

Premium Grade ANABP 01

Quality Specification – 2022 Season

The following minimum quality specifications must be met for ANABP 01 apples to be classed and sold as Bravo™. These specifications apply for the 2022 season.

General

All ANABP 01 apples must be treated with 1-Methylcyclopropene (SmartFresh™) within 7 days after picking.

The use of DPA is **not permitted**.

Waxing of ANABP 01 apples must be authorised in advance and in writing, by WA Farm Direct as the sole Licensed Marketer of all ANABP 01 fruit.

Harvest Maturity Indices

Maturity Indices	Requirement
Flesh firmness	Average greater than 8.0kg at harvest (minimum 7.5kg)
Sugar content (%TSS) Brix	No more than 5% fruit less than 13 Brix

Quality Parameters After Packing

Fruit Quality Characteristics	Requirement	Tolerance	Interpretation
Eating characteristic	Free from foreign taints	Nil	Crisp, sweet, firm, juicy
Fruit appearance & shape	No misshaped / malformed fruit, milky coating or surface residue	Nil	Generally round. Fruit to be free from visible residue
Skin colour	At least 60% of the surface area to be black - dark burgundy colour	Nil	60% of the surface area to be black colour ranging from black - dark burgundy 30-40% may include black colour ranging from burgundy - red
Skin ground colour	No more than 10% of the surface area to be uncoloured	Nil	No more than 10% to be greenish - cream - yellow colour

Apple Sizing

Description	Apple Count	Carton/kg	Fruit Diameter mm
X-Large	44	12	88-90
	50	12	85-87
	54	12	82-84
Large (Market preferred)	60	12	79-81
	65	12	78
Medium (Market preferred)	70	12	75-77
	76	12	72-74
Small	82	12	69-71
	90	12	66-68
X-Small *	-	-	55-65

*X-Small (only to be packed under instruction from the Licensed Marketer).

Quality: Defect Assessment

Major Defects

Total defects in this category must not exceed 2% i.e. maximum 2 defective apples per 100

Defect	Allowable level	Interpretation
Insects	Nil	No live, dead or evidence of insects
Diseases	Nil	Bacterial / Fungal diseases / decay
Physiological Disorders	Nil	Bitter pit / Tree pit, lenticel breakdown
Bruising	One bruise less than 1 sq cm per apple	Permanent or discoloured bruising
Physical /Mechanical Damage	Nil	Unhealed stem punctures, cuts, cracks or insect damage
Chemical Burn	Nil	
Sunburn	No more than 2% with minor colour bleaching	Greater than 2 sq cm of surface area
Storage disorders	No more than 2%	Shrivel, scald, flesh browning or temperature damage

Minor Defects

The total of minor defects listed must not exceed 10% i.e. 10 defective apples per 100.

Defect	Allowable level	Interpretation
Foreign Matter	Nil	Dirt, dust or leaf litter
Hail Marks	No more than 10%	Healed injuries less than 1 sq cm in total
Greasiness	No more than 10%	
Skin Blemish	Blemish no more than 2 sq cm of surface area	Blemish doesn't detract from the overall appearance of the fruit
Russet	No more than 10%	Area from stem to shoulder should be less than 15mm diameter (diameter of 20c coin) and not extend over the shoulder
Cracks (Healed)	One crack 5mm or less per apple	Cracks may include calloused or healed calyx or stalk cavity splitting
Superficial Bruising	One bruise less than 1 sq cm per apple	Light flattening of skin surface

The total of major and minor defects listed must not exceed 10% i.e. 10 defective apples per 100 with maximum of 2 of the 10 apples having a Major Defect.

Glossary of terms

Bruising – skin marks and possible indentation of the fruit resulting from pressure; as

- **Superficial bruising** – temporary marks (not discoloured) that disappear when removed from packaging; or
- **Discoloured bruising** – dark coloured obvious indentations resulting in permanent flesh and appearance damage.

Cracks (unhealed) – any unhealed fruit or skin splitting which exposes the flesh.

Cuts – break of the skin exposing the flesh.

Defect – a permanent abnormal development of the fruit, either external or internal, caused by physiological or physical factors that impact on any stage of fruit development including at harvest and during storage.

Flesh firmness – the pressure required, measured in kilograms, to depress the flesh of the fruit (with skin removed) using an 11mm penetrometer probe.

Greasiness – greasy/oily feel of the skin resulting from fruit being picked too late; with maturities too advanced or retarded.

Insect damage – any damage or defect to the external or internal parts of the fruit, caused by an insect.

Bacterial / Fungal Diseases – includes Black Spot, Fusicadium and Bulls Eye Rot.



Director, Horticulture & Irrigated Agriculture, DPIRD.

Lenticels – the small dots (pores) on the skin of fruit whereby apples breathe and transpire. Apple lenticels can be distinctive and decorative and appear as raised circular or elongated areas.

Puncture – break of the skin exposing the flesh.

Russet – any brown skin marks at the stem end.

Skin blemish – a superficial skin mark including mechanical injury, healed superficial skin damage or healed insect damage that will not affect storage quality of the fruit or detract from the appearance.

Storage disorders – any abnormal physiological condition which affects skin or flesh e.g. skin shrivel (wrinkling of the skin because of dehydration in storage) scald or flesh browning.

Sugar content – is the measure of the percentage of total soluble solids (%TSS) of juice extracted from the fruit using a refractometer.

Sunburn – where the fruit surface is permanently discoloured as a bronze, burnt brown or scalded white appearance; which may lead to flesh discolouration and reduce shelf life.

Residue – milky white coating that may be attributed to applications of pre or post-harvest treatments

Skin colour – the natural colour the apple develops.

Skin ground colour – the uncoloured area of an apple which may have been covered by a leaf or touching fruit and not exposed to natural light.

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