

# POSTHARVEST HANDLING OF 'LAKATAN' AND 'LATUNDAN' BANANAS



#### Elda B. Esguerra

Postharvest Horticulture Training and Research Center Postharvest and Seed Sciences Division, Crop Science Cluster, UPLB-CA



#### Importance of Banana

- Source of income
- Nutritional and functional properties
  - ✓ Energy source
  - ✓ High in iron and Vit.B
  - ✓ Brain power
  - ✓ High in fiber



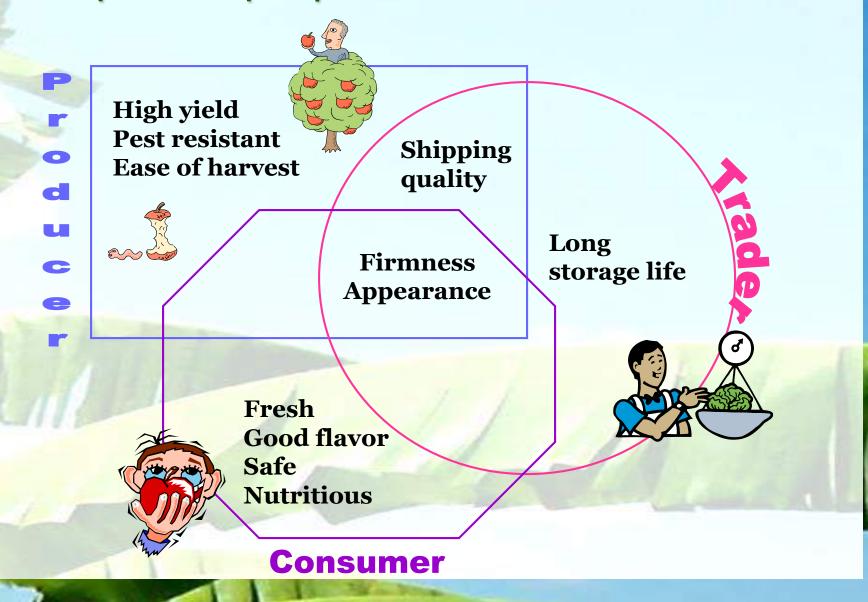
#### The need to maintain quality

- Quality combination of attributes, properties or characteristics that give a commodity value in terms of its intended use (Kader and Rolle, 2005)
  - ✓ Appearance color, shape
  - ✓ Texture firmness, softness
  - ✓ Flavor taste
  - ✓ Nutritional value
  - ✓ Safety contamination





#### Perceptions of quality of stakeholders



#### Determinants of quality

✓ Preharvest factors





- Variety
- Environmental factors (temperature, rainfall)
- Production practices (fertilization, irrigation, pest management)





## Determinants of quality

✓ Postharvest factors



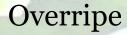
Are they dead or alive?



If a banana does not reach the consumer, it is as good as if it has not been produced at all.









Decayed

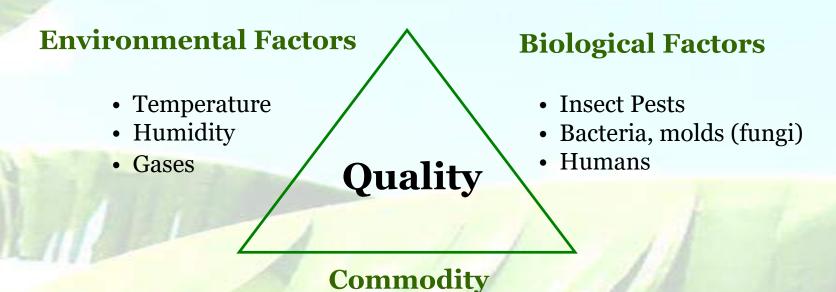


Mechanically damaged

#### Determinants of quality

✓ Postharvest factors

#### The Triangle of Postharvest Interaction



- Morpho-anatomy
- Physiological status
- Levels of chemical constituents

- Energy requiring
- Continuous state of change





High water content = Shriveling = Weight loss



 Susceptible to attack of insects and disease-causing organisms

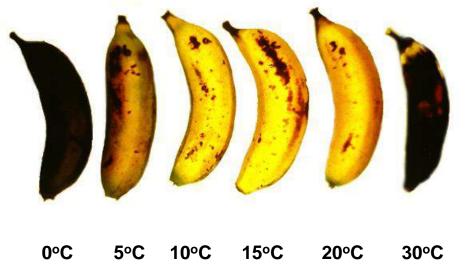






Responsive to its environment



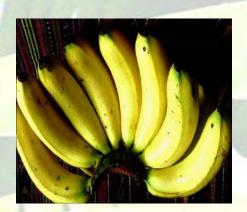


Prone to injury



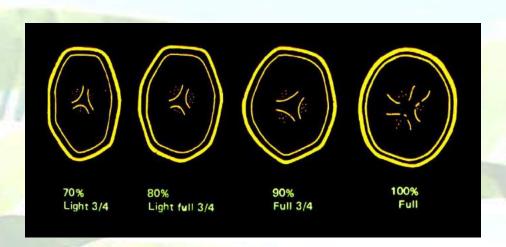


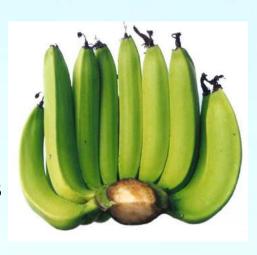
- Importance of harvesting at proper stage of maturity
  - ✓ Better quality
  - ✓ Longer postharvest life
  - ✓ Resistant to stresses
  - ✓ Maximum fruit size





- Maturity indices
  - ✓ Visual
  - ✓ Change in shape = angularity of fingers
  - ✓ Drying of leaves
  - ✓ Appearance of false hands







- Computation
- Recommended harvest maturity

Cultivar	Weeks from flower shooting
Senorita	6-8
Latundan	9-11
Lakatan	12-14
Bungulan	12-14
Cavendish	13-15
Saba	20-24



#### Harvesting method

• For cultivars with large bunches:
two persons must do harvesting
one person to cut the trunk and one
person to catch fruit



For cultivars with small bunches:
 cut peduncle from the tree,
 retain stalk for easy handling



#### Harvesting and Field Handling

- ✓ Keep fruits in a shaded area or cover with leaves
- ✓ Do not place fruits directly on ground
- ✓ Avoid latex flow on fruits









- ✓ Dehanding removal of the hands from the bunch
  - Use sharp knife or appropriate tool
  - Avoid latex flow on the fruit





✓ Deflowering - dried floral parts are source of disease and should be removed





#### ✓ Trimming



✓ Sorting: cull out fruits with defects, diseases and injuries



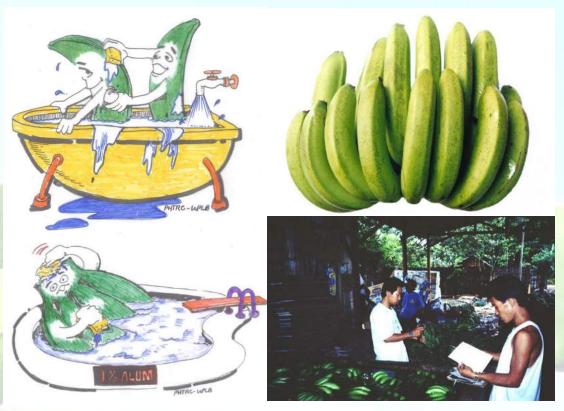






✓ Washing – water or 1% alum solution (100 grams alum or tawas per 10L of water)

Purpose: to remove dirt and prevent latex staining



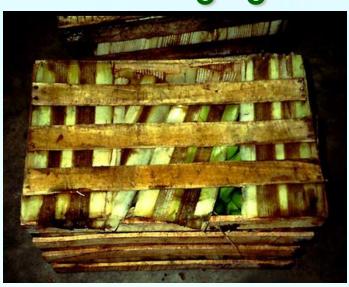
✓ Air dry fruits before packing



## **Packaging**

- Functions of a package
  - ✓ Protect
  - ✓ Contain
  - ✓ Inform
  - ✓ Sell

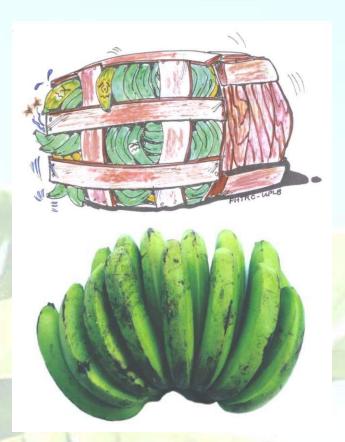






## Packaging and Transport

Over- and underpacking lead to bruising and compression





#### **Transport**

- ✓ Provide adequate ventilation
- ✓ Reduce load on bottom fruit
- ✓ Transport during the cooler part of the day







## Transport —bulk loading

#### ✓TLC





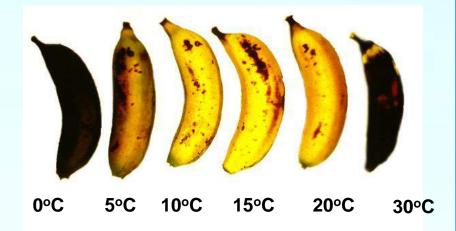




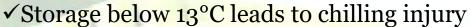
- ✓ Storage techniques to prevent ripening
- Low temperature storage



✓ Optimum temperature is 13°C









- ✓ Storage techniques to prevent ripening
  - Modified atmosphere packaging (MAP)
  - Lakatan Banana 0.05 mm thick polyethylene bag
  - 30 days at ambient condition







- ✓ Treatment with 1-methylcyclopropene (1-MCP)
- 1-MCP inhibits ethylene action thus delays ripening

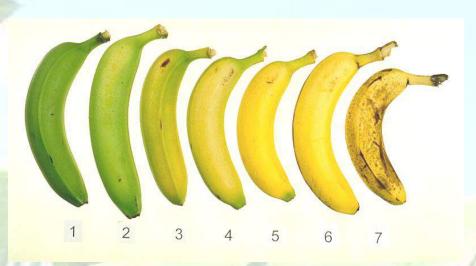








• Bananas command a higher price at the ripe stage





✓ Treatment with ethylene









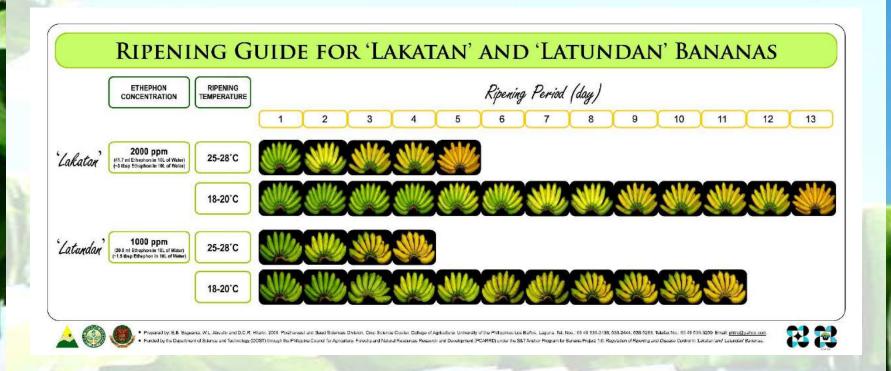
- Treatment with ethylene from ethephon
  - ethylene releasing chemical
  - 2 –chloroethyl phosphonic acid (CEPA : Ethephon)
  - ✓ Small scale ripening/ degreening operations
    - Concentration: 500-5000 ppm





- Methods of application
  - dipping
  - spraying
  - ethylene released in a confined space

✓ Treatment with ethephon



✓ Treatment with calcium carbide





External sources of ethylene









ELDA B. ESGUERRA

CONTACT INFORMATION elda\_esguerra@yahoo.com