

Productivity and durability of *Heliconiaceae* grown under different conditions and stored under refrigeration

Abstract

Heliconia (Heliconiaceae) species are widely commercialized by producers and consumers, due to the beauty and variety of shapes, colors of bracts, resistance to transport, and postharvest durability of their flowers stem. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the productivity and durability of bracts of three species of *Heliconia* spp., under different conditions of cultivation and cold storage temperatures. Heliconiaceae accessions cultivated in full sun and semi-shade were evaluated for the number of marketable stems produced and their postharvest durability under varying storage temperature conditions (16, 19, and 26 °C). Data from two years of cultivation were subjected to analysis of variance and Scott Knott's test. The productivity of flower stems was influenced by the growth conditions. *H. psittacorum* and *H. bihai* (Maluca) showed higher yields under shaded cultivation, while the highest productivity for *H. densiflora* was observed in full sun cultivation. Temperatures of 16 and 19 °C effectively prolonged the life of the flower stems. Shaded cultivation and refrigerated storage of *Heliconia* spp. are important methods to ensure successful cultivation and commercialization of these species, as they increase productivity and extend the useful life of flower stems.

Keywords: tropical flowers, postharvest, light intensity, shaded cultivation, refrigerated storage

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Introduction

As an economically important sector in agribusiness, production of flowers and ornamental plants in Brazil are gaining a prominent position. This sector shows high potential for further expansion, as it provides employment and income for micro and small producers across the country.¹

Among the tropical flowers grown in Brazil, genus *Heliconia* (Heliconiaceae) is important to the ornamental plant market.² *Heliconiabihai*, *H. psittacorum*, *H. wagneriana*, *H. rostrata*, and *H. stricta* are some of the most grown species in Brazil along with cultivars such as, *H. psittacorum* var. Golden Torch and Red Torch.³ *Heliconia* plants are widely preferred by producers and consumers alike for their beauty, variety in shapes, colors of bracts, and postharvest durability of flower stems.⁴ However, there is a lack of information regarding development, planting systems, harvest and postharvest management, and the influence of these factors on the quality of these species.⁵ To efficiently produce and market these plants, factors such as choosing the appropriate species and varieties, availability of propagation materials and suitable structures for cultivation (climate control and planting system, fertilizers, and pest and disease management), as well as knowledge of production and postharvest techniques are essential.⁶

The objective of the present study was to evaluate the productivity and durability of *Heliconia* spp. in semi-shade cultivation and in full sunlight.

Materials and methods

The experiment was carried out in the experimental area of the University of the State of Mato Grosso (UNEMAT), located in the municipality of Tangará da Serra - MT ("14°08'38" S and "57°03'45"

W). The region has a tropical climate, and is at an altitude of 488 m with an annual rainfall of 1,830.8 mm. The dry season extends from June to August and the rainy season from October to April.⁷ The soil is classified as Dystroferic Red Latosol with clay texture and flat to slightly undulating relief.¹⁷

The accessions of *Heliconia densiflora*, *Heliconia psittacorum* var. Golden Torch, and *Heliconia bihai* (Maluca) (Figure 1) were cultivated in two cultivation systems, fullsun, and semi-shade (30%). The plants were spaced at a distance of 3 × 3 m and irrigation through micro-sprinkling, with one microjet per clump. During planting, fertilization in the pit was carried out with 200 g of formulated N-P-K in the proportion of 3: 1: 2. During the following years, top dressing with 150 g. pit⁻¹ of the formulated N-P-K in the proportion 15:15:15 were carried out every three months.²



Figure 1 *H. densiflora* (a), *H. psittacorum* var. Golden torch (b), *H. bihai* (Maluca) (c) in semi-shade cultivation. Tangará da Serra – Brasil, 2017.

The experimental design was set up in randomized blocks with seven replicates and one clump per plot, in a 3×2 m factorial scheme (accesses \times environment), to evaluate productivity. Postharvest durability was evaluated in a triple factorial scheme, with three temperatures (16°C , $19\pm 3^\circ\text{C}$, and $26\pm 3^\circ\text{C}$), three accessions, and two cultivation environments. Four replicates of 10 stems per plot were used. A cold chamber was used to store plants under temperatures of 16°C and $19\pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ with a relative humidity of 80%. The flower stems were maintained in the laboratory at a temperature of $26\pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ and a relative humidity of 50%.

The flower stems were harvested weekly between 0700 and 0800, during the two years of production. After harvesting, the flower stems were taken to the postharvest shed where the number of marketable stems was separated by counting the number of stems that had a commercial pattern (flower stem length greater than 80 cm, diameter of 1–3 cm, and devoid of damage). Using the marketable stems data, flower stem productivity was calculated at $\text{ha}^{-1} \cdot \text{year}^{-1}$.

Postharvest durability was evaluated from the packaging of marketable flower stems in buckets containing clean water and later stored under refrigeration (16°C , $19\pm 3^\circ\text{C}$, and ambient temperature of $26\pm 3^\circ\text{C}$), until the point of disposal. Visual assessments were carried

out every day, and when the flower had lost its brightness, dark spots appeared on the inflorescence, or when slightly spotted bracts were visible, the flower stem was discarded.

Statistical analysis was performed using the Sisvar[®] statistical program.⁸ Data were subjected to analysis of variance and the means compared using Scott-Knott test at 5% probability.

Results

The productivity of *H. densiflora* and *H. psittacorum* var. Golden Torch was influenced by the culture environment (Figure 2). With respect to *H. densiflora*, the highest productivity was observed in full sun cultivation ($3753.97 \text{ stems} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1} \cdot \text{year}^{-1}$) and on average, was 41.20% higher than that observed in shaded cultivation. In contrast, *H. psittacorum* var. Golden Torch in semi-shade condition showed higher productivity ($5198.41 \text{ stems} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1} \cdot \text{year}^{-1}$) than that observed under full sun cultivation (was $3023.80 \text{ stems} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1} \cdot \text{year}^{-1}$) (Figure 2).

Cultivation environments did not influence the productivity of *H. bihai* (Maluca), which did not show significant differences between productivity under full sun ($2658.72 \text{ stems} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1} \cdot \text{year}^{-1}$) and that in semi-shade ($3055.55 \text{ stems} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1} \cdot \text{year}^{-1}$) (Figure 2).

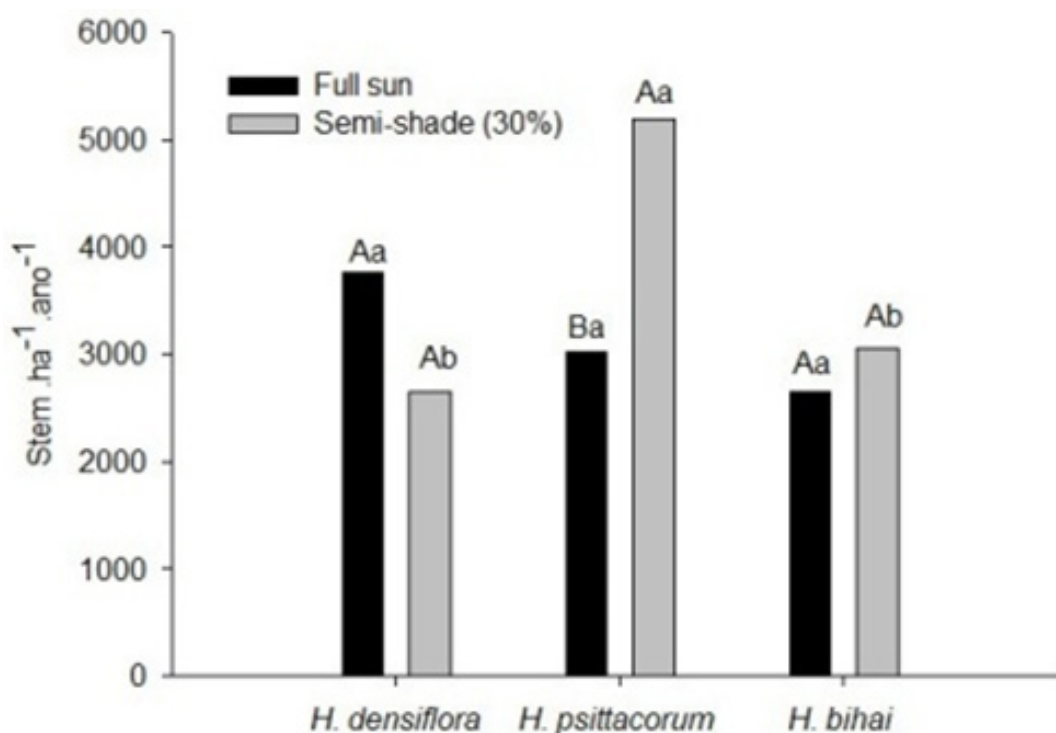


Figure 2 Annual productivity of flower stems of *Heliconiadensiflora*, *H. psittacorum* var. Golden Torch, and *H. bihai* (Maluca) cultivated in full sun and semi-shade (30%). Uppercase letters compare the cultivation conditions and lowercase letters compare the species evaluated by the Scott-Knott test at 5% probability. Tangará da Serra - Brazil, 2017.

Under full sun cultivation, no significant differences in terms of productivity were observed between the species evaluated. However, under semi-shade cultivation, *H. psittacorum* var. Golden Torch stood out from the rest with a productivity of $5198.41 \text{ stems} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1} \cdot \text{year}^{-1}$.

Postharvest durability differed significantly between species and storage temperatures; however, with respect to the cultivation environments, no significant differences were observed by analysis of variance. The temperature of 16°C provided durability postharvest

of 17 days for the specie *H. bihai* (Maluca) and differing significantly from *H. densiflora* and *H. psittacorum* that had durability of 14 days (Figure 3). At temperatures of 19 and 26°C , no significant differences were observed to postharvest durability between species. The general postharvest durability average of flower stems at these temperatures was 11.57 and 6.27 days, respectively.

Symptoms of physiological disturbances caused by cold (chilling) during storage at temperatures 16 and 19°C were not observed. The

flower stems, regardless of the storage temperature, showed bracts with loss of luster and turgidity and brown spots on the extremities at the time of discard.

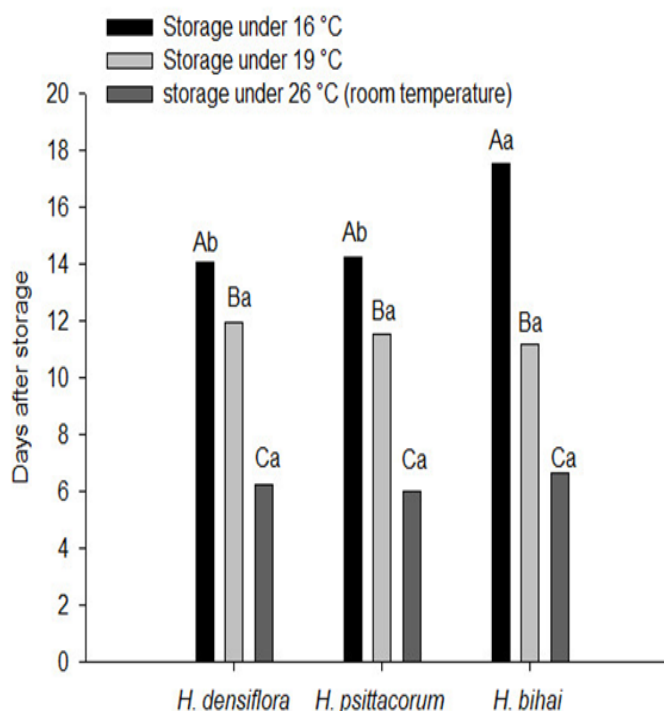


Figure 3 Days of storage of flower stems of *Heliconiadensiflora*, *H. psittacorum* var. Golden Torch, and *H. bihai* (Maluca) stored at temperatures of 16 and 19 °C in a cold chamber and 26 °C in an ambient condition. Uppercase letters compare the species evaluated and lowercase letters the storage temperatures by the Scott Knott test at 5% probability. Tangará da Serra - Brazil, 2017.

Discussion

Cultivation environment influences the productivity of *Heliconia* spp. In general, commercially viable flower stems are usually obtained from shaded crops. Crops grown under shade show intense colors and less damage than is caused by cultivation by direct sunlight. Under full sun cultivation in certain regions of the country, such as in the northern coast of the State of São Paulo and Pernambuco, the stems may show burns on bracts and reduces the number of marketable stems.³

In literature, it is reported that under shading conditions of approximately 36%, *H. psittacorum* var. Golden Torch shows higher flower stem productivity.⁹ This result corroborates with findings of the present study, where under a shading of 30%, the productivity was almost twice as much as that observed in full sun cultivation.

Although no significant difference was observed, the productivity of *H. densiflora* under cultivation in full sun was higher than that observed in semi-shade environment, which may suggest that the direct light intensity results in a higher flower stem productivity for this species, due to an increased photosynthetic activity.

The postharvest durability of small heliconia, such as *H. densiflora* and *H. psittacorum* var. Golden Torch, is influenced by several factors such as stage of development, harvest time, and postharvest storage temperature.¹⁰ For tropical flowers, the recommended storage temperature varies between 7 and 15 °C.¹¹ Very low temperatures can

cause cold injuries (chilling), inducing symptoms such as discoloration of flowers and necrotic lesions on petals and leaves.¹²

Cold storage with temperatures of 16 and 19 °C prolonged the life of the flower stems when compared to storage at 26 °C. These results corroborate those found in literature, where it was reported that cold storage prolonged the useful life of heliconia.^{13–15} Low temperatures reduce the rate of transpiration, ethylene production, and respiration; factors that influence the senescence of plant organs.¹⁶

In a previous study, it was reported that *H. bihai* stored at 19 °C showed a postharvest durability of 14 days.¹³ In the present study, under the same storage temperature, the average durability of the species was found to be 11 days. Addition to the storage temperature, other factors can influence postharvest durability of flower stems,¹⁰ such as cultivar, harvest stage, and environment conditions during cultivation.

Temperatures as low as 7 °C can prolong the life of tropical flowers after harvest.¹¹ without affecting the quality of the flower stems. In our study, 16 °C was the most efficient in extending the durability of the flower stems, regardless of the species evaluated.

Determining a storage temperature that prolongs the useful life of these flowers, without causing damage to the final quality of the product is essential for strengthening the productive chain of tropical flowers, as greater durability will enable to market these flowers in distant markets. In this study, we found that under lower temperature (16 °C), the useful life of these flowers was extended by twice the period of those in ambient conditions.

Conclusion

The productivity of flowering stems of *H. densiflora*, *H. psittacorum* var. Golden Torch, and *H. bihai* (Maluca) was influenced by the cultivation environment. *H. psittacorum* var. Golden Torch and *H. bihai* (Maluca) showed higher yields under shade cultivation, while *H. densiflora*, showed higher productivity under full sun cultivation.

Low temperature storage effectively prolonged the useful life of flower stems of the three species evaluated, and storing flower stems in a temperature of 26 °C is not recommended due to rapid deterioration of inflorescence. The durability of the flower stems stored at 16 and 19 °C was 10 days longer than that at 26 °C.

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Conflicts of interest

Authors declare no conflict of interest exists.

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