



D3.1

Delivery of standard operating procedure for all analytical approaches with respect to fruit quality and composition and sensory parameters (P1, P3, P10, P14, P15).



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Variation of Volatile Patterns and Sensory Traits of Raspberries (*Rubus idaeus* L.) as Influenced by Cultivar, Harvest Date and Cultivation Technique

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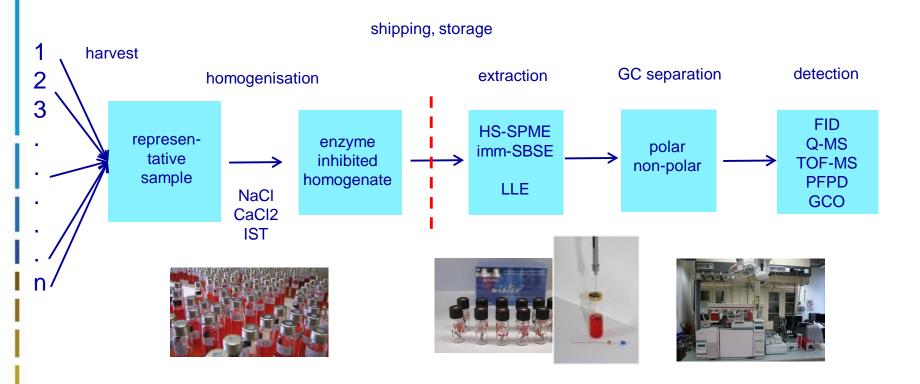


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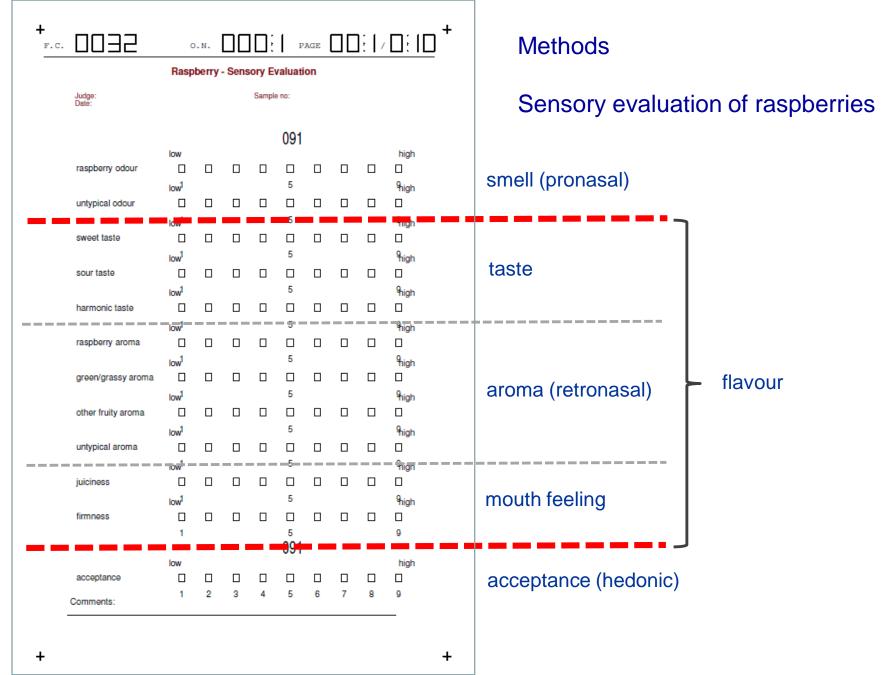
Methods



Semiquantification of VOCs in berries



Data processing: **non-targeted** approach using the software CHROMStat 2.6 by Analyt (Müllheim, Germany)



- Scientific aim:



Study of influence of protected cultivation on aroma patterns using different plastic material



-Material and methods:

Photo: University Geisenheim

Location: Experimental field at University Geisenheim, Germany

Cultivars: Glen Ample and Tulameen

Testing facility: Long-cane plants cultivated in containers.

Treatments: i) open field (control), ii) UV-B blocking plastic, iii) UV-B window plastic

Experimental design:

2 cultivars x 3 treatments x 2 harvest dates x 3 agronomical repetitions x 2 analytical repetitions

-Material and methods:

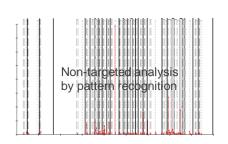


Analysis of raspberry volatiles (VOCs) by Headspace-SPME-GC-FID and -MS

10 mL enzym inhibited strawberry juice in 20 mL headspace vials 100 µm PDMS SPME fiber (Supelco 57300-U)

MPS2 autosampler
Agilent 6890N GC with FID for semi-quantification
Agilent 6890N GC with 5975B qMS and Agilent 7890A GC with Waters TOFMS Premier for substance identification

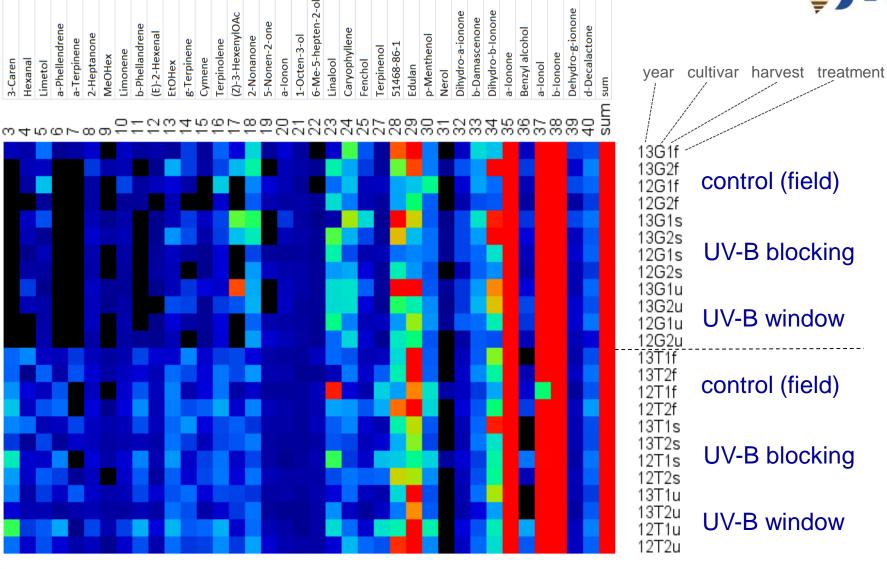
Data processing with CHROMStat2.6





Heat map of 38 VOCs in dependence of year & cultivar & harvest & treatment





ANOVA separately for two harvest years Factors: cultivar & harvest & treatment



Influence of cultivation factor on metabolite patterns:

- 2012: cultivar > harvest > treatment (significant differences in VOC concentrations: 30 > 24 > 11)
- 2013: cultivar > harvest > treatment (significant differences in VOC concentrations: 30 > 21 > 14)

Influence of cultivation factor on single metabolites:

- Cultivar: Tulameen shows higher concentrations especially of monoterpenoids like

 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{3-Carene} & \text{sweet citrus} \\ \alpha\text{-Phellandrene} & \text{citrus, terpenic} \\ \alpha\text{-Terpinene} & \text{terpenic, citrus} \\ \beta\text{-Phellandrene} & \text{mint, terpenic} \end{array}$

Unknown (Benzopyran) floral, rose-like, passion fruit (GCO)

- Cover treatment: No uniform trend on 38 VOCs between open field and covered cultivation

Higher at UV-B window plastic:

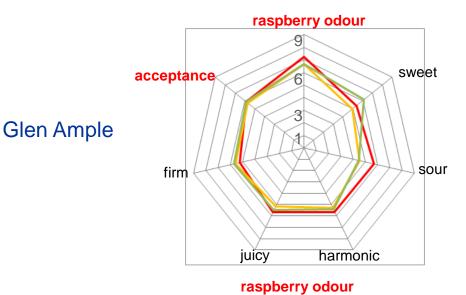
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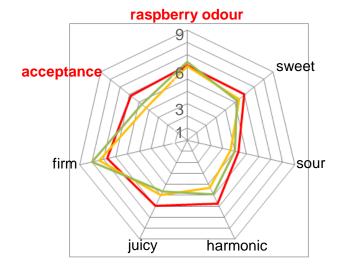
Sensory analysis – influence of cover material



harvest begin





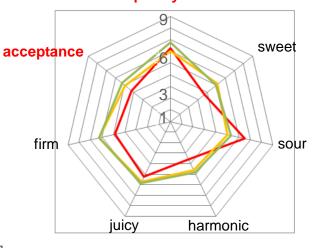


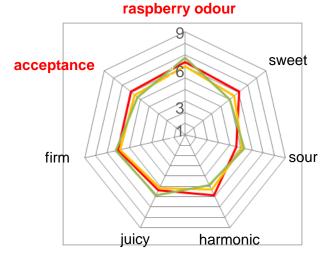
Tulameen

open field

UV-B blocking

UV-B window





Harvest year 2012, trained sensory panel, 9-point scale, samples N = 12

Sensory analysis



Correlation analysis for the harvest year 2012 using Statistica7.1 Red labelled Pearson coefficients are significant for p < 0.05, N = 12

	odor	sweet	sour	harmonic	juicy	firm	acceptance
odor	1.00						
sweet	0.12	1.00					
sour	0.20	-0.67	1.00				
harmonic	0.40	0.84	-0.37	1.00			
juicy	0.11	0.03	0.36	0.13	1.00		
firm	-0.34	0.26	-0.77	-0.03	-0.32	1.00	
acceptance	0.45	0.72	-0.14	0.95	0.28	-0.31	1.00
Limetol	0.64						0.42
1-Octen-3-ol	-0.68						-0.09
β-Damascenone	0.80						0.44
α-Ionol	0.65						0.47
Dehydro-γ-ionone	0.85						0.53

Conclusions



- Headspace-SPME-GC is suitable for semi-quantification of raspberry VOC patterns.
- The investigated parameters cultivar, harvest and cover treatment influence the VOC pattern in the rank: cultivar > harvest date > treatment
- Plastic cover influences the sensory quality of the berries. Plastic cover influences raspberry odour but not the acceptance .
- The differences between UV-B blocking and UV-B window material are marginal.
- A so far unidentified compound (benzopyran?) with floral, rose-like and passion fruit-like odour is enhanced by the covered cultivation.



