# **Celeriac (Celery Root)**

#### **Revised 2018**

#### **Thermal Properties**

	English	Metric
Moisture, %	88.00	
Protein, %	1.50	
Fat, %	0.30	
Carbohydrate, %	9.20	
Fiber, %	1.80	
Ash, %	1.00	
Specific Heat Above Freezing	0.93 Btu/lb*°F	3.90 kJ/(kg*K)
Specific Heat Below Freezing	0.45 Btu/lb*°F	1.89 kJ/(kg*K)
Latent Heat of Fusion	126 Btu/lb	294 kJ/kg

### **Storage Conditions**

Temperature	32°F (0°C)
Relative Humidity	95 to 99%
Storage Period	6 to 8 months
Highest Freezing Point	30.3°F (-0.9°C)

Celeriac can be room cooled and should be held in slatted crates or bins, with a moderate amount of air circulation to remove the heat of respiration generated by the vegetable.

Celeriac should be stored under the same conditions as those for topped carrots and is subject to the same diseases as carrots. Celeriac is easily stored for 3 to 4 months at 32°F (0°C) and with only minor losses for 6 to 8 months, if relative humidity (RH) is near saturation. If storage is above 34°F (1.1°C), the RH should be about 95% to avoid condensation of liquid water, or decay losses will be substantial within 6 months. At 40 to 41°F (4.4 to 5°C), the storage life is only 4 months if losses are to be held below I5%. Moisture loss and shriveling are the main causes of deterioration.

Research has shown that controlled atmosphere (CA) storage for celeriac is not advantageous. Low  $O_2$  does not reduce losses and the high  $CO_2$  atmospheres tested (5 to 7%) increase decay during storage. However, other research suggests that a CA of 2%  $O_2$  plus 2-3%  $CO_2$  may be slightly beneficial.

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# **Diseases and Injuries**

Toughening	Celeriac is slightly sensitive to ethylene and chronic exposure during long term storage will eventually cause toughening of the root.  Control: Do not store celeriac with apples, pears, or other ethylene-producing fruits.	
Freezing	Freezing injury can occur if celeriac is stored at temperatures of 30.3°F (-0.9°C) a below. Symptoms of freezing injury are water-soaked areas or softening.  Control: Avoid exposure to freezing temperatures.	

WFLO is indebted to Dr. Jeff Brecht, Horticultural Sciences Department, University of Florida, for the review and revision of this topic.

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