# POSTHARVEST RIPENING PHYSIOLOGY OF CROPS FLAVOR AND



**What is post harvest physiology of fruit ripening?** The contents of these compounds change during postharvest mainly due to enzymatic ripening reactions; with the general trends for the taste compounds being increase of sweetness, due to accumulation of glucose and fructose (reflected in an increase of total soluble solids), and decrease of sourness, due to degradation ...

**What are the physiological processes in post harvest?** However, the postharvest quality of these perishable commodities is greatly influenced by various physiological processes that occur after harvest. This article reviews the key physiological processes affecting postharvest quality, including respiration, transpiration, ripening, senescence, and enzymatic activity.

**What is the basic physiology of ripening in fruits and vegetables and their products?** During the ripening process there is change in respiration rate and biosynthesis and evolution of ripening hormone ethylene. Based on their respiratory pattern and ethylene biosynthesis during ripening, harvested fruits can be further classified as climacteric and non-climacteric type.

**Why is a study of postharvest physiology and technology important?** About this Research Topic Therefore, the preservation of quality and the reduction of losses during the post-harvest phase are imperative not only to meet the food demands of the population but also to contribute to environmental preservation by adopting low-impact techniques.

**What are the 4 phases of fruit development?** Fruit development can generally be considered to occur in four phases, viz., fruit set phase, rapid cell division, cell enlargement, and maturation and ripening. Generally, fruit development follows a sigmoid growth. But, in case of stone fruits and some other fruits double sigmoid growth curve is noticed.

**What are the major physiological changes in fruits during ripening?** The common ripening-related changes viz. starch-sugar conversion, colour development and pulp softening occurs in the apparent absence of ethylene production (Stage-I) whilst stage-II entails autocatalytic ethylene production and is linked with flavour volatile development and further softening of fruit (McAtee et al.

**What are the 5 main physiological processes that plants do?** Plant physiology deals with different plant structures and their functioning. It enables analysing processes in plants, namely – photosynthesis, mineral nutrition, respiration, transportation, and ultimately plant development and growth which are traits displayed by living entities.

**What are physiological post harvest disorders of fruits and vegetables?** Flesh browning, flesh mealiness, black pit cavity, flesh translucency, red pigment accumulation (bleeding), and low flavor. These symptoms normally appear after placing fruit at room temperature, while some ripening is occurring, following cold storage.

**What are the physiological processes of crops?** Crop physiology, the knowledge of factors and mechanisms that determine crop growth and yield in interaction with the environment, can provide conceptual and practical tools to improve crop management and breeding efficiency.

**What is the mechanism of ripening?** Ripening can be induced by abscisic acid, specifically the process of sucrose accumulation as well as color acquisition and firmness. While ethylene plays a major role in the ripening of climacteric plants, it still has effects in non-climacteric species as well.

**What is the science behind fruit ripening?** Ethylene is a gaseous plant hormone that plays an important role in inducing the ripening process for many fruits, together

with other hormones and signals. An unripe fruit generally has low levels of ethylene. As the fruit matures, ethylene is produced as a signal to induce fruit ripening.

**What is the most important hormone that induces the ripening of fruit?** Ethylene is a growth hormone of the plants. This helps in the fruit ripenning.

**What is the post harvest physiology theory?** Postharvest physiology is about the plant response to technologies and other applications that extend shelf life and quality and delay senescence (plant death).

**Who is the father of post-harvest technology?** "Gordon was a pioneer in postharvest technology and a person who worked tirelessly with the California industry to improve the market quality of our fresh fruits and tree nuts.

**What physiological processes cause postharvest losses in fruits and vegetables?** Transpiration (water loss): Most fruits and vegetables contain between 80 and 95% water by weight. The loss of water in a vapor state from living tissues is known as transpiration. It causes shriveling, wilting, softening, poorer texture, loss in weight, and lower quality.

**How is ripening defined?** Ripening is the process by which fruits attain their desirable flavour, quality, colour, palatable nature and other textural properties. Ripening is associated with change in composition i.e. conversion of starch to sugar.

**What triggers fruit development?** The presence of fertilized ovules generally triggers the development of the ovary into a fruit. The commitment to proceed with fruit devel- opment (fruit set) is therefore dependent on one or more positive growth signals generated during or after pollination, and possibly as late as fertilization.

**Why can't fruits and vegetables be stored for long time?** When certain fruits and vegetable are stored together, they cause early spoilage. When fruits approach maturity, they release ethylene. Ethylene promotes the ripening of fruit. It can cause premature ripening in some foods, while in others it can actually cause damage.

**What are the 4 stages of fruit development?** Those over which there can be no debate include: 1) fruit set; 2) cell division, 3) cell enlargement (both isotropic and anisotropic cell growth) and; 4) maturation (ripening).

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**What is the physiology of fruit development?** An ovary must be stimulated in some way for fruit growth to occur; this is normally by pollination and fertilisation. Gibberellins and auxins are involved in the pollination stimulus, and subsequent hormone production by the fertilised ovary is critical to stimulating fruit development (de Jong et al.

**What hormone controls fruit ripening?** Ethylene is well-known for its role in plant age, including fruit ripening and flower and leaf senescence. Ethylene is a gaseous plant hormone that causes fruit to mature. It is abundantly synthesised in the fruits and tissues undergoing ripening and senescence, respectively.

**What is the meaning of ripening in post harvest?** Ripening is the process by which fruits attain their desirable flavour, quality, colour, palatable nature and other textural properties. Ripening is associated with change in composition i.e. conversion of starch to sugar.

**What is post harvesting process of fruits?** Field packing Grading, sorting, sizing, packing, and palletising are carried out in the field. The products are then transported to a central cooling facility. Mobile packing facilities are commonly towed through the fields for rock melon, honeydew melon, eggplant, cucumber, summer squashes, and capsicums.

**What is the mechanism of fruit ripening?** During the ripening phenomenon, a fruit undergoes a dramatic shift in gene expression that results in many desirable changes including texture and firmness, sugar accumulation, reduction in organic acids, alterations in pigments leading to development of characteristic color, and production of volatiles responsible for ...

**What is postharvest physiological disorders in fruits?**

**Why We Argue and How We Should: A Guide to Political Disagreement**

Political disagreements are an inevitable part of any society, as different individuals hold varying perspectives on how to govern. While these disagreements can sometimes lead to healthy debates and progress, they can also escalate into heated arguments and divisions.

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**Why Do We Argue Politically?**

There are several reasons why people engage in political arguments:

- **Identity and Affiliation:** Our political beliefs often reflect our values, beliefs, and social identities. When our beliefs are challenged, we may feel threatened and argue defensively.
- **Confirmation Bias:** We tend to seek out information that confirms our existing beliefs, which can lead us to ignore or dismiss opposing viewpoints.
- **Emotion:** Political disagreements can evoke strong emotions, such as anger, fear, or frustration, which can cloud our judgment and make it difficult to have productive discussions.

**How Should We Argue Politically?**

To engage in healthy political disagreements, it is important to:

- **Be Respectful:** Even if we disagree with someone's views, we must treat them with dignity and respect.
- **Listen Actively:** Before responding, take the time to fully understand the other person's perspective, without interrupting or dismissing their beliefs.
- **Avoid Straw Man Arguments:** Accurately represent the views of those you disagree with, rather than creating exaggerated or distorted versions of their arguments.
- **Focus on Facts and Evidence:** Support your claims with evidence and data, rather than relying solely on opinions or emotions.
- **Be Willing to Compromise:** Political disagreement does not have to be a zero-sum game. Be open to finding common ground and working towards solutions that address the concerns of both sides.

**Additional Tips for Healthy Political Disagreement:**

- **Take a Break:** If emotions are running high, step away from the conversation and give yourself some time to calm down.

- **Use Humor Appropriately:** A touch of humor can help diffuse tension and lighten the mood.
- **Recognize Your Own Biases:** Be aware of your own assumptions and biases, and try to approach the conversation with an open mind.
- **Seek Common Ground:** Focus on finding areas where you agree with the other person, and use these points of connection to build a bridge between your different perspectives.

**The Power Broker: Robert Moses and the Fall of New York**

**Question 1: Who was Robert Moses and what was his role in New York City?**

Robert Moses was a powerful New York City planner and politician who played a major role in shaping the city's infrastructure and development during the 20th century. As the head of the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority, he oversaw the construction of numerous public works projects, including bridges, highways, and parks.

**Question 2: What was the "Fall of New York" and how did Moses contribute to it?**

The "Fall of New York" refers to the decline of the city's economy, population, and quality of life in the decades following World War II. Moses's policies, which prioritized automobile traffic and suburban development, are widely blamed for contributing to this decline by creating urban sprawl, congestion, and environmental degradation.

**Question 3: How did Moses's love of cars influence his planning decisions?**

Moses was an avid motorist who believed that the future of transportation lay in automobiles. He invested heavily in highway construction, often at the expense of mass transit. This led to the proliferation of car culture in New York City and increased suburbanization, as people sought homes farther away from the urban core to escape traffic.

**Question 4: What were the social and economic consequences of Moses's policies?**

Moses's projects often had a negative impact on low-income and minority communities. The construction of highways displaced thousands of people and destroyed vibrant neighborhoods. Additionally, his focus on automobile transportation further exacerbated economic inequality, as it made it more difficult for people without cars to access jobs and services.

**Question 5: What lessons can be learned from the legacy of Robert Moses?**

The legacy of Robert Moses is complex and controversial. While he was responsible for creating some of New York City's iconic infrastructure, his policies also had lasting negative consequences for the city's social and economic well-being. His approach to urban planning serves as a cautionary tale about the importance of considering the long-term impacts of development decisions on communities and the environment.

**The Amadeus Book of the Violin**

**Question:** What is the "Amadeus Book of the Violin"?

**Answer:** Published in 1963, "The Amadeus Book of the Violin" is an authoritative reference guide on the history, construction, and music of the violin. It was compiled by Francesco Geminiani and translated into English by Gerald Finzi.

**Question:** What is the significance of this book?

**Answer:** The book is widely recognized as one of the most comprehensive and informative works on the subject. It provides a detailed history of the violin's development, as well as in-depth discussions on its construction, acoustics, and playing techniques. It also includes a wealth of musical examples and illustrations.

**Question:** Who was Francesco Geminiani?

**Answer:** Francesco Geminiani (1687-1762) was an Italian violinist, composer, and music theorist. He was a renowned virtuoso who played a significant role in the development of violin technique. He was also a prolific composer and published several influential treatises on music.

**Question:** What does the book cover in terms of construction history?

**Answer:** The book traces the origins of the violin back to the medieval fiddle and discusses the various modifications and improvements made to the instrument over time. It provides detailed descriptions of the construction methods and materials used by famous violin makers such as Stradivarius, Guarneri del Gesù, and Amati.

**Question:** What does the book discuss about music?

**Answer:** The book also includes a chapter on the history of violin music, from its early roots in dance and folk music to its eventual development as a solo instrument in the Baroque and Classical periods. It examines the works of major violin composers such as Bach, Vivaldi, and Mozart, and discusses the role of the violin in chamber music and orchestral settings.

> *why we argue and how we should a guide to political disagreement, the power broker robert moses and the fall of new york, the amadeus book of the violin construction history and music*

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