MSU Extension Publication Archive

Archive copy of publication, do not use for current recommendations. Up-to-date information about many topics can be obtained from your local Extension office.

Pears – Food Preservation Series Michigan State University Extension Service Sandra L. Andrews, Food Science and Human Nutrition Revised August 1989 2 pages

The PDF file was provided courtesy of the Michigan State University Library

Scroll down to view the publication.



PEARS

AVAILABILITY

August, September, October

TRIM LOSS

Approximately 22 percent from cores, stems, skins and bruises.

YIELD

1 pound	2 cups sliced
11 pounds	canner load of 9 pints
17½ pounds	canner load of 7 quarts
l bushel (50 pounds)	40 to 50 pints frozen 16 to 25 quarts canned (2½ pounds per quart)

RECOMMENDED VARIETIES

Clapp's Favorite, Moonglow and Bartlett all are excellent for canning.

FREEZING

Halves or quarters: Select pears that are well ripened and firm but not hard. Wash fruits in cold water. Peel, cut in halves or quarters, and remove cores. To prevent darkening during preparation, follow the directions for preventing discoloration below.

Heat pears in boiling 40 percent syrup (1 cup cold water to ¾ cup sugar) for 1 to 2 minutes, depending on the size of the pieces. Drain and cool.

Pack pears into containers and cover with cold 40 percent syrup. To minimize browning, add $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon ascorbic acid to each quart of cold syrup. Leave $\frac{1}{2}$ inch headspace. Seal, label and freeze.

Preventing discoloration—ascorbic acid solution: While preparing pears for freezing or canning, keep cut pear sections in a solution of ascorbic acid and cold water.

Ascorbic acid can be purchased in several forms:

Pure powdered form—seasonally available among canning supplies in supermarkets. Use 1 teaspoon per gallon of water as a treatment solution.

Vitamin C tablets—Buy 500-milligram tablets; crush and dissolve six tablets per gallon of water as a treatment solution. Also try commercially prepared mixes of ascorbic and citric acid, which are seasonally available among canning supplies in supermarkets. Sometimes citric acid powder is sold in supermarkets, but it is less effective in controlling discoloration. Be sure to follow the manufacturer's directions. Drain pears before packing.

Freeze no more than 2 pounds of food per cubic foot of freezer capacity per day. One cubic foot will hold 7.4 gallons.

CANNING

Choose ripe, mature fruits of ideal quality for eating fresh or cooking.

Wash and peel pears. Cut lengthwise into halves and remove cores. (A melon baller or metal measuring spoon is suitable for coring pears.) To prevent discoloration, keep pears in an ascorbic acid solution. (See preventing

discoloration directions above.) Prepare a very light, light or medium syrup, or pack pears in apple juice, white grape juice or water. Boil drained pears 5 minutes in syrup, juice or water. Raw packs result in poor quality pears. Fill hot jars with hot fruit and cooking liquid, leaving ½ inch headspace. Adjust lids and process.

(Major Revision) August 1989 Cooperative Extension Service Michigan State University

Syrup type Approx. % sugar	Measures of water and sugar				
	For 9-p	int load*	For 7-quart load		
	Approx. % sugar	Cups water	Cups sugar	Cups water	Cups sugar
Very light	10	61/2	3/4	101/2	11/4
Light	20	53/4	11/2	9	21/4
Medium	30	51/4	21/4	81/4	33/4

^{*}This amount is also adequate for a 4-quart load.

Pear Halves, in a Boiling-Water Canner

Recommended Process Times

		Process times (in minutes) at altitudes of			
Style of pack	Jar size	0-1,000 ft.	1,001-3,000 ft.	3,001-6,000 ft.	Over 6,000 ft.
Hot	Pints	20 min.	25 min.	30 min.	35 min.
Hot	Quarts	25	30	35	40

Pear Halves, in a Weighted-Gauge Pressure Canner

Recommended Process Times

			Canner pressure (PSI) at altitudes of		
Style of pack	Jar size	Process time	0-1,000 ft.	Above 1,000 ft.	
Hot	Pints	10 min.	5 lb.	10 lb.	
Hot	Quarts	10	5	10	

Pear Halves, in a Dial-Gauge Pressure Canner

Recommended Process Times

			Canner pressure (PSI) at altitudes of			
Style of pack	Jar size	Process time	0-2,000 ft.	2,001-4,000 ft.	4,001-6,000 ft.	6,001-8,000 ft.
Hot	Pints	10 min.	6 lb.	7 lb.	8 lb.	9 lb.
Hot	Quarts	10	6	7	8	9

Cinnamon pears: Add 2 sticks cinnamon and a few drops of red food coloring per quart of syrup. Remove cinnamon before packing fruit. Follow directions for hot pack pear halves.

Pineapple pears: Use pineapple juice in place of water for the syrup. Follow directions for hot pack pear halves.

Mint pears: Add oil of peppermint and green food coloring a drop at a time until syrup is flavored and colored as desired. Cook pears in syrup 10 minutes before packing. Follow directions for hot pack pear halves.

Pear Jam with Liquid Pectin (about 8 half-pints)

- 4 cups peeled, cored and finely chopped pears (about 4 pounds)
- 1/4 cup bottled lemon juice
- 71/2 cups sugar
- 1 pouch (3.175 ounces) liquid pectin

(Purchase fresh pectin each year. Old pectin may result in poor gels.)

Place prepared pears in a saucepan and stir in lemon juice. Measure and set sugar aside. Open liquid pectin pouch and stand upright in a cup or glass. Add sugar to the pear and lemon mixture, stirring constantly. Place over high heat and bring to a

full rolling boil that cannot be stirred down. Boil hard one minute, stirring constantly.

Remove from heat, stir in liquid pectin. Skim off foam. Pour hot jam into hot, sterilized jars, leaving ¼ inch headspace. Be sure to use canning jars and self-sealing, two-piece lids. Wipe jar rims, adjust lids and process.

Pear Jam

Recommended Process Times in a Boiling-Water Canner

		Process times (in minutes) at altitudes of			
Style of pack	Jar size	0-1,000 ft.	1,001-6,000 ft.	6,001-8,000 ft.	
Hot	Half-pints	5 min.	10 min.	15 min.	

Pear-Apple Jam (about 7 to 8 half-pints)

2 cups peeled, cored and finely chopped pears (about 2 pounds)

1 cup peeled, cored and finely chopped apples (about 1 pound)

61/2 cups sugar

1/4 teaspoon ground cinnamon

1/3 cup bottled lemon juice

2 pouches (6.35 ounces) liquid pectin

Crush apples and pears in a large saucepan and stir in cinnamon. Thoroughly mix sugar and lemon juice with fruits and bring to a boil over high heat, stirring constantly. Immediately stir in pectin. Bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, quickly skim off foam, and fill hot sterilized jars, leaving ¼-inch headspace. Adjust lids and process.

Pear-Apple Jam

Recommended Process Times in a Boiling-Water Canner

Style of pack	Jar size	Process times (in minutes) at altitudes of			
		0-1,000 ft.	1,001-6,000 ft.	6,001-8,000 ft.	
Hot	Half-pints	5 min.	10 min.	15 min.	

Prepared by Sandra L. Andrews, Ph.D., R.D., Extension Specialist, Department of Food Science and Human Nutrition, Michigan State University.

MSU is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Institution. Cooperative Extension Service Programs are open to all without regard to race, color, national origin, sex or handicap. ■ Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work in agriculture and home economics, acts of May 8, and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. J. Ray Gillespie, interim director, Cooperative Extension Service, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824. ■ This information is for educational purposes only. Reference to commercial products or trade names does not imply endorsement by the Cooperative Extension Service or bias against those not mentioned. This bulletin becomes public property upon publication and may be reprinted verbatim as a separate or within another publication with credit to MSU. Reprinting cannot be used to endorse or advertise a commercial product or company.

This bulletin was originally prepared by Shirley Hamman, Allegan County Extension home economist, Kathleen Staskiewicz, Ottawa County Extension home economist, and Penny Ross, Extension Food and Nutrition Specialist, MSU.