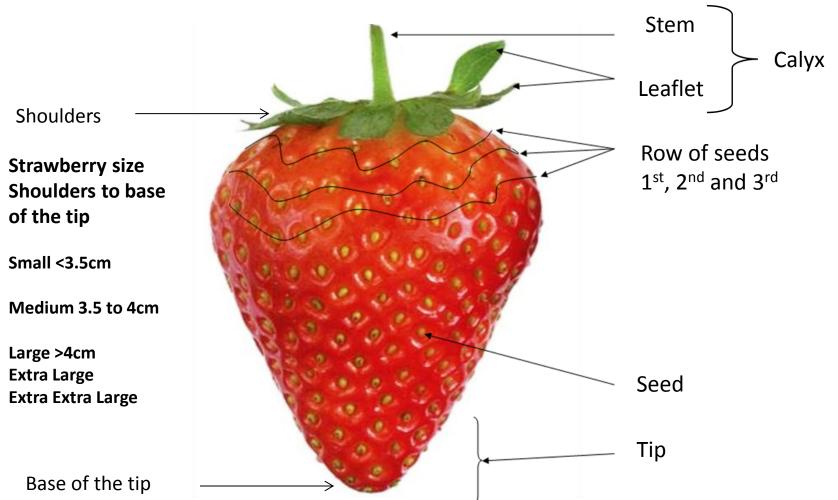




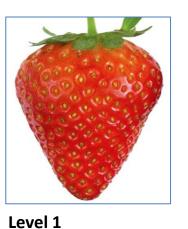
Physiology



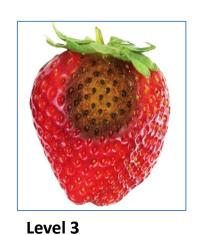


Rot & mould







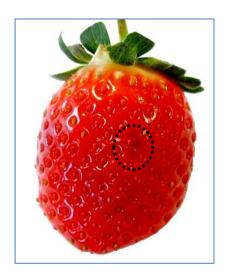




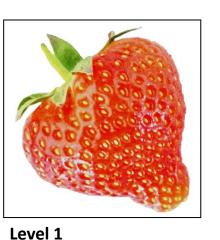
Level 4

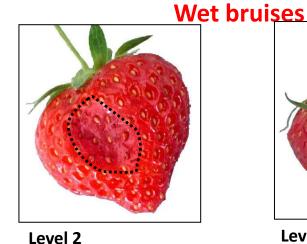
Starts as a brown patch underneath the calyx (Level 2), or on the surface of the berry (Level 3)
May progress to a grey, fluffy mould on the surface (Level 4) - Caused by an infection of damaged or weakened fruit

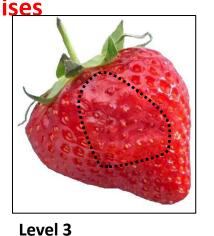
Stem puncture

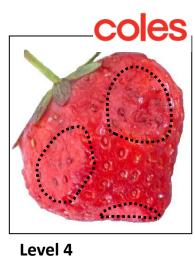








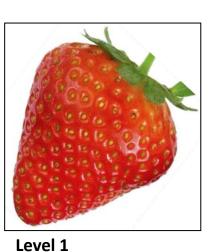


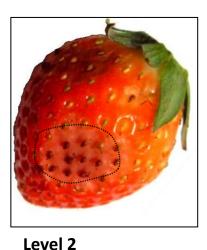


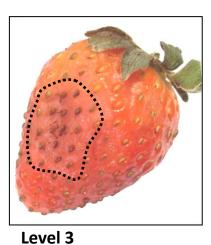
Level 2 Level 3

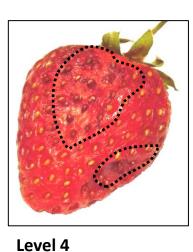
A damaged area of skin which looks wet or bleeds Caused by picking or contact bruising which is significant enough to cause breakdown

Dry bruises





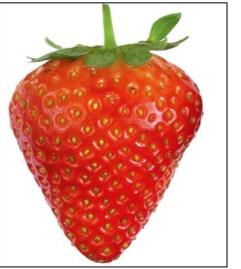


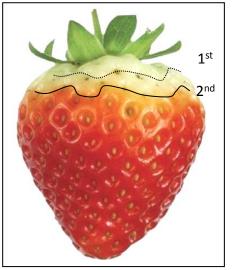


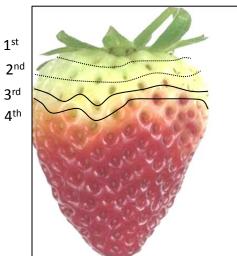
Area of the skin with a dull dry appearance that does not bleed Caused by picking or berry to berry contact bruising which does not damage the flesh underneath significantly

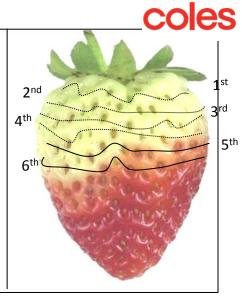


Concentric white shoulder









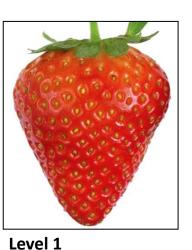
Level 1 Level 2 Level 3 Level 4

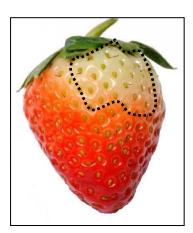
Concentric ring white shoulder is where the white area extends down from the calyx end, on all sides of the berry

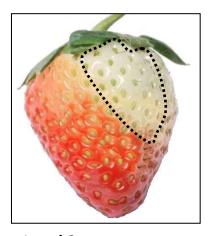
Severity is described in relation to the number of seed rings to which the white area extends down the berry

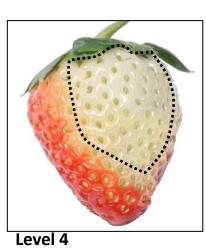
Caused by very cold days and nights on the farm

Part white area





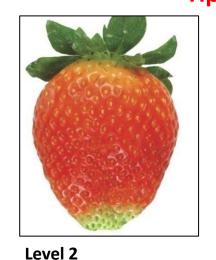


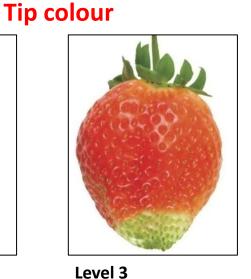


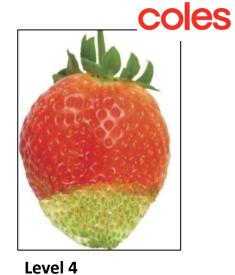
Level 2

Level 3

One part of the berry showing part white area. The other side of the berry will be full red colour This area does not extend around the whole of the calyaland may be just on the side of the berry Caused by cold weather, with the white area being under-developed, or sunburn



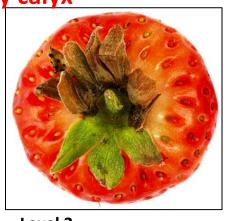


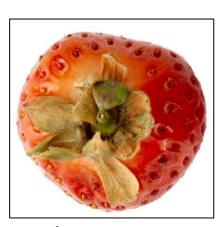


A white area of skin at the tip of the berry with green seeds Caused by cold weather or immature picking If the area is pale pink then this will turn red and should not be treated as a defect

Brown dry calyx







Level 1

Level 1

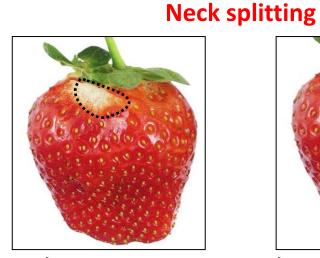
Level 2

Level 3

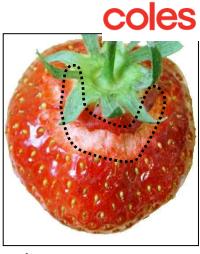
Level 4

Brown calyx present individual leaflets are totally dry or brown in colour. Not if the tips of the leaflets are affected only Caused by a number of environmental or soil factors in the field

This defect does not affect the eating quality or the shelf life of the berry and is not an indicator of over maturity Coles Photo Specs V4 - 6th May 2014



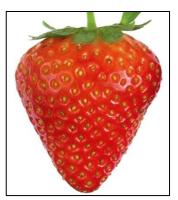




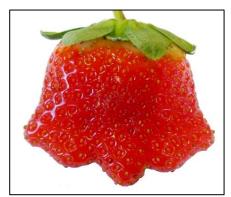
Level 2 Level 3 Level 4

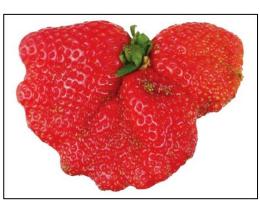
Neck Splitting is where the skin around the base of the calyx splits, and white flesh is visible through the crack Caused when the berry takes in too much water

Misshape (fan shaped fruit)









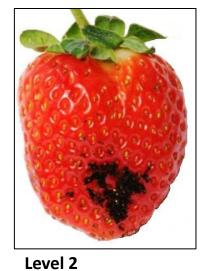
Level 1 Level 2 Level 3 Level 4

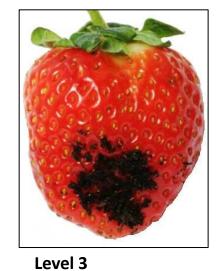
A misshape is a berry which does not resemble the typical conical or rounded shape, and has more than 2 distinct tips, has full length clefts or other severe malformations

Caused by a number factors, including poor pollination, insect damage of the flower, or excessive fruit growth



Soiling (mud)

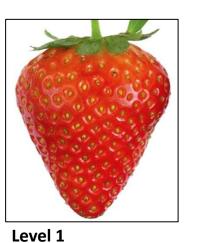


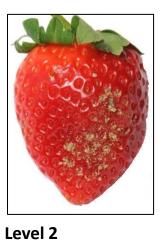


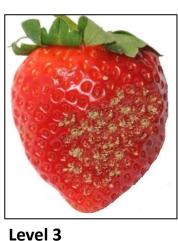


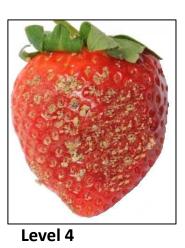
Soiling applies to mud attached to the skin of the berry It does not apply to dust on the berry or the calyx

Soiling (sand)









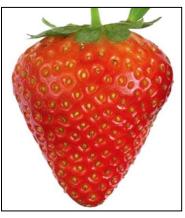
Soiling applies to sand attached to the skin of the berry It does not apply to dust on the berry or the calyx

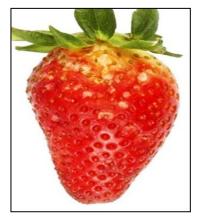


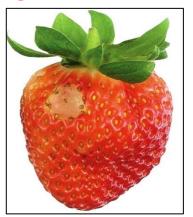
Level 1

Pest damage











Level 1 Level 2 Level 3 Level 4

Any wound on the surface of the berry, associated with pest damage, but not neck cracking (has its own photospec) Bird damage characterised by seeds missing, peck marks, and a dull skin appearance in affected area

Stem punctures should not be included as damage

Slug damage characterised by a small hole with the white flesh visible underneath.

It can be either dry (Level 3) or unhealed and wet (Level 4).