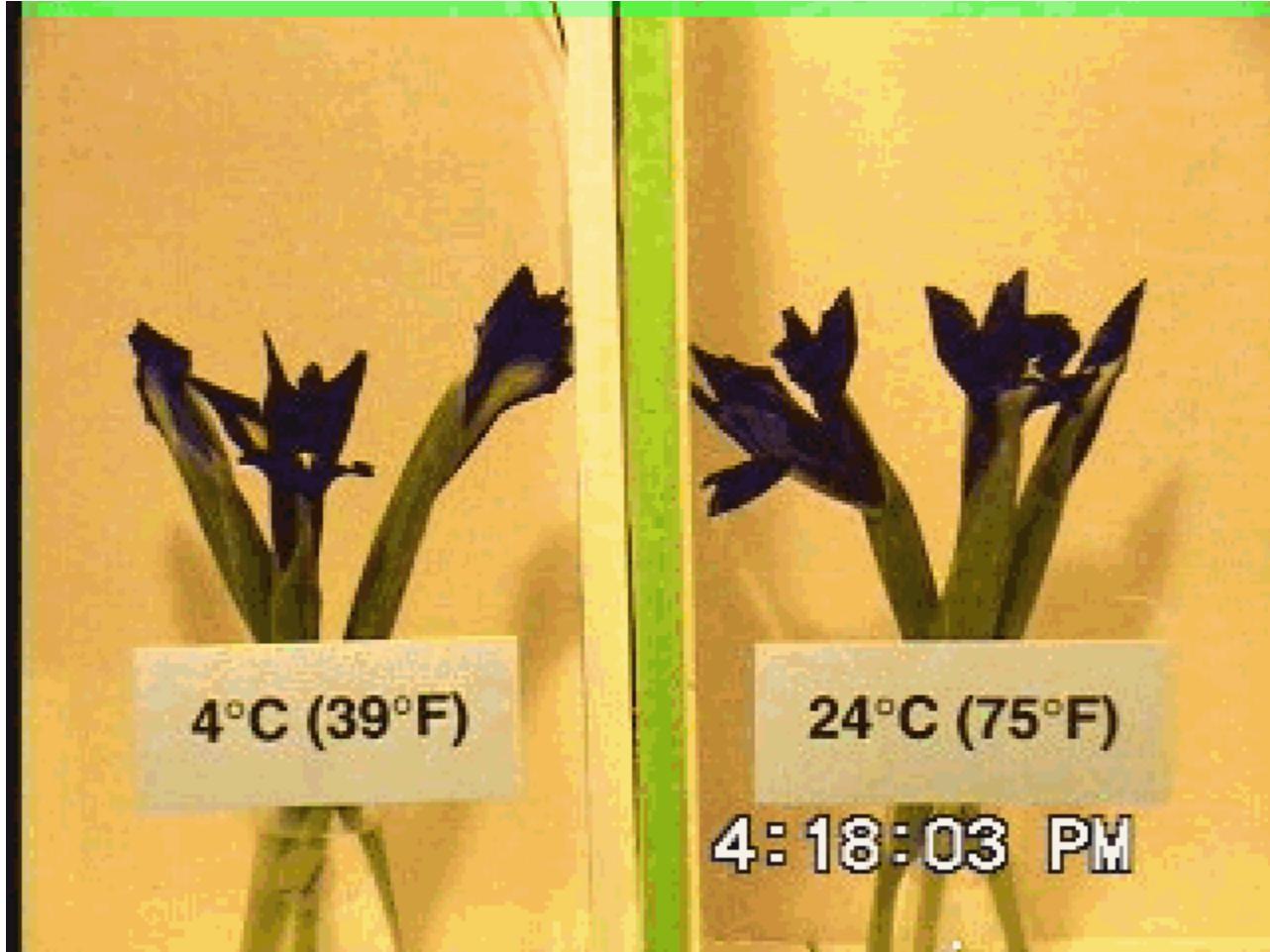


TEMPERATURE

Importance and
management

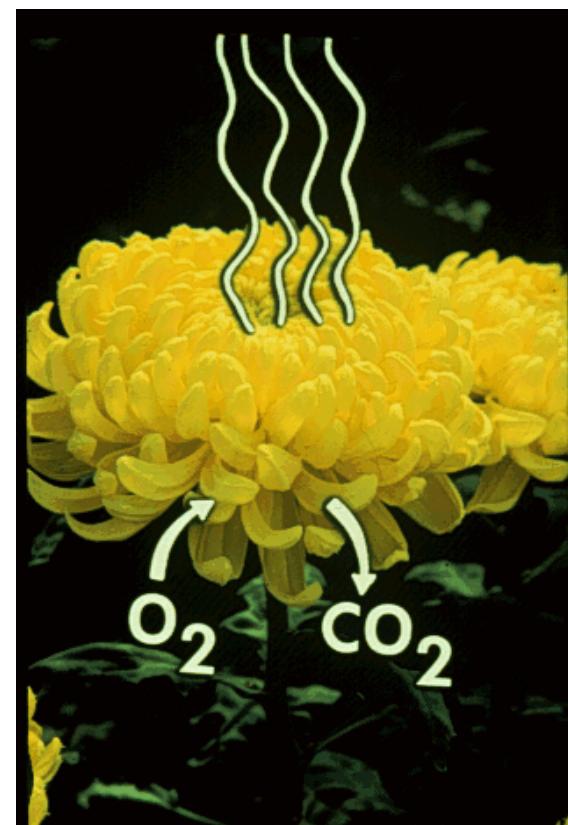




4:18:03 PM

Temperature

- Perishable products are alive
- Life is a complex biochemical process
- Each cell is a minute factory carrying thousands of tasks simultaneously



A B C D E F G H I J K L

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

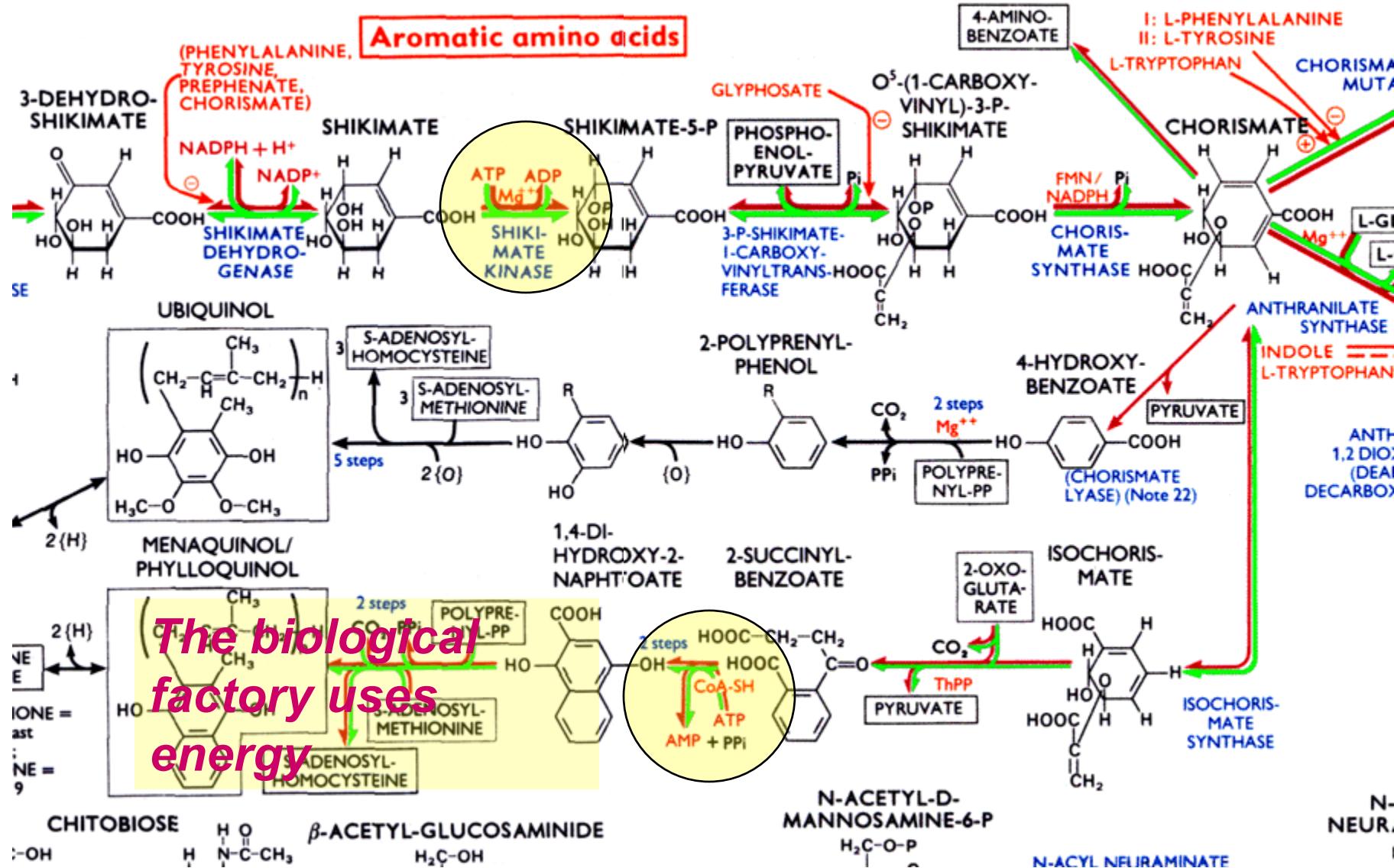
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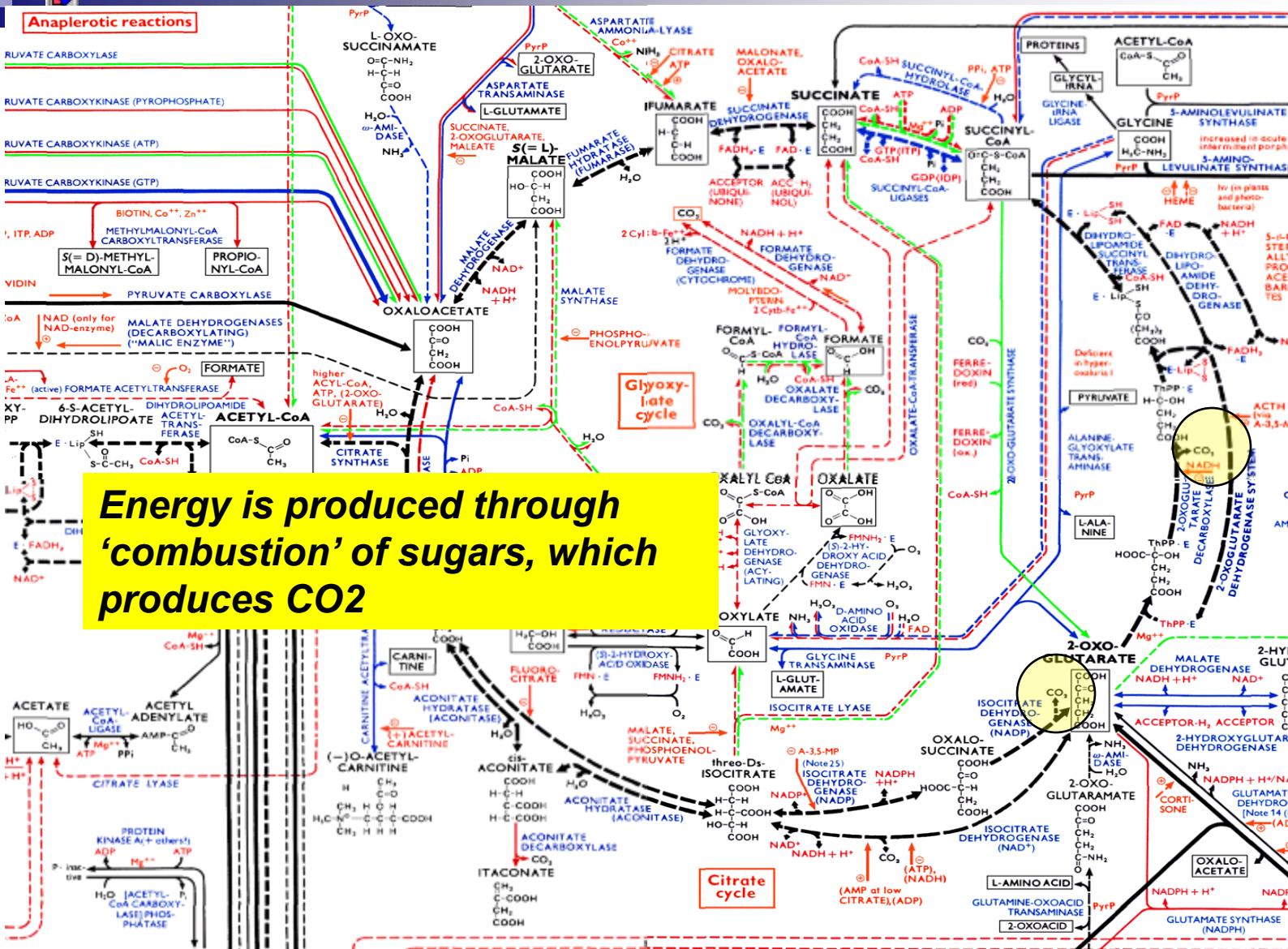
10



A simplified schematic (metabolic chart)

Aromatic amino acids





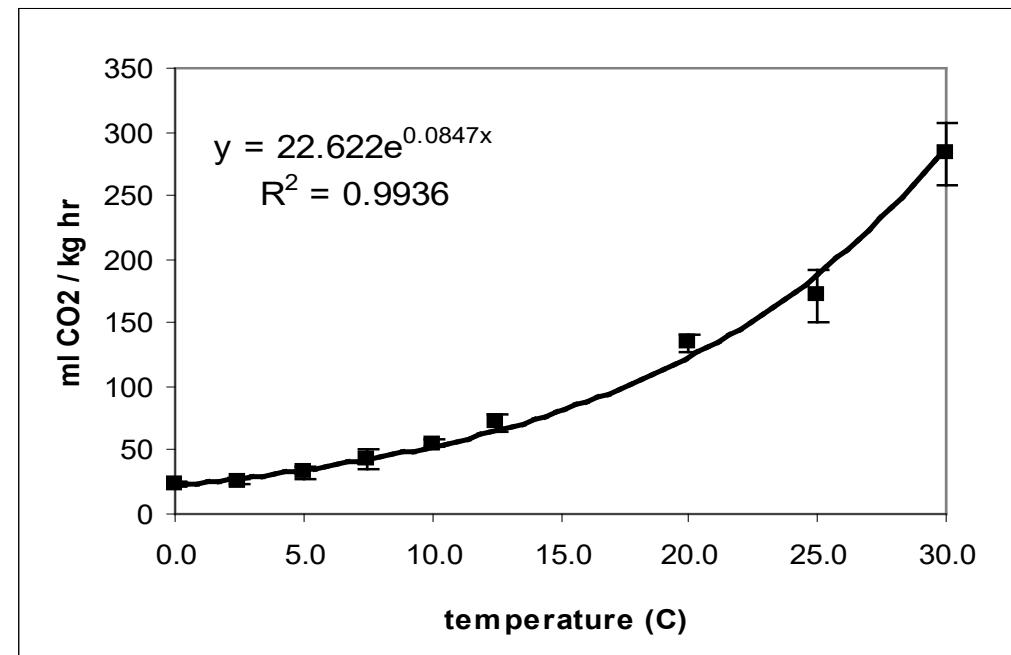
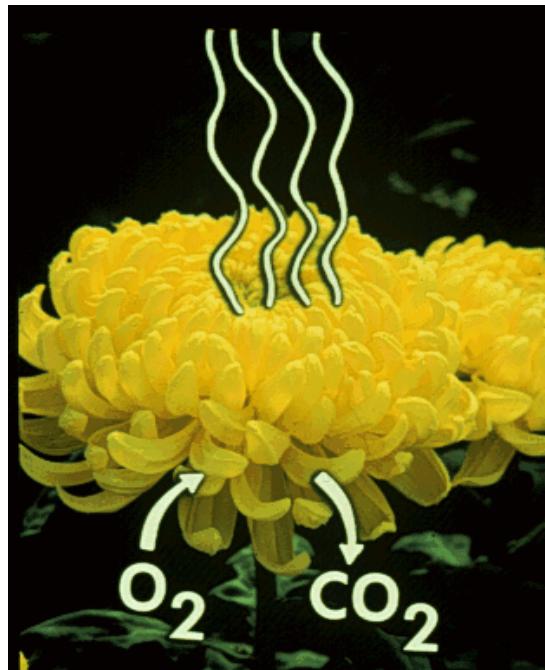
RESPIRATION

- The combustion of sugars is called respiration
- The process uses oxygen and produces CO₂ and energy
 - C₆H₁₂O₆ + 6 O₂ = 6 CO₂ + 6 H₂O
- We can determine the rate of development and aging by measuring the rate of CO₂ production
- Like determining activity in a factory by watching the smoke-stacks



Temperature - why is it important?

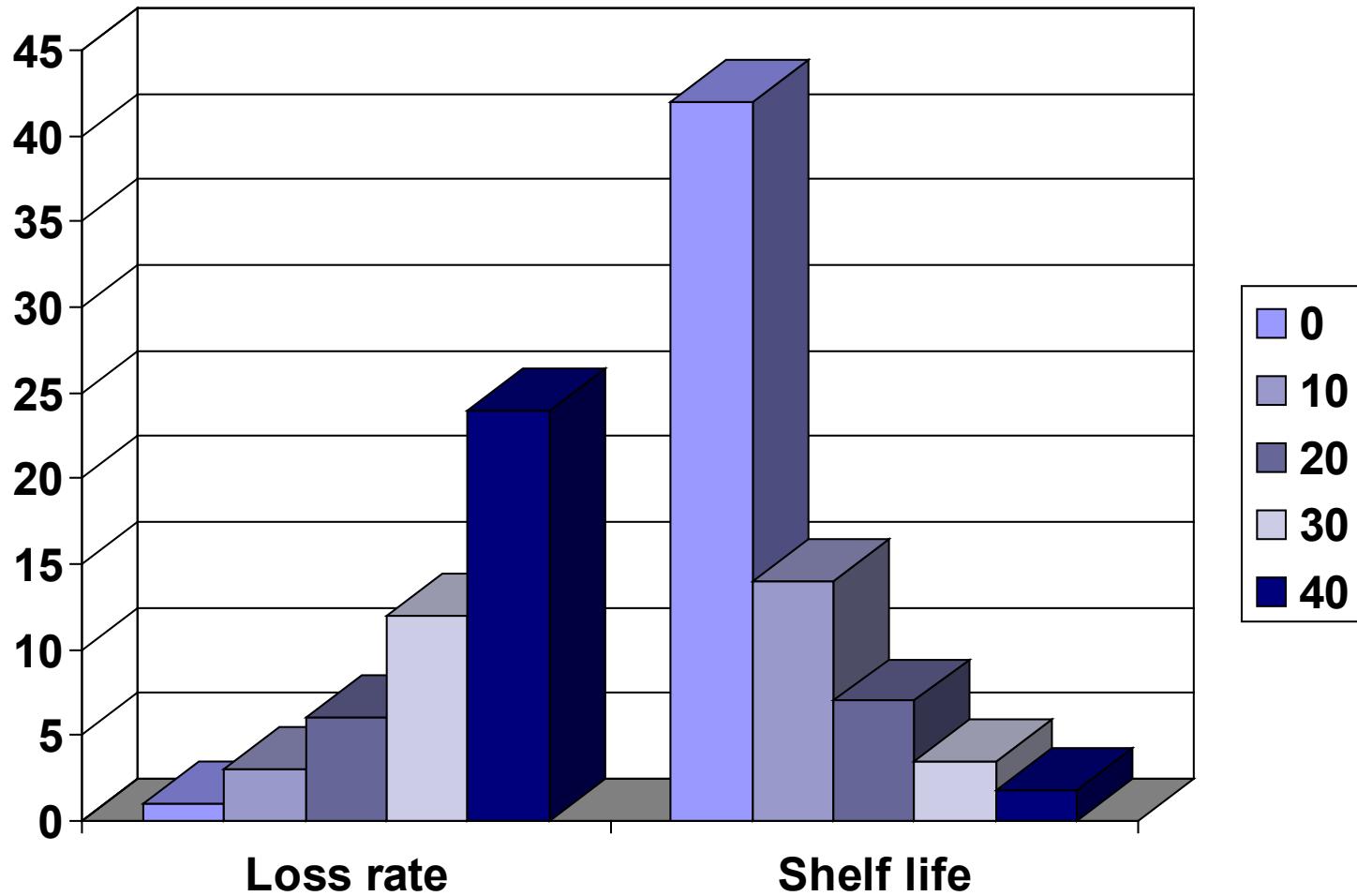
- Rate of deterioration \propto rate of respiration
- Faster respiration, shorter life
- Respiration increases exponentially with T



Temperature effects on flower life

- As temperature increases, the rate of deterioration increases *exponentially*
- For every 10 C increase in temperature, the rate of deterioration increases 2-3 fold
- This increase is described by the Q_{10} - the ratio of respiration at temperature $T + 10$ to that at temperature T
- High temperatures also accelerate water loss, disease growth, appearance of disorders, and unwanted growth of plant parts

The Effects of Q10



Example: Carnations

- Last for seven days at 20 C
- $Q_{10} = 2$
- Life = 14 days at 10 C
- Life = 28 days at 0 C
- We can *easily* store carnations for four weeks at 0 C (if we control *Botrytis*)



Temperature also affects other factors that affect product life

- Ethylene
- Water supply
- Damage
- Disease
- Food supply
- Growth



0°C



10°C



20°C



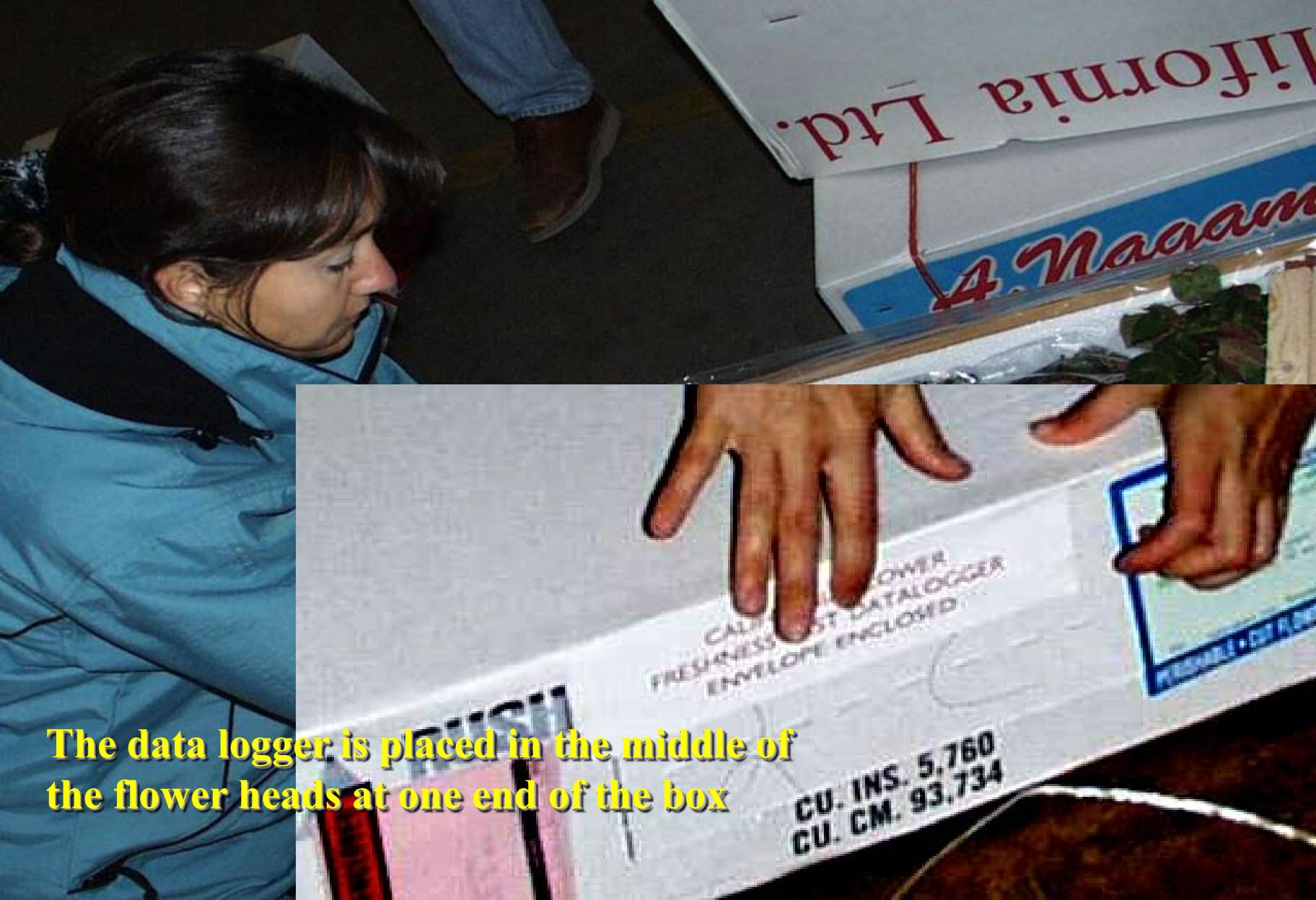


What about the real world? Transportation monitoring





The data logger is placed in the middle of the flower heads at one end of the box

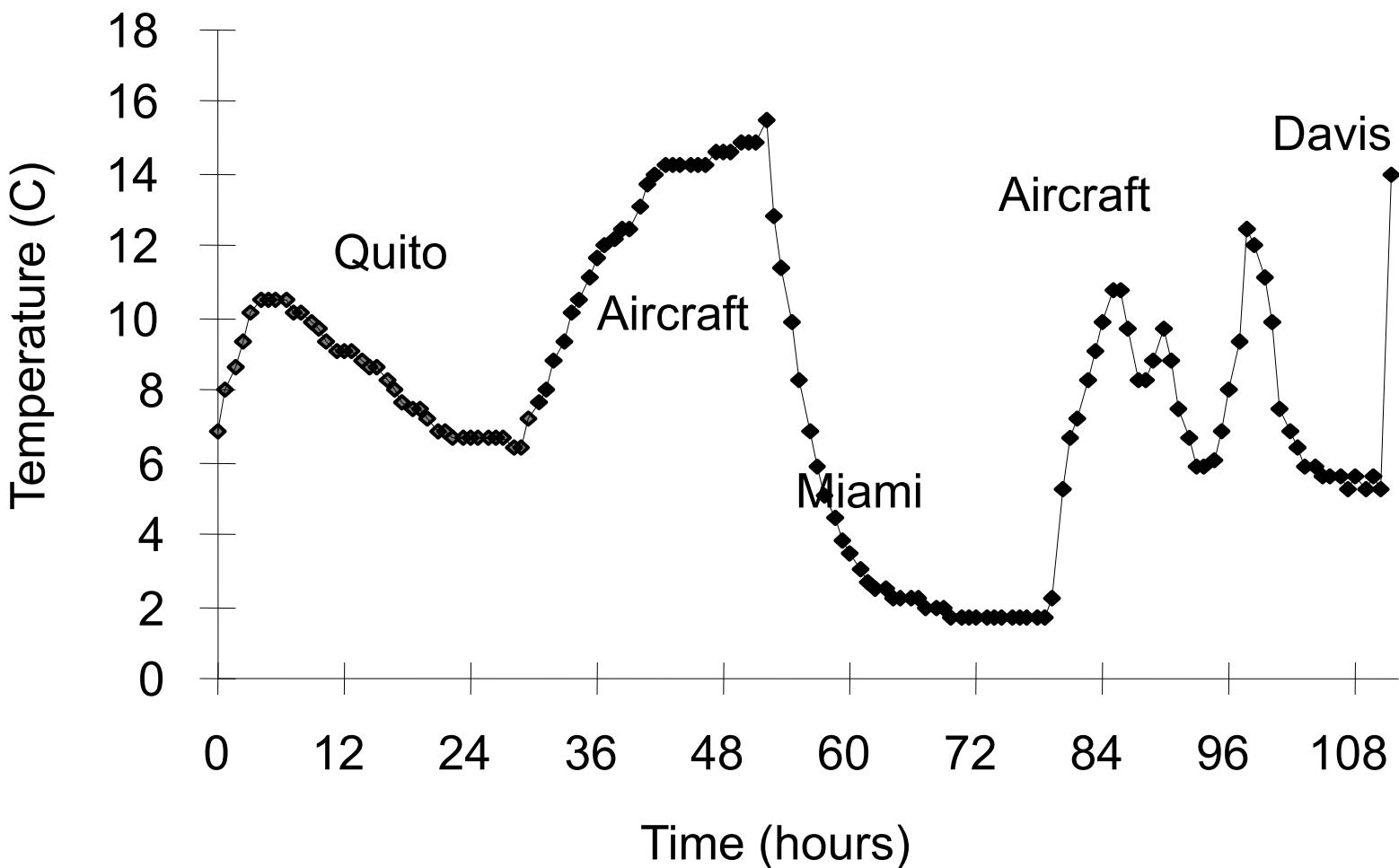


The data logger is placed in the middle of the flower heads at one end of the box

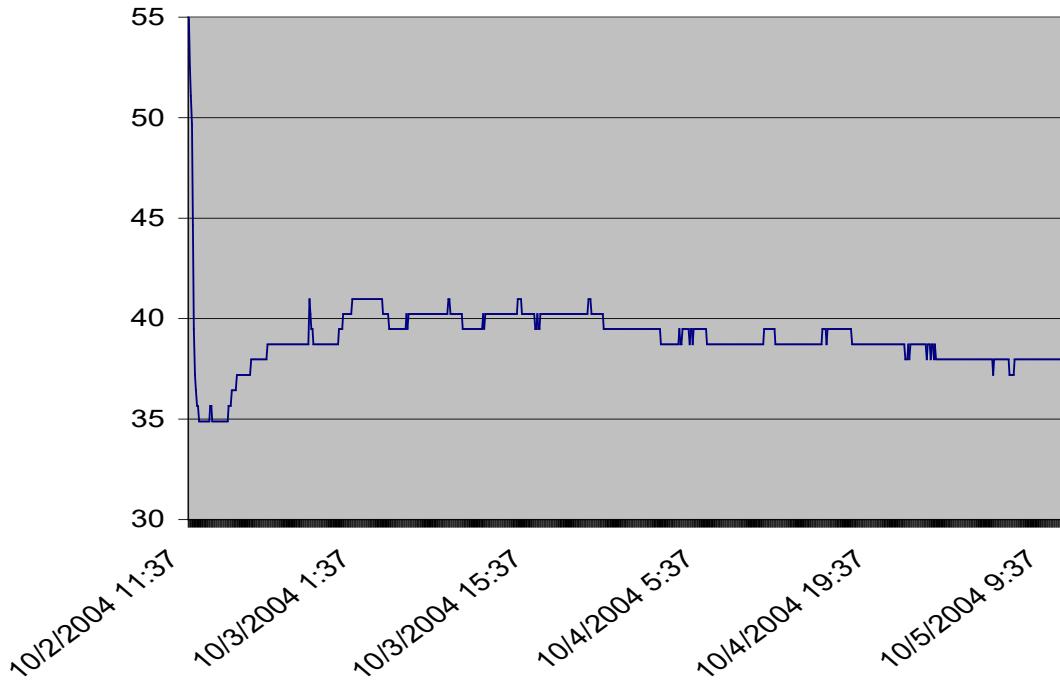
History of an average rose

- 
- Day 1 Harvested and cooled overnight
 - Day 2 Graded, packed, cooled
 - Day 3 To airport, flown to Miami
 - Clear customs/agriculture
 - Re-cooled
 - Day 4 On truck for transport
 - Day 8 Arrives at wholesaler
 - Unboxed, rehydrated, cooled
 - Day 9 Sold to retail florist
 - Day 10 Placed in arrangement for customer
 - Peak harvest for Valentine's Day (February 14) roses in Mexico is January 28!

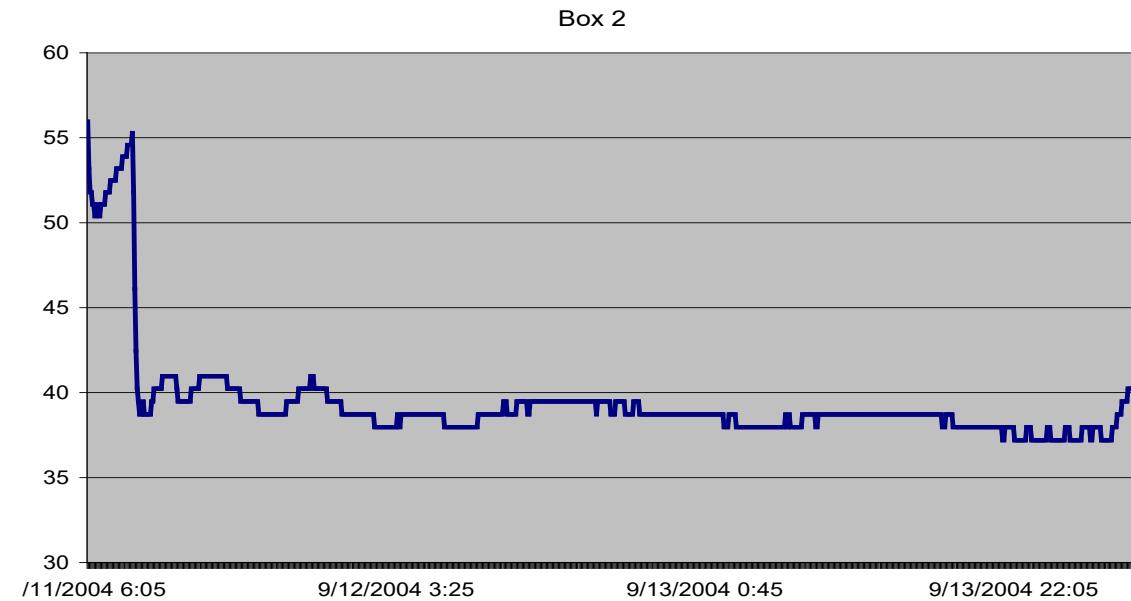
History of an average rose



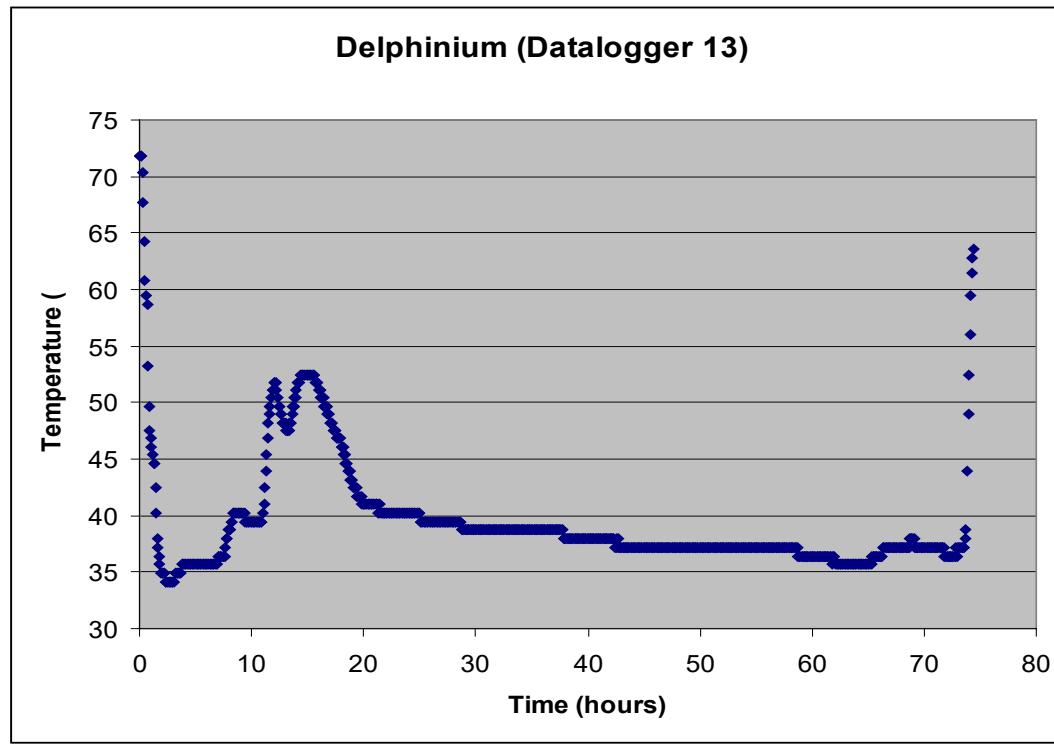
Our track record is poor



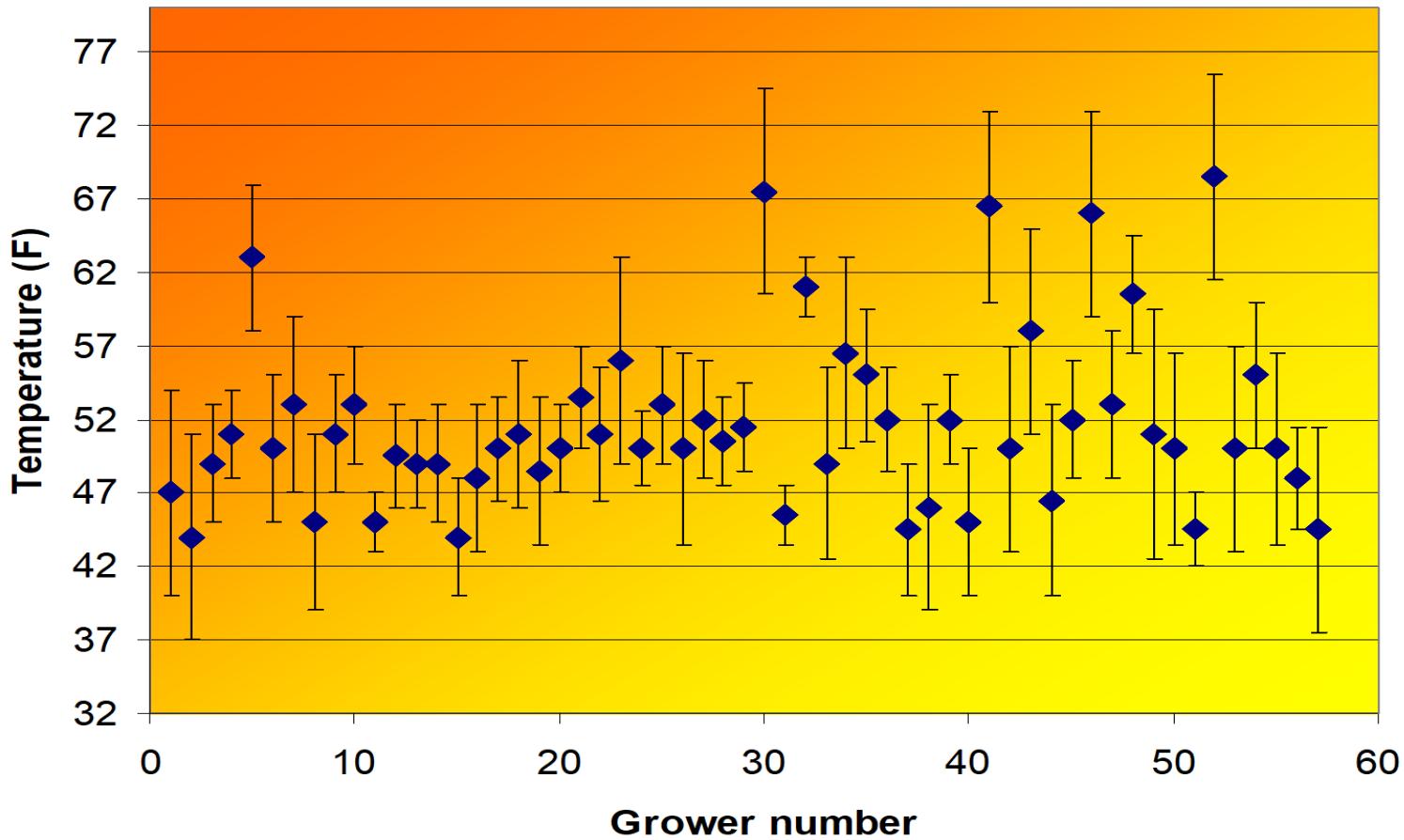
Our track record is poor



Our track record is poor



Our track record is poor



Storage experiments



Storage experiments



Storage experiments



Storage experiments



First Red Roses

5 days storage, 8 days display



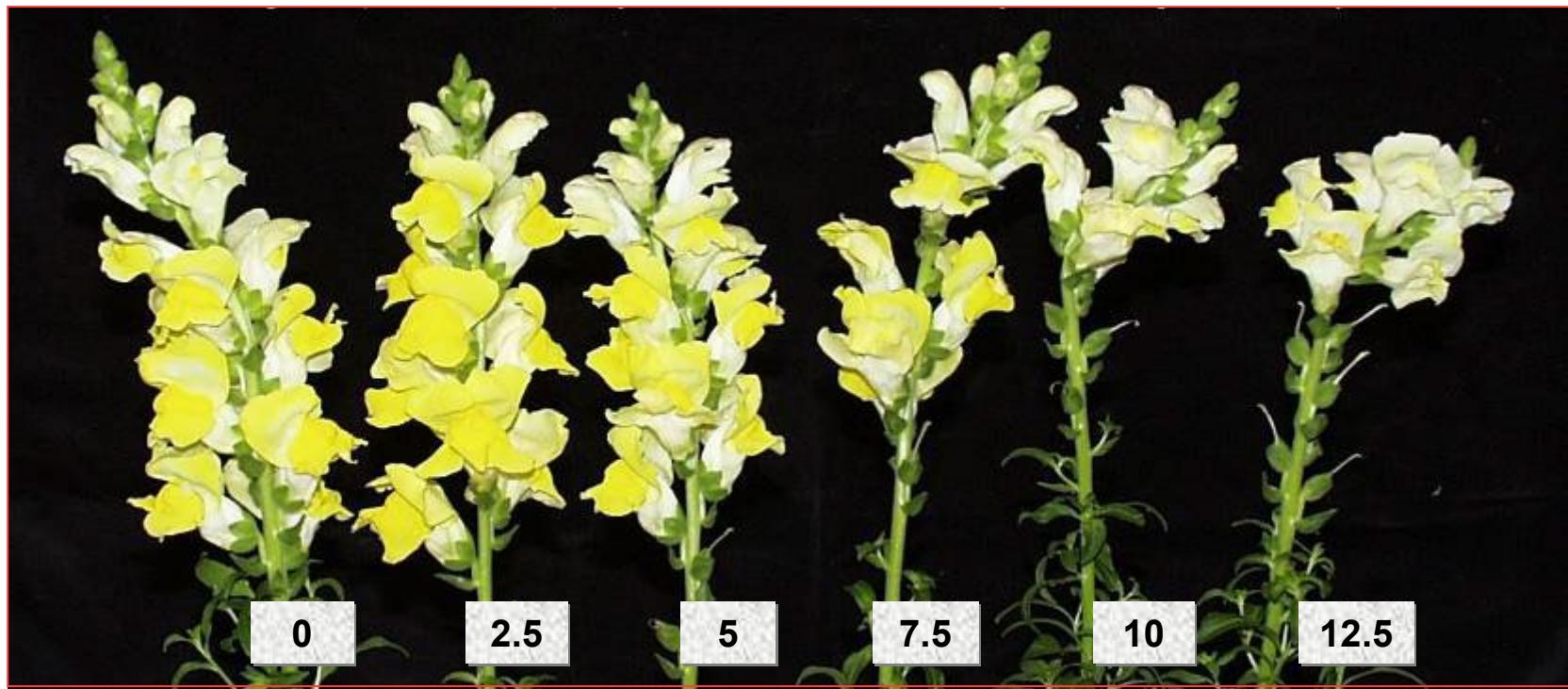
Gerbera

4 days storage, 1 day display



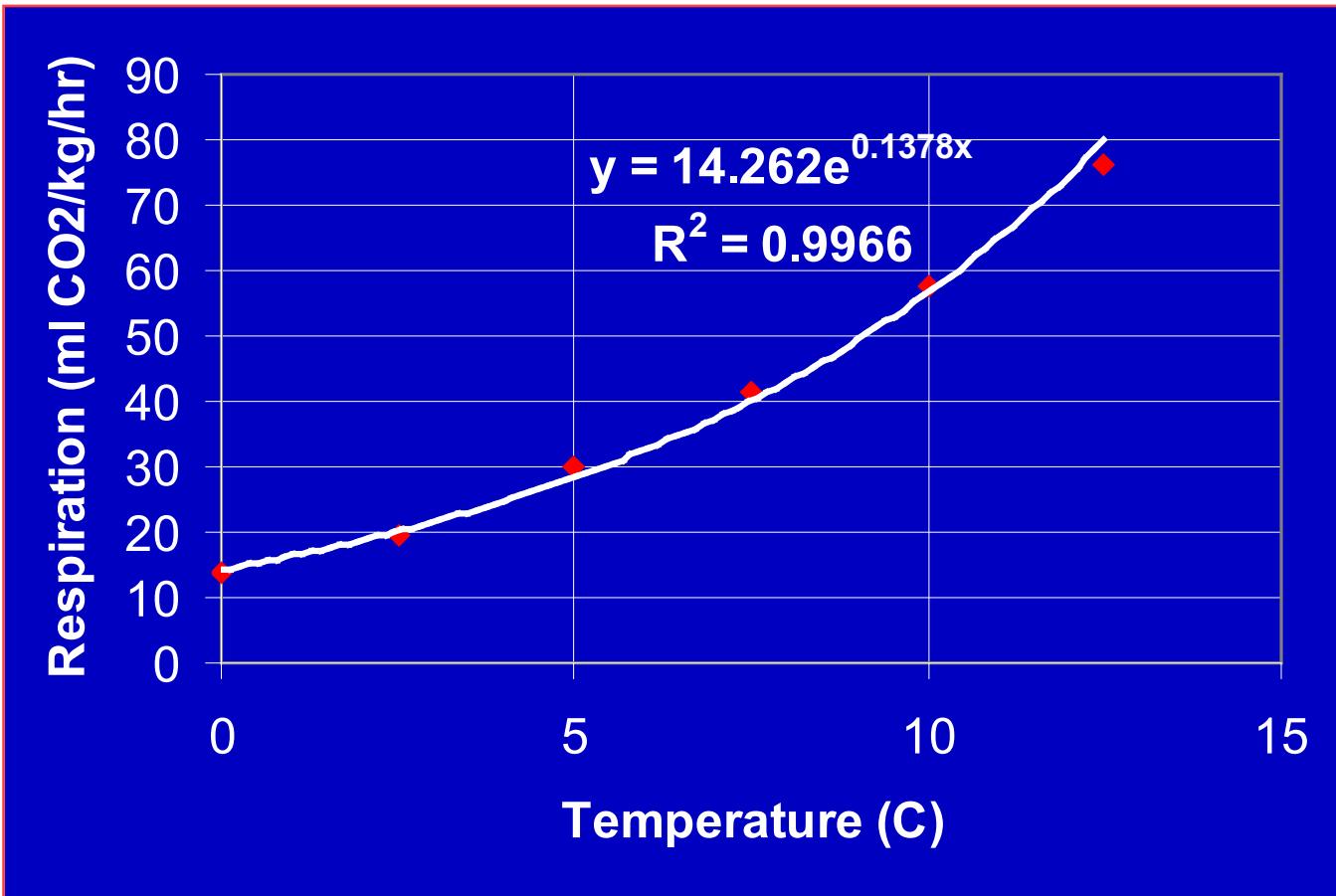
Snapdragons

4 days storage, 4 days display



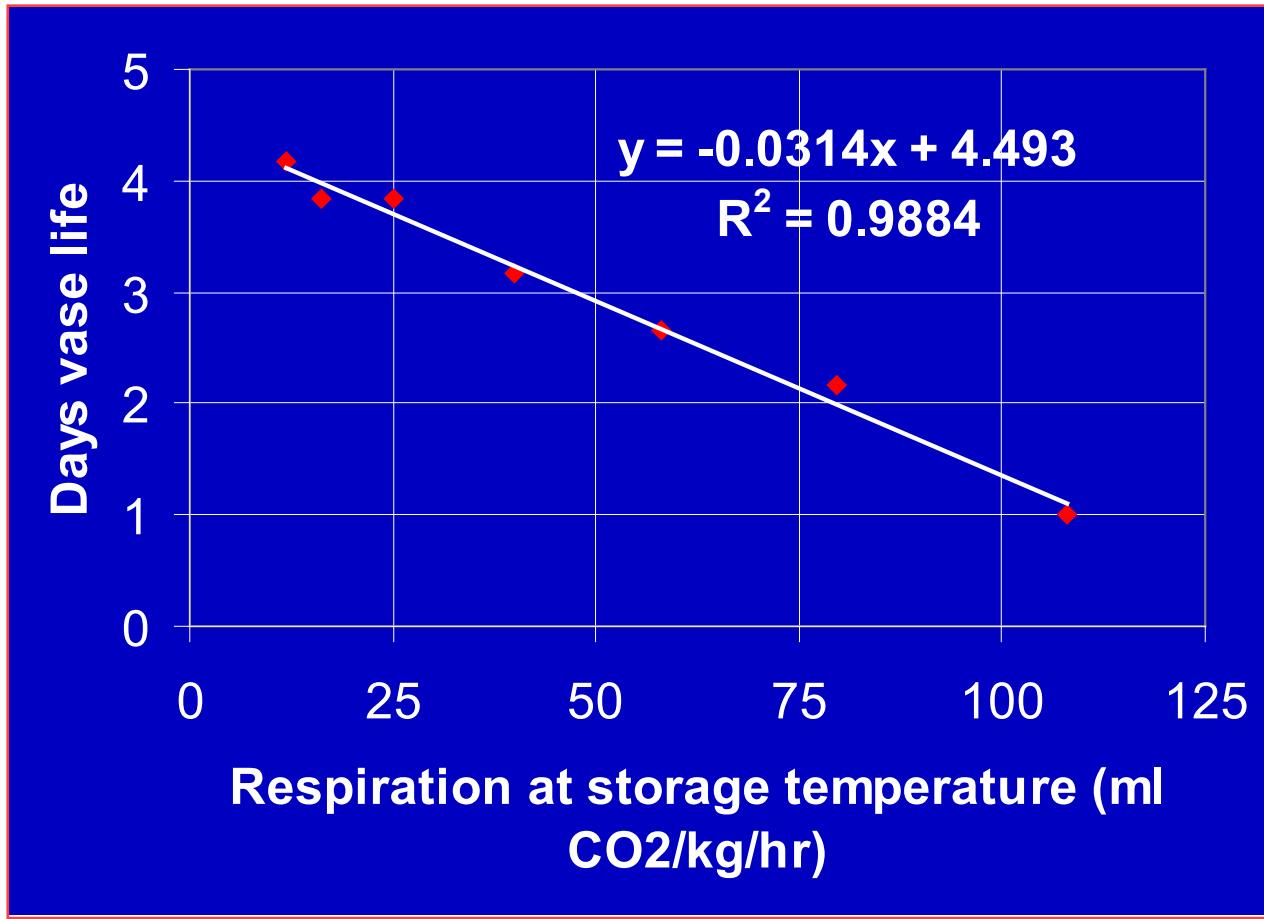
Narcissus

Temperature & respiration

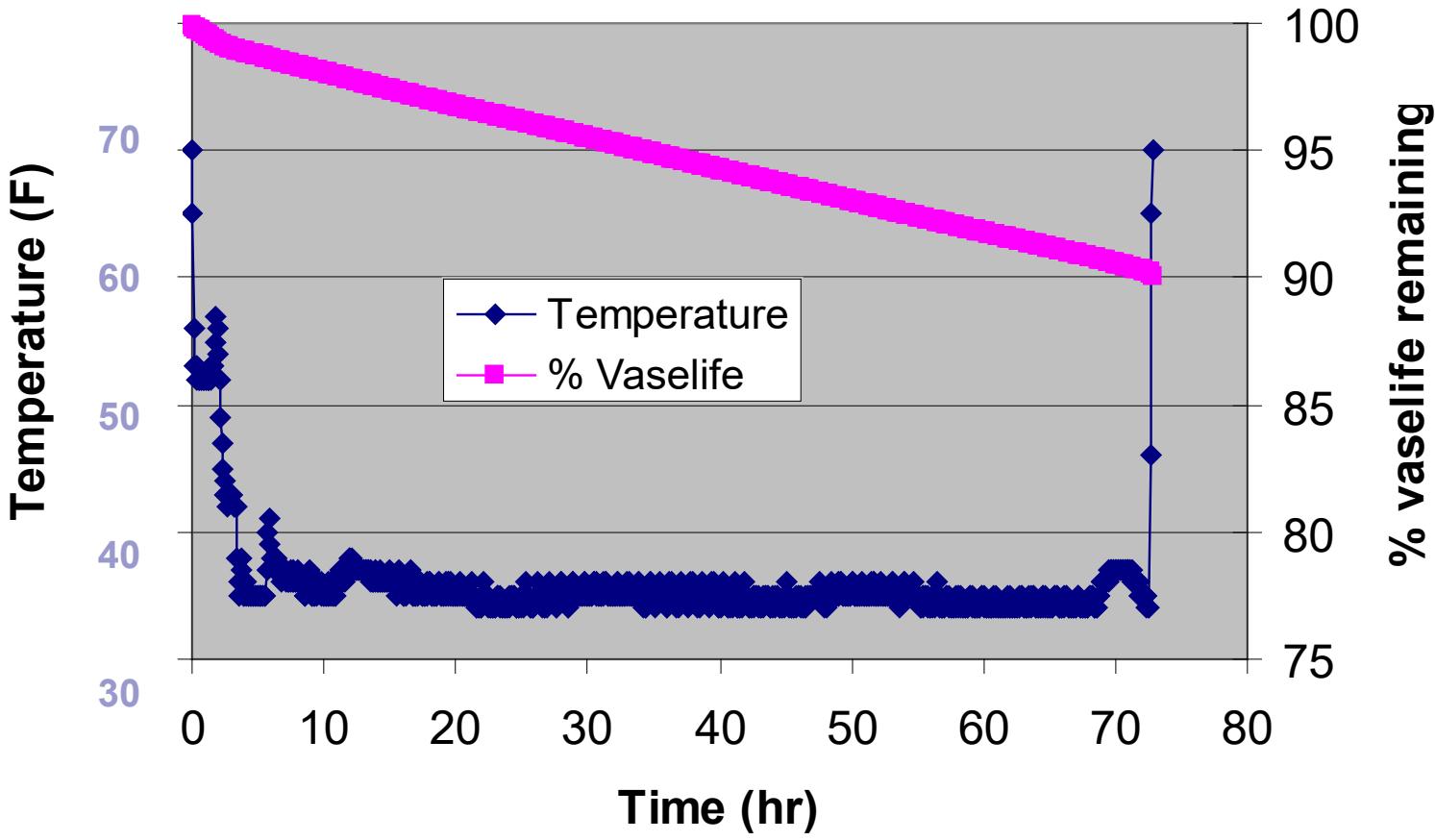


Narcissus

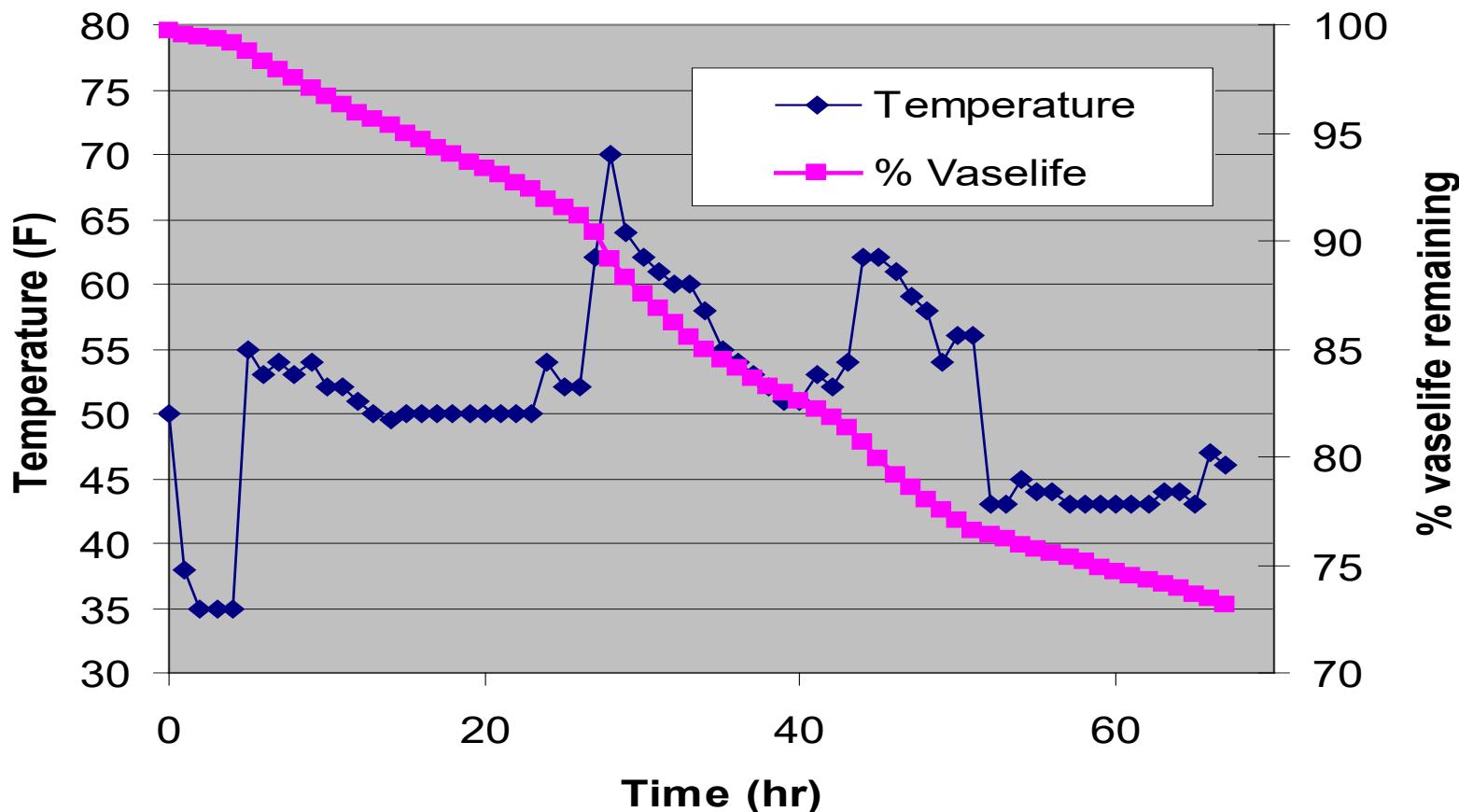
Respiration & Vase life



Flowers lose vaselife even under good temperature management



More vaselife is lost when temperatures are bad



Do Proconas help?



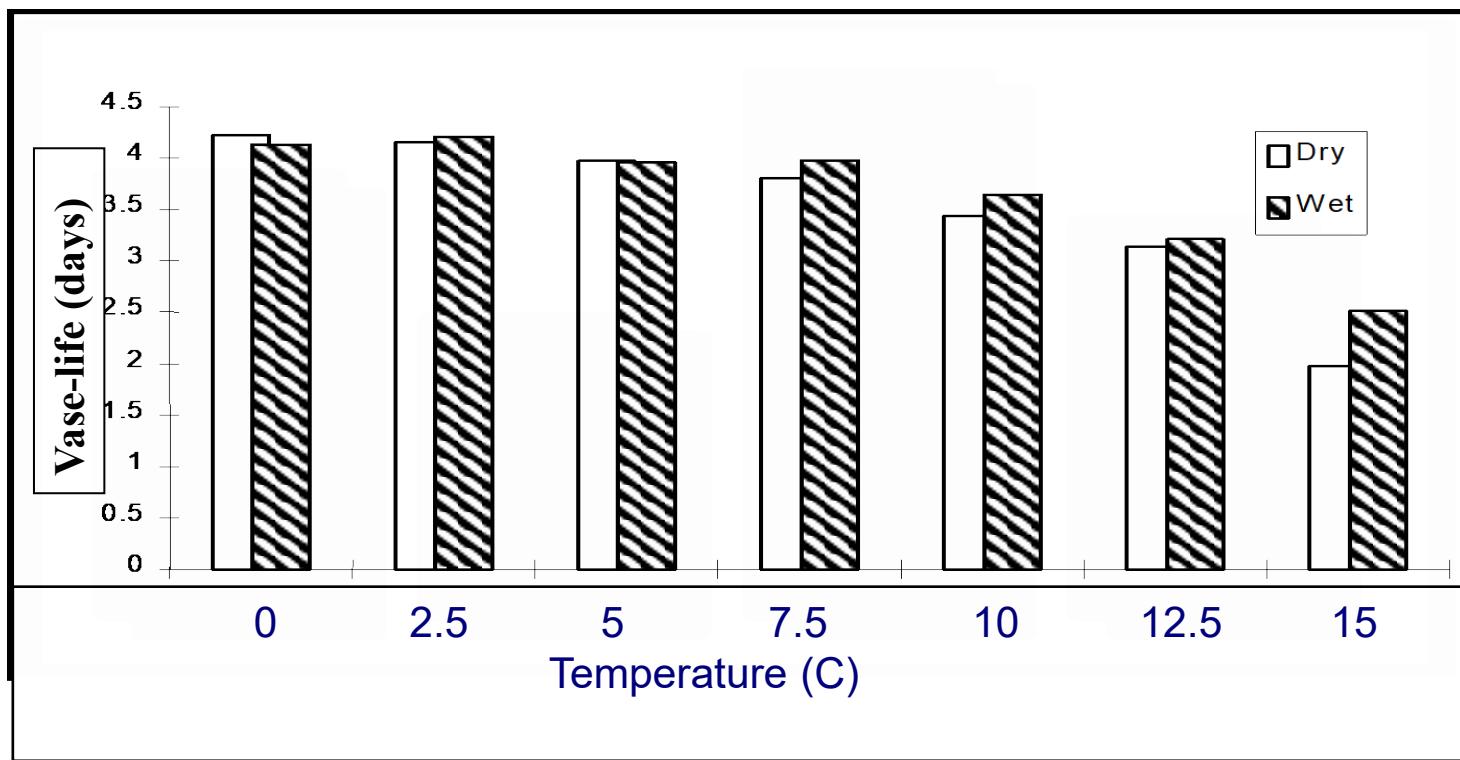
Do Proconas help?



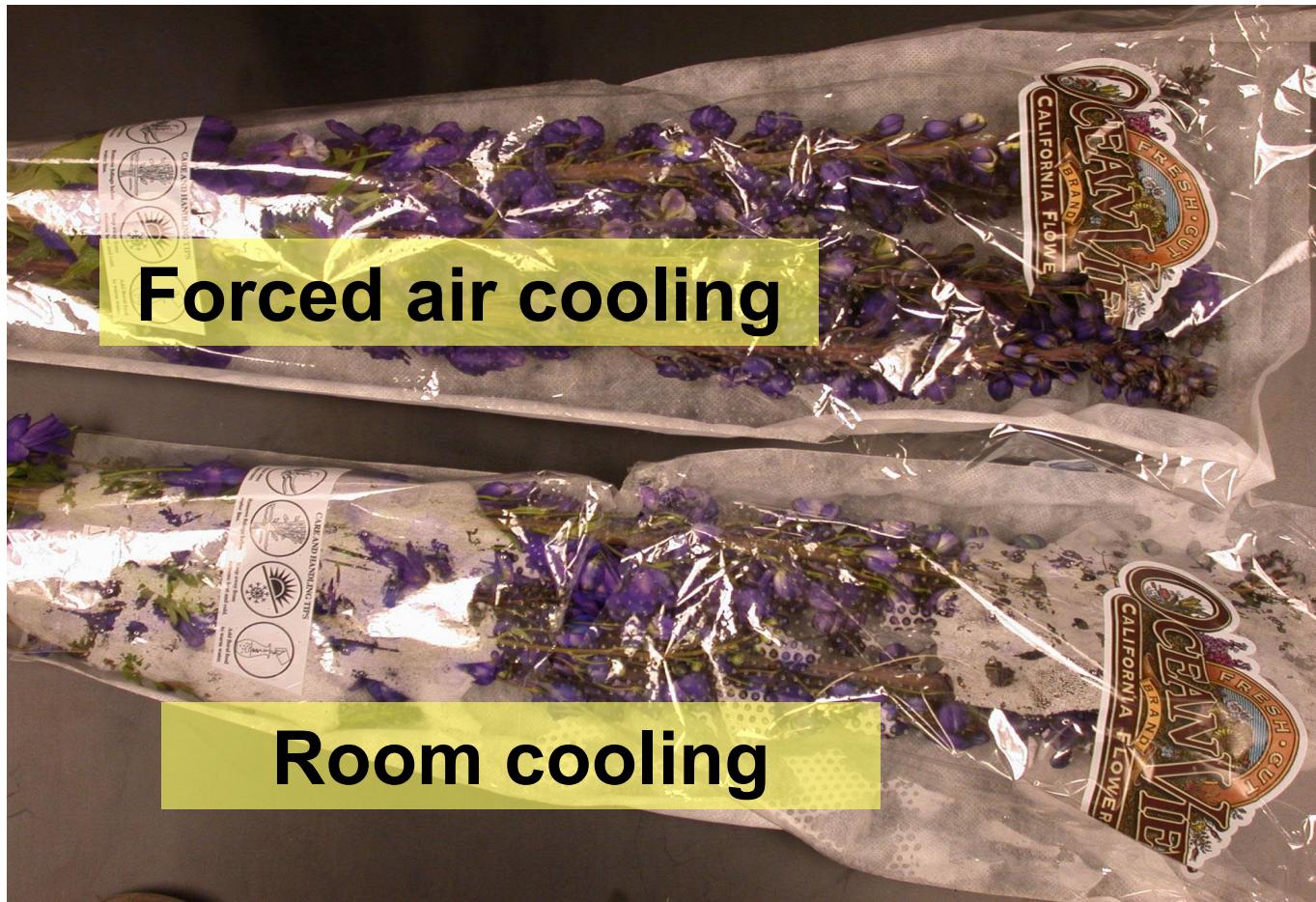
Wet storage experiment

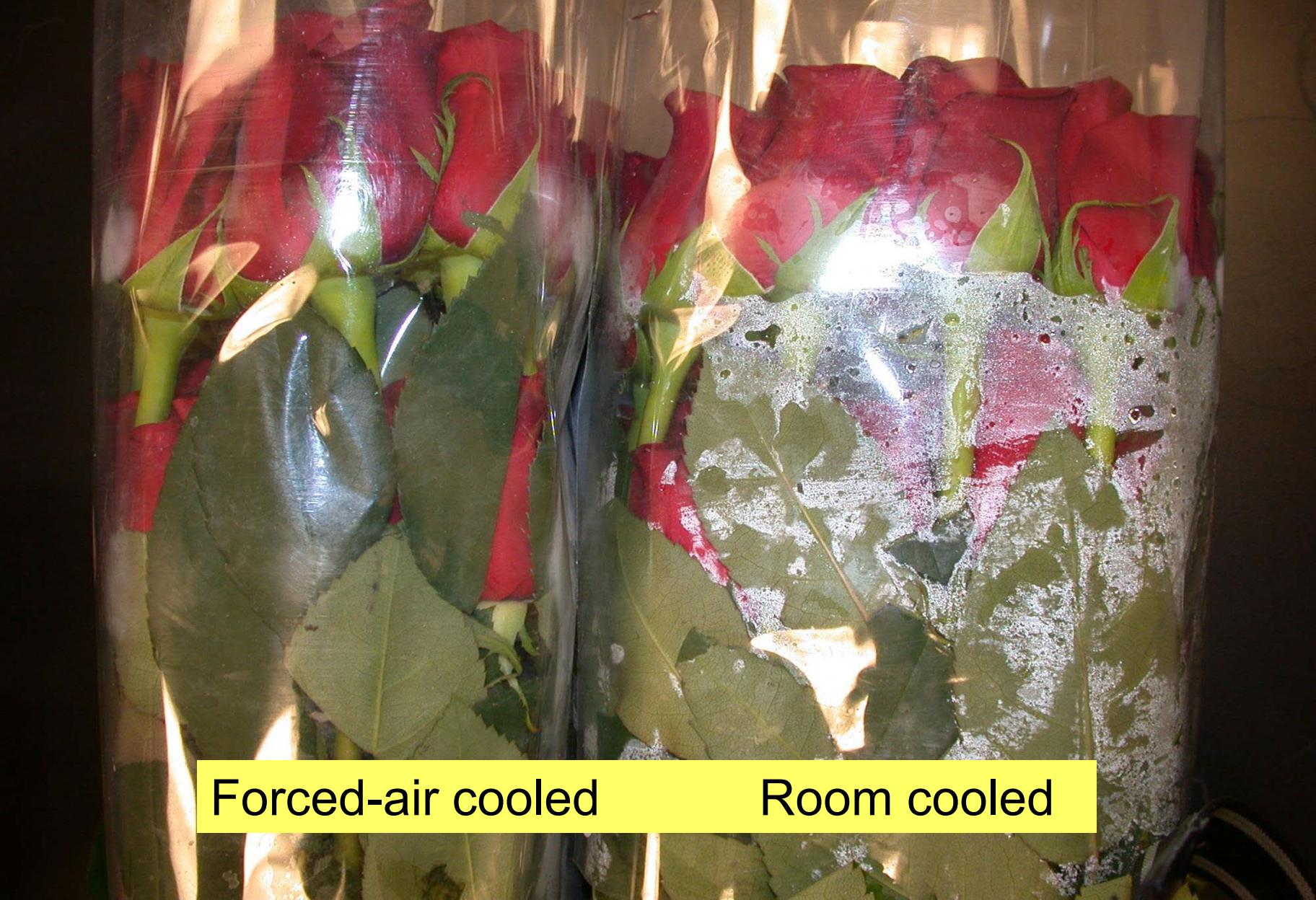


Vase life of Narcissus after 4 days' dry & wet storage



Pre-cooling is important



A photograph showing two transparent plastic bags containing red roses. The bag on the left is labeled "Forced-air cooled" and the bag on the right is labeled "Room cooled". The roses in the forced-air cooled bag appear fresher with less water damage on their leaves compared to the ones in the room cooled bag.

Forced-air cooled

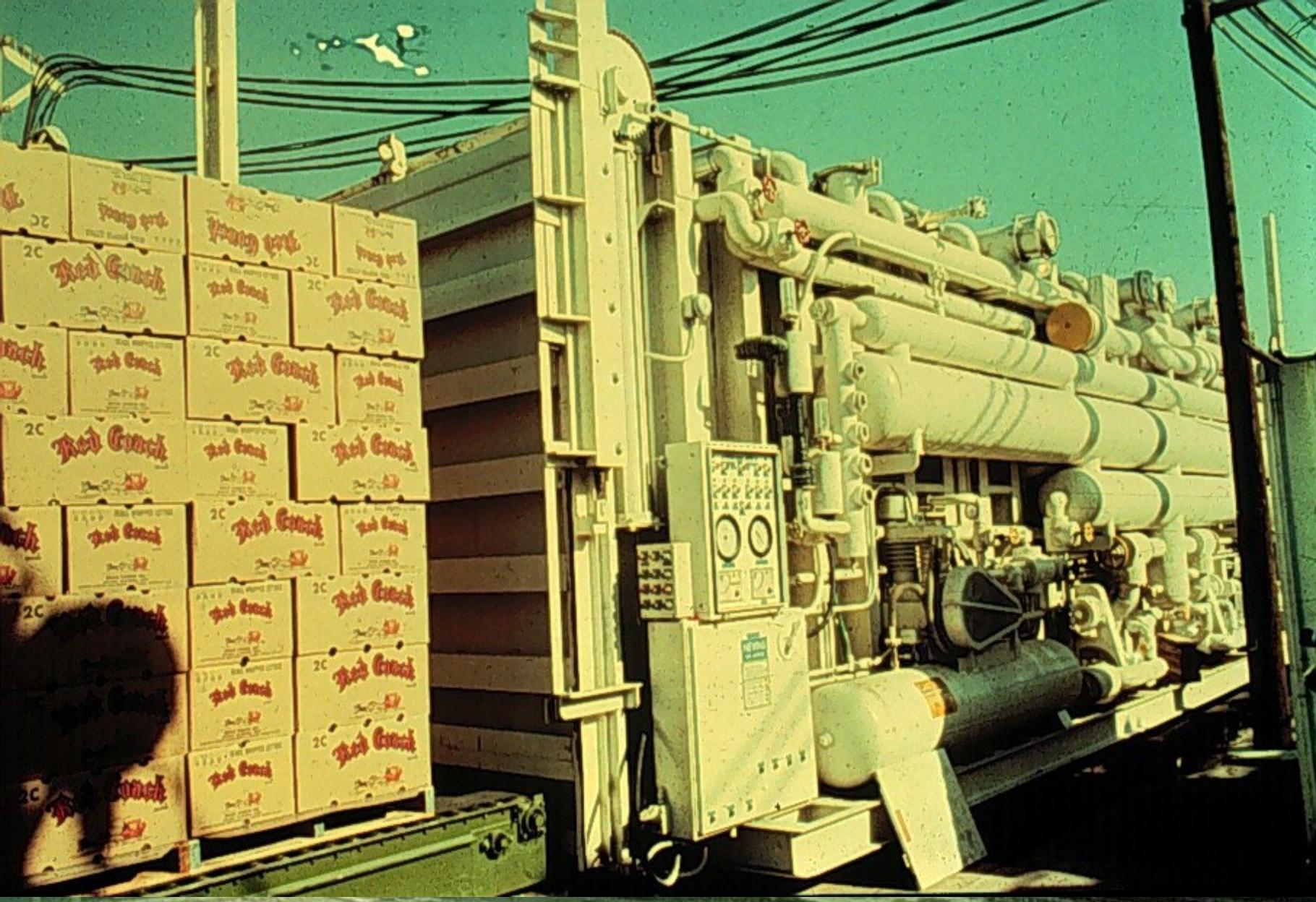
Room cooled

Precooling – forced air is effective and inexpensive







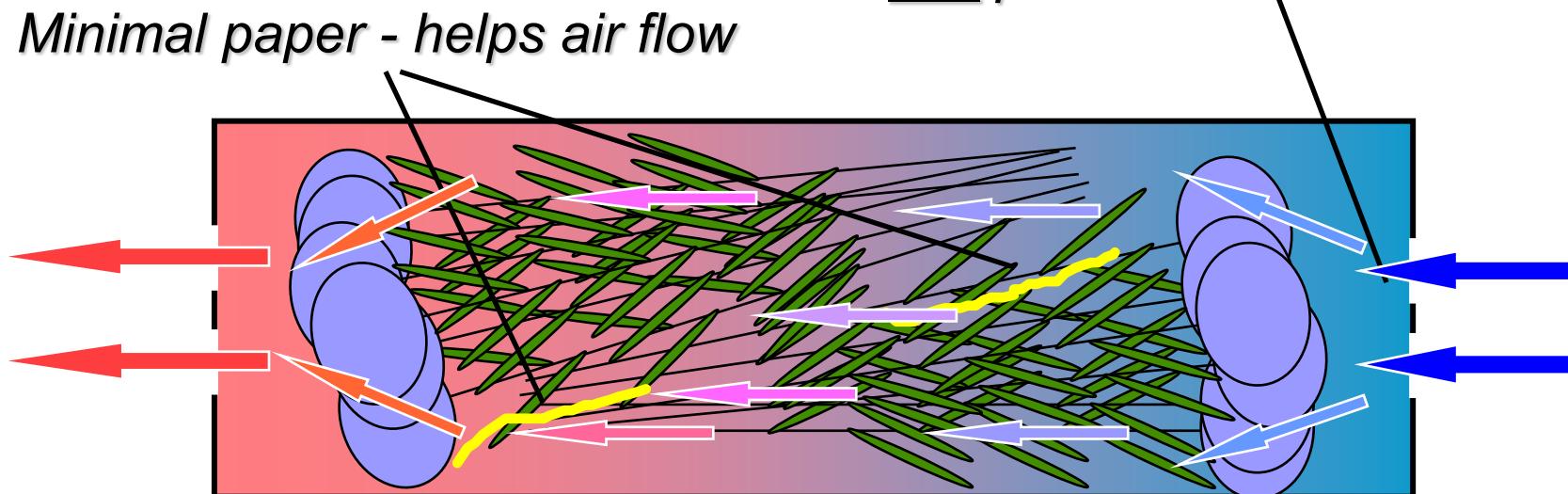




Good packing = good cooling

Minimal paper - helps air flow

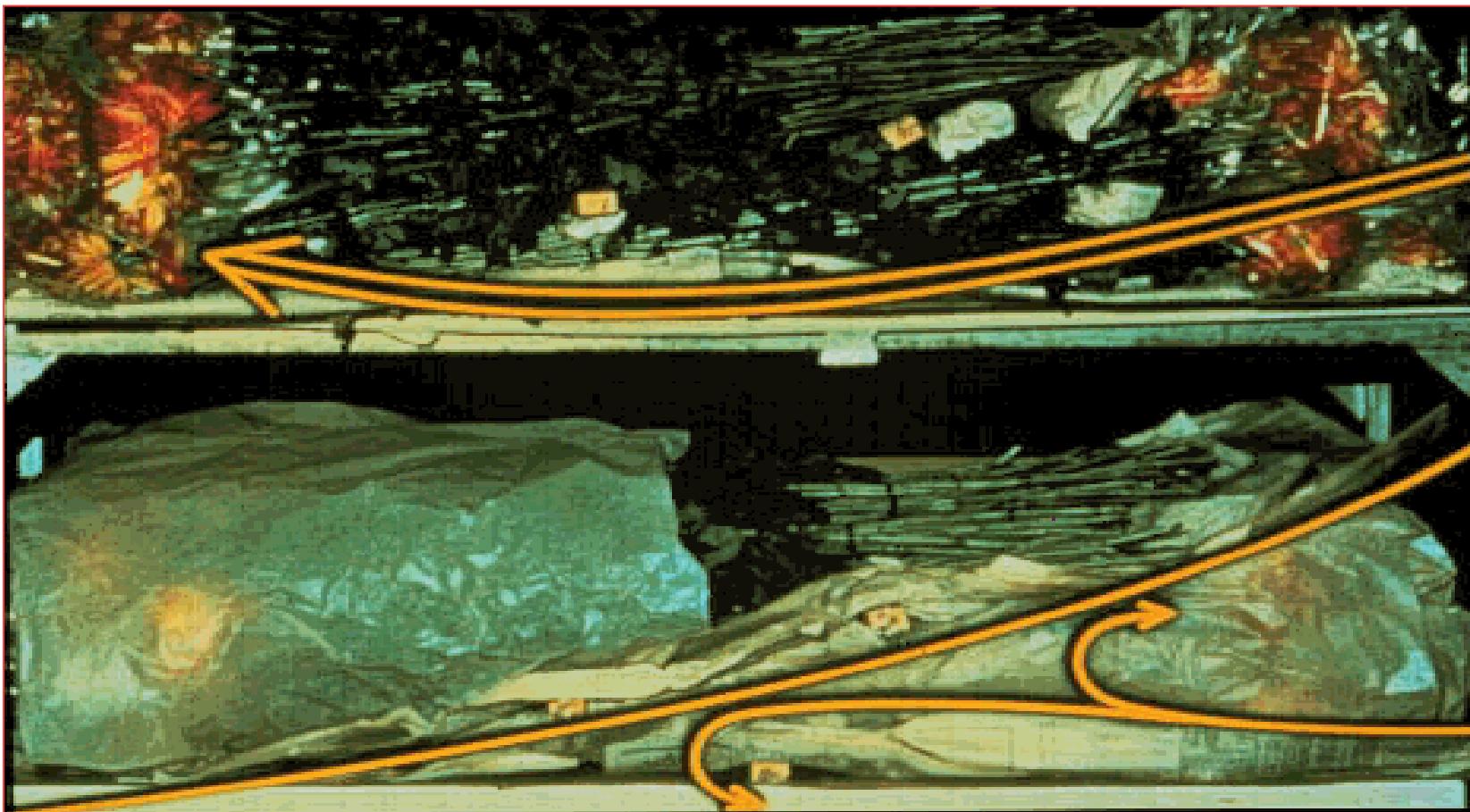
*Air gap - better cooling
and protection*



Precooling – watch the details



Precooling – watch the details



Precooling – watch the details



48 X 20 X 6
CU. INS. 5750
CU. CM. 93714

RU

STYRO

48X20X12
CU. INS. 11320
CU. CM. 188,778

RUSH FLOWERS PERISHABLE

STYRO

48X20X12
CU. INS. 11320
CU. CM. 188,778

40 x 20 x 12
CU. IN. 9600
CU. CM. 157,315

FRESH

48X20X12

FRESH

RUSH FLOWERS PERISHABLE

STYRO

48X20X12
CU. INS. 11320
CU. CM. 188,778

RUSH FLOWERS PERISHABLE

RUSH FLOWERS PERISHABLE

48X20X12
CU. INS. 11320
CU. CM. 188,778

FLOWERS

FLOWERS

FLOWERS

48 X 20 X 12
CU. INS. 11320
CU. CM. 188,778

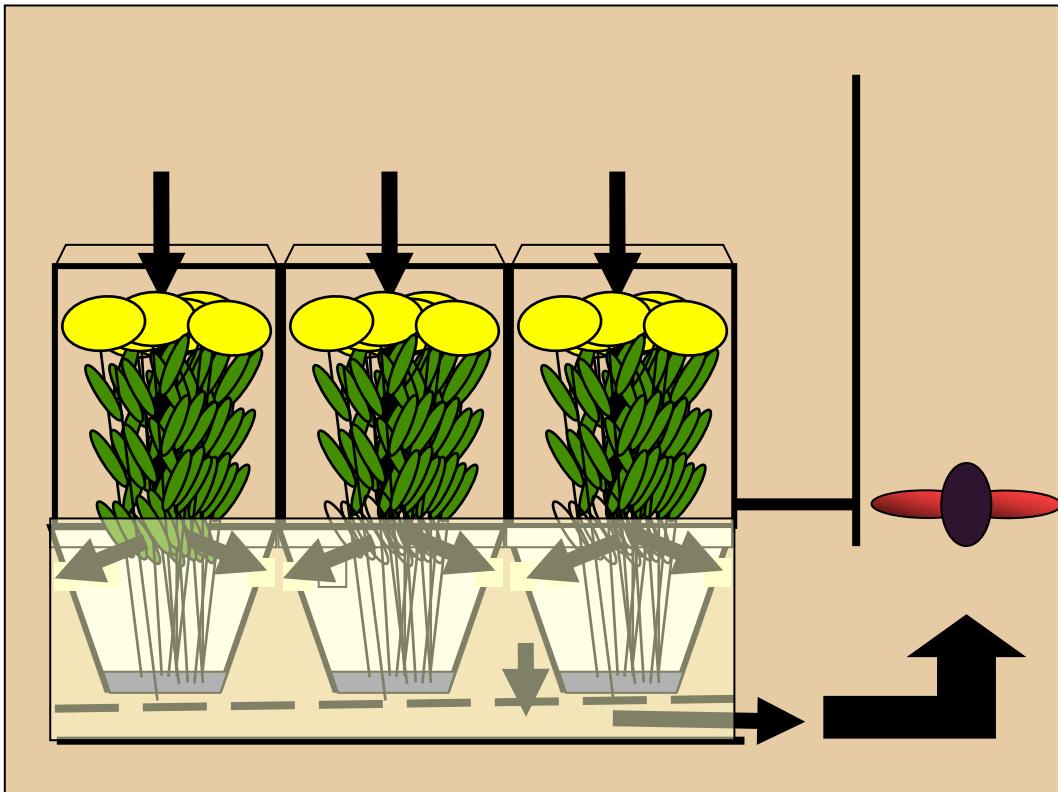
UP

PREDICTED

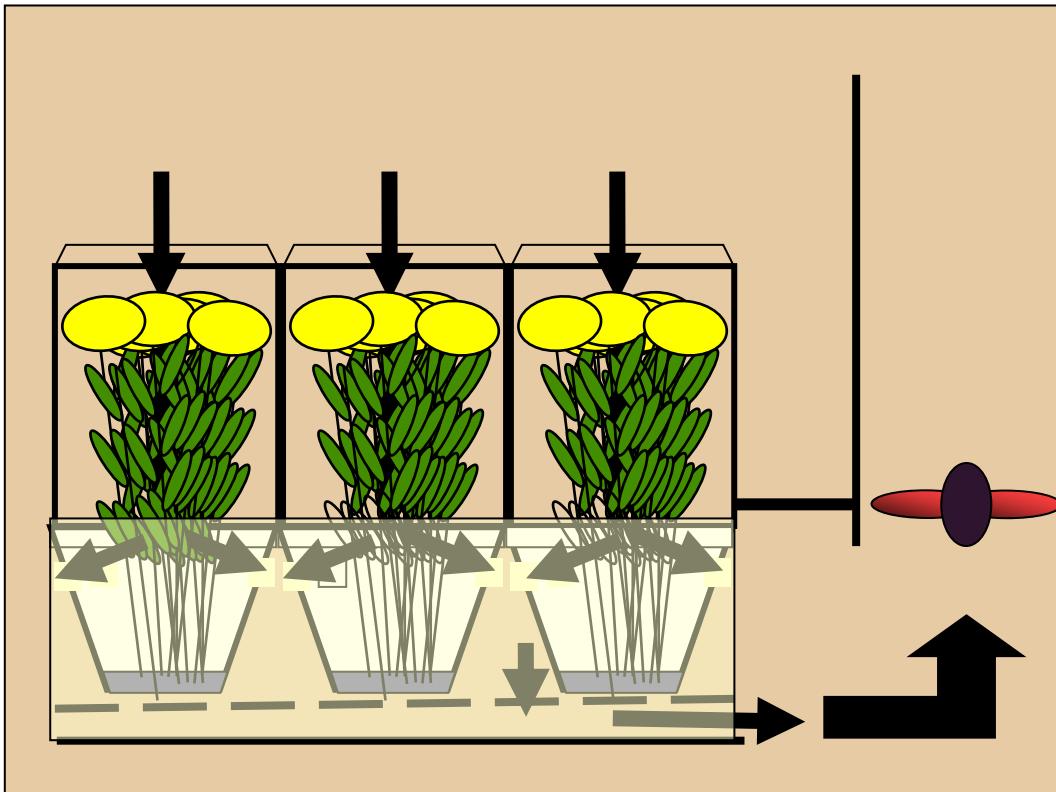
Cooling Proconas



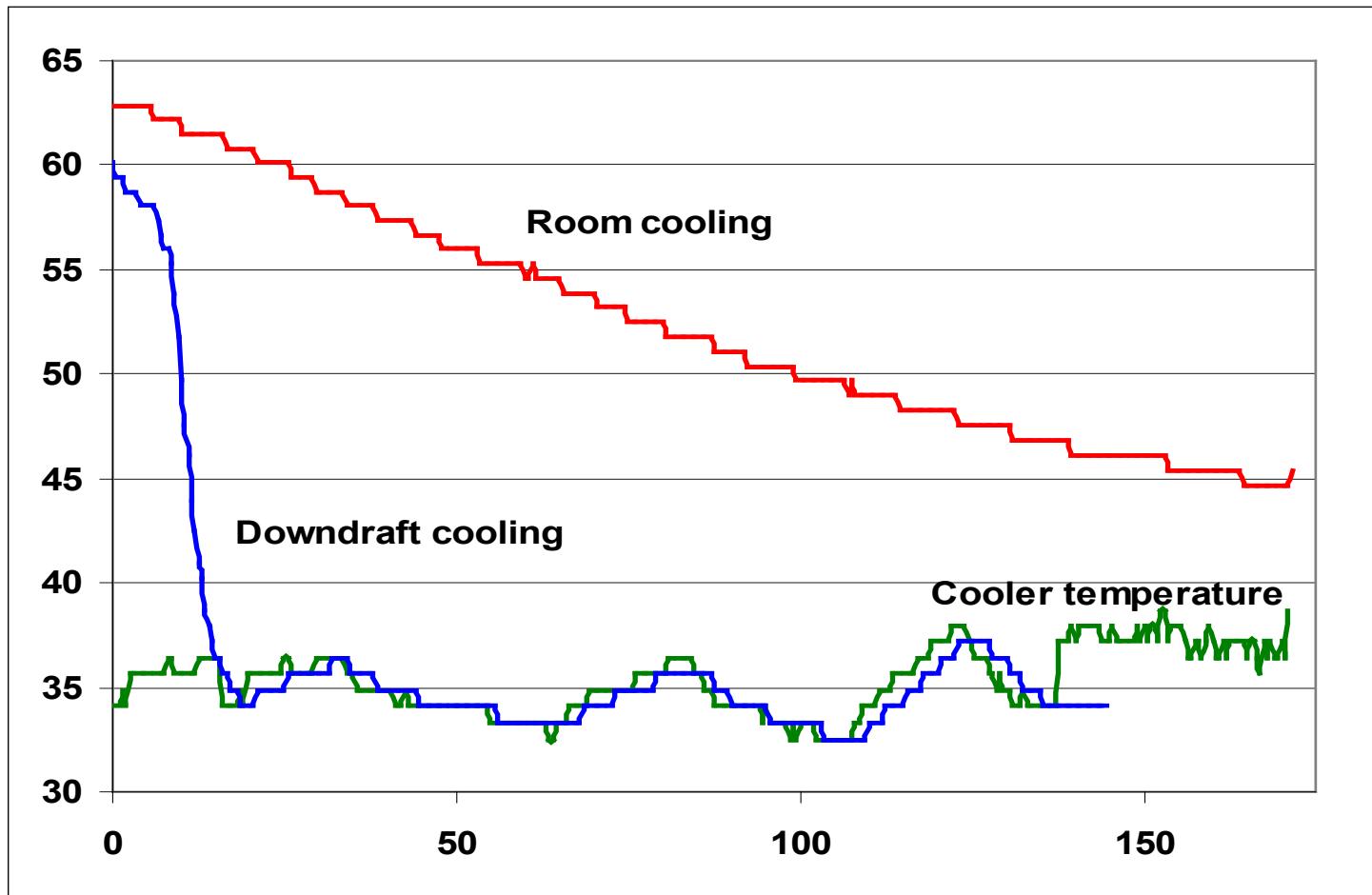
Preccoling Proconas



Preccolting Proconas



Works wonderfully

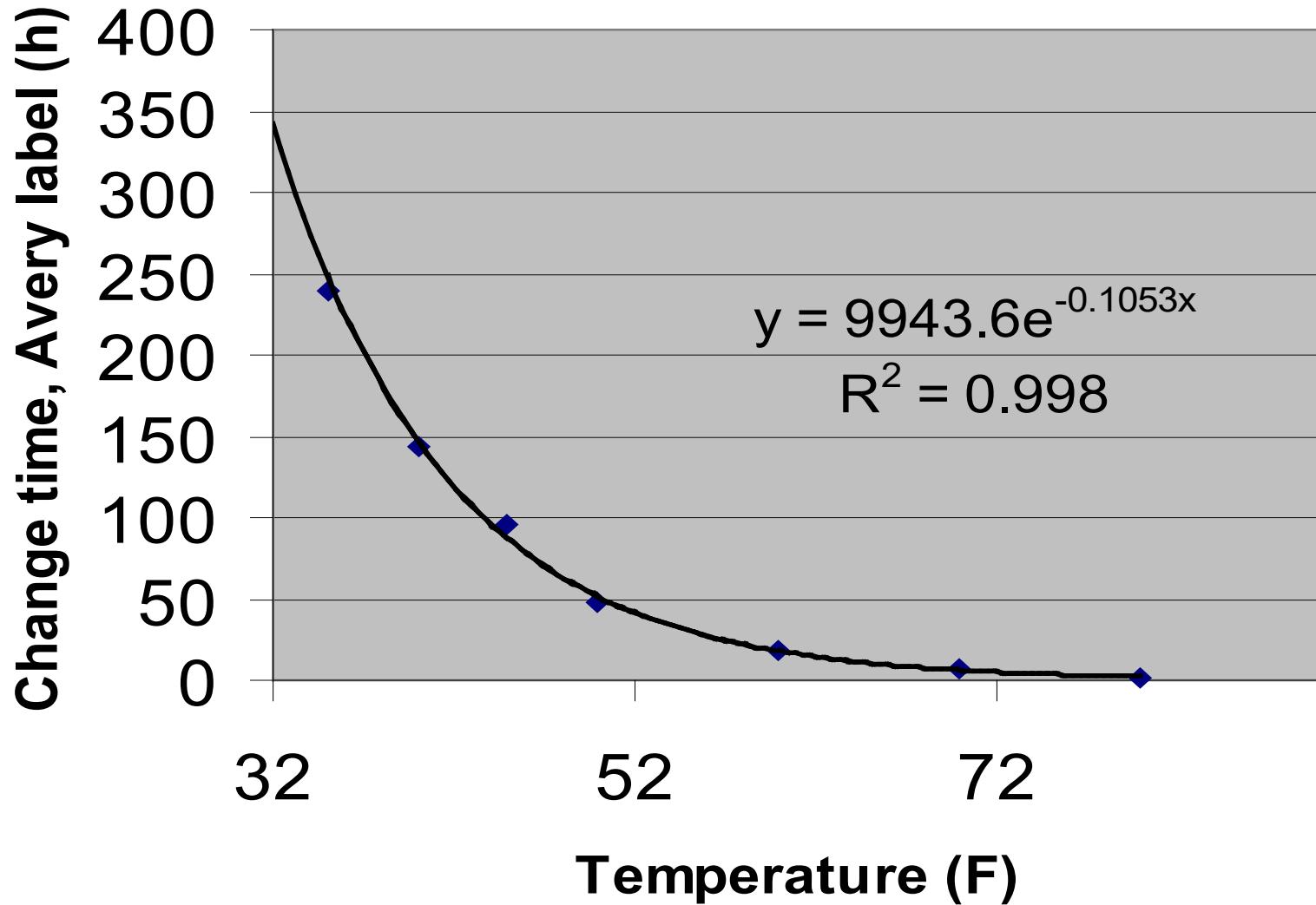


Time-temperature indicators

M4-124

- Enzyme reaction changes a colored material from green to yellow
- Speed of the reaction depends on the temperature and the amount of enzyme
- 3-dot strips constructed for flower growers and shippers
- 1,2,4 days at temperatures >40 F
- ca. 35 cents per strip





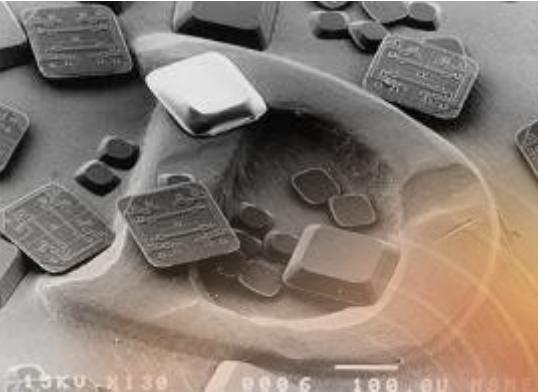
Radio Frequency ID

- Product ID, dates, replaces paper labels
- Coupled with temperature and gas sensors
- THERE WILL BE NO SECRETS!

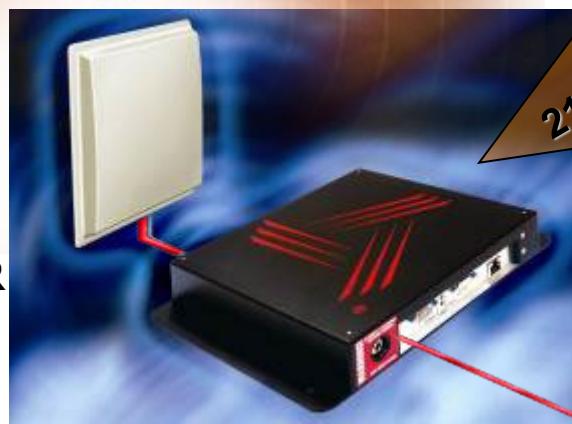




Passive Tag RFID Operation



1. Reader sends power & commands to the tag



2. Tag responds with data



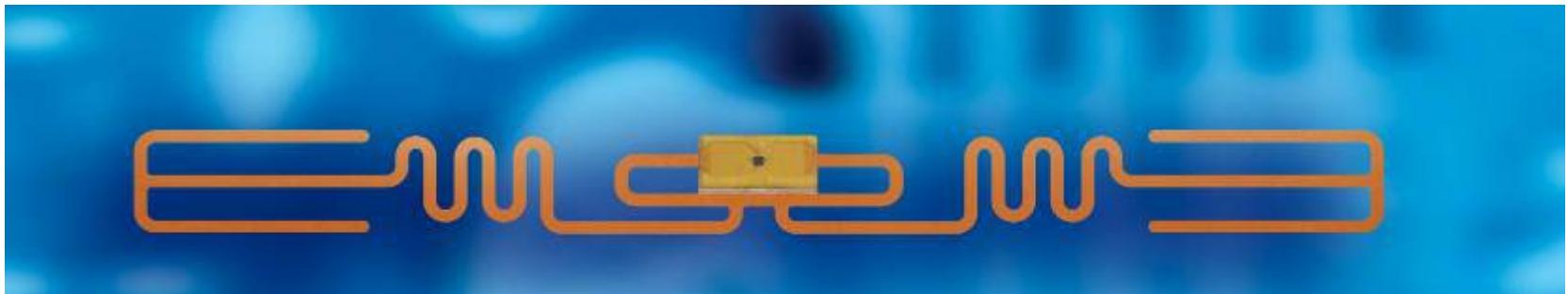
READER

3. Reader sends data to host



TAG

Passive RFID tags



- Approximate size: 95mm x 10mm
- Built into paper labels
- Very low cost
- Rapidly being adopted by major retailers
 - Walmart
 - Total adoption by 1/1/06
 - 4 billion cases/pallets

Active (battery-assisted) RFID Tag

- Battery maintains RFID active
- Allows continuous environmental monitoring
- Temperature monitoring already implemented



Active (battery-assisted) RFID Tag

- Battery maintains RFID active
- Allows continuous environmental monitoring
- Temperature monitoring already implemented



Widescreen

Infratab Control v106

Product Curve

Reference Temp	5
Reference Life	390
QTEN	3
Sample Rate	12

Temp. Calibration

Reference Temp	25
Reference Count	22905
Resolution	78

Temperature Ranges

Low Limit	-30
Entries	0
Low Range	-30
High Range	70
Entries	0
High Limit	70
Autorange	<input type="checkbox"/>

Apply

In-Range Accuracy	1.34 %
Out-Range Accuracy	1.36 %

Control

Reset
Enable
Start
Stop

Program

Restore
Full
Quick
Commit

Calibrate

Get	25
Offset	
Slope	
Set	

Minute Rate	1
Init. Life Left	100
Poll Rate	10
Checkpoints	4
Read Limit	

Table Contents

Index	Temp	Ticks	Mantissa	Exponer
0	-30.00	0	575	5
1	-26.78	516	970	-6
2	-23.55	516	691	-5
3	-20.33	516	986	-5
4	-17.10	516	702	-4
5	-13.88	516	1001	-4

Shelf Life vs. Temperature

Temp	Predicted	Computed	Accuracy
-30.00	18418.47	18238.50	-0.99 %
-29.80	17974.95	17842.12	-0.74 %
-29.60	17510.58	17454.37	-0.32 %
-29.40	17095.43	17075.04	-0.12 %
-29.20	16674.86	16703.95	0.17 %
-29.00	16286.21	16340.93	0.33 %
-28.80	15926.49	15985.80	0.37 %
-28.60	15560.85	15638.39	0.50 %
-28.40	15232.13	15298.53	0.43 %
-28.20	14897.35	14966.05	0.46 %

Temperature Freshness State

19.9	99 %	6
------	------	---

Display Log Display Histogram

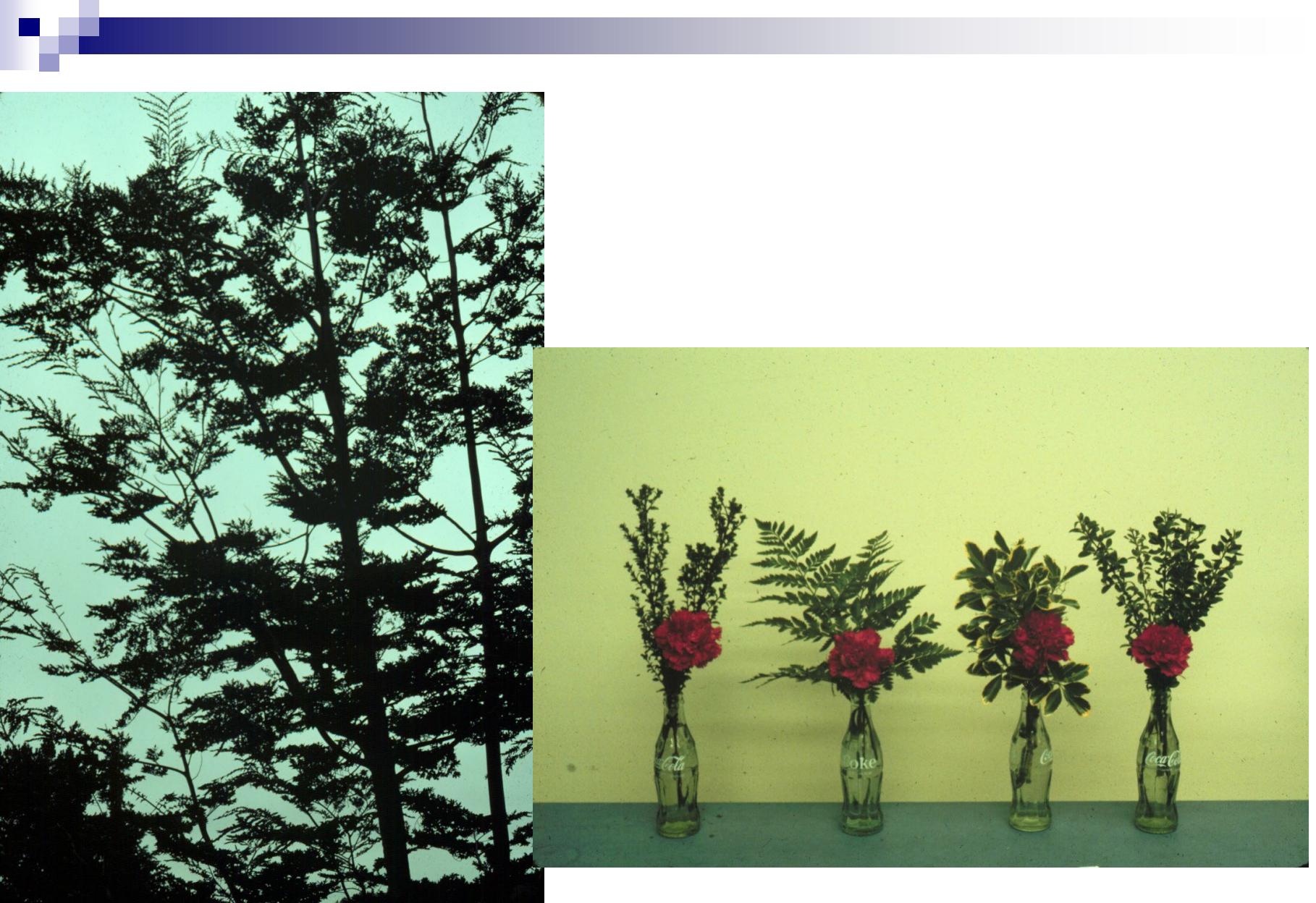
Life 1	when freshness is < 90 %	Monitor
Life 2	when freshness is < 80 %	Excel
Life 3	when freshness is < 50 %	Read Config
Life 4	when freshness is < 25 %	Read Time
Life 5	when freshness is < 5 %	Custody

Temp 1	when temp is < -10 oC 10 times in a row
Temp 2	when temp is < 0 oC 10 times total
Temp 3	when temp is > 25 oC 4 times in a row
Temp 4	when temp is > 50 oC 2 times total

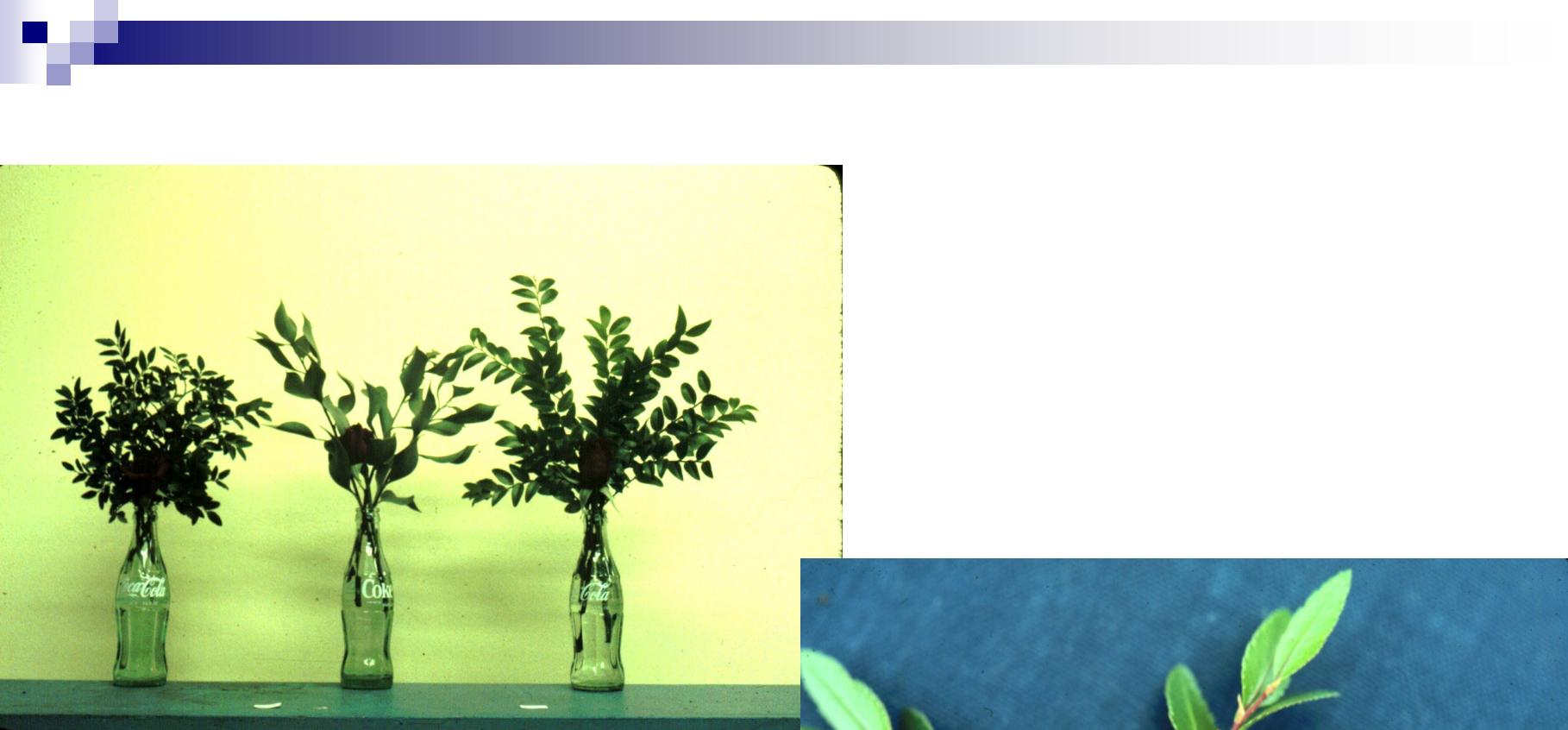
Time 1	when elapsed time > 60 minutes
Time 2	when elapsed time > 120 minutes

Power 1	when power brownout occurs
Power 2	when power blackout occurs

Histogram









Questions?

HERMAN By Unger



4/12

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"I can let you have those for half price."