

# جامعة بنغازي الحديثة



# مجلة جامعة بنغازي الحديثة للعلوم والدراسات الإنسانية علاعلية الحكرية عصمة

العــدد العاشر لسنة 2020

حقوق الطبع محفوظة

## شروط كتابة البحث العلمي في مجلة جامعة بنغازي الحديثة للعلوم والدراسات الإنسانية

- 1- الملخص باللغة العربية وباللغة الانجليزية (150 كلمة).
  - 2- المقدمة، وتشمل التالي:
  - ♦ نبذة عن موضوع الدراسة (مدخل).
    - ♦ مشكلة الدراسة.
    - أهمية الدراسة.
    - 💠 أهداف الدر اسة.
    - المنهج العلمي المتبع في الدراسة.
  - 3- الخاتمة. (أهم نتائج البحث التوصيات).
    - 4- قائمة المصادر والمراجع.
- 5- عدد صفحات البحث لا تزيد عن (25) صفحة متضمنة الملاحق وقائمة المصادر والمراجع.

#### القواعد العامة لقبول النشر

- 1. تقبل المجلة نشر البحوث باللغتين العربية والانجليزية؛ والتي تتوافر فيها الشروط الآتية:
- أن يكون البحث أصيلاً، وتتوافر فيه شروط البحث العلمي المعتمد على الأصول العلمية والمنهجية المتعارف عليها من حيث الإحاطة والاستقصاء والإضافة المعرفية (النتائج) والمنهجية والتوثيق وسلامة اللغة ودقة التعبير.
  - ألا يكون البحث قد سبق نشرة أو قُدم للنشر في أي جهة أخرى أو مستل من رسالة أو اطروحة علمية.
- أن يكون البحث مراعياً لقواعد الضبط ودقة الرسوم والأشكال إن وجدت ومطبوعاً على ملف وورد، حجم الخط (14) وبخط ('Rody') للغة العربية. وحجم الخط (12) بخط (Roman) للغة الإنجليزية.
  - أن تكون الجداول والأشكال مدرجة في أماكنها الصحيحة، وأن تشمل العناوين والبيانات الإيضاحية.
- أن يكون البحث ملتزما بدقة التوثيق حسب دليل جمعية علم النفس الأمريكية (APA) وتثبيت هوامش البحث في نفس الصفحة والمصادر والمراجع في نهاية البحث على النحو الآتي:
- أن تُثبت المراجع بذكر اسم المؤلف، ثم يوضع تاريخ نشرة بين حاصرتين، ويلي ذلك عنوان المصدر،
  متبوعاً باسم المحقق أو المترجم، ودار النشر، ومكان النشر، ورقم الجزء، ورقم الصفحة.
- عند استخدام الدوريات (المجلات، المؤتمرات العلمية، الندوات) بوصفها مراجع للبحث: يُذكر اسم صاحب المقالة كاملاً، ثم تاريخ النشر بين حاصرتين، ثم عنوان المقالة، ثم ذكر اسم المجلة، ثم رقم المجلد، ثم رقم العدد، ودار النشر، ومكان النشر، ورقم الصفحة.
  - 2. يقدم الباحث ملخص باللغتين العربية والانجليزية في حدود (150 كلمة) بحيث يتضمن مشكلة الدراسة، والهدف الرئيسي للدراسة، ومنهجية الدراسة، ونتائج الدراسة. ووضع الكلمات الرئيسية في نهاية الملخص (خمس كلمات).

تحتفظ مجلة جامعة بنغازي الحديثة بحقها في أسلوب إخراج البحث النهائي عند النشر.

### إجراءات النشر

ترسل جميع المواد عبر البريد الالكتروني الخاص بالمجلة جامعة بنغازي الحديثة وهو كالتالي:

- ✓ يرسل البحث الكترونيا ( Word + Pdf ) إلى عنوان المجلة info.jmbush@bmu.edu.ly او نسخة على CD بحيث يظهر في البحث اسم الباحث ولقبة العلمي، ومكان عملة، ومجاله.
- ✓ يرفق مع البحث نموذج تقديم ورقة بحثية للنشر (موجود على موقع المجلة) وكذلك ارفاق موجز للسيرة الذاتية للباحث إلكترونياً.
  - ✓ لا يقبل استلام الورقة العلمية الا بشروط وفور مات مجلة جامعة بنغازي الحديثة.
- ✓ في حالة قبول البحث مبدئياً يتم عرضة على مُحكُمين من ذوي الاختصاص في مجال البحث، ويتم اختيار هم بسرية تامة، ولا يُعرض عليهم اسم الباحث أو بياناته، وذلك لإبداء آرائهم حول مدى أصالة البحث، وقيمته العلمية، ومدى التزام الباحث بالمنهجية المتعارف عليها، ويطلب من المحكم تحديد مدى صلاحية البحث للنشر في المجلة من عدمها.
- √ يُخطر الباحث بقرار صلاحية بحثه للنشر من عدمها خلال شهرين من تاريخ الاستلام للبحث، وبموعد النشر، ورقم العدد الذي سينشر فيه البحث.
- ✓ في حالة ورود ملاحظات من المحكمين، تُرسل تلك الملاحظات إلى الباحث لإجراء التعديلات اللازمة بموجبها، على أن تعاد للمجلة خلال مدة أقصاها عشرة أيام.
  - ✓ الأبحاث التي لم تتم الموافقة على نشر ها لا تعاد إلى الباحثين.
  - ✓ الأفكار الواردة فيما ينشر من دراسات وبحوث وعروض تعبر عن أراء أصحابها.
    - ✓ لا يجوز نشر إي من المواد المنشورة في المجلة مرة أخرى.
- √ يدفع الراغب في نشر بحثه مبلغ قدره (400 د.ل) دينار ليبي إذا كان الباحث من داخل ليبيا، و (200 \$) دولار أمريكي إذا كان الباحث من خارج ليبيا. علماً بأن حسابنا القابل للتحويل هو: (بنغازي ليبيا مصرف التجارة والتنمية، الفرع الرئيسي بنغازي، رقم 001-225540-1001. الاسم (صلاح الأمين عبدالله محمد).
  - ✓ جميع المواد المنشورة في المجلة تخضع لقانون حقوق الملكية الفكرية للمجلة.

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# EFFECT OF CaCL<sub>2</sub> AND KCL ON REDUCING CHILLING INJURY OF RED TOMATO FRUITS (*LYCOPERSICON ESCULANTUM*' MILL)

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#### **Abstract**

The present study was carried out on local tomato fruits harvested at red stage from Bercess region to investigate the effect of dipping fruits for 15 min. in an inorganic salts calcium and potassium chloride with different concentrations (1'2.4.6 and 10%) on reducing chilling injury phenomenon during storage for 21 days and subsequent ripening. Chilling injury was measured by quantitative determination of % acidity, fruit juice, wt. loss and. In addition to evaluation of CI as number of water soaking area and determination of percent of seed germination. The fruits were subjected to two storage temperatures:  $5^0$  C and lab temperature, in order to investigate their effects on the above-mentioned factors. The results indicated that, 1% KCL and 4, 6% CaC1<sub>2</sub> were very effective in decreasing rate of accumulation of CI phenomenon, increasing rate of color development, retarding CI and decreasing weight loss of chilled fruits. 1% of CaCl<sub>2</sub> and 2% of KCL were effective only on reducing weight loss, while dipping in high conc. (10%) of KCl and CaC12 was not effective. There was a great difference between storage at lab and low temperature with respect to weight loss and rate of decay. Dipping fruits in an inorganic salts show no clear relationship between CI and % of acidity but however, they recorded a significantly great effect on increasing the percentage of seeds germination compared to control chilled fruits.

#### الملخص:

أجريت التجربة على ثمار الطماطم المنزرعة محليا في منطقة برسس والمحصودة في مرحلة النضج التام (اللون الأحمر) بهدف تقليل حدة أضرار البرودة (chilling injury) على الثمار المخزنة لمدة 21 يوم على درجة حرارة منخفضة (5°م) وأيضا درجة حرارة المعمل بغرض المقارنة وذلك بالغمر لمدة 15 دقيقة في محاليل أملاح كلوريد البوتاسيوم وكلوريد الكالسيوم بعدة تراكيز (1، 2، 4، 6 و 10%). تم دراسة التغيرات في بعض الصفات الطبيعية والكيميائية للثمار مثل نسبة الفقد في الوزن، نسبة العصير، نسبة الحموضة بالإضافة لدراسة بعض الصفات الظاهرية كتحديد حدة الإصابة بأضرار البرودة عن طريق رصد عدد الانهيارات المائية بالثمار وتقدير نسبة حيوية البذور المستخلصة من الثمار بعد أجراء المعاملات المختلفة. أظهرت النتائج أن الغمر في محلول كلوريد البوتاسيوم (1%) وكلوريد الكالسيوم (4،6%) أدى إلى تقليل معنوى لحدوث أضرار البرودة بالثمار، تقليل نسبة الفقد في الوزن، زيادة نسبة العصير ورفع نسبة الإنبات بالإضافة إلى عدم ظهور أعراض أضرار البرودة على الثمار طيلة قترة التخزين المبرد في حين لم يظهر الغمر في 2% كلوريد البوتاسيوم 1% من كلوريد الكالسيوم أي نتائج إيجابية ألا في تقليل نسبة الفقد في وزن الثمار. التركيز المرتفع (10 %) لكلا من الملحين أدى إلى زيادة معنوية الأضرار البرودة والإصابة المرضية، بينما لم تتأثر معنويا نسبة حموضة الثمار بجميع المعاملات. ولقد لوحظ فرق ظاهري كبير بين الثمار المخزنة عند درجة حرارة المعمل والمخزنة عند 5°م، حيث ازدادت معنويا نسبة الفقد في الوزن، الإصابة بالأمراض ومعدل از دياد الشيخوخة في الثمار المخزنة على درجة حرارة المعمل مع از دياد فترة التخزين.

#### INTRODUCTION.

Tomato fruits considered one of the most popular and important vegetables in the world, they contain a good source of vitamins particularly A and C, some minerals and supply about 35 calories per 5-ounce Fahey (1976). As processing crops, they take the first rank among vegetables. Although, low storage temperatures conceder generally effective means of extending the post-harvest life of fruits and vegetables but, tomato fruits as most of tropical and sub-tropical plants are affected by chilling injury (CI), due to exposure for sufficient period of time to temperature below their critical ranges (El- Tamzini & Elyatem (1982); Christiansen (1979) & Pantastico (1975)). Chilling injury is also referred to as cold injury, low temp. Injury Bramlage (1982), and in apple, as low temp. breakdown Pantastico (1975), such injury may occur during plant growing or during post-harvest handling, transportation and storage resulting in increased production cost and big economical and marketing losses Tyagi & Khire (2018). Tomato fruits, however, when subjected to chilling temperature exhibit several symptoms of CI, such as, failure of fruits to ripen in the expected pattern (Deel (2005) & Tyagi & Khire (2018)), water soaking of the tissues (Pantastico (1975) & El Malki (1988)), increased susceptibility to decay by organisms usually not present in healthy tissue( Auttio & Bramlage (1986); McColloch & Worthington. (1952); Shear (1975)), and failure to retain firmness Hall (1961) & (1965). Some possible cause of CI have been proposed, cellular membranes undergo a physical phase transition from normal flexible liquid- crystalline to gel structure at temp critical for CI, these changes expected to bring cracks or channels leading to increased permeability Lyons (1973), accumulation of some metabolites such as phenolic compounds, chlorogenic acid in a toxic quantity in tomato fruits El Malki (1988), breakdown of ATP/ADP energy - transfer system. CI might be overcome by using different techniques. Many researchers found that application of some in organic elements such as calcium chloride and potassium chloride had a positive effect in reducing softening and development of senescent breakdown in apple (S) Deel (2005), in tomato Pantastico (1975); El Malki (1988); Tyagi & Khire (2018)

Therefore an attempt was made in this study to separate out the effect of application of different concentrations of calcium chloride ( $CaCL_2$ ) and potassium chloride (KCL) on reducing CI during storage of locally tomato fruits.

#### MATERIAL AND METHODS

#### I. Dipping in potassium and calcium chloride solution.

A local variety of tomato fruits were harvest at full ripe stage (red color) from Bercess region, in east costal area. 600 fruits free of defect, irregular ripening and physiological disorders were washed with tap water, air dried. The fruits were divided in to two groups 300 fruit/group. Each group were dipped in different concentrations (1, 2, 4, 6 and 10%) of either potassium chloride (KCL) or calcium chloride (CaCL<sub>2</sub>) solution for 15 minutes. After application, they allow again to air dried and the fruits of each group application was divided into two batches. One batch was stored for 21 day at low temperature (5°C) and about 64-70% relative humidity (RH), the other stored at room temperature 25°C  $\pm$ 2 and mean RH  $\sim$  49% for 21 day also.

Physiological and Chemicals characteristics of tomato fruits evaluated weekly for 21 days (10 fruits / treatment / week).

Fruits of only treatments which stored at low temperature, they subsequent to room temperature for 4 hours at the end of each storage period and before any further evaluation.

#### II. Determination of natural and chemical fruit characters

- 1. Fruit weight, the weight of fruits of each treatment was taken weekly by gram
- 2. % of juice content: Tomato fruits of each analysis were cut into small pieces of 1-2 cm long, then blended in a commercial blender for 2 min. the homogenate was filtered through 4 layers of cheese cloth in a Buckner and determinate the percent of juice content according to Taain, et al (2010).
- 3. Acidity determination: the filtrates remaining was diluted with distilled water to give 1ml juice per 5 ml solution. Five ml of the diluted solution was titrated with 0.10N NaOH to the end point using phenolphthalein indicator Ranganna (1979). Acidity was expressed as anhydrous citric acid according to A.O.A.C. (1990).
- 4. Evaluation: CI
  - 4.1 CI was evaluated visually at the end of storage period and after subsequent transfer to room temperature, the injury was expressed as the symptoms of CI (water socking area) Pantastico (1975), the number and the volume (millimeter) of water soaking areas were taken weekly.
  - 4.2 Seed treatment: After 21 days form low temperature storage, seeds of all treatments were collected from last analysis fruits to show if the seeds and their ability to germinate were influenced by chilled temperature or not. The removed seeds washed with distilled water and they surface sterilized by soaking for two minutes in 10% sodium hypochlorite, then rinsed four times with distilled water. Three replicates of 15 seeds / treatment were germinated in pots filled with same amount of pitmoss. Afterward, they were incubated at 27°C±2 and RH ~66% with a 16/8 (light/dark) photoperiod in a growth room and watered as needed with distilled water to ensure adequate moisture for seed germination. Seed germination was counted daily for 2 weeks from first a count; Seed germination was defined as the appearance of a radical, at least 2 mm long. Germination percent = (number of germinated seeds/number of tested seeds) ×100 ISTA (1993).

The experimental results were analyzed by subjected to one way analysis of variance and the means were separated by the least significant difference (LSD) at  $p \le 0.05$  confidence level, by using SPSS package.

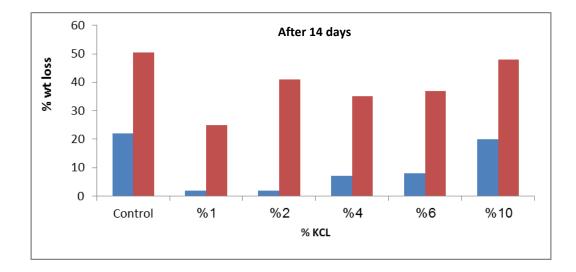
#### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

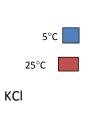
Weight loss and juice content was significantly influenced by storage temperature. The results showed that the highest loss of weight and juice content was recorded in room temperature storage treatments, and the total losses was large enough to cause shriveling in most of room temperature-stored fruits at the end storage time. However, compere to control, significant lowest weight and juice content loss were achieved in 1 and 4% KCL (fig 1 and 3) and in 4 and 6 % CaCL<sub>2</sub> (fig 2 and 4) treatments. However, compared to control treatments, the lowest percent of weight loss was significantly achieved in 5°C stored fruits especially in low concentration treatments

of both chemical compounds. lowest percent was achieved in KCL (1 and 2%), in CaCL<sub>2</sub> (1, 4 and 6%) while treatment with 1% of KCL gets significantly the highest percent of juice content as well as dipping in CaCL<sub>2</sub> at consternations of (4 and 6%) in all storage periods. The great weight loss in higher concentration of both chemical salts as well as control may be as a result of loss in membrane integrity and increased permeability (Kadhm &Taain (2013); Abu Baker, (2015)). Treated with 4% CaCL2 elevated the water content, increased juice percent, vitamin c and pectic substances in chilled tomato fruits Taain *et al* (2010), reduced respiration rate and ethylene production in banana fruits, in apricot Matook and Fumino (2004). Titratable acidity remained relatively unchanged with no significant difference between control and other treatments, storage temperatures and period (fig 5 and 6). This finding agree with Elmalki (1988) on tomato fruits, on mango fruits Taain *et al* (2010). This might be due to the organic acids content not changed to succrides with prolonged storage period Burton (1982).

CI symptoms which represented as water socking area was not completely appeared in fruits which treated with again 1% KCL and 4 and 6 % of CaCL<sub>2</sub> even after 21days from chilled storage. Sever CI was observed in high concentration (10%) KCL and CaCL<sub>2</sub> dipped fruits and more than control in all storage period. This finding agree with those obtained by Bramlage, (1982), El Malki (1988) and Abu Baker (2015). Statistical analysis of seeds germination found that present of seed germination was very low in control seeds (33%) of chilled temperature storage while all applications applied to reduce physiological disorders of chilling injury was also efficiently reduced this disorders on the seeds inside the fruits. However, low concentration of 1% of KCL was significantly Superior in seed germination (93%), and both 4 and 6% of CaCL<sub>2</sub> gave 86 and 80 % fig. On the other hand at room temperature, application of KCL and CaCL<sub>2</sub> were less effective as well as control testament







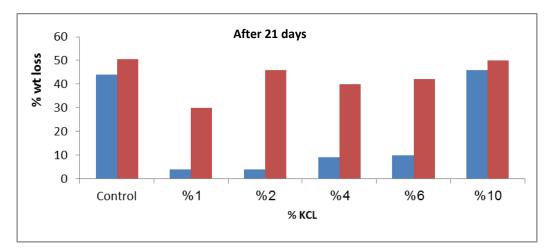
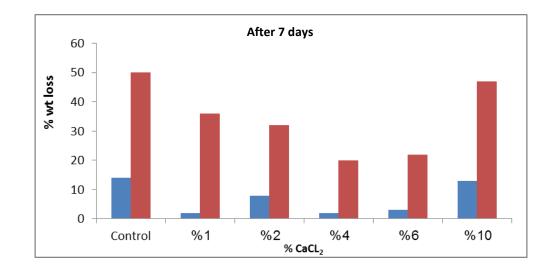
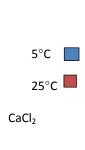
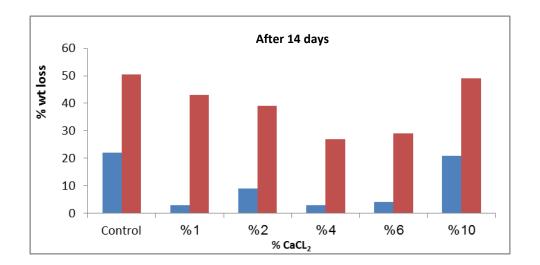


Fig1: Effect of dipping in KCL solution on % of weight loss of tomato fruits stored at  $5^{\circ}$  and  $25^{\circ}$ C









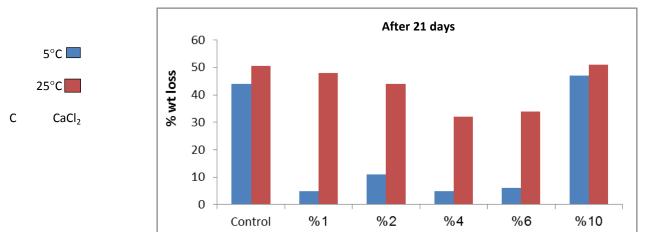
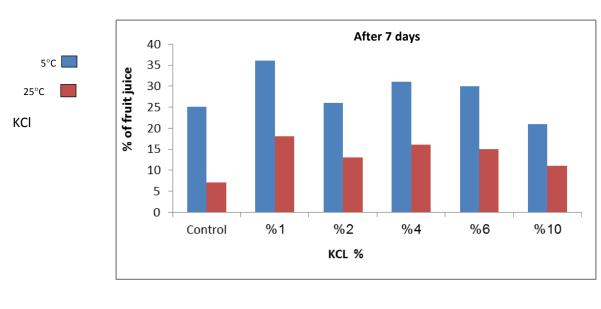


Fig 2: Effect of dipping in  $CaCL_2$  solution on % of weight loss of tomato fruits stored at  $5^{\circ}$  and  $25^{\circ}C$ 

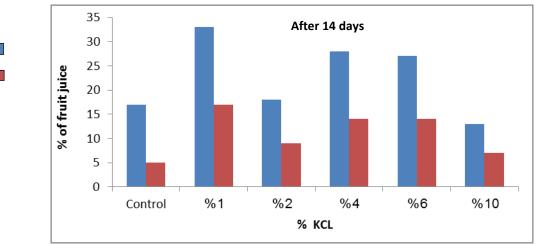
% CaCL<sub>2</sub>



 $5^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

 $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

KCI



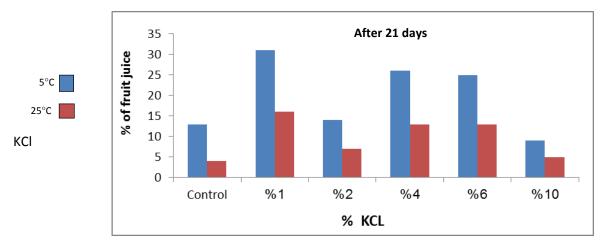
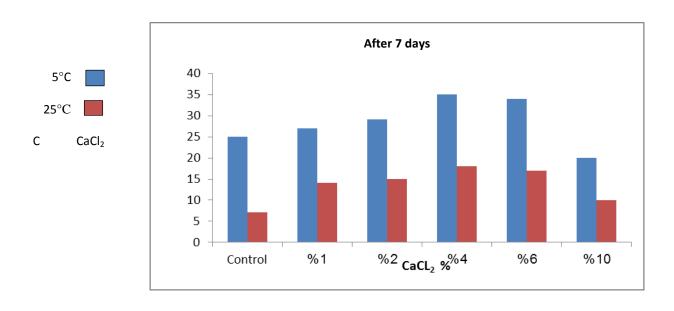
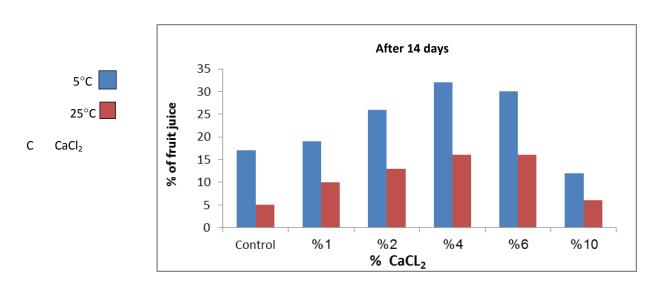


Fig 3: Effect of dipping in KCL on % of fruit juice of tomato fruits stored at  $5^{\circ}$  and  $25^{\circ}$ C





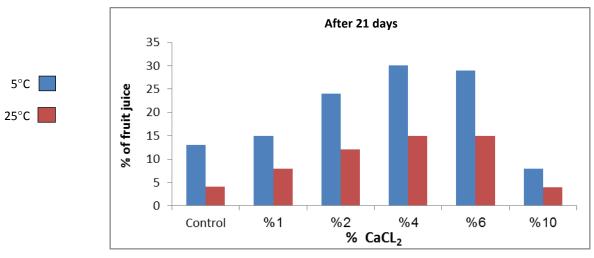


Fig 4: Effect of dipping in CaCL<sub>2</sub> solution on % of fruit juice of tomato fruits stored at 5° and 25°C

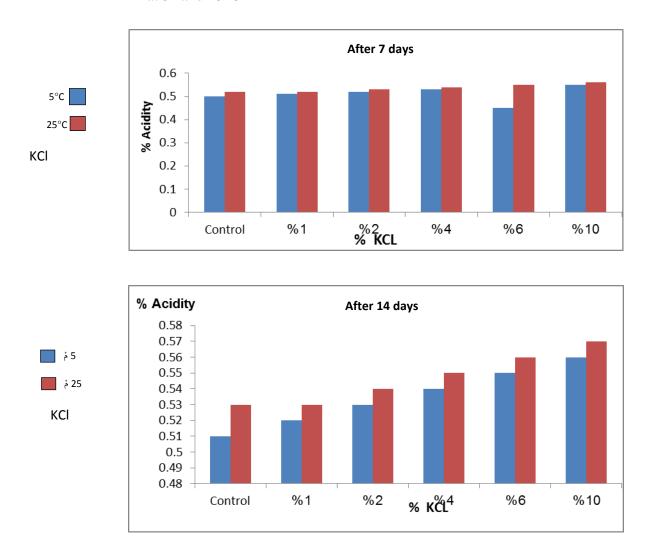
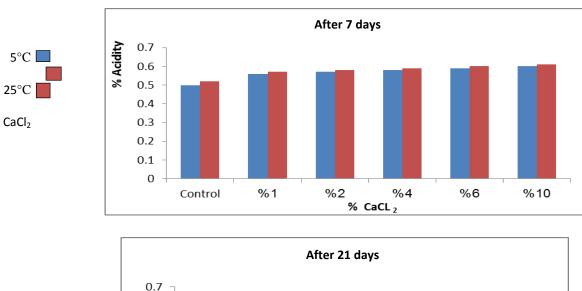


Fig 5: Effect of dipping in KCL solution on % of titratable acidity in tomato fruits stored at  $5^{\circ}$  and  $25^{\circ}$ C



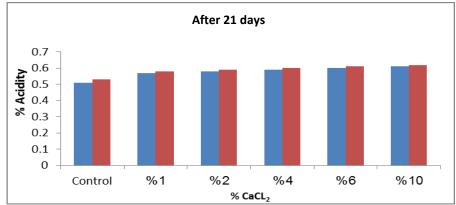
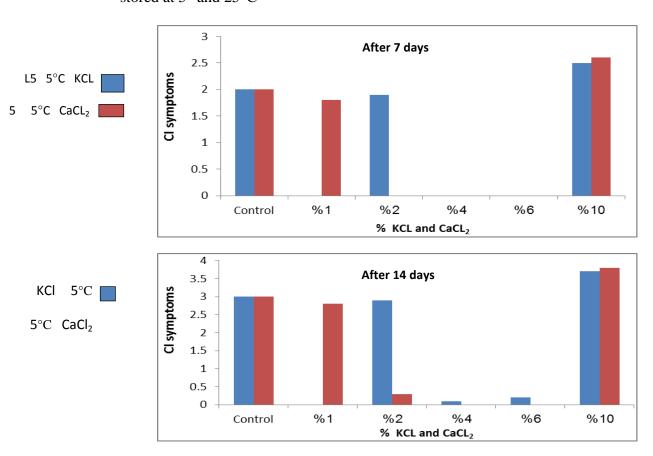


Fig 6: Effect of dipping in  $_{CaCL2}$  solution on % of titratable acidity in tomato fruits stored at  $5^\circ$  and  $25^\circ C$ 



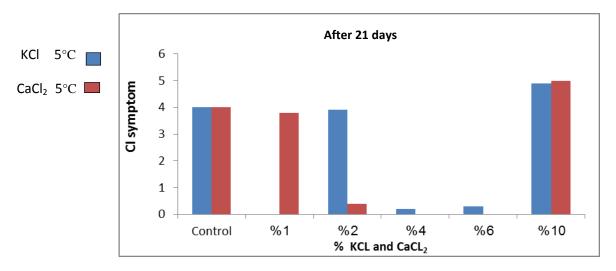


Fig 7 : Effect of dipping in KCL and  $CaCL_2$  solutions on evaluation of chilling injury symptoms of tomato fruits stored at  $5^{\circ}C$ 

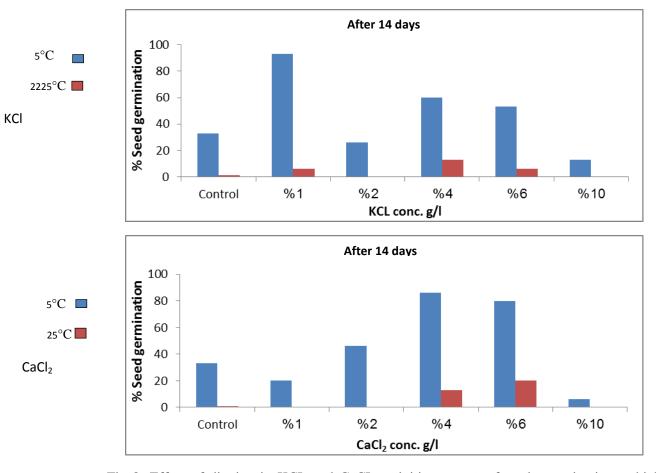


Fig 8: Effect of dipping in KCL and CaCL<sub>3</sub> soluitions on % of seeds germination which excteact from stored tomato fruits

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