



Effect of storage temperature on the quality of kepok banana (*Musa paradisiaca formatypica*)

Andi Nur Faidah Rahman*, Victor Crystalline Muhammad and Februadi Bastian

Department of Agriculture Technology, Faculty of Agriculture, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

Abstract

Kepok bananas are often be processed into several products, while they also have an ABB genotype. The letter B indicates the possession of stronger resistance to disease and chilling injury in cold temperatures storage that extends bananas' shelf life by decelerating its respiration and enzymatic activity. Therefore, this study aims to observe storage temperatures' effect on kepok banana's quality and shelf life and to determine the optimum storage temperature. The method used was storage at room temperature, 15 °C, and 10°C until the banana became damaged. The parameters observed were respiration patterns, weight loss, hardness, fruit skin color, total acid, vitamin C, pH, and total soluble solids. The results showed bananas stored at cold temperatures (10°C and 15°C) lasted up to 20 days while those at room temperature only lasted for 10 days. Also, the ones stored at 10°C displayed no symptoms of chilling injury.

Article History

Received July 30, 2020

Accepted June 21, 2021

Keyword

Kepok banana, Cold temperature, Storage.

1. Introduction

Indonesia is one of the countries with the largest amount of banana production globally, where the production in 2018 reached 7.26 million tons (1). Many types of bananas grow in South Sulawesi, based on fruit flesh color, kepok banana has 2 types, namely white and yellow, besides it is a climacteric fruit that has a short shelf life after being harvested because the respiration rate increases. Inappropriate treatment of the harvested fruit causes quicker damage, due to continuous microbial and enzymatic activity (2).

Bananas are made of diploid, triploid, and tetraploid genomes consisting of letters A and B. Kepok bananas have ABB genotype, where the letter B indicates that this type has stronger resistance to disease (3) and does not experience browning easily (4,5).

Generally, fruits and vegetables have a short life because of their high water content (80%-90%). Therefore to extend the shelf life, they need to be stored at low temperatures to decelerate the respiration, enzymatic and microbial activity (2). Bananas are often stored at 10-15°C, but kepok banana's optimum storage temperature to produce good quality, promote long shelf life, and avoid chilling injury effects is not yet known.

* Correspondence: **Andi Nur Faidah Rahman**  faidah83@yahoo.com

2. Materials and Methods

The tools used included aquarium pumps, large jars, knives, thermometer, refrigerator, camera, chromameter, biuret, digital scale, penetrometer, pH meter, and refractometer.

Also, the materials used were Kepok banana with a maturity index of 4 (more dominant yellow skin color than the green) obtained from the traditional market of Makassar in South Sulawesi, distilled water, phenolphthalein, NaOH, iodine solution, HCl, buffer with pH 7, and Ca(OH)₂.

2.1. Research Procedure

The procedure used was carried out in 3 stages, namely fruit sorting, storage by temperature treatment, and observation.

2.1.1 Fruit Sorting

To obtain the kepok bananas with uniform conditions, the mature ones were sorted first. The indicator used in sorting is based on the fruit skin color, where yellow was more dominant than green (Color Index 4). Banana fruits that have been sorted and were then cleaned by wiping using a cloth to remove all dirt stains.

2.1.2 Storage with Temperature Treatment

Subsequent to sorting, the bananas were given storage treatment with 3 different temperatures, namely room temperature (28°C-31°C) with 70% RH, and cold temperatures of 15°C and 10°C with 85% RH.

2.1.3 Observations

Observations were carried out until the 20th day, with an observation span of 2 days. The indicators used as parameters were respiration rate, weight loss, fruit skin color, hardness, pH, total acid, vitamin C, and total soluble solids. All parameters observed were repeated thrice except respiration rate that was only once.

2.1.3.1 Respiration Rate

The principle of respiration rate measurement was utilizing NaOH solution to bind the CO₂ gas produced by bananas. Then, the amount of CO₂ bound to the NaOH solution was titrated with HCl solution. The respiration rate was calculated using the following formula (6):

$$\text{Respiration Rate} = \frac{(mL \text{ Blanco} - mL \text{ Sample}) \times N \text{ HCl} \times BM \text{ CO}_2}{2}$$

N HCl = 0.5 N BM CO₂ = 40

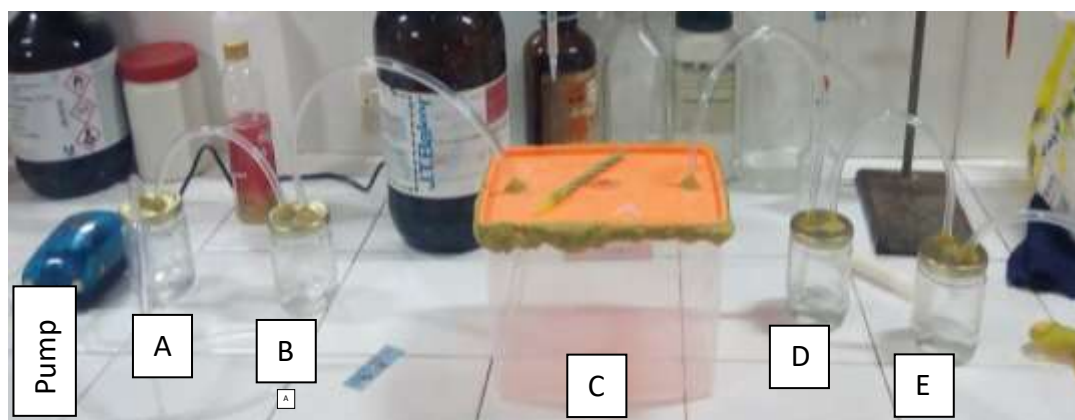


Figure 1. Measuring Respiration Rate

- A = 50 mL Ca(OH)₂ D = 50 mL of 0.5 N NaOH
 B = 50 mL of 0.1 N NaOH E = 50 mL of 0.5 N NaOH
 C = Sample

The air was passed to container A first to bind CO₂, then air released was flown again into container B. The air that came out was considered to be free of CO₂ and was then passed to container C which contained 1 kg of bananas. Furthermore, the air released was passed to container D to bind the CO₂ gas produced by the bananas during respiration. To bind the remaining CO₂, the last released air was then passed to container E.

2.1.3.2 Weight Loss

The weight loss was determined by weighing the sample before and after storage, hence calculated using the following formula (7):

$$\text{Weight Loss} = \frac{A - B}{A} \times 100\%$$

- A = Before Storage B =After Storage

2.1.3.3 Fruit Skin Color Measurement using Colorimeter Method

The sample color was measured at one point, while a button was pressed to commence the process. The color standard used was based on the Hunter L scale, a, and b, where L represents the color brightness (range= 0-100; number increases = brighter). Letter a represents red/green [range= (-128) -127; (+) the color is red; (-) the color is green], and the letter b represents the yellow/blue [range= (-128) -127; (+) the color is yellow; (-) the color is blue] (8).

2.1.3.4 Fruit Hardness Determination using Penetrometer Method

The material's hardness was obtained by pressing the sample on the penetrometer using standard presses such as cones (cone-shaped needles), needles, or rods that are submerged in the sample. The sample pressures' measurement results showed a material's level of hardness or softness depends on the sample's conditions such as size, press weight, geometry, and time. The softer the sample, the deeper the penetrometer suppressor sinks and shows a greater number (9).

2.1.3.5 Determination of pH

pH level was measured by pH meter, where 5 g banana flesh was collected, then mashed and homogenized with 5 mL of distilled water. Next, the solution was dropped into a pH sensor on the pH meter which automatically displayed the pH value. Before use, the pH meter was calibrated first with a pH buffer of 7, and after it was cleaned with distilled water (10).

2.1.3.6 Determination of Vitamin C using Iodine Method

The vitamin C content was determined by using the iodine method, where 10 g of crushed banana material was collected. This was then put into a measuring flask containing distilled water up to 100 mL and diluted. Afterwards, 25 mL of the solution was put into the erlenmeyer flask. Then, 3 drops of starch indicator were added with 0.1 N iodine solution until it appeared blue. The vitamin C levels were calculated by using the formula below (11):

$$\text{Vitamin C} = \frac{\text{mL iod} \times 0.88 \times \text{FP}}{\text{Sample Weight} \times 1000} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{FP} = 4$$

2.1.3.7 Acidity Testing

Acidity testing stages were carried out using the titration method to determine the level of lactic acid that was formed. Furthermore, 20 mL of the samples were obtained and 3 drops of the indicator 1% phenolphthalein (PP) were added. These were titrated with 0.1 N NaOH until the color changes to a constant pink, then the acidity was calculated using the formula below (12):

$$\text{Acidity} = \frac{V1 \times N \times B}{V2 \times 1000} \times 100\%$$

V1: Volume of NaOH (mL)

B: Malic Acid Molecular Weight (133)

V2: Volume of the sample (mL)

N: Normality of NaOH (0.1 N)

2.1.3.8 Testing of Total Soluble Solids

Total soluble solids were analyzed by using a refractometer. Five gram of banana flesh was collected, then mashed and homogenized with 5 mL of distilled water. The solution was placed on the Refractometer lens to read the results. Before and after the reading, the refractometer prism was cleaned with aquadest. The number on the refractometer was the total soluble solid ($^{\circ}$ Brix) level (2).

2.2. Research methods

The method used was a completely randomized design (CRD) consisting of one factor, namely the temperature treatment including room Temperature, 15°C , and 10°C .

2.3. Data Analysis

Data from all parameters were analyzed and then processed through analysis of variance (ANOVA) with three replications. The differences between treatments were further assessed by the Duncan test. The software used was Microsoft Excel 2010 and SPSS version 23 with a confidence level of 0.05.

3. Results and Discussion

Figure 2 shows kepok bananas stored at room temperature only lasted until the 10th day, while storage at cold temperatures (10°C and 15°C) lasted until the 20th day. Therefore, testing for all parameters was carried out until the 10th day for room temperature storage and until the 20th day for storage at 10°C and 15°C storage.

3.1 Respiration rate

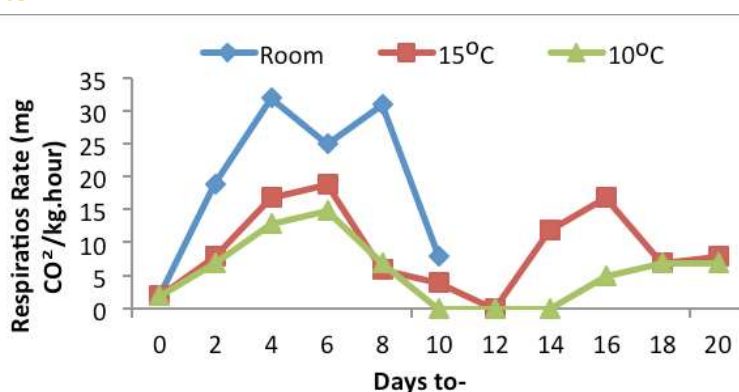


Figure 2. Relationship between storage time and kepok bananas' respiration rate at room temperature, 15°C , and 10°C .

The respiration rate measurement results showed all treatments had climacteric respiration patterns. Climacteric fruit has a pattern of respiration rate that increases during the ripening phase and decreases in the senescence phase (13). During the ripening process, CO_2 gas production tends to increase and reach a certain peak point, then decrease after

the maturation is completed. Hence, the bananas stored at room temperature reached the respiration peak on day 4th, while those at 10°C and 15°C reached the respiration peak on day 6th.

ANOVA test results showed room temperature storage was significantly different when compared to cold temperatures (15°C and 10°C), because at room temperature the respiration, enzymatic and microbial activity was faster than at cold temperature. This process is marked by a drastic change in the banana peel color from green to yellow (14). The respiration rate of bananas stored at cold temperatures is relatively stable compared to those at room temperature. This happens because low temperatures decelerate respiration, microbial and enzymatic activity (15).

3.2 Weight Loss

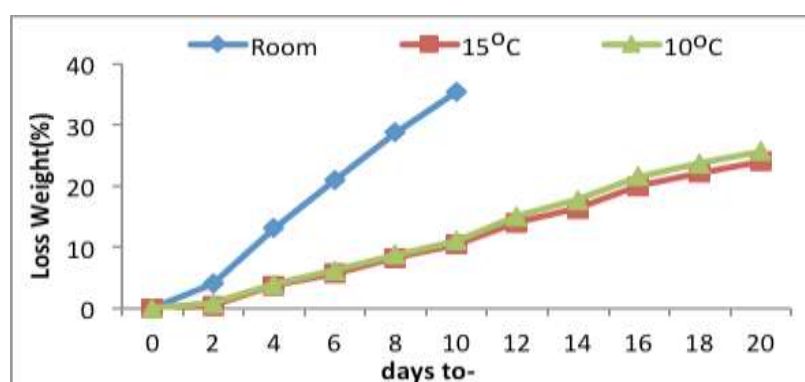


Figure 3. Relationship between storage time and weight loss of kepok banana at room temperature, 15°C, and 10°C.

Figure 3 shows the bananas stored at room temperature had a higher increase in weight loss compared to those at 15°C and 10°C. ANOVA test results also showed that room temperature storage was significantly different when compared to cold temperatures (15°C and 10°C). Decrease in weight loss occurs because, during bananas storage and ripening, starch is hydrolyzed to simple sugar. The more starch is converted to sugar, the higher the weight loss (16).

High temperatures cause a faster transpiration process that subsequently reduces fruit water content to ensure greater weight loss compared to low temperatures. In addition, high temperatures cause increased respiration (17). Water loss in large quantities cause a decrease in fruit's freshness, hence the greater the water loss the more fruit skin becomes dry and wrinkled (18). Storage at low temperatures and high humidity reduces the loss of fruit moisture (19). When water vapor loss is suppressed, it is hoped to reduce weight loss and the level of fruit hardness or skin resistance.

3.3 Skin Color

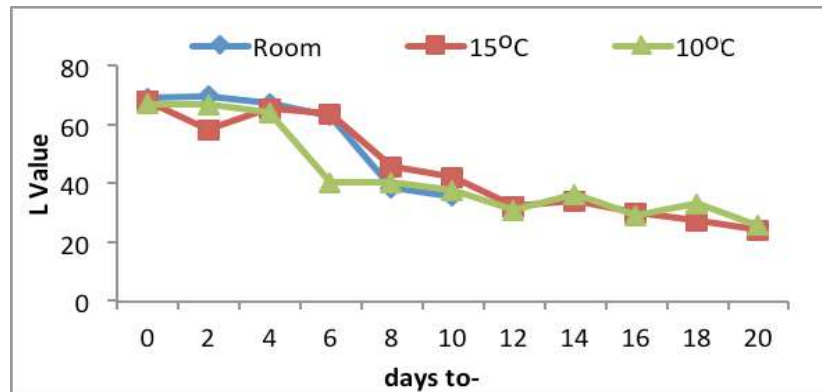


Figure 4. Relationship of storage time with kepok banana L value at room temperature, 15°C, and 10°C.

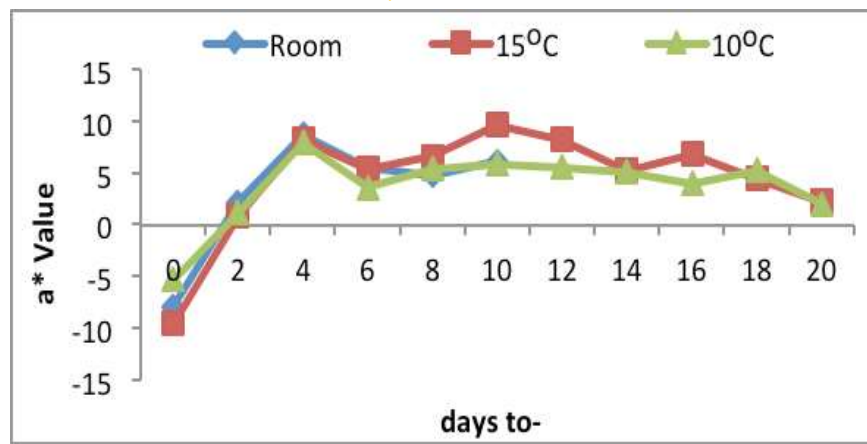


Figure 5. Relationship of storage time with a * kepok banana value at room temperature, 15°C, and 10°C.

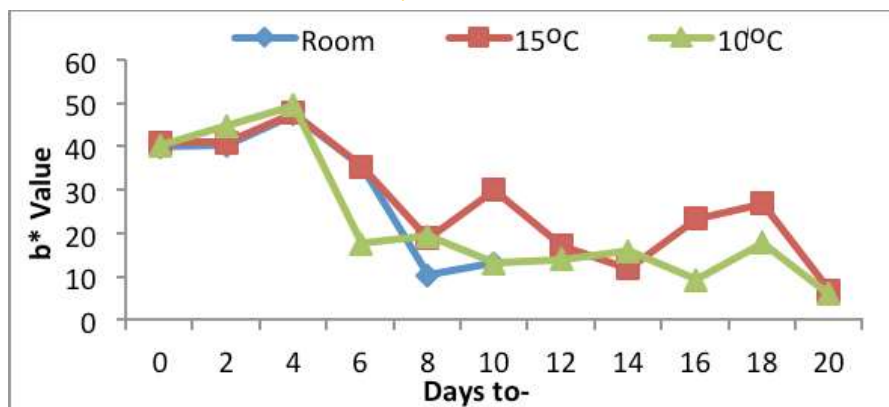


Figure 6. Relationship of storage time with b * value of kepok banana at room temperature, 15°C, and 10°C.

During the ripening process, the value of a* increased, while the values of brightness and b* began to decrease, because, at this period, chlorophyll degradation occurred followed by pure carotenoids formation (20). Chlorophyll reshuffling occurred immediately after the

climacteric peak was reached (5). Chlorophyll degradation is influenced by ethylene and temperature increases. At 22°C, chlorophyll degradation (60% per day) is maximal, while at temperatures below 15°C and above 40°C it is very small (21). ANOVA test results showed room temperature storage was not significantly different when compared to cold temperatures (15°C and 10°C) at the confidence level of 0.05 ($p < 0.05$).

3.4 Hardness

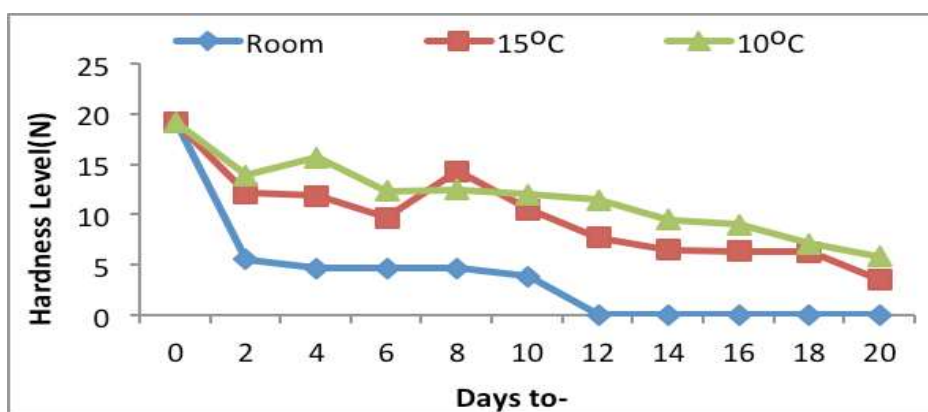


Figure 7. Relationship of storage time with kepok bananas' hardness level at room temperature, 15°C, and 10°C.

According to Figure 7, the samples' hardness level at room temperature storage decreased rapidly. ANOVA test results showed that room temperature storage was significantly different compared to cold temperatures (15°C and 10°C). Bananas' hardness occurs due to the presence of pectin contained in the peels. Meanwhile, fruit flesh softening occurs due to water loss and starch conversion into sugar, and this is quicker at room temperature than at cold temperatures. Banana flesh softening occurs in three processes, including starch conversion into sugar, pectin components' breakdown, and water transfer from the fruit skin to the flesh during the ripening process (22).

3.5 pH

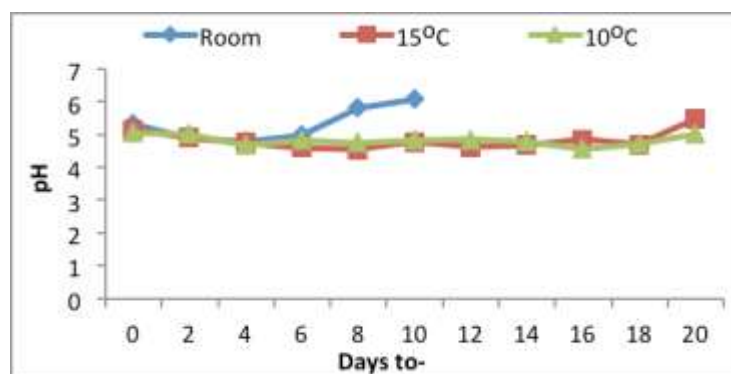


Figure 8. Relationship of storage time with kepok bananas' pH value at room temperature, 15°C, and 10°C.

Based on the graph, the pH value decreased until the 4th day and then it increased. This was due to acid compounds' breakdown, thereby reducing the pH value. During the ripening process, a fruit's total acid increases, leading to a pH decrease. This continues until the maximum point and then decreases slightly in line with the ripe fruit (23).

ANOVA test results showed room temperature storage was significantly different when compared to cold temperatures (15°C and 10°C). This occurred because the decrease in pH of bananas stored at cold temperatures was slower than at room temperature. Fruits containing a low pH level have longer durability than those containing a higher pH, and it is influenced by changes in the total amount of acid content (24).

3.6 Vitamin C

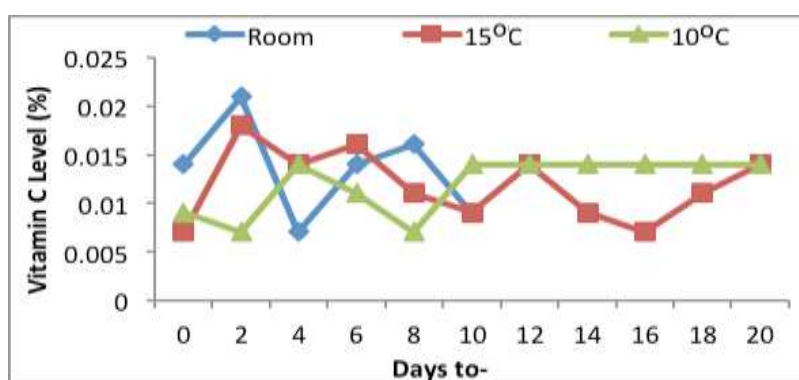


Figure 9. Relationship of storage time with vitamin C levels in kepok bananas at room temperature, 15°C, and 10°C.

Figure 9 shows the vitamin C in kepok bananas during storage at room and cold temperatures. The bananas stored at room temperature had a faster increase in vitamin C, then sequentially followed by those stored at 15 and 10°C. Bananas' vitamin C levels increase due to the glucose content's biosynthesis, where sugar levels' increase is also followed by an increase in the fruit respiration rate (25). Refined sugar from the starch content is synthesized into vitamin C to ensure the levels increase continuously during the maturation process (26). Therefore, bananas' maturity and vitamin C levels increase correspondingly.

ANOVA test results showed the room temperature storage was not significant when compared to cold temperatures (15°C and 10°C). However, vitamin C levels' decrease at the room temperature was faster than at the cold temperatures, because higher temperatures increase the respiration process and cause a decrease in vitamin C levels more quickly.

3.7 Total Acid

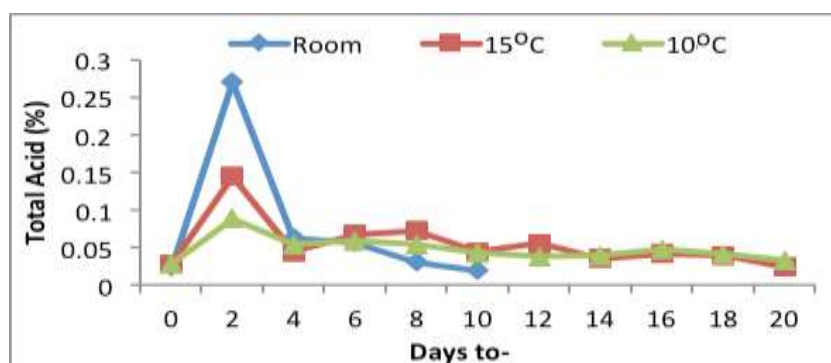


Figure 10. Relationship of storage time with kepok bananas' total acid at room temperature, 15°C, and 10°C.

Figure 10 shows storage time's relationship with total acid of kepok banana at room temperature, 15 °C, and 10°C. Total acid levels increased on the 2nd day of storage and decreased dramatically on the 4th day until the last day. The highest total acid value occurred only at the beginning of storage because the fresh fruit tissue produced organic acids in high amounts. The high total acid value at the beginning of storage occurred because the fruit network was still fresh, hence organic acids were produced in the Krebs cycle. The total acid value at cold storage was lower than at the room temperature, this proves that the temperature decelerated enzymes' work in the fruit to lower its metabolic activity. The fruit's organic acid content initially increased and reached the maximum level and then decreased slowly at maturation (27). ANOVA test results showed room temperature storage was not significantly different when compared to cold temperatures (15°C and 10°C). Also, the increase in total acid at room temperature was higher than at cold temperatures.

3.8 Total Soluble Solid (TSS)

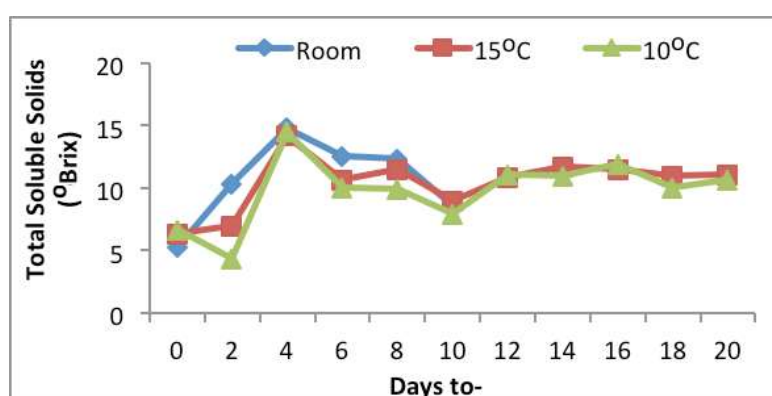


Figure 11. Relationship of storage time with kepok bananas' total soluble solid at room temperature, 15°C, and 10°C.

Figure 11 shows an increased total soluble solids (TSS) in the kepok bananas stored at room temperature, 15 °C, and 10 °C, because, during the ripening process, starch content was converted into a water-soluble simpler sugar compound. Because of continuous respiration, starch utilization was replaced by sugar to produce energy. During storage, total soluble solid increases due to insoluble starch hydrolysis into a water-soluble sugar, while TSS levels decrease because the sugar is oxidized to conduct respiration (20). ANOVA test results showed room temperature storage was not significantly different when compared to cold temperatures (15 °C and 10 °C).

4. Conclusions

The conclusions drawn from this study are as follow:

1. Storage temperature significantly influences Kepok bananas' quality in the parameters of respiration rate, weight loss, hardness level, and pH value. Meanwhile, the vitamin C levels, total acid, color, and total soluble solids (TSS) are not significantly affected.
2. Kepok bananas' optimum storage temperature is 15 °C, and no chilling injury was shown at 10 °C.
3. The maximum storage time of Kepok bananas at room temperature is 10 days, while at cold temperatures (15 °C and 10 °C), it is 20 days.

References

1. Indonesia KPR. Produksi Pisang Menurut Provinsi. Kementerian Pertanian Republik; 2019.
2. Sri Rejeki Saragih C. Penerapan Penyimpanan Dingin untuk Pisang Raja Sere (*Musa acuminata colla*). Bogor: Sekolah Pascasarjana IPB; 2018.
3. Price NS. The origin and development of banana and plantain cultivation. In: Bananas and plantains. Springer; 1995. bl 1–13.
4. Ngalani JA, Signoret A, Crouzet J. Partial purification and properties of plantain polyphenol oxidase. *Food Chem.* 1993;48(4):341–7.
5. Yang X, Zhang Z, Joyce D, Huang X, Xu L, Pang X. Characterization of chlorophyll degradation in banana and plantain during ripening at high temperature. *Food Chem.* 2009;114(2):383–90.
6. Muchtadi D. Fisiologi pasca panen sayuran dan buah-buahan: petunjuk laboratorium. Institut Pertanian Bogor; 1992.
7. Pantastico ERB. . Fisiologi Pasca Panen, Penanganan dan Pemanfaatan Buah-buahan dan Sayur-sayuran Tropika dan Sub Tropika. Penerjemah: Prof. Ir. Kamarjani. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press; 1993.
8. Arda G, Utama IMS, Yulianti NL, Aviantara IGNA. Aplikasi Pelapisan dengan Beberapa Jenis Minyak Nabati dan Antimikroba untuk Meningkatkan Daya Simpan Buah Tomat (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.) dalam Suhu Ruang. Universitas Udayana; 2013.
9. Suwanto PE, Yanuarita DH. Studi dan Perancangan Penetrometer Digital sebagai Alat Uji Konsistensi Bahan Berbasis Mikrokontroler. *Inst Teknol Sepuluh Novemb.* 2012;
10. Hadiwiyoto. Teori dan Prosedur Pengujian Mutu Susu dan Hasil Olahannya. Edisi II. Yogyakarta: Liberty; 1994. 345–346 bl.

11. S S, Haryono B, Suhardi. *Prosedur Analisis Untuk Bahan Makanan dan Pertanian*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Liberty; 1997.
12. Jannah AM, Legowo AM, Pramono YB, Al-Baarri AN, Abduh SBM. Total bakteri asam laktat, pH, keasaman, citarasa dan kesukaan yogurt drink dengan penambahan ekstrak buah belimbing. *J Apl Teknol Pangan*. 2014;3(2):7–11.
13. SR D, DD A, Nurhayati, MFS S. *Teknologi Pangan*. In: Direktorat Pembinaan Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan Departemen Pendidikan Nasional. 2008.
14. Winarno F, M A. *Fisiologi Lepas Panen*. Jakarta: Sastra Hudaya; 1981.
15. TR M, Sugiyono. *Ilmu Pengetahuan Bahan Pangan*. [Bogor]: Pusat Antar Universitas IPB; 1989.
16. Murmu SB, Mishra HN. Measurement and modelling the effect of temperature, relative humidity and storage duration on the transpiration rate of three banana cultivars. *Sci Hortic (Amsterdam)*. 2016;209:124–31.
17. Setyajid, Sjaifullah. Penyimpanan Buah Manggis Dalam Suhu Dingin. *J Holtikultura*. 1994;4(1):64–76.
18. Sumiasih IH, Roedhy P, Darda E. Studi perubahan kualitas pascapanen buah manggis (*Garcinia mangostana* L.) pada beberapa stadia kematangan dan suhu simpan. In: *Prosiding Seminar Nasional PERHORTI*, Lembang. 2011. bl 23–4.
19. Sartika R, Poerwanto R. Pengaruh Suhu dan Kelembaban Udara Terhadap Shelf-life dan Karakteristik Buah Manggis (*Garcinia mangostana* L.) Selama Penyimpanan. *Bogor Agric Univ*. 2010;
20. Tursiska S. Pengaruh Suhu dan Lama Penyimpanan terhadap Mutu Buah Pisang Raja Bulu (*Musa paradisiaca*) setelah Pemeraman. *Bogor: Departemen Teknik Pertanian IPB*; 2007.
21. Mitra SK. *Postharvest physiology and storage of tropical and subtropical fruits*. CAB international New York; 1997.
22. Salvador A, Sanz T, Fiszman SM. Changes in colour and texture and their relationship with eating quality during storage of two different dessert bananas. *Postharvest Biol Technol*. 2007;43(3):319–25.
23. Muchtadi, Deddy. *Fisiologi Pasca Panen Sayuran dan Buah-Buahan*. Institut Pertanian Bogor; 1992.
24. Silaban SD, Prihastanti E, Saptiningsih E. Pengaruh Suhu dan Lama Penyimpanan Terhadap Kandungan Total Asam, Kadar Gula serta Kematangan Buah Terung Belanda (*Cyphomandra betacea* Sent.). *Bul Anat DAN Fisiol dh Sellula*. 2013;21(1):55–63.
25. Kartika R. Pengaruh penambahan Caco3 dan waktu penyimpanan terhadap kadar vitamin c pada proses penghambatan pematangan buah tomat (*Lycopersicum esculentum* Mill). *J Kim Mulawarman*. 2016;8(1).
26. Ridhyanty SP, Elisa J, Linda ML. Pengaruh Pemberian Ethepon sebagai Zat Perangsang Pematangan terhadap Mutu Buah Pisang Barangan (*Musa paradisiaca* L). *J Rekayasa Pangan dan Pertan*. 2015;3(1):1–13.
27. Aminullah. *Pasca Panen Jeruk*. Jakarta Selatan: Transmedia; 2009.