



QUARANTINE COLD-STORAGE TREATMENT ON SATSUMA MANDARIN *CITRUS UNSHIU* FOR EXPORT TO JAPAN

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EXPERT CONSULTATION ON COLD TREATMENT IPPC-FAO
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TITLE

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Introduction

- The main problem of the Peruvian fruit represents the presence of the Mediterranean fruit fly *Ceratitis capitata* mainly in citrus production areas, located in the central coast of Peru.
- Since 2006 the export of citrus from Peru to the U.S., is made with cold quarantine treatment, with temperatures of 1.11 and 1.67° C for 15 and 17 days respectively, but Peruvian exporters report that at this temperature the fruit sustains damage to its quality, reason why is proposed using temperatures higher than 2.1 and 3.1° C at the core of the fruit.
- With this purpose the Ministry of Agriculture of Peru through SENASA submitted a Work Plan for the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries of Japan MAFF to lift the ban on Peruvian citrus and access this important market
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Objective

To prove that quarantine cold treatment is effective as a mitigating measure to avoid the survival of eggs and/or larvae of the fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wiedemann) in Satsuma variety mandarin *Citrus unshiu* to access the Japanese market

Specific objectives

Basic disinfestations Test:

- Research on the development of the mediterranean fruit fly in satsuma mandarin.
- Research de most cold-tolerant development stage on satsuma mandarin
- Small-scale disinfestation test to determine the conditions of the treatment

Applied Disinfestation Test:

- Large-scale disinfestation test with most cold-tolerant stage to confirm the total eradication of the mediterranean fruit fly in Satsuma mandarin
- Quality Test to evaluate the effect of the cold storage on the quality of the satsuma mandarin.

Materials and Methods

Test Insect

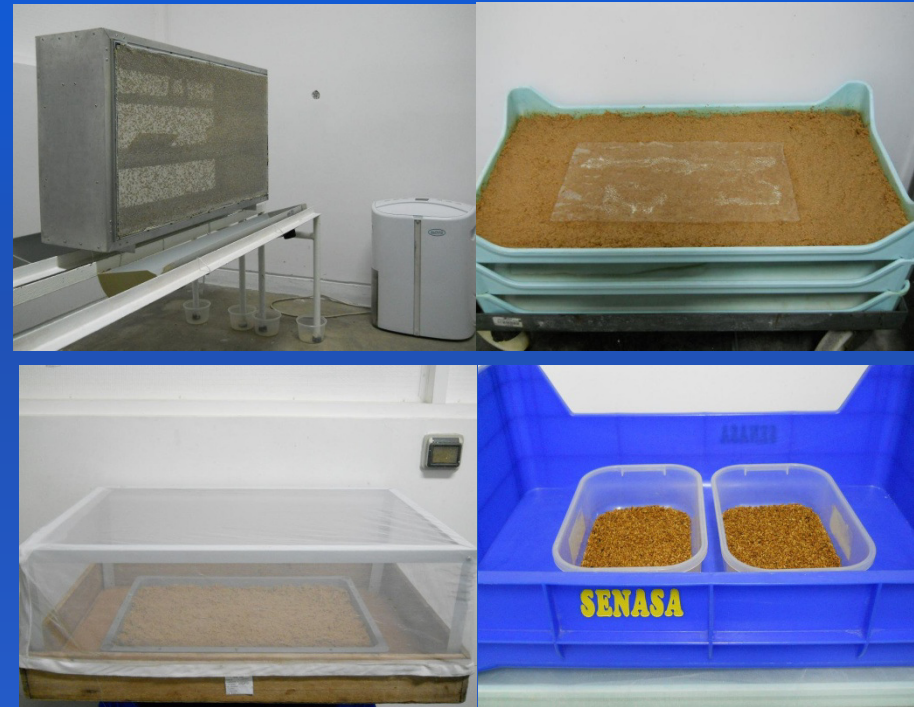
- ✓ Mediterranean fruit fly *Ceratitis capitata* Wiedemann.
- ✓ Host of origin: from *Terminalia catappa* Combretaceae L.
- ✓ Place: Casma Valley, Central Coast, Department Ancash
- ✓ Generation F4



Materials and Methods

Rearing method of *C. capitata*

- ✓ Cage of adults
- ✓ Artificial diet for larvae
- ✓ Colect of larvae
- ✓ Maturation of pupae
- ✓ Environmental conditions: $25^{\circ} \pm 1^{\circ} \text{C}$ and $60 \pm 5\% \text{HR}$; Light / Darkness 10:14



Materials and Methods

Test fruit

- ✓ Satsuma mandarin harvested in Huaral – Lima and Chincha Ica.
- ✓ Size 1X and 2 X (68 to 78 mm in diameter, weight 125 to 150 g, with a uniform maturation grade.



Materials and Methods

Test Facilities



- Quarantine Treatment Center - SENASA
- Av. La Molina 1915, La Molina District, Lima Department - Perú

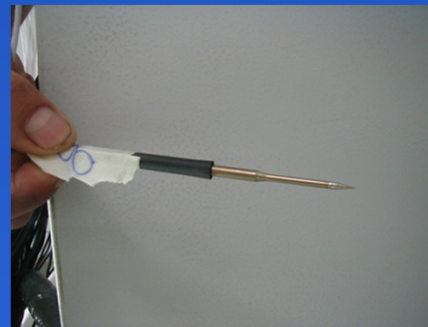
Materials and Methods

Test Facilities



Isothermal Chambers for Treatment

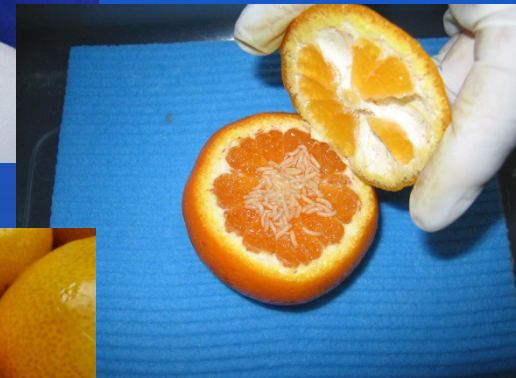
- ✓ Two Chambers 7m³ each one
- ✓ PLC Unitronics Vision 120™ each one
- ✓ 12 Insertion sensor JUMO® each one



Materials and Methods

Fruit Infestations

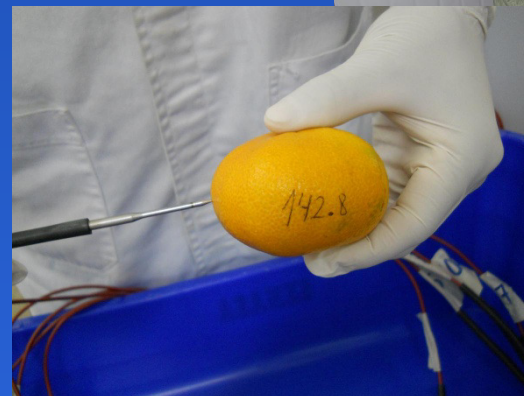
- Method of inoculation: Cap method
- Artificial inoculation of eggs.
- Artificial inoculación of larvae 3rd instar



Materials and Methods

Cold Treatment:

- ✓ Sensor calibration water-ice immersion method
- ✓ Temperature: 2.1 and $3.1^{\circ} \pm 0.5^{\circ} \text{C}$ at core of the fruit.
- ✓ 10 sensor located in the fruit without infestation
- ✓ 2 environmental sensor of the chamber
- ✓ Load factor 13.3 and 16.7%



Materials and Methods

Evaluation of Cold Treatment

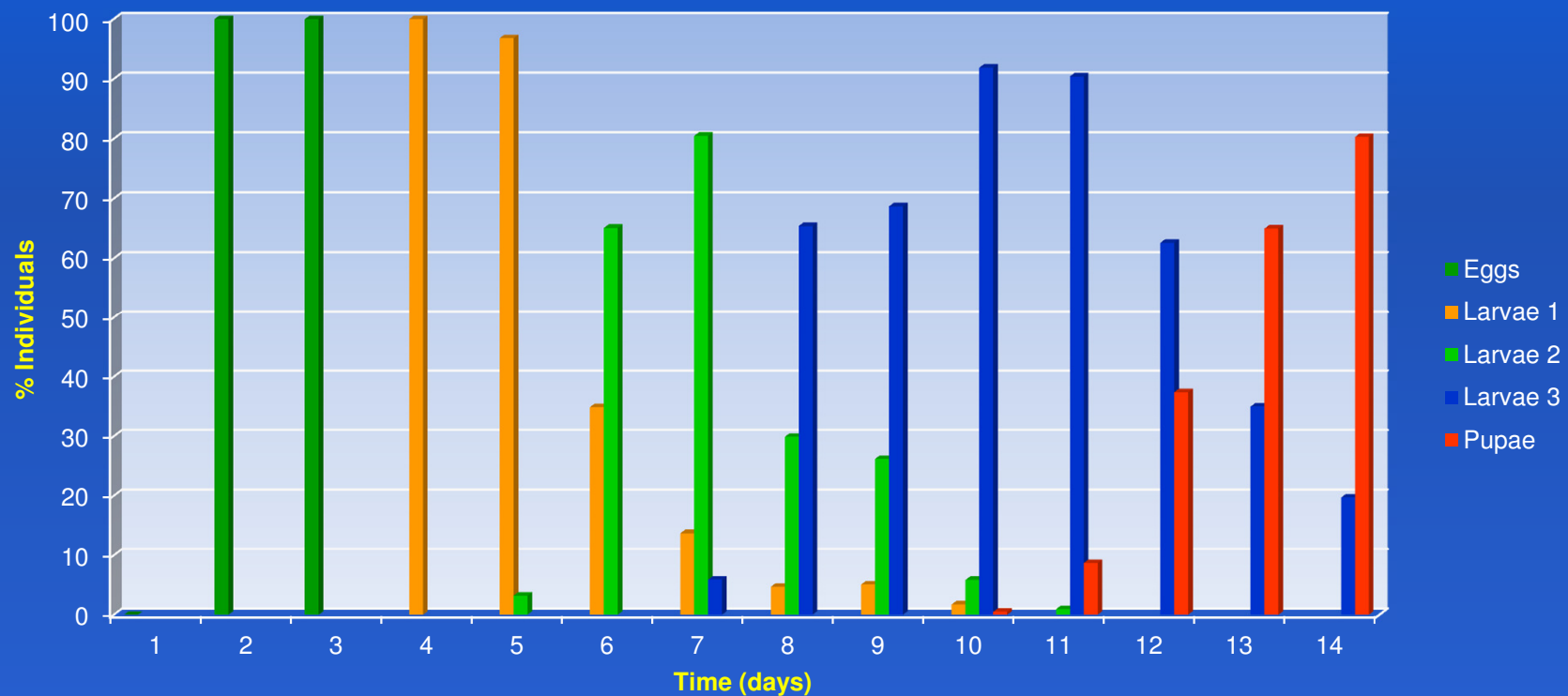
Fruit infested and fruit control

- For fruit with Eggs after 72 hours after treatment
- For young larvae after 48 hours after treatment
- For mature larvae after 24 hours after treatment



Results: Development Immature Stages of Medfly

Age composition of *C. capitata* in Satsuma mandarin
Citrus unshiu at 24.8° C and 61.8% HR



Results: Tolerance Test

Mortality of immature stages of the medfly *C. capitata*, stored a 2.1° C during several period of exposure - First Replication

Stage Insects	Exposure Period (days)	Number of fruits	Number off eggs inoculated	Live insects	Corrected mortality Abbot (%)
Eggs 20 hours	control	20	2000	1414	
	2	20	2000	375	73.48
	4	20	2000	331	76.59
	6	20	2000	165	88.33
	8	20	2000	1	99.93
	10	20	2000	0	100.00
	12	20	2000	0	100.00
	14	20	2000	0	100.00
Young Larvae L1 - L2	control	20	2000	1517	
	2	20	2000	1264	16.68
	4	20	2000	1271	16.22
	6	20	2000	289	80.95
	8	20	2000	75	95.06
	10	20	2000	8	99.47
	12	20	2000	0	100.00
	14	20	2000	0	100.00
Mature Larvae L3	control	20	2000	1414	
	2	20	2000	1260	10.89
	4	20	2000	1035	26.80
	6	20	2000	365	74.19
	8	20	2000	68	95.19
	10	20	2000	12	99.15
	12	20	2000	10	99.29
	14	20	2000	0	100.00

Mortality of immature stages of the medfly *C. capitata*, stored a 2.1° C during several period of exposure - Second Replication

Stage Insects	Exposure Period (days)	Number of fruits	Number off eggs inoculated	Live insects	Corrected mortality Abbot (%)
Eggs 20 hours	control	20	2000	1348	
	2	20	2000	356	73.59
	4	20	2000	334	75.22
	6	20	2000	158	88.28
	8	20	2000	0	100.00
	10	20	2000	0	100.00
	12	20	2000	0	100.00
	14	20	2000	0	100.00
Young Larvae L1 - L2	control	20	2000	1551	
	2	20	2000	1533	1.16
	4	20	2000	1309	15.60
	6	20	2000	458	70.47
	8	20	2000	76	95.10
	10	20	2000	6	99.61
	12	20	2000	2	99.87
	14	20	2000	0	100.00
Mature Larvae L3	control	20	2000	1348	
	2	20	2000	1231	8.68
	4	20	2000	1206	10.53
	6	20	2000	448	66.77
	8	20	2000	115	91.47
	10	20	2000	7	99.48
	12	20	2000	0	100.00
	14	20	2000	1	99.93

Results: Tolerance Test

Tolerance Test: Lethal Dose (LD's) at 95% in days										
Rep.	Stage	LD50 (95%CL)			LD90 (95%CL)			LD95 (95%CL)		
		Days	Lower	Upper	Days	Lower	Upper	Days	Lower	Upper
1	Egg	SC			SC			SC		
	Young Larva	5.14	3.98	5.83	7.02	6.16	9.06	7.67	6.67	10.74
	Adult Larva	4.98	4.33	5.48	7.36	6.7	8.4	8.23	7.4	9.72
2	Egg	SC			SC			SC		
	Young Larva	5.23	5.15	5.3	7.26	7.15	7.38	7.97	7.83	8.13
	Adult Larva	5.53	4.91	5.99	7.63	7.07	8.5	8.36	7.66	9.6

Conclusion: Tolerance Test

- Mature larvae (3rd instar) were more tolerant to cold, suggesting this stage of development to continue testing small-and large-scale

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Results: Small-scale disinfestation Test at $2.1 \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$

Small-scale disinfestation Testing: Mortality of mature larvae (3rd stage) of *C. capitata* in Satsuma mandarin stored at a temperature of $2.1^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ during several days of exposure.

Replication	Exposure Period Days	N° fruits	Number of Insects per fruit	No. Total Estimated insects treated	N° Survivors Total	Mortality Abbott (%)
1	Control	42	100	4200	2786	
	6	40	100	4000	866	68.92
	8	40	100	4000	209	92.50
	10	40	100	4000	24	99.14
	12	40	100	4000	10	99.64
	14	40	100	4000	1	99.96
	16	40	100	4000	1	99.96
	18	40	100	4000	0	100.00
2	Control	42	100	4200	2578	
	6	40	100	4000	708	72.54
	8	40	100	4000	174	93.25
	10	40	100	4000	24	99.07
	12	40	100	4000	10	99.61
	14	40	100	4000	2	99.92
	16	40	100	4000	0	100.00
	18	40	100	4000	0	100.00

Results: Small-scale disinfestation test at $3.1 \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$

Small scale disinfestation testing: Mortality of <i>C. capitata</i> in Satsuma mandarins stored at a temperature of $3.1^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ during several days of exposure.						
Replication	Exposition period Days	N° fruits	Number of Insects per fruit	N° Total Estimated insects treated	N° Survivors Total	Mortality Abbott (%)
1	Control	60	100	6000	3137	
	12	60	100	6000	13	99.59
	14	60	100	6000	9	99.71
	16	60	100	6000	9	99.71
	18	60	100	6000	6	99.81
	20	60	100	6000	1	99.97
	22	60	100	6000	0	100.00
2	Control	60	100	6000	3165	
	12	60	100	6000	16	99.49
	14	60	100	6000	10	99.68
	16	60	100	6000	9	99.72
	18	60	100	6000	4	99.87
	20	60	100	6000	0	100.00
	22	60	100	6000	0	100.00

Conclusion: Small-scale disinfestation Test

- According to the results obtained with the small- scale test, we conclude that the treatment condition at $2.1 \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ at the core of the fruit, in 18-days was enough to reach 100% of mortality the mature larvae (3rd instar) of *C. capitata* Wied.
- According to the results obtained in small-scale test concluded that the treatment condition of $3.1 \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ with a period of 22 days was achieved the 100% of mortality of *C. capitata*, recommending this condition on large scale test.

Results: Larger-scale disinfestation Test at $2.1 \pm 0.5^{\circ} \text{C}$

Larger scale disinfestation test: Mortality of mature larvae (3rd instar) of *C. capitata*, inside Satsuma mandarin at 2.1°C on average

Replication	Control Fruits		Treated Fruits			
	N° of Fruits	Living insects	N° of Fruits	Estimated N° of treated insects	Total N° of survivors	Mortality %
1	75	3827	225	11481	0	100
2	80	5053	240	15159	0	100
3	80	5126	240	15378	0	100
Total	235	14006	705	42018	0	100

Results: Larger-scale disinfestation Test at $3.1 \pm 0.5^{\circ} \text{C}$

Larger scale disinfestation test: Mortality of mature larvae (3rd instar) of *C. capitata*, inside Satsuma mandarin fruits at 3.1°C on average

Replication	Control Fruits		Treated Fruits			
	N° Fruits	Living Insects	N° Fruits	No. Estimated total treated insects	Total N° of Survivors	Mortality %
1	80	4501	240	13503	0	100
2	80	5145	240	15435	0	100
3	80	5078	240	15234	0	100
Total	240	14724	720	44172	0	100

Conclusions: Larger-Scale Test

- According to the results of this work plan has been proven that cold storage quarantine treatment at an average of $2.1 \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ for a period of 18-days and $3.1 \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ for a period of 22-days in Satsuma mandarin, is efficient to completely mortality mature larvae (3rd instar) of the *C. capitata*.
- The estimated number of insects treated was 42,018 for $2.1 \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ and 44,172 for $3.1 \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$, respectively, above the estimated 30,000 individuals with zero survivors of the work plan.

Results: Quality Control Test at $2.1 \pm 0.5^\circ \text{C}$

Quality Control Test: Evaluation parameters appearance, flavor, aroma, physiological and pathological changes in Satsuma mandarin under cold storage at 2.1°C , after 40 days.

Parameters	Time after treatment (days)	
	0 Days	40 Days
	Treated Fruits	Treated Fruits
Appearance	Good	Good
Aroma	Nice	Nice
Flavor (affected/total) (a)	2	2
Physiological changes (affected/total) (a)	0	2
Pathological changes (affected/total) (a)	0	0

Quality Control Test: Evaluation of qualitative characteristics in Satsuma mandarin under cold storage at 2.1°C , after 40 days.

Qualitative characteristics	Time after treatment (days)	
	0 Days	40 Days
	Treated Fruits	Treated Fruits
Weight loss (%) (b)	0.0	5.8
Brix Degrees	10.17	9.94
% Solubles Solids (b)	10.5	10.5
Titrateable Acidity (b)	0.88	0.93
Maturity Index (b)	11.98	11.4

(a): N° of fruits affected

(b): Media of 20 fruits

Results: Quality Control Test at $3.1 \pm 0.5^\circ \text{C}$

Quality Control Test: Evaluation parameters appearance, flavor, aroma, physiological and pathological changes in Satsuma mandarin under cold storage at $3.1 \pm 0.5^\circ \text{C}$, during 35 days.

Parameters	Time after treatment (days)	
	0 Days	35 Days
	Treated Fruits	Treated Fruits
Appearance	Good	Good
Aroma	Nice	Nice
Flavor (affected/total) (a)	0	1
Physiological changes (affected/total) (a)	0	1
Pathological changes (affected/total) (a)	0	0

Quality Control Test: Evaluation of qualitative characteristics in Satsuma mandarin under cold storage at $3.1 \pm 0.5^\circ \text{C}$, during 35 days.

Qualitative characteristics	Time after treatment (days)	
	0 Days	35 Days
	Treated Fruits	Treated Fruits
Weight loss (%) (b)	0.0	3.9
Brix Degrees	10.35	10.02
% Solubles Solids (b)	10.1	11.6
Titrateable Acidity (b)	0.94	1.00
Maturity Index (b)	10.7	11.5

(a): N° of fruits affected

(b): Media of 20 fruits

Conclusions: Quality Control Test

- Cold treatment storage for a period of 40 and 35 days at an average temperature of 2.1° C and 3.1° C respectively at the core of the fruit, did not affect the quality of Satsuma mandarin, in regards to the proposed parameters, and the qualitative characteristics evaluated. This findings have confirmed the validity of this quarantine treatment for the export fruits acording to the requirements of international marketing

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