



Ripening Regulation of Banana Cv. Malbhog Using Different Ripening Inducers

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ABSTRACT

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This experiment was carried out under the study entitled “Ripening regulation of the banana Cv. Malbhog using different ripening inducers” for controlling the ripening of the banana, for improvement of quality attributes and post-harvest life of banana. The experiment was conducted at laboratory of horticulture, Agriculture and Forestry University, Rampur, Chitwan, Nepal from 14th March to 16th April 2019. These experiments were laid out in completely randomized design in which the first experiment comprised of seven treatments consisting of distilled water spray, ethephon @ 250 ppm, ethephon @ 500 ppm, ethephon @750 ppm, ethephon@1000 ppm, Dhurseli (*Colebrookea oppositifolia*) leaves and Ripe banana replicated thrice. Different post-harvest parameters were recorded at the interval of two days for the experiment till any one of the treatment attained score 6 in the color chart. In this experiment, the CI-6 stage was reached earlier on the 9th day with the use of ethephon @ 1000 ppm but ethephon @ 500 ppm was found more effective regarding quality parameters with TSS (21[°]B), and TSS/TA (34.66). The maximum physiological loss in weight (12.927%) and pulp peel ratio (3.65) was observed with ethephon@1000ppm and the minimum was achieved in banana sprayed with distilled water. The shelf life of banana was seen minimum (13.33 days) in ethephon @ 1000 ppm and maximum (20.33 days) in banana sprayed with distilled water.

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Introduction

Banana (*Musa spp.*, family Musaceae) is a monocot, monocarpic and perennial plant grown in tropical and subtropical parts of the world (Shrestha, 2016). Nepal ranks 47th in banana production (FAOSTAT, 2016). In Nepal, most commercial banana plantations are concentrated below 300 m in the Terai region (Ranjitkar et al., 2015). There are about 50 species in the Musaceae family with only two genera viz. *Ensete* and *Musa*. It is also regarded as a high-value crop of Nepal due to its large growing area, production, consumption and profit. So, commercial banana production is an important sector for uplifting the national economy of the country. Statistics show a significant increment in the area under production and productivity each year. Banana occupied an area of 17,839 hectares with a total productive area of 15,223 hectares and the production of 2, 47,622 Mt and productivity 16 Mt/ha in Nepal. Banana is the 4th most important food crops in the world after rice, maize and wheat because of its rich and easily digestible carbohydrates with a caloric value of 67 to 137/100 gram

fruit (Arias et al., 2003). It is also a rich source of vitamins and minerals. Apart from its high nutritional value, delightful flavor and available in all seasons of the year; banana is a major source of macro elements, especially potassium and contain health beneficial ingredients such as resistant starch, total dietary fibers, rapidly digestible starch and slowly digestible starch. Banana have medicinal value too because of the presence of oligosaccharides: fructo oligosaccharide and polyphenols, catechin, epicatechin, epigallocatechin and gallic acid that has found applicable in the prevention of colon cancer, diabetes, muscular contraction, regulation of blood pressure and cure of intestinal disorder (Bantayehu, 2017). In Nepal, various improved varieties of banana have been introduced and tested in the field but Basrai Dwarf, Harichhal, William Hybrid, Malbhogetc showed the better result as compared to others. So, they are recommended for commercial cultivation in our context (Shrestha, 2010). A variety known as Jhapali Malbhog is also commercially grown in Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Chitwan and

Nawalparasi district. Malbhog is one of the most common local cultivars which is superior in its quality, storability and taste and has got higher demand (Basnyat et al., 1996). Fruit pass through three development phases i.e. fruit set, fruit development and fruit ripening. Fruit ripening is the initiation of fruit senescence which is a genetically programmed highly coordinated process of organ transformation from unripe to the ripe stage to yield an attractive edible fruit. It is an irreversible phenomenon involving a series of biochemical, physiological, and organoleptic changes. These changes include changes in carbohydrate content, an increment of sugar content, changes in colour, texture, aroma volatiles, flavour compounds, phenolic compounds, and organic acids (Maduwanthi and Marapana, 2019). Banana being a climacteric fruit undergoes rapid ripening by an autocatalytic climacteric burst of gaseous hormone ethylene. Rapid textural change is followed by excessive tissue softening and subsequent spoilage of banana during late-ripen phase leads to heavy loss of the crop each year and its post-harvest losses range from 25-50%. These losses occur during transportation and marketing due to adverse physiological changes, softening of flesh and lack of resistance capacity against microbial attack. Harvesting of banana at an appropriate stage of maturity, proper transport, post-harvest handling and storage are essential to delay ripening for the distant market. Non-availability of adequate post-harvest storage facilities and insufficient knowledge about storage has become a great threat to the commercial cultivation of banana. So, several techniques have been employed to delay fruit ripening and softening (Kader, 1994). This is possible through the use of certain chemical compounds like potassium permanganate and 1-MCP which act against the exogenous or endogenous ethylene (Sahithya et al., 2017). Farmers are using their indigenous knowledge in the ripening banana since time immemorial. In many places, the bunch of banana after wrapping with a jute bag are hanged over the fire to meet the optimum desired temperature (Gautam and Dhakal, 1993). Smoke emits some ethylene gas which can trigger internal ethylene production in fruits (Adane et al., 2015). Along with smoking different material like Dhurseli leaves, Bakaina leaves, ripen banana and wounding are the other methods people practising in Nepal (Khatiwada, 2005; KCR et al., 2009). The most commonly used chemical for banana ripening are ethephon, ethylene glycol and calcium carbide (Islam et al., 2018). Calcium carbide is banned in different countries along with Nepal due to its toxic effect (Pokhrel, 2013). Ethephon simplest olefin ethylene is the gaseous plant hormone that regulates almost every aspect of plant growth and development. It is a simple two-carbon molecule that has capacity to provoke many responses like seed germination, fruit ripening, abscission, senescence etc by switching on or off hundreds of genes to affect a process (Lürssen, 2018). Ethylene produced by plant endogenously increases auto catalytically at a specific growth stage of plant to initiate physiological response whereas exogenous application of ethylene prior to autocatalytic production stage initiate physiological response and enhance endogenous ethylene production (Chaves and Mello-Farias, 2006). Different types of chemicals like ethanol, ethylene glycol, calcium carbide, methyl jasmonate, methanol, ethrel and ethephon

have been reported as ripening agent by different research groups (Goonatilake, 2008). Kaur (2017) reported that in Amrapali variety of Mango, 1000 ppm ethrel treatment showed superior result in terms of flavour, taste, color and marketability as compared to 500, 750 and 1250 ppm ethrel concentration. Similarly, the experiment conducted by different scientist in tomato reported that tomato ripening is accelerated by 2, 3 and 4 days by 500, 750 and 1000 ppm ethephon concentration respectively as compared to control where quality attributes were better in 750 ppm ethephon concentration (Moniruzzaman et al., 2015). Experiment conducted by Khatiwada (2005) in Chitwan reported that for uniform ripening and quality attributes of banana cultivar Malbhog, 1000-2000 ppm ethrel spray is optimum as compared to different calcium carbide concentration and other indigenous material. Mahajan et al. (2010) had observed the effect of 4 different concentration of ethephon (250 ppm, 500 ppm, 750 ppm and 1000 ppm) in Grand Naine banana. Mahajan et al. (2010) had observed the effect of 4 different concentration of ethephon (250 ppm, 500 ppm, 750 ppm and 1000 ppm) in Grand Naine banana. Indigenous plant materials like Moringa leaves, Asuro, Fresh rice straw, Dhurseli etc are also used as ripening agent for banana in some place of Nepal. They are used at about 10% of fruit but their efficiency was found less as compared to ethylene gas produced by artificial chemical compound (Khatiwada, 2005). Sogo-Temi, Idowu and Idowu (2014) reported that the biological ripening agents i.e. *Irvingia gabonensis* and *Jatropha curcas* showed higher protein content as compared to other chemical ripening agents i.e. Calcium carbide and Potash in the experiment done for comparing the nutrient composition in Banana. At the climacteric maximum, fruits like Mango, Tomato, Avocado, Pear and Banana produce 3, 35, 500, 40 and 40 µg/l ethylene (Belitz et al., 2006). Apple can rapid the ripening process similar as the synthetic ripening agents in banana with no chemical residue and safer for health (Singal et al., 2012). Ethylene produced by ripening climacteric fruits are more than sufficient to enhance ripening as an alternative to chemical compounds which can lead to negative impacts in health and environment (Pokhrel, 2013). Post-harvest study on ripening of banana was carried out at Regional Agriculture Research Station, Khajura to find out the effect 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000 ppm ethephon concentration along with effect of indigenous material like Ashuro leaves (*Adhatoda vesica*), Koiralo leaves (*Bahunia veriagata*) and ripen banana. Those fruits treated with all ethephon concentration started to soften earlier in three days but with less shelf life of 8 days similar to the ripen banana experiment whereas 9 and 10 days shelf life was seen in koiralo and Ashuro leaves which takes 4 and 4.67 days to soften respectively which is far shorter than control i.e. 9 days (KCR et al., 2009). Thus, the fruits which are to ripen quickly and uniformly with better quality and should be marketed nearby should be treated with ethylene producing compounds that hasten de-greening and ripening in banana, while the fruits which have to be transported for long-distance markets should be treated with the chemicals that inhibit the ethylene synthesis in fruits. Considering the significance of the use of chemicals for the regulation of ripening as per the need of consumer and distance of market the investigatory work was conducted. To compare

the effect of organic materials [Dhurseli leaves (*Colebrookea oppositifolia*) and ripe banana] and appropriate concentration of ethephon for banana ripening and its effect on quality attributes. To analyse the physico-chemical changes in a banana during storage and ripening under different post-harvest treatment. The dose of chemicals to be applied depends on the variety, harvesting time, temperature as well as the relative humidity but the banana traders are unaware of the safe and the appropriate dose of the ethephon. So, people are facing problems related to the use of ethephon for the ripening of bananas. In the growing debate on the use of the ethephon for ripening, it is important for the use of appropriate dose and its consecutive effect on the ripening of banana.

Materials and Method

This experiment was conducted to study the post-harvest quality of banana fruits.

Use of indigenous materials [Dhurseli leaves (*Colebrookea oppositifolia*) and ripe] and different concentration of ethephon to induce ripening of banana.

Site Selection for Research Materials

The banana bunches were brought from Amritnagar 22 km South from Narayangadh, Chitwan for the post-harvest treatment of banana. Geographically Amritnagar is located in the Terai belt at 27° 60' N latitude and 84° 31' E longitude at an altitude of 607 ft above sea level.

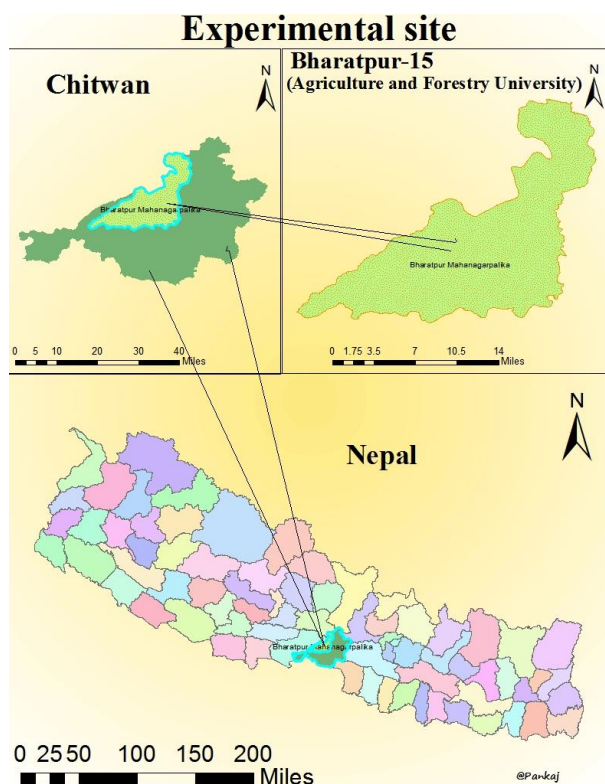


Figure 1: Map of Nepal showing experiment site

Selection of The Cultivar

The cultivar selected for the research is Malbhog which is one of the most popular and commonly cultivated variety in that locality. Malbhog is one of the Cavendish types of banana phenologically resembling to Harichhal and

popularly grown in Nawalparasi, Chitwan, Jhapa, Morang and Sunsari districts (Gautam and Gautam, 2002).

Location and Time of the Experiment

The post-harvest analysis was carried out in horticulture laboratory, AFU, Rampur, Chitwan, Nepal. Geographically, Rampur is located in the Terai belt at 27° 40' N latitude and 84° 19' E longitude at an altitude of 228 masl. This place has a humid sub-tropical climate where summers are hot and winters are cold with total annual rainfall reported as 1582.6 mm. This experiment was conducted from 14th March to 16th April.

Harvesting of Banana and Selection of Fruits

Uniform bunches of banana were selected and harvested with sharp knife. Then bunches were brought to Rampur and dehanded carefully. The individual fingers were separated from hand and washed with water. Then the individual fingers were dried in the shade overnight. The hand at the uppermost portion and lowermost portion of each bunch were discarded as they represent the extreme range of maturities and size in a bunch. The uniform fingers free from wound, cracks, insect damage and blemishes were selected. Twelve matured fingers were selected for each treatment.

Design of Experiment

The experiment was laid out in completely randomized design (CRD) with seven treatments and each treatment was replicated thrice.

- T1 = Control, Spraying with distilled water,
- T2 = Spraying with Ethephon @ 250 ppm,
- T3 = Spraying with Ethephon @ 500 ppm,
- T4 = Spraying with Ethephon @ 750 ppm,
- T5 = Spraying with Ethephon @ 1000 ppm,
- T6 = Dhurseli leaves (5 leaves for 12 banana),
- T7 = Ripe banana (2 banana for 12 banana),

Study done by Teeka Dahal (2019) also showed the use of *Colebrookea oppositifolia* shoot apex and leaves for banana ripening by Chhetri community in Tharu municipality of Parsa district. Khatiwada (2005) also revealed the effectiveness of dhurseli leaves in ripening of Malbhog banana. *Colebrookea oppositifolia* (part used: leaves). Its leaves were directly used to cover the banana (5 leaves were used for 12 banana).

Kripon was selected for fulfilling the required ethephon concentration. As kripon contain 39% SL ethephon, required amount of kripon was diluted in distilled water to prepare 250 ppm, 500 ppm, 750 ppm and 1000 ppm solution.

Five fingers were kept for peel color rating. Peel color rating was done in all treatments at the initiation of treatment until ripening at every two days interval. To categorize the color in different index, peel color rating chart was used as described by (Acedo and Bautista, 1991) which is as follows:

1= green, 2 = pale green, 3= greenish yellow, 4 = yellow green, 5 = yellow with green tip 6 = full yellow, 7 = yellow, lightly flecked with brown, 8 = yellow with increasing brown areas.

Organoleptic taste in banana at CI-6 (full yellow) stage was carried out by groups of five people for flavour, astringency, sweetness and overall acceptability. Rating

and Scoring was done by using five point rating scale technique (Miah, 1993). Banana of different treatment and replication were divided to 5 people and their experience or evaluations of sensory quality attributes were recorded.

Scale assigned for different parameters as follows:

Scale	Sweetness	Astringency	Flavour	Overall acceptability
1	Excellent	Excellent	Very much astringent	Excellent
0.8	Good	Good	Astringent	Good
0.6	Fair	Fair	Medium	Fair
0.4	Poor	Poor	Less	Poorly acceptable
0.2	Very poor	Very poor	No astringent	Unacceptable

Following laboratory reagents and treatment solutions were prepared for analysis and imposition of postharvest treatments. 4 gram of NaOH was dissolved in 1 litre of distilled water to prepare the solution of 0.1 N NaOH. Dye solution was made to determine the vitamin C content in the banana where 26 mg dye (2,6-dichlorophenol indophenols) was mixed with 21 mg sodium bicarbonate and they were dissolved in 100 ml distilled water to prepare dye solution. At first 4 gm of oxalic acid is dissolved in 100 ml distilled water and then 100 mg of ascorbic acid is mixed in previous 4% oxalic acid solution to prepare stock standard solution. Previously prepared 10 ml stock standard solution is taken and mixed with 4% oxalic acid solution to prepare working standard solution.

A digital sensitive balance was used to determine fruit weight. The weight loss was calculated according to the formula:

$$W_1 = \frac{W_0 - W_t}{W_0} \times 100\%$$

Where W_1 is the percentage weight loss, W_0 is the initial fruits weight and W_t is the weight of the fruits at the designated time.

During collection of data at every 2 days interval, Pulp and peel were separated with the help of sharp knife and weighed individually with the electronic digital balance at the time of TSS and TA determination and expressed as peel pulp ratio as

$$\text{Pulp to peel ratio} = \frac{\text{Pulp weight}}{\text{Peel weight}}$$

Shelflife of the fruits was measured in days from the initiation of the experiment up to 50% rotting.

Total soluble solids (°Brix) were determined with the help of hand held refractometer (Model: ERMA, Japan). One good fruit was randomly taken from each replication of all the treatments. After measuring weight of these sampled fruit, the peel was removed; flesh was grinded and sieved as well as squeezed in muslin cloth and juice was obtained. Two drops of homogenized juice was put on the prism of the refractometer and the reading was taken. Before recording the observation, calibration was done. These reading were averaged as per treatment and replications.

TA of the banana pulp was measured by using following formula;

$$\text{Titrateable acidity (\%)} = \frac{\text{ml of NaOH used} \times \text{Acid factor}}{\text{ml of juice taken}} \times 100$$

TSS/TA ratio was calculated by using by the formula,

$$\frac{\text{TSS}}{\text{TA}} = \frac{\text{Total Soluble Solids}}{\text{Titrateable Acidity}}$$

The juice extracted by homogenizing the pulp in juice blender was previously squeezed and sieved in muslin cloth and collected in beaker. The pH meter was first calibrated using buffer solution and then the sensor electrode was dipped in the mixture contained in beaker. Then the digital pH meter showed data which was then recorded.

Due to great variation in observation parameters, 12 fingers were divided into two parts. Five non-destructive samples were numbered individually by stickers for observations like a storage life and peel color and physiological loss in weight, spoilage loss was calculated by weighing. Seven other fingers were selected as destructive samples for observations like TSS, TA, Pulp-peel ratio at every 2 days interval.

Banana fingers were sprayed with respected concentration of plant growth regulator and then air dried for 10 minutes by keeping in air perforated plastic trays. In experiment ethephon of respected concentration were sprayed and for 7th and 6th treatment 2 Ripe banana and 5 Dhurseli leaves were kept respectively. Then each treatment was covered with transparent plastic by making some perforations for 48 hours. After 48 hrs, plastics were removed and observations were done.

Results

The results obtained from the laboratory experiment undertaken to assess the effectiveness of different postharvest treatments on the regulation of banana ripening, shelf life extension and quality performance are presented in this chapter with the help of tables and figures wherever necessary. The results were assessed and discussed with supporting evidence from previous works.

Experiment (Ripening Regulation of Banana with Ethephon, Dhurseli Leaves and Ripen Banana)

The mean value of data related to physiological loss in weight expressed in percentage under the influence of different post-harvest treatments (ethephon, dhurseli leaves and ripe banana) is displayed in Table1. The result showed the increment in physiological loss in weight with the advancement of storage period. All result showed significant variation during 3rd, 6th and 9th days of observation. Ethephon 750 ppm showed the highest PLW (3.604%) which is significantly similar with Ethephon 1000 ppm (3.476%) whereas other results were significantly lower with these two treatments. The lowest PLW (1.818%) was recorded in untreated fruits which were significantly similar with dhurseli leaf treatment, ripe banana treatment and ethephon @ 250 ppm and ethephon @ 500 ppm. During the 6th and 9th day the highest PLW% was recorded in ethephon @ 1000 ppm (7.563% and 12.927%) which were statistically at par with ethephon @ 750 ppm and ethephon @ 500 ppm on both 6th and 9th days.

The result of the pulp to peel ratio of postharvest treated fruits and their mean values are presented in Table 2. During the ripening process, the weight of the fruit pulp increased that accompanied by a decrease in peel weight. There was no significant difference in the pulp to peel ratio on the 3rd and 9th day of the experiment whereas significant variation can be seen on 6th day of the experiment. The highest pulp to peel ratio was depicted on bananas treated with ethephon@1000 ppm during the 3rd, 6th and 9th days of storage with the value of 2.093, 2.49 and 3.65 respectively. All the treatments were statistically at par on the 6th days of the experiment except control which showed the lowest value of 1.73, 1.787 and 2.863 during the 3rd, 6th and 9th days of the experiment respectively. The results indicated that the pulp to peel ratio of banana fruits during ripening increased with the increase in the ethephon concentration and Dhurseli leaf and ripe banana as ripening inducers also showed equal effect as ethephon at low concentration i.e. 250 ppm and 500 ppm.

There was a gradual increase in colour development of peel of both treated and untreated fruits as the banana approached full ripe condition as shown in Table 3. The yellow color development in the peel of ethephon treated fruits and treatment with Dhurseli leaf and started after 3 days and increased faster during ripening as compared to control fruits indicating significant differences. All the result showed significant variation during the 3rd, 6th and 9th

days of the experiment for peel color change. The ethephon @ 1000 ppm showed the maximum color value of 3, 5.33 and 6 which were statistically at par with Etethephon treated fruits @ 750 ppm at 3rd, 6th and 9th days of the experiment whereas at 6th and 9th days it was significantly similar with 500 ppm ethephon concentration. Dhurseli leaf and ripe banana also showed the positive result in ripening which have a lower value than different ethephon concentration but higher value than control.

The TSS is an important post-harvest quality parameter of banana fruits. The recorded data related to the TSS content of the banana is presented in Table 4. The TSS content of fruits increased during ripening irrespective of treatments. The result showed the significant difference during each day of data collection. All the treatments showed superior results as compared to the control. The highest TSS of 14.83, 19 and 20.33°Brix was achieved in Etethephon @ 1000 ppm treated fruits at 3rd, 6th and 9th days of the experiment respectively. The result from ethephon @ 1000 ppm was statistically at par with other ethephon concentration treated banana whereas Dhurseli leaf and ripe bananas treated fruits showed a significantly similar result with each other but significantly different with ethephon concentration in 9th days of the experiment. The control showed the lowest result of 10, 12.33 and 15.33°Brix on the 3rd, 6th and 9th days of the experiment respectively.

Table 1. Physiological loss in weight of banana under different post-harvest treatments during storage at ambient room temperature (28±5°C), Rampur, Chitwan, 2019

Treatment	Physiological loss in weight (%)		
	3 DAS	6 DAS	9 DAS
Control	1.818 ^b	3.652 ^c	6.417 ^d
Ethephon @ 250 ppm	2.319 ^b	5.078 ^{bc}	9.207 ^{bcd}
Ethephon @ 500 ppm	2.351 ^b	6.128 ^{ab}	10.43 ^{abc}
Ethephon @ 750 ppm	3.604 ^a	6.139 ^{ab}	12.027 ^{ab}
Ethephon @ 1000 ppm	3.476 ^a	7.563 ^a	12.927 ^a
Dhurseli leaves	1.946 ^b	4.517 ^{bc}	8.51 ^{cd}
Ripe banana	2.196 ^b	4.647 ^{bc}	8.133 ^{cd}
Grand mean	2.53	5.39	9.66
LSD at 5%	0.846 ^{**}	1.561 ^{**}	2.879 ^{**}
SEm (±)	0.39	0.73	1.342

Means within the same column followed by same letter do not differ significantly at 5 % level by DMRT, *Note DAS=Days After Spraying. All digits in three significant.

Table 2. Pulp peel ratio of banana under different post-harvest treatments during storage at ambient room temperature (28±5°C), Rampur, Chitwan, 2019

Treatment	Pulp peel ratio		
	3 DAS	6 DAS	9 DAS
Control	1.73	1.787 ^b	2.683
Ethephon@ 250 ppm	1.77	2.27 ^a	3.238
Ethephon@ 500 ppm	1.847	2.45 ^a	3.187
Ethephon@ 750 ppm	2.02	2.383 ^a	3.65
Ethephon@ 1000 ppm	2.093	2.49 ^a	3.65
Dhurseli leaves	1.8	2.077 ^{ab}	2.657
Ripe banana	1.92	2.25 ^a	3.09
Grand mean	1.883	2.244	3.17
LSD at 5%	NS	0.4048 [*]	NS
SEm (±)	0.204	0.189	0.40

Means within the same column followed by same letter do not differ significantly at 5 % level by DMRT, *Note DAS=Days After Spraying. All digits in three significant.

Table 3. Peel color rating of banana under different post-harvest treatments during storage at ambient room temperature (28±5°C), Rampur, Chitwan, 2019

Treatment	Peel color rating		
	3 DAS	6 DAS	9 DAS
Control	1 ^c	2 ^d	3.333 ^c
Ethephon @ 250 ppm	2.667 ^a	4.333 ^b	5.333 ^{ab}
Ethephon @ 500 ppm	1.667 ^{bc}	4.667 ^{ab}	5.667 ^a
Ethephon @ 750 ppm	2.333 ^{ab}	4.667 ^{ab}	5.667 ^a
Ethephon @ 1000 ppm	3 ^a	5.333 ^a	6 ^a
Dhurseli leaves	1.333 ^c	2 ^d	4.333 ^{bc}
Ripe banana	1.333 ^c	3.333 ^c	5 ^{ab}
Grand mean	1.90	3.76	5.05
LSD at 5%	0.855 ^{***}	0.855 ^{***}	1.081 ^{**}
SEm (±)	0.398	0.398	0.504

Means within the same column followed by same letter do not differ significantly at 5 % level by DMRT, *Note DAS=Days After Spraying, All digits in three significant.

Table 4. TSS of banana under different post-harvest treatments during storage at ambient room temperature (28±5°C), Rampur, Chitwan, 2019

Treatment	Total soluble solids (°Brix)		
	TSS 3 DAS	TSS 6 DAS	TSS 9 DAS
Control	10 ^c	12.33 ^c	15.33 ^c
Ethephon @ 250 ppm	13.67 ^{ab}	17.33 ^{ab}	20.33 ^a
Ethephon @ 500 ppm	12.67 ^{ab}	18.33 ^a	21 ^a
Ethephon @ 750 ppm	13.33 ^{ab}	17.33 ^{ab}	19.67 ^a
Ethephon @ 1000 ppm	14.83 ^a	19 ^a	20.33 ^a
Dhurseli leaves	11.5 ^{bc}	13 ^c	17 ^b
Ripe banana	11.67 ^{bc}	15.67 ^b	18 ^b
Grand mean	12.52	16.14	18.81
LSD at 5%	2.162 ^{**}	1.709 ^{***}	1.529 ^{***}
SEm (±)	1.01	0.80	0.71

Means within the same column followed by the same letter do not differ significantly at 5 % level by DMRT, *Note DAS=Days After Spraying

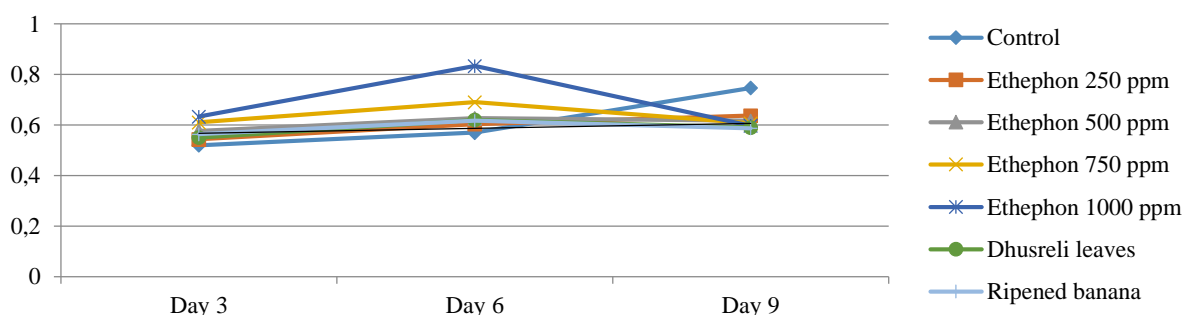


Figure 2. TA of banana fruit under different post-harvest treatments during storage at ambient room temperature (28°C), Rampur, Chitwan, 2019

The titratable acidity of the banana finger during the experimental period under the influence of different post-harvest treatments is presented in Table 5. The statistical analysis of data revealed that all the treatments under study resulted in a significant variation for the titratable acidity of the fruit. The general trend of alteration of acidity during ripening showed its continuous increment till ripening and then decrement at its post climacteric phase. On the 3rd days of treatment the highest titratable acidity was achieved in 1000 ppm ethephon treated fruits with the value of 0.633 which was statistically at par with ethephon @ 750 ppm and 500 ppm treated fruits. Dhurseli leaves and ripe banana showed slightly higher TA than control. A similar trend

was seen on the 6th days of treatment where TA in ethephon@ 1000 ppm treated fruits were significantly different from all the treatments. On the 9th days of treatment highest titratable acidity was achieved in control with the value of 0.7467 which was significantly different from other treatments. The lowest value was achieved in control during the 3rd and 6th days whereas on the 9th day ripe banana treated fruits showed the lowest value.

The statistical analysis of data revealed that the pH of banana juice under different ripening inducing treatment showed significant variation at the 3rd and 9th days of treatment.

Table 5. TA of banana under different post-harvest treatments during storage at ambient room temperature (28±5°C), Rampur, Chitwan, 2019

Treatment	Titratable Acidity (%)		
	3 DAS	6 DAS	9 DAS
Control	0.52 ^c	0.57 ^c	0.7467 ^a
Ethephon @ 250 ppm	0.5433 ^{bc}	0.6033 ^{bc}	0.6367 ^b
Ethephon @ 500 ppm	0.5767 ^{abc}	0.6267 ^{bc}	0.6167 ^b
Ethephon @ 750 ppm	0.61 ^{ab}	0.69 ^b	0.6067 ^b
Ethephon@ 1000 ppm	0.6333 ^a	0.8333 ^a	0.5967 ^b
Dhurseli leaves	0.55 ^{bc}	0.62 ^{bc}	0.59 ^b
Ripe banana	0.5633 ^{bc}	0.6167 ^{bc}	0.5867 ^b
Grand mean	0.5710	0.651	0.6257
LSD at 5%	0.06496*	0.0923***	0.07281**
SEM	0.0303	0.043	0.3339

Means within the same column followed by the same letter do not differ significantly at 5% level by DMRT *Note DAS=Days After Spraying

Table 6. pH of banana under different post-harvest treatments during storage at ambient room temperature (28±5°C), Rampur, Chitwan, 2019

Treatment	pH		
	3 DAS	6 DAS	9 DAS
Control	5.617 ^a	4.693	4.817 ^a
Ethephon @ 250 ppm	4.993 ^{bc}	4.38	4.467 ^b
Ethephon @ 500 ppm	5.06 ^{bc}	4.323	4.573 ^{ab}
Ethephon @ 750 ppm	4.937 ^{bc}	4.297	4.533 ^b
Ethephon @ 1000 ppm	4.567 ^c	4.173	4.317 ^b
Dhurseli leaves	5.27 ^{ab}	4.693	4.8 ^a
Ripe banana	5.307 ^{ab}	4.76	4.803 ^a
Grand mean	5.107	4.474	4.616
LSD at 5%	0.4820*	NS	0.2397**
SEM	0.225	0.2204	0.1118

Means within the same column followed by the same letter do not differ significantly at 5% level by DMRT *Note DAS=Days After Spraying

Table 7. TSS/TA of banana under different post-harvest treatments during storage at ambient room temperature (28±5°C), Rampur, Chitwan, 2019

Treatment	TSS/TA		
	3 DAS	6 DAS	9 DAS
Control	19.27	21.71 ^b	26.16 ^c
Ethephon @ 250 ppm	25.17	28.8 ^a	34.47 ^a
Ethephon @ 500 ppm	21.94	29.29 ^a	34.66 ^a
Ethephon@ 750 ppm	21.96	25.19 ^{ab}	30.9 ^{ab}
Ethephon@ 1000 ppm	23.41	23.12 ^b	27.52 ^{bc}
Dhurseli leaves	20.93	20.95 ^b	27.57 ^{bc}
Ripe banana	20.79	25.59 ^{ab}	30.33 ^{abc}
Grand mean	21.92	24.95	30.23
LSD at 5%	NS	4.605**	4.065**
SEM	1.78	2.147	1.90

Means within the same column followed by the same letter do not differ significantly at 5% level by DMRT *Note DAS=Days After Spraying

The lowest pH was achieved in ethephon @ 1000 ppm treated fruits with the value of 4.567 which was statistically at par with all other ethephon treated fruits. The highest pH was achieved in control with the value of 5.617 which was significantly similar to dhurseli leaves and ripe banana treated fruits. pH value was continuously decreased as the fruit gets ripen. On the 9th days of treatment highest pH was achieved in control with the value of 4.817 which was significantly similar to the treatment of dhurseli leaves and ripe banana with the value of 4.8 and 4.803 and the lowest value of 4.317 was achieved in the treatment of ethephon @ 1000 ppm which was significantly similar with other ethephon treated fruits.

Statistical analysis of data revealed that TSS/TA ratio of banana juice showed significant variation only after the 6th days of treatment. Data showed a continuous increment in TSS/TA ratio during the experiment. The highest ratio was achieved in 500 ppm ethephon treated fruits at both 6th and 9th days with the value of 29.29 and 34.66 respectively which were significantly similar with ethephon 250 ppm, ethephon 750 ppm and ripen banana treated fruits at both 6th and 9th days. The lowest value was achieved in control on the 9th days of treatment which was statistically at par with Dhurseli leaves treated fruits and fruits treated with 1000 ppm ethephon.

It is evident from the data in figure 2 that the storage shelf life of banana was significantly influenced by the different treatments. Naturally ripen banana showed a longer shelf life than the artificially ripen banana. The highest shelf life was observed at control with 20.33 days which was followed by the treatment with ripen banana with 18.33 days and it was significantly similar to the treatment of Dhurseli leaves. The lowest shelf life of 13.333 days was achieved in the treatment of ethephon @ 1000 ppm which was significantly similar to the treatment of ethephon@ 750 ppm and ethephon@ 500 ppm.

A group of five persons individually evaluated the sensory quality attributes of banana of different postharvest treatments for flavor, astringency, sweetness and overall acceptability at CI-6 stage of ripening. Significant

differences were observed in terms of all quality attributes of banana. The respondents evaluated the untreated banana fruits and fruits ripe with dhurseli leaves and ripe banana to rank first in flavor. Ethephon @ 1000 ppm treated fruits ranked second and ethephon @ 250 ppm ranked third for flavor. Ethephon @ 1000 ppm treated banana fruits showed higher value for Astringency and ranked first whereas lower astringency is recorded in banana ripen by using ripe banana. Similarly, banana ripens by using ripe banana ranked first in terms of sweetness followed by control and dhurseli leaves treated banana. Similar Pattern is followed for Overall acceptability too where Ripen banana ranked first followed by control and Dhurseli leaves treated banana and the minimum value was observed in ethephon @ 1000 ppm treated fruits.

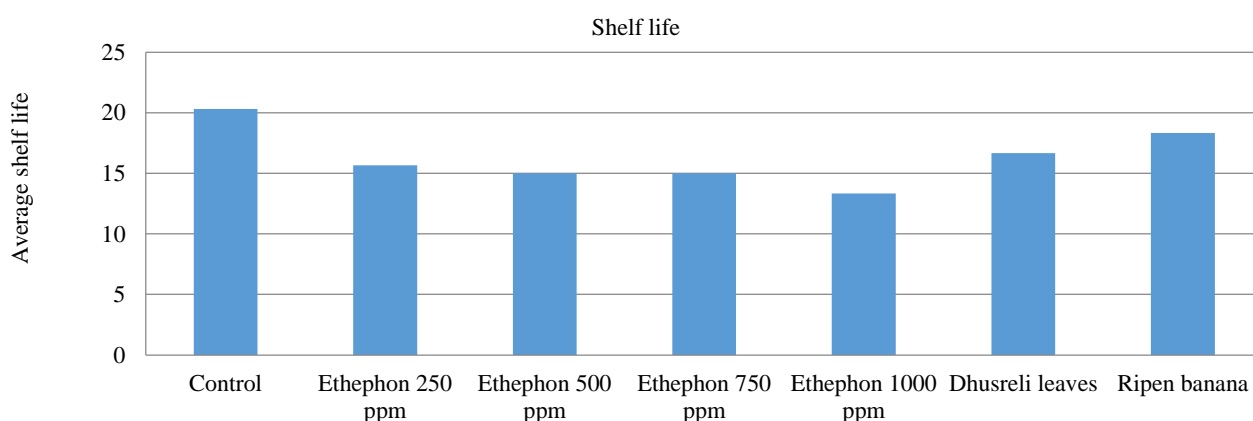


Figure 3. Shelf life of banana under different post-harvest treatments during storage at ambient room temperature (28°C), Rampur, Chitwan, 2019

Table 8. Acceptability of banana affected by organoleptic taste under different post-harvest treatments during storage at ambient room temperature (28±5°C), Rampur, Chitwan, 2019

Parameters	Rating	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7
Flavour	IV	0.92 ^a	0.64 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.68 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.92 ^a	0.92 ^a
	R	I	III	IV	II	IV	I	I
Astringency	IV	0.4 ^{cd}	0.64 ^{ab}	0.6 ^{ab}	0.64 ^{ab}	0.72 ^a	0.4 ^{cd}	0.28 ^a
	R	IV	II	III	II	I	IV	V
Sweetness	IV	0.92 ^a	0.76 ^b	0.68 ^b	0.64 ^b	0.72 ^b	0.92 ^a	0.96 ^a
	R	II	III	V	VI	IV	II	I
OA	IV	0.88 ^a	0.68 ^b	0.56 ^{bc}	0.56 ^{bc}	0.48 ^c	0.88 ^a	0.92 ^a
	R	II	III	IV	IV	V	II	I

IV: Index value, R: Rank, OA: Overall acceptability, Means within the same column followed by the same letter do not differ significantly at 5% level by DMRT

Discussion

Physiological Loss in Weight (PLW%)

The highest PLW was observed with ethephon @ 1000 ppm which was significantly similar with Ethephon @ 750 ppm and the lowest with control fruits on 9th DAS. A similar effect of ethephon in banana was observed by Gautam and Tiwari (2009) where the highest loss in weight was seen in 2000 ppm ethephon followed by 1000 ppm. The results obtained by Dhalland Singh (2013) in tomato are also in harmony with this finding. Present results are also in agreement with the findings of Kulkarni et al., (2011) where increment in PLW% was directly proportional to the increment in ethrel concentration during the ripening process. They also concluded that this might be due to a rapid rise in respiration rate leading to faster ripening of the fruit than the untreated one. This is also

similar to the Mahajan et al. (2010). According to Kaur (2017), Continuous processes of respiration, transpiration and surface evaporation through peel-tissue and other biological processes have resulted in weight loss. The less PLW% in control might also be due to less respiration rate and other physiological process whereas the maximum loss was observed in ethrel @1000 ppm treated fruits (Pendharkar et al., 2011).

Pulp to Peel ratio

In the experiment, the highest pulp to peel ratio was observed with banana treated with ethephon @ 1000 ppm which was significantly similar with other ethephon concentration and the lowest was with control fruits on 6th DAS where non-significant result was seen in 9th DAS but

the highest ratio was obtained at 1000 and 750 ppm ethephon treated banana. This result is in harmony with the reports of Kulkarni et al. (2011) and also with Pendharkar et al. (2011). Ahmad et al. (2001) also reported that ethylene treated bananas showed greater pulp/peel ratios than untreated bananas. Mebrite et al. (2015) also reported the similar result where higher pulp peel ratio was obtained in ethephon treated and smoked banana.

According to Patil and Shanmugasundaram (2015) increase in pulp to peel ratio of banana is related to accumulation of moisture in the pulp derived from carbohydrate breakdown and osmotic transfer from peel to pulp which increase with increment in TSS of the pulp whereas peel further losses water to atmosphere from transpiration which is also in accordance with Newilah et al. (2009).

Peel Colour Rating

In this experiment, the highest colour score and lowest colour score was obtained with bananas treated with ethephon @1000ppm and control respectively on 9th DAS. Similar result was obtained by KCR et al., in 2009 where ethephone treated and indigenous material treated one showed higher colour scale value than untreated one. Mebratie et al. (2015) also observed similar results where ethephone treated and smoked banana showed faster color change as compared to indigenous materials and control. Results of the present study are in agreement with the observations of Timilsina (2016) and Kulkarni et al., (2011). Subbaiah et al. (2013) also reported the similar result where they found the maximum score in 1000 ppm ethrel treated banana after 6th days of treatment and lowest at control. Breakdown of chlorophyll by ethylene might be the reason for faster color change in ethephon treated fruits. It is harmony with result concluded by Mahajan et al. (2008) and Mohamed and Abu- Goukh (2010) in guava. Color development induced by applied ethylene and ethylene releasing compounds has been demonstrated to be through reduction in chlorophyll concentration and increase in carotenoid pigments. According to Shrestha (2010), change in the peel color of banana is due to either the loss of chlorophyll or the synthesis of other pigments such as carotenoids and anthocyanins and the unmasking of these pigments formed earlier in banana.

Total Soluble Solids

In the experiment, the highest TSS was observed with ethephon @1000 ppm and the lowest TSS was with control fruits during 3rd and 6th days of observation and 500 ppm ethephon treated fruits showed maximum TSS at 9th DAS where TSS increase continuously during ripening process irrespective of treatments. Mahajan et al. (2010) also reported the highest TSS in banana fruits treated with 1000 ppm ethephon and lowest in untreated fruit. This result is in harmony with the observation of Subbaiah et al. (2014) where highest TSS was recorded in 1000 ppm ethrel treated fruits and lowest in control. In the experiment done by Kulkarni et al. (2010), highest TSS was observed in banana fruits treated by 500 ppm ethephon followed by 1000 ppm ethephon treated fruits after 6 days of storage. Abbas et al. (1994) also observed similar result in jujube where maximum TSS was recorded at 500 ppm ethephon treated fruits.

Mebrite et al. (2015) reported that increment in TSS of ethephon treated fruits might be due to exogenous ethylene source and less TSS in control might be due to absence of external ethylene source and reduced ethylene production. Increase in sugars during ripening could be attributed to hydrolysis of starch in to soluble sugars in the presence of ripening enzymes (Subbaiah et al., 2014). Tapre and Jain (2012) reported that increment in TSS during ripening might be due increase in concentration of organic solutes as a consequence of water loss and hydrolysis of starch into soluble sugars such as sucrose, glucose and fructose which is further supported by Adane et al. (2015).

Higher level of TSS in artificially ripen fruits was mainly due to faster change in peel color of such fruits. This could be due to the fact that in naturally ripen fruits, ripening get initiated from itself with consequent change in all parameters whereas in case of artificially ripening get initiated from outside to inside tissues i.e. from peel to pulp ripening (Khatiwada, 2005).

Titrateable Acidity

In the experiment, the highest TA was obtained at 1000 ppm ethephon treated fruits during its peak ripening stage and minimum at control at 6th DAS. The result showed continuous increment in TA till peak ripening and again starts to decline. Shrestha (2010) observed decrease in acidity during ripening process of banana. Timilsina (2016) is in harmony with this result where maximum TA was obtained in 1000 ppm ethephon treated banana fruits. This result is also in agreement with report of Subbaiah et al. (2014) where Titrateable acidity increased in all the treatments reaching a peak and decline later and quick decline were seen in higher concentration of ethephon treated fruits. Mahajan (2010) is also in accordance with above findings. According to Subbaiah et al. (2014) increment in acidity during ripening of banana might be due to obstruction in protein transfer as the fruit ripen and further decrease in acidity might be due to the utilization of organic acid in respiratory process. Kulkarni et al. (2010) also reported the same trend in alternation of Titrateable acidity. Organic acid assimilation from respiration and rapid oxidation to carbonic acids and water might be the two major factors causing the increment in TA during ripening upto the climacteric peak (Pathak and Sanwal, 1999).

Juice pH

In this experiment the lowest pulp pH was measured in untreated fruits where maximum pH was observed at 1000 ppm ethephon treated fruits. pH declines continuously upto climacteric peak regardless of treatment this might be due to the increment in TA. This result is in accordance with Timilsina (2016) in banana where lowest pH was observed in 1000 ppm ethephon treated fruits. Similar result was obtained by Kulkarni et al. (2010) where highest pH was obtained in untreated fruits and lowest in ethrel treated fruits. The inverse relationship of pH and Titrateable acidity could be the reason behind decrease in pH of ethrel treated fruit during ripening (Kulkarni et al., 2010). The result is in harmony with Newilah et al. (2009) where value of pH decrease during ripening process and this might be due to the high production of malic acid during ripening.

TSS/TA Ratio

In this experiment minimum TSS/TA ratio was obtained in control while highest result was recorded at 500 ppm ethephon treated fruits at 9th DAS. Irrespective of the treatments the ratio showed continuous increment during ripening process. Similar result was obtained by Timilsina (2016) and Shrestha (2010). Increase in TSS/TA ratio might be due to the increment in TSS during early phase of ripening and decrease in TA after climacteric peak. Khatiwada (2005) stated that increase in TA during early stage of ripening results in decrease of TSS/TA ratio but higher degradation of the starch to sugar contributing increase in TSS results in increment of TSS/TA ratio at post climacteric phase.

Shelf Life

This experiment showed the maximum shelf life in control fruits and lowest in 1000 ppm ethephon treated fruits where Dhurseli leaves and ripen banana treated fruits showed higher shelf life than ethephon treated fruits. The result is in accordance with Shrestha (2016) and Khatiwada (2005). KCR et al. (2009) also recorded similar result where Asuro and ripen banana showed higher shelf life as compared to higher concentration of ethephon. The report of Mahajan et al., (2010) is also in harmony with this result where they concluded that the less shelf life in higher concentration of ethephon treated fruits was due to shattering of fingers from bunch, over-softening and shriveling of fruits. Longer shelf life in untreated banana might be due to less physio-chemical changes and slow ripening rate. Mebratie et al. (2015) stated that shorter shelf life in ethylene treated fruits might be due to accelerated physico-chemical changes.

Organoleptic Taste

This experiment showed higher rank in naturally ripen banana and banana treated with indigenous material for ripening. Timilsina (2016) and Khatiwada (2005) were also in harmony with this finding. Kulkarni (2011) was non contradictory with above findings where he observed excellent overall organoleptic characters in 500 ppm and 1000 ppm ethrel treated banana fruits as compared to untreated one in 6th DAS which might be due to accelerated ripening in ethrel treated fruits and slower ripening in untreated one. Similarly, non contradictory result was observed by Mahajan et al. (2010) where he further concluded that the improvement in sensory quality with ethephon treatments may be due to role of ethephon in promoting changes quickly which are important to flavor quality and formation of aroma volatiles. Naturally ripen and Natural agents for ripening contributed higher sensory quality attributes in Banana as compare to other chemical agents (Gunasekara et al., 2015). Effect of ripen banana in banana ripening was also observed by KCR et al. (2009) where it showed higher sensory quality attributes.

Conclusion

The above results indicate that ethephon, Dhurseli leaves; ripen banana, caused significant effects on the physico-chemical parameters and shelf life of banana. Ethephon @ 1000 ppm performed better among other concentration of ethephon for physico-chemical properties

and quick ripening while Dhurseli leaves and ripe banana showed less effect which might be due to less amount of ethylene release by these materials. During advancement of storage period banana continually loss water, TSS increase, TA increase till ripening peak but the process is higher in banana fruits treated with higher ethephon concentration.

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