

Postharvest Biology and Technology of Apple



Khalid Gul, Nisar Ahmad Mir, Preeti Singh, and Ali Abas Wani

Introduction

Apple (*Malus domestica*) is commercially grown in the temperate regions of the world (Arseneault and Cline 2016). It is one of the leading fruits produced in the world, with an estimated production of 89,329,179 tons (FAOSTAT 2017). The leading countries for apple production include China, India, Iran, and Japan in Asia; the United States, Mexico, and Canada in North America; France, Italy, and Russia in Europe; Argentina and Brazil in South America; and South Africa, Egypt, and Morocco in Africa. Asia has the highest apple production and the largest cultivated area in the world, followed by Europe, North America, South America, Africa, and Australia (Ferree and Warrington 2003).

There are over 5000 known cultivars of apple grown all over the world. Each country and area has its own local cultivars. However, some cultivars are familiar all over the world. For example, the most widely grown cultivars by far are ‘Golden Delicious’ and ‘Delicious’ group (Sansavini et al. 2004). Since the apple is a long-lived tree and vegetatively propagated, cultivars known for hundreds of years ago still exist.

K. Gul (✉)

Food Process Engineering Laboratory, School of Applied Life Sciences,
Gyeongsang National University, Jinju, Republic of Korea

N. A. Mir

Department of Food Engineering and Technology, Sant Longowal Institute
of Engineering and Technology (SLIET), Sangrur, Punjab, India

P. Singh

Chair Food Packaging Technology, Technical University of Munich,
Freising-Weihenstephan, Germany

A. A. Wani

Process Development for Plant Raw Materials, Fraunhofer Institute for Process Engineering
and Packaging IVV, Freising, Germany