

When do apples stop growing, and why does it matter?

Article

Published Version

Creative Commons: Attribution 4.0 (CC-BY)

Open Access

Christodoulou, M. D. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0968-2311> and Culham, A. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7440-0133> (2021) When do apples stop growing, and why does it matter? PLOS ONE, 16 (6). e0252288. ISSN 1932-6203 doi: <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0252288>
Available at <https://centaur.reading.ac.uk/98638/>

It is advisable to refer to the publisher's version if you intend to cite from the work. See [Guidance on citing](#).

To link to this article DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0252288>

Publisher: Public Library of Science

All outputs in CentAUR are protected by Intellectual Property Rights law, including copyright law. Copyright and IPR is retained by the creators or other copyright holders. Terms and conditions for use of this material are defined in the [End User Agreement](#).

www.reading.ac.uk/centaur

CentAUR

Central Archive at the University of Reading

Reading's research outputs online



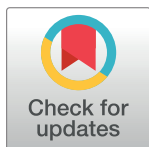
RESEARCH ARTICLE

When do apples stop growing, and why does it matter?

Maria D. Christodoulou^{1,2}, Alastair Culham^{2*}

1 Department of Statistics, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom, **2** University of Reading Herbarium, School of Biological Sciences, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading, United Kingdom

* a.culham@reading.ac.uk



Abstract

Apples in the commercial food chain are harvested up to two weeks before maturity. We explore apple fruit development through the growing season to establish the point at which physical features differentiating those cultivars become evident. This is relevant both for the understanding of the growing process and to ensure that any identification and classification tools can be used both on ripened-on-tree and stored fruit. Current literature presents some contradictory findings on apple growth, we studied 12 apple cultivars in the Brogdale National Fruit Collection, UK over two seasons to establish patterns of growth. Fruit were sampled at regular time points throughout the growing season and four morphometrics (maximum length, maximum diameter, weight, and centroid size) were collected. These were regressed against growing degree days in order to appropriately describe the growth pattern observed. All four morphometrics were adequately described using log-log linear regressions, with adjusted R^2 estimates ranging from 78.3% (maximum length) to 86.7% (weight). For all four morphometrics, a 10% increase in growing degree days was associated with a 1% increase in the morphometric. Our findings refine previous work presenting rapid early growth followed by a plateau in later stages of development and contrast with published expo-linear models. We established that apples harvested for commercial storage purposes, two weeks prior to maturity, showed only a modest decrease in size compared with ripened-on-tree fruit, demonstrating that size morphometric approaches are appropriate for classification of apple fruit at point of harvest.

OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Christodoulou MD, Culham A (2021) When do apples stop growing, and why does it matter? PLoS ONE 16(6): e0252288. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0252288>

Editor: Molly M. Jahn, University of Wisconsin Madison, UNITED STATES

Received: October 22, 2020

Accepted: May 13, 2021

Published: June 10, 2021

Peer Review History: PLOS recognizes the benefits of transparency in the peer review process; therefore, we enable the publication of all of the content of peer review and author responses alongside final, published articles. The editorial history of this article is available here: <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0252288>

Copyright: © 2021 Christodoulou, Culham. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Data Availability Statement: All relevant data are within the manuscript.

Funding: This work was supported by the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC) as a PhD CASE Studentship 1132848 (MDC), <https://www.bbsrc.ac.uk/>. The

Introduction

Describing fruit growth for apples (*Malus domestica* (Suckow) Borkh.) is both interesting in its own merits, relevant for modern classification methods, and important for commercial fruit trade. Christodoulou et al. [1] demonstrated that mature apples can be correctly classified to cultivar with a 78% accuracy using only external morphometric characters such as length, weight, or color. In countries such as the UK, the constant high demand for apples throughout the year leads to suppliers either importing fruit or harvesting it early and storing it under industrial conditions such as in controlled atmosphere or in hypobaric rooms [2,3]. Standard practice in the industry for apples intended for storage is to harvest before ripening and ripen

fundors had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Competing interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

in storage, as there are no harvest maturity industry standards [4]. We note here that “ripeness” and “maturity” are inconsistently defined terms in the literature [5,6] we use them interchangeably. How early the fruit needs to be harvested depends on cultivar, and expected duration in storage conditions. One aspect that was not addressed by Christodoulou et al. [1] was the impact of the exclusive use of ripened-on-tree (mature) fruit in the analysis. If a classification tool for authenticity purposes is to perform under commercial conditions, it needs to be able to accommodate both stored and tree-ripened fruit. It is therefore crucial to obtain an understanding of the growth pattern for apples throughout the season, in order to be able to explore the difference in basic morphometrics between fruit that has been harvested at different stages of maturation.

Fruit growth recorded as a single metric, such as length or diameter, has been extensively investigated since the beginning of the previous century. According to Bollard [7] the task is more challenging for apples than stone fruit, as different growth patterns have been recorded on the same fruit depending on the growth axis studied, with longitudinal growth slower than transverse. In reality, fruit shape can continue to change until maturity [8]. As a consequence, measurements such as volume and weight may be more appropriate to the overall study of fruit growth.

Most of the research on apple fruit growth is based on studies of single cultivars and suggests that a sigmoid shaped growth curve may suit the description of size characters such as length, diameter or weight. This pattern has been described, amongst others, by Denne [9,10], Orlandini and Moriondo [11] and more recently by Atay et al. [12] and Stajniko et al. [13]. This growth pattern is similar to those described on other pip fruits such as pears [7]. The early growth stage, where cell division is prominent, corresponds to the slow increase of the sigmoid curve at the beginning; the cell expansion to the exponential increase of the curve, and the final plateau to the end of cell expansion and the beginning of the maturation process.

This view has been challenged in the literature at least four times. Firstly, when presenting fruit volume and diameter measurements in terms of days from anthesis, Tukey and Young [14] described a linear growth pattern. The accompanying plots however do not support this view, presenting a sigmoid growth pattern. They interpreted this by suggesting the final plateau observed in their plots was due to weather conditions for the year studied. The second time was by Blanpied [15], who agreed with the curvilinear description by Tukey and Young [14] but presented unclear evidence as the data were all averaged without any indication of the variation present at each time point.

The third time this view was challenged was in the work of Lakso et al. [16] who suggested that a combination of linear and exponential curves fits the weight growth pattern best. To fit their data, they proposed a model originally described by Goudriaan and Monteith [17]. In the original model, factors such as leaf area were potential limitations to the growth curve. Applying this to apple growth, Lakso et al. [16] defined a new model with an early curvilinear stage and late linear stage. Although the model appeared to fit their weight data smoothly, the error bars presented in their plots increased steadily, suggesting possible non-normality of errors. As the paper does not clearly state heteroscedasticity testing prior to modelling, it can be argued that the weight data required transformation prior to analysis.

Finally, Saei et al. [18] proposed a linear bi-exponential model, which can be described as a more generalised version of the Goudriaan and Monteith [17] model, as best fitting diameter and volume data for apples. By directly applying the model described by Buchwald and Sveitzer [19,20] for yeast growth, they suggested that apple growth was best described as a combination of two linear models. As no error bars were presented in the accompanying figures it is difficult to establish if initial modelling assumptions such as error normality were satisfied.

Table 1. Summary of growth studies for apple development.

Author	Morphometric	Growth curve
Tukey and Young [14]	Diameter and volume	Linear
Denne [9]	Diameter and weight	Sigmoid
Blanpied (1966)	Weight, volume	Curvilinear
Lakso et al. [16]	Weight	Expolinear
Orlandini and Moriondo [11]	Diameter	Sigmoid
Saei et al. [18]	Diameter, length, and volume	Linear bi-exponential
Atay et al. [12]	Diameter	Sigmoid
Stajanko et al. [13]	Diameter	Sigmoid

Morphometric studied as well as proposed growth curve type are presented for each author.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0252288.t001>

The proposed models and morphometrics presented by the above authors are summarized in [Table 1](#).

A sigmoid curve is probably one of the most widely used models for growth traditionally, both in agriculture and in other fields of biology—a common example being the result of a logistic function. It follows a characteristic S-shape, starting with a slow rate of change, followed by a rapid one, and ending in a slow rate of change. Curvilinear and expolinear curves are very similar, the first one being a more generalized shape of the second one. The growth under both of these models begins as a curve—specifically an exponential curve in the second case—and is followed by a linear segment. Finally, a linear bi-exponential is the combination of two exponential parts and a linear one. A point of particular interest here ought to be the trade-off between the number of parameters required to adequately describe the shape, and the overall fit of the model. This can be evaluated using any of the available information criteria, which take into consideration the number of variables versus the overall fit.

In this work we explore the growth process for four morphometrics on 12 apple cultivars during two growing seasons. We use our findings to compare against the occasionally contradictory published growth curves for apples for insight and to explore how early harvesting for storage purposes is reflected in the morphometric characters of study.

Materials & methods

Sample collection

Samples were collected during the 2013 and 2014 growing seasons, from the National Fruit Collection, in Brogdale, Kent, UK. All cultivars were grafted on M9 rootstock. To include a range of shapes and sizes, 12 cultivars belonging to different categories of the IBPG (1982) Apple descriptor guide were chosen ([Table 2](#)) for the 2013 harvest. The selection included representatives from each shape grouping from the main harvest season as well as some early-season cultivars. In 2014, replicate sampling of six of the original 12 cultivars was conducted as verification. These were selected using an R randomly generated sequence [21]. A summary of the cultivars sampled is presented in [Table 2](#).

The time of anthesis—defined as a minimum of 50% of flowers open—was visually estimated for the whole orchard for each year. As there was conflicting literature on growth and early fruit growth, increased sampling was carried out during that time. To avoid over-thinning trees through experimental harvest, eight harvesting times were chosen, with ten fruit (five per tree) sampled from each cultivar at each harvesting time with the exception of 20 fruit sampled during final harvest. Each harvested fruit was selected using three randomly

Table 2. Shape descriptions of selected cultivars.

Cultivar	IBPG Shape Grouping	NFC Crowning Type	Year Sampled	Season
Adam's Pearmain	Truncate/Conical	Moderate	2013	Main
Beacon	Conical	Low	2013	Early
Boiken	Flat	High	2013, 2014	Main
Bovarde	Oblong	Moderate	2013, 2014	Main
Catshead	Globose/Conical	Moderate	2013	Main
Fuji	Ellipsoid	Moderate	2013, 2014	Main
Kaiser Franz Joseph	Broad/Globose/Conical	High	2013, 2014	Main
Limoncella	Conical	Low	2013	Main
Present van Engeland	Conical	Low	2013, 2014	Main
Red Fortune	Globose	Low	2013	Early
Rheinischer Krummstiel	Ellipsoid	Low	2013	Main
Wheeler's Russet	Globose	Low	2013, 2014	Main

Twelve cultivars were selected based on their shape description, season duration, and sampling time. Crowning type categories are as defined in the National Fruit Collection Database.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0252288.t002>

generated sequences, establishing the position on the tree, the branch height, and fruit number on the branch respectively. All random sequences were generated using R [21]. Sampling dates per cultivar are summarized in Table 3. To our knowledge this is the largest number of cultivars studied for apple size development, with a total number 1415 samples.

Weather data

Weather data were obtained from the MIDAS dataset available through the Met Office [22]. The nearest weather station to the National Fruit Collection was Faversham (Latitude: 51.2965, Longitude: 00.8796, Source ID: 757). Maximum air temperature was used to calculate growing degree days from anthesis using base temperature of 5 °C (GDD). Base temperature of 10 °C (GDD) was also explored. Growing degree days were calculated using the “pollen” package in RStudio [23,24]. All code used is available in the github repository linked as Supplemental Information.

Morphometric data collection

Measurements of maximum length and maximum diameter were collected using Vernier callipers; weight was measured using precision scales; and centroid size was collected using six landmarks on the outline of the side view of the fruit as described in Christodoulou et al. [1]. Linear morphometrics were collected for both seasons, geometric morphometrics were only collected for 2013.

Size development analysis

As part of our preliminary analysis, and to assess whether biennial yield differences may impact findings, a comparison of weights for each cultivar for the final harvest week was conducted using a Welch's two sample t-test and no significant differences were found. Each morphometric was plotted against growing degree days and heteroskedasticity was observed throughout. This was resolved by using two modelling approaches—log-log linear regression, and asymptotic regression on the logarithmically transformed morphometric. The models

Table 3. Sampling dates per cultivar.

	Days from anthesis	Adam's Pearmain	Beacon	Boiken	Bovarde	Catshead	Fuji	Kaiser Franz Joseph	Limoncella	Present van Engeland	Red Fortune	Rheimscher Krummstiel	Wheeler's Russet
10/06/2013	0	Estimated Orchard Anthesis											
24/06/2013	14	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
01/07/2013	21	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
08/07/2013	28	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15/07/2013	35	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29/07/2013	49	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12/08/2013	63	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
02/09/2013	84	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23/09/2013*	105	✓				✓		✓		✓			
07/10/2013*	119			✓	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓
15/05/2014	0	Estimated Orchard Anthesis											
05/06/2014	21			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓
25/06/2014	41			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓
17/07/2014	63			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓
12/08/2014	89			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓
22/09/2014*	130			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			✓

Using estimated orchard anthesis time, samples were collected from each selected cultivar at regular intervals. Ten fruit per cultivar were sampled for each timing with the exception of 20 fruit for the last harvest (date indicated by *) of the season for each. Six cultivars were repeated in 2014.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0252288.t003>

were compared using the Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), selecting the one with the lowest value [25].

Results

Log-log linear and asymptotic regression fits for each of the four morphometrics are illustrated in Figs 1 and 2. As base 10 °C (GDD) presented the same results to base 5 °C we have shown the results for GDD5 and have left GDD10 in the supplementary scripts.

BIC values for each model are summarized in Table 4.

As suggested by BIC, all four of the morphometrics are better represented by log-log linear regressions. The log-log linear regression presented here has the advantages of being easily interpretable, using a low number of variables, and easy to fit. Its disadvantages reflect the primary assumptions of linear regression overall which are normality, linearity, homoskedasticity, and independence. In our particular case, had the log-log transformation not corrected

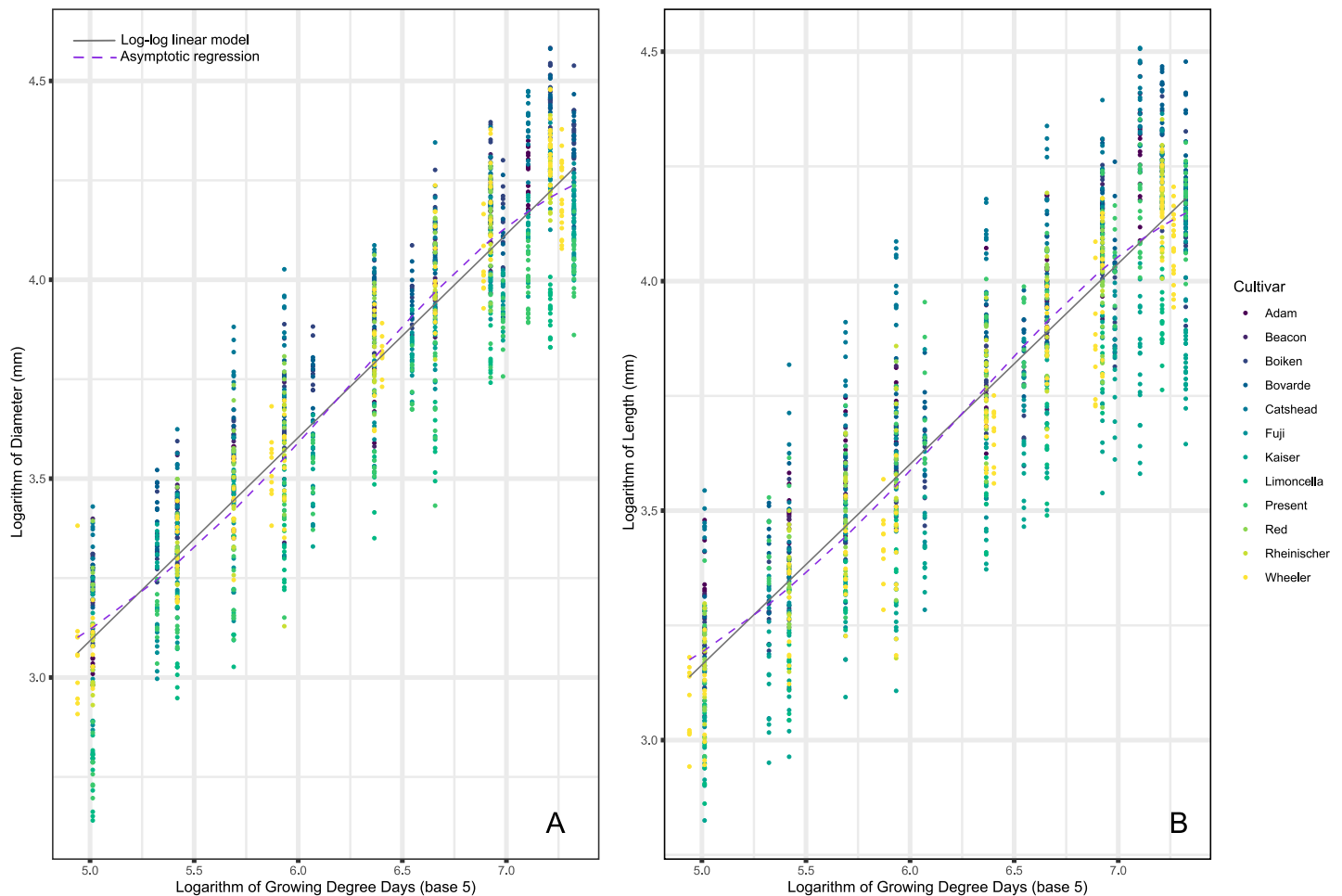


Fig 1. Model fit for log-log linear regression (solid grey) and asymptotic regression (dashed purple) between growing degree days and measured morphometrics (A: Diameter, B: Length). Twelve apple cultivars were sampled throughout the 2013 growing season, with six of them repeated in the 2014 growing season. Both growing degree days and respective morphometrics are logarithmically transformed for illustration purposes. Growing degree days are base 5.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0252288.g001>

the strong heteroskedasticity presented in the original data, the model would not have been appropriate.

Intercept and slope estimates, as well as adjusted R^2 values, are presented in Table 5.

Putting these slope coefficients into context, a 10% increase in Growing Degree Days results in 1.04% increase for Length, 1.05% increase for Diameter and Centroid Size, and 1.14% increase for Weight averaged across all cultivars and both years.

Discussion

Christodoulou et al. [1] demonstrated that for mature fruit (i.e. harvested when ripe and ready for consumption) both linear and geometric morphometrics can be used to identify apple cultivars with a 78% accuracy for a test set. In this study we explore whether these morphometrics stabilize earlier in the season. This is to ascertain whether fruit that has been picked prior to maturation can be included to train and test morphometric classification methods [26]. Here we focused on twelve cultivars, 6 of which we repeated for a second year, and studied size changes using four relevant morphometrics. Our findings demonstrate a consistent positive

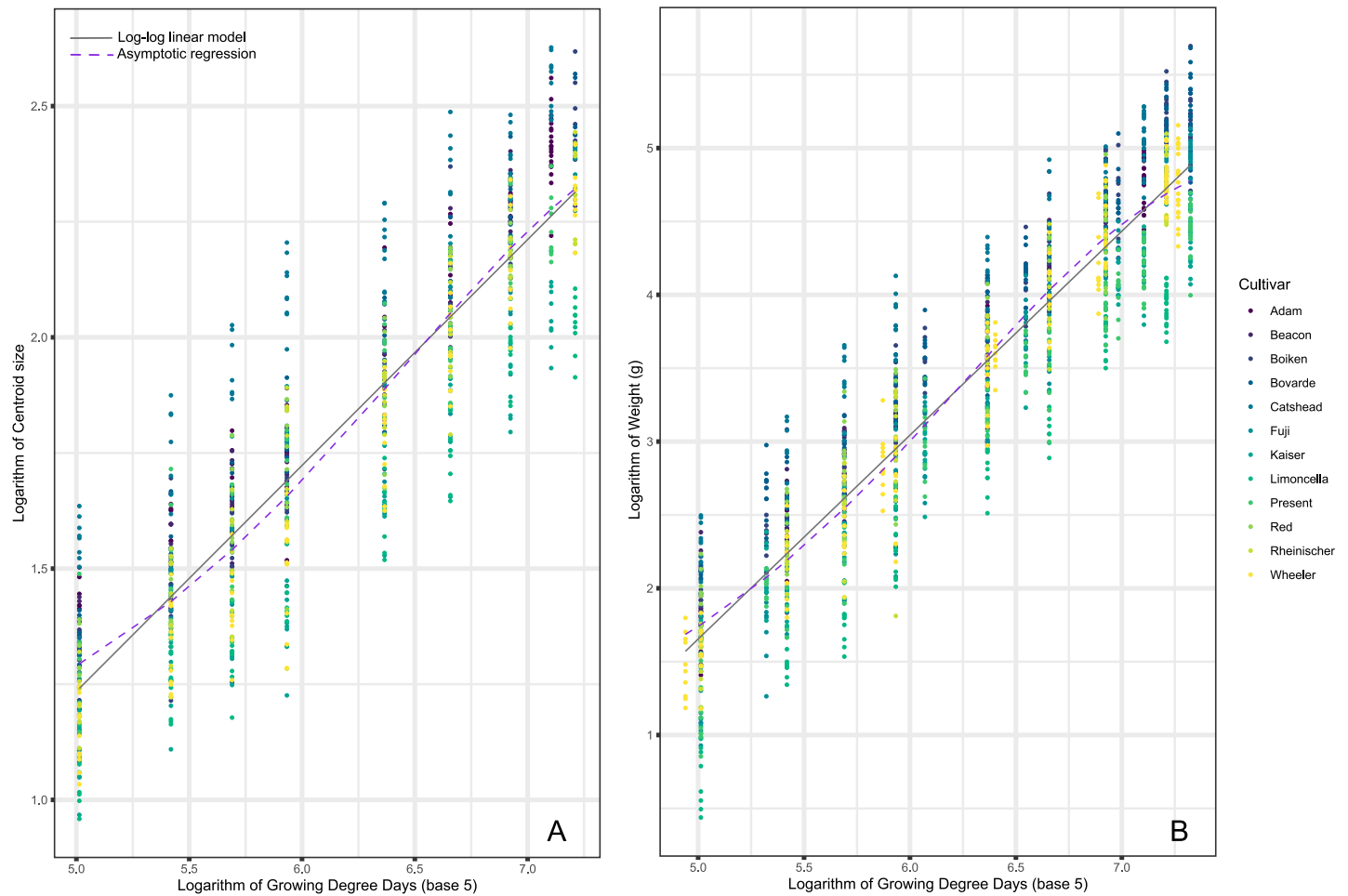


Fig 2. Model fit for log-log linear regression (solid grey) and asymptotic regression (dashed purple) between growing degree days and measured morphometrics (A: Centroid Size, B: Weight). Twelve apple cultivars were sampled throughout the 2013 growing season, with six of them repeated in the 2014 growing season. Both growing degree days and respective morphometrics are logarithmically transformed for illustration purposes. Growing degree days are base 5.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0252288.g002>

correlation between size and growing degree days—our proxy for timing in the growing season. This suggests that the difference in size metrics between fruit sampled earlier and matured in storage and those ripened on the tree would depend heavily on how much earlier the fruit were picked.

For cultivars that store well, harvesting practices need to be adapted to enhance the storage potential of the fruit [27]. The main adaptation in harvesting, if an apple is to be stored, is timing [28]. The general practice in the industry is that the longer the fruit is to be stored, the

Table 4. Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) for each fit.

	Length	Diameter	Weight	Centroid size
Log-log linear	-937.30	-1038.66	1496.14	-626.46
Asymptotic	-924.38	-1021.05	1531.25	-619.84

For all four morphometrics, there is strong evidence that the log-log linear regression is a more appropriate model choice when compared to an asymptotic regression.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0252288.t004>

Table 5. Summary results from log-log linear regression models.

	Intercept	Slope	Adjusted R ²
Length	0.978	0.437	0.783
Diameter	0.537	0.511	0.841
Weight	-5.294	1.389	0.867
Centroid Size	-1.208	0.488	0.803

Intercept, Slope, and adjusted R² for log-log linear models between Length, Diameter, Weight, or Centroid Size, and Growing Degree Days (base 5).

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0252288.t005>

earlier it needs to be harvested. Timing differences between early harvest and ripened-on-tree harvest can range from three days to approximately two weeks [29].

For the two years under study, two weeks prior to the last harvest date is equivalent to a 10% reduction of growing degree days. For all the fitted models this is estimated to approximate to a 1% reduction in morphometrics. This suggests that within the context of apple storage, earlier harvest does not lead to substantially smaller fruit.

Our findings also resolve the discrepancy in literature between linear growth patterns and sigmoid growth. The plateau of the sigmoid fit, as suggested by multiple authors [9,11–13] is also present in our model, although less evident as we are using a two logarithmic transformations. In terms of the slow growth stage for the very beginning of the season, we did not observe an obvious early plateau such as the one described by Denne [9]. We believe this to be due to our collection timings and the fact that our sampling strategy substantially differed from the one described by Denne. Denne hand-pollinated her samples and could therefore follow their development even before petal-drop. We relied on natural pollination, meaning we only sampled after fruitlets formed. That is a substantial difference that explains the absence of early plateau in our findings. We believe our log-log model to be in line with the sigmoid models presented by the authors mentioned above. Using two logarithmic transformations, a simple linear model fits the data.

We substantially diverge however from the linear and expo-linear models on untransformed data proposed by Tukey and Young [14], Blanpied [15], Lakso et al. [16], and Saei et al. [18]. In the case of Tukey and Young, their suggestion of a linear model does not align with their own graphical representations where a plateau is clearly visible. Blanpied [15] described observations from average measurements without giving any indication as to the variation at each time point. For Lakso et al. [16], the proposal of fitting an exponential model in the early stages followed by a linear one in the later stages appears misguided as during the later stages there is an evident non-normality of errors indicated by their graphics. This makes the linear model for the second stage a poor fit. Finally, Saei et al [18] employing an adapted model from Buchwald and Sveczer [19,20], fail to provide sufficient information to allow the reader to evaluate the appropriateness of their recommended approach.

We conclude that our log-log linear regression matches some of the published literature recommending asymptotic or sigmoid growth. Through the use of a double log transformation we present a more simplified modeling approach, with fewer parameters. For the purposes of exploring the impact of early harvest on size morphometrics, we demonstrate that a two-week earlier harvest time, such as the one regularly used in the supermarket supply chain, would be equivalent to approximately 1% reduction in size.

Conclusions

In this work we explored the developmental process of apples during the growing season with respect to size morphometrics, specifically weight, length, diameter, and centroid size. We consistently found them to be adequately modelled against growing degree days using a linear regression after logarithmic transformations for both predictive and explanatory variables. The fitted models suggest a positive correlation between the variables, where a 10% increase in growing degree days is associated with a 1% increase for the predicted morphometric. As such we believe our findings to be in line with previous work presenting a plateau in later stages of development and that a two-week earlier sampling for storage purposes does not substantially alter the size of the fruit. This is important for both fruit sellers and buyers who may be paying a premium for particular cultivars. Apple cultivars whether harvested fully ripe or up to two weeks prior to maturity, demonstrate the characteristic features that distinguish them.

Acknowledgments

We thank Prof Nick Battey, Dr Matthew Ordidge, and the National Fruit Collection, Brogdale, Kent, for access to samples and assistance with sampling.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization: Alastair Culham.

Data curation: Maria D. Christodoulou.

Formal analysis: Maria D. Christodoulou.

Funding acquisition: Alastair Culham.

Investigation: Maria D. Christodoulou.

Methodology: Maria D. Christodoulou, Alastair Culham.

Project administration: Alastair Culham.

Supervision: Alastair Culham.

Validation: Maria D. Christodoulou.

Visualization: Maria D. Christodoulou, Alastair Culham.

Writing – original draft: Maria D. Christodoulou, Alastair Culham.

Writing – review & editing: Maria D. Christodoulou, Alastair Culham.

References

1. Christodoulou MD, Battey NH, Culham A. Can you make morphometrics work when you know the right answer? Pick and mix approaches for apple identification. Rutherford S, editor. PLoS One. 2018; 13: e0205357. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0205357> PMID: 30321222
2. Cross J, Berrie A, Johnson D, Biddlecombe T, Pennell D, Luton M, et al. Apple Best Practice Guide. 2010 [cited 23 Oct 2015]. <http://apples.ahdb.org.uk/how-to-use.asp>.
3. Matzinger B, Tong C. Commercial postharvest handling of fresh market apples. 2013. <http://www.extension.umn.edu/garden/fruit-vegetable/handling-fresh-market-apples/>.
4. Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board. Apple Best Practice Guide—Picking date recommendations for Bramley's Seedling. 2020 [cited 22 Oct 2020]. <https://apples.ahdb.org.uk/post-harvest-section4-link5.asp>.
5. Rhodes MJC. Ripening of fruit and vegetables. Nutr Food Sci. 1978; 78: 14–17. <https://doi.org/10.1108/eb058700>

6. Watada AE, Herner RC, Kader AA, Roman RJ, Staby GL. Terminology for the description of developmental stages of horticultural crops. *HortScience*. 1984; 19: 1–2. Available: <http://agris.fao.org/agris-search/search.do?recordID=US19850003056>.
7. Bollard EG. The physiology and nutrition of developing fruit. In: Hulme AC, Rhodes MJ, editors. *The biochemistry of fruit and their products: Volume I*. 1970. pp. 387–425.
8. Christodoulou MD, Culham A. Apples before the fall: does shape stability coincide with maturity? *Quant Plant Biol*. 2021; In Press.
9. Denne M. The growth of apple fruitlets, and the effect of early thinning on fruit development. *Ann Bot*. 1960; 34: 397–406. Available: <http://www.cabdirect.org/abstracts/19610302018.html>.
10. Denne MP. Fruit development and some tree factors affecting it. *New Zeal J Bot*. 1963; 1: 265–294. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0028825X.1963.10428999>
11. Orlandini S, Moriondo M. Analysis and modelling of apple fruit growth. *Acta Hortic*. 1998; 499: 137–143. Available: http://www.actahort.org/books/499/499_14.htm.
12. Atay E, Pirlak L, Atay A. Determination of fruit growth in some apple varieties. *J Argicultural Sci*. 2010; 16: 1–8. Available: [http://www.researchgate.net/publication/44391941_Baz_Elma_eitlerinde_Meyve_Geliiminin_Belirlenmesi_\(Determination_of_Fruit_Growth_in_Some_Apple_Varieties\)/file/d912f50abd3cb7cdb8.pdf](http://www.researchgate.net/publication/44391941_Baz_Elma_eitlerinde_Meyve_Geliiminin_Belirlenmesi_(Determination_of_Fruit_Growth_in_Some_Apple_Varieties)/file/d912f50abd3cb7cdb8.pdf).
13. Stajanko D, Rozman Č, Pavlovič M, Beber M, Zadavec P. Modeling of “Gala” apple fruits diameter for improving the accuracy of early yield prediction. *Sci Hortic (Amsterdam)*. 2013; 160: 306–312. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scienta.2013.06.003>
14. Tukey HB, Young JO. Gross morphology and histology of developing fruit of the apple. *Bot Gaz*. 1942; 104: 3. <https://doi.org/10.1086/335103>
15. Blanpied GD. Changes in the weight, volume and specific gravity of developing apple fruits. *Proc Am Soc Hortic Sci*. 1966; 88: 33–37.
16. Lakso A, Grappadelli LC, Barnard J, Goffinet MC. An expolinear model of the growth pattern of the apple fruit. *J Hortic Sci*. 1995; 70: 389–394. Available: <http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/hort/faculty/lakso/PaperScans/1995scan92.PDF>.
17. Goudriaan J, Monteith JL. A mathematical function for crop growth based on light interception and leaf area expansion. *Ann Bot*. 1990; 66: 695–701.
18. Saei A, Zamani Z, Talaie A, Fatahi MR. Model selection for growth pattern of the apple fruit: bilinear model favored over other nonlinear growth models. *Acta Hortic*. 2008; 803: 293–298.
19. Buchwald P, Sveiczler A. The time-profile of cell growth in fission yeast: model selection criteria favoring bilinear models over exponential ones. *Theor Biol Med Model*. 2006; 3: 1–10.
20. Buchwald P. A general bilinear model to describe growth or decline time profiles. *Math Biosci*. 2007; 205: 108–136. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mbs.2006.08.013> PMID: 17027039
21. R Core Team. R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. URL <https://www.R-project.org/>. Vienna, Austria.: R Foundation for Statistical Computing; 2019. <http://www.r-project.org/>.
22. Office Met. Met Office Integrated Data Archive System (MIDAS) Land and Marine Surface Stations Data (1853–2020). 2020.
23. R Studio Team. RStudio: Integrated Development for R. Boston, MA; 2018. <http://www.rstudio.com/>.
24. Nowosad J. pollen: Analysis of Aerobiological Data. 2018. <https://cran.r-project.org/package=pollen>.
25. Schwarz G. Estimating the Dimension of a Model. *Ann Stat*. 1978; 6: 461–464. <https://doi.org/10.1214/aos/1176344136>
26. Christodoulou MD, Clark JY, Culham A. The Cinderella discipline: morphometrics and their use in botanical classification. *Bot J Linn Soc*. 2020; 194: 385–396. <https://doi.org/10.1093/botlinnean/boaa055>
27. Knee M. Pome Fruits. In: Seymour GB, Taylor JE, Tucker GA, editors. *Biochemistry of Fruit Ripening*. Cambridge: Chapman & Hall; 1993. pp. 325–339.
28. Plotto A, Azarenko AN, McDaniel MR, Crockett PW, Mattheis JP. Eating quality of “Gala” and “Fuji” apples from multiple harvests and storage durations. *Hortic Sci*. 1997; 32: 903–908. Available: <http://hortsci.ashspublications.org/content/32/5/903.short>.
29. Wargo JM, Watkins CB. Maturity and storage quality of “Honeycrisp” apples. *Hortic Technol*. 2004; 14: 496–499. Available: <http://horttech.ashspublications.org/content/14/4/496.short>.