

Banana by-products: an under-utilized renewable food biomass with great potential

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Abstract Banana (Musaceae) is one of the world's most important fruit crops that is widely cultivated in tropical countries for its valuable applications in food industry. Its enormous by-products are an excellent source of highly valuable raw materials for other industries by recycling agricultural waste. This prevents an ultimate loss of huge amount of untapped biomass and environmental issues. This review discusses extensively the breakthrough in the utilization of banana by-products such as peels, leaves, pseudostem, stalk and inflorescence in various food and non-food applications serving as thickening agent, coloring and flavor, alternative source for macro and micronutrients, nutraceuticals, livestock feed, natural fibers, and sources of natural bioactive compounds and bio-fertilizers. Future prospects and challenges are the important key factors discussed in association to the sustainability and feasibility of utilizing these by-products. It is important that all available by-products be turned into highly commercial outputs in order to sustain this renewable resource and provide additional income to small scale farming industries without compromising its quality and safety in competing with other commercial products.

Keywords Banana · Plantain · By-products processing · Agricultural waste · Value added products · Food and non-food application

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Introduction

Banana is one of the earliest crops cultivated in the history of human agriculture. The origin of this particular plant family stretches from India to Papua New Guinea which includes the Southeast Asian region (Arvanitoyannis and Mavromatis 2009; De Lange et al. 2009). Its mass cultivation and consumption in the recent decades made it the world second largest fruit crop with an estimated gross production exceeds 139 million tones (FAO 2010a). World leading banana and plantain producers are India, China, Uganda, Ecuador, Philippines, and Nigeria. Most of the edible bananas are cultivated mainly for their fruits, thus banana farms could generate several tons of underused by-products and wastes. Therefore, without proper agricultural waste management practice, huge amount of valuable untapped commodity will be lost and causing serious ecological damages (Essien et al. 2005; Shah et al. 2005; Yabaya and Ado 2008). The native people have been utilizing these plants more than just for food purposes but have begun to explore the possibilities of utilizing banana plants in their daily life.

Banana by-products have been used for wrappings foods, clothes and used in various ceremonial occasions and the usage expands through cultural diversification (Kennedy 2009). Modern agriculture generally groups banana into fruit crop or cash crop commodities alongside with several other crops such as oil palm, sugarcane, pineapple, mangoes and rice. Similarly, some of these commodities do produce huge amount of cellulosic waste termed as agricultural waste or biomass. Innovation in managing such a vast amount of agricultural waste or biomass is a continuous challenge and recent trends favor the utilization of this biomass for value added purposes to fulfill the need in the areas such as renewable energy, fiber composites and textiles, food alternatives and livestock feed (Rosentrater et al. 2009). Studies on the cellulosic fibers from other agricultural wastes such as from

the oil palm industries indicated the great potential of these by-products to become a commercial raw material in making highly demanded products such as paper and fiber composites (Bakar et al. 2007; Wan Rosli et al. 2007).

Numerous studies have been done to improve the usage of banana by-products to meet the escalating demand of raw materials supply in various industries (Clarke et al. 2008; Doran et al. 2005; Emaga et al. 2008a; Kuo et al. 2006). These researches paved new and alternative ways in creating new products and applications with value added approach at the cost of recycling banana agricultural wastes. There is a continuous need to create and invent new products with value-added applications from alternative bio-resources as means to develop a sustainable civilization. Due to the high demand for food products, energy, and other essential needs, gradual improvement in the current technological development towards utilizing alternative resources in many industries is necessary to cater the needs of the ever-increasing world population (Mohammadi 2006). Therefore, this paper aims to review the recent advances in the exploitation of banana by-products and wastes, the challenges in making these by-products a valuable commodity of the future.

Banana as an agricultural commodity

Classification and taxonomy

Banana is actually one of the largest herb groups in the world (Ploetz et al. 2007). The plant can grow up to 5–7 m consisting of a fleshy rhizome (corm), pseudostem (leaf petioles) and spirally arranged oblong leaves. The long oval shaped inflorescence, supported by a stalk, protrudes out from the tip of the pseudostem consisting of deep purple waxy bracts which enclosed the female (occupies the lower 5–15 rows) and male flowers (upper rows). The female flowers will eventually develop into “berry” fruits (hand) which will mature to be horned shaped with white or yellow flesh. Seeds are common in wild types but the cultivated varieties are generally seedless with almost invisible dots of ovules at the center (Arvanitoyannis and Mavromatis 2009). The term banana is commonly used to represent the dessert cultivar while the cooking cultivar is generally referred as plantain. They belong to the family Musaceae and various species of the genus *Musa* have been cultivated since time immemorial, and used as a source of fiber, foods, and ornaments (Kennedy 2009; Subbaraya 2006).

Today’s production and domestication of edible desert bananas and plantains involved a complex hybridization and polyploidy between two diploid species. *Musa acuminata* provides the “AA genome” while *Musa balbisiana* provides the “BB genome” (Heslop-Harrisons and Swarzacher 2007). The edible banana (eaten as dessert) and plantain (banana for cooking) may have combinations of these sets of genome which

can range from triploid (AAA, BBB, AAB, ABB) to a diverse tetraploid blends. As such, they are grouped based on their ‘ploidy’ as *Musa acuminata*, *Musa balbisiana* or *Musa acuminata x balbisiana*, which is synonymous to the previous classification called *Musa x paradisiaca* that represents hybrids (Nelson et al. 2006). Hundreds of years of natural and selective cultivation made it possible to transform edible bananas into several hundred varieties with a number of improvements such as the reduction in their seed size, sterility, oversized pulp, and spontaneous development of fruit without the need for fertilization (Arvanitoyannis and Mavromatis 2009; Ploetz et al. 2007). There are approximately 1200 seedless fleshy fruits varieties and cultivars of banana and plantain in the world and mainly planted for food purposes (Aurore et al. 2009).

The advancement in the genomic identification of banana varieties using Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) technology and genetic based markers makes it possible for the accurate identification of banana within similar species (Brown et al. 2009; El-Khishin et al. 2009; Teo et al. 2005). However, morphological identification is still widely used to determine the variety of the cultivated banana although there are some difficulties associated with the used of whole-plant or floral morphology especially dealing with somaclonal variation and identifying clones (Brown et al. 2009). Agricultural bodies around the world especially in the banana producing countries do keep a live specimen and in vitro culture of banana plant varieties in case where genomic identification is required and for further improvement of banana cultivation and research (Mattos et al. 2010; Panis 2009).

Production and global market

Banana is grown in almost every country in the world especially in the tropical and subtropical countries where it has been sustainably cultivated and thus contributed to the country’s economy (Zhang et al. 2005). India remains the largest banana producing country in the world, which produce more than 25 % of the world’s banana production (Table 1) (FAO 2010a). Despite being the top ranked world’s banana producers, most of the banana produced in India are used for its domestic market and only about 0.04 % is exported. Thus, total exports of banana from India are dreadfully low as compared to other leading global banana exporting countries such as Ecuador, Costa Rica, Philippines, and Colombia, which accounts for more than 60 % of the world’s exports. The top importers of banana are the United States and the European Union. The largest plantain producing countries are mostly African countries where plantain is one of the staple foods in the region. According to FAO (2010a), Uganda is the largest plantain producer with an estimated production of 9.6 million tonnes, followed by Ghana and Rwanda.

Table 1 Top ten major world producers of banana and plantain by country

Rank	Banana		Plantain	
	Country	Production ^a	Country	Production ^a
1	India	31,897,900	Uganda	9,550,000
2	China	9,848,895	Ghana	3,537,730
3	Philippines	1,101,340	Rwanda	2,749,150
4	Equador	7,931,060	Nigeria	2,733,300
5	Brazil	6,978,310	Cameroon	2,604,100
6	Indonesia	5,814,580	Colombia	2,815,050
7	Tanzania	2,924,700	Peru	2,007,280
8	Guatemala	2,621,500	Cote d'Ivoire	1,600,000
9	Mexico	2,103,360	Congo	1,250,690
10	Colombia	2,034,340	Kenya	791,579

FAO 2010a

^a Values are expressed in metric tonne

Banana production is generally grouped into two different categories; the vast majorities being the small scale farmers that produce banana mainly for self-consumption and for the domestic market while the other group involves large plantations and companies that supplies both domestic as well as international markets. Based on the statistics by FAO (2010b), there are 93.3 million tonnes of dessert bananas and 34.3 million tonnes of plantains were produced in 2010 ahead of apple (70 million tonnes), orange (69 million tonnes) as well as grape (68 million tonnes). However, in the previous year's statistics, less than 20 % of the total production is traded internationally, which valued around 7 billion Euros (Aurore et al. 2009). The common internationally traded dessert bananas are mostly from the cultivated AAA group varieties such as "Cavendish", "Gros Michel", and "Grande Naine". Other well-known varieties which are endemic to a certain region includes "Yangambi Km5, AAA" found mostly in eastern Africa, "Red banana, AAA" and "Mysore AAB" found in southeast Asia as well as "Silk AAB" and "Bluggoe ABB" which are found across the tropical region (Ploetz et al. 2007).

Banana by-products

Conventional uses of banana by-products and waste

Banana is a unique perennial single harvest plant. Its visible part, the pseudostem and leaves dies after it bears fruit to make way for the young budding plant (suckers) to rejuvenate from the rhizome. The harvesting of the fruit in plantation requires the decapitation of the whole plant so that the young suckers can replace the mother plant and these cycles can continue for unlimited generations. Generally, banana by-products include the pseudostem, leaves, inflorescence, fruit stalk (floral stalk/

rachis), rhizome and peels. Most of these by-products may serve as an undervalued commodity with a limited commercial value, application and in some cases, it is considered as an agricultural waste. The pseudostem and leaves are commonly left to rot in farms to replenish some of the nutrients in the soil. Young shoots, pseudostem piths and inflorescence, although be consumed as vegetables by the indigenous people in parts of Southeast Asia and Indo-Malesian Region (Kennedy 2009), they may not be able to compete with the common leafy vegetables due to its undesirable taste. The values of the banana inflorescences were quite low because of the inconsistent demand and limited acceptance. Banana leaves are still used as wrapping materials for traditional foods in Southeast Asia but its application only limited to some ethnic foods. A slightly better application of the banana waste was its utilization as an animal feed to minimize the cost of production (Akinyele and Agbro 2007), but additional processing is required due to its high water content that greatly reduces its nutritional density. Low cost agricultural wastes are generally poor in essential nutrient but at the same time high in fiber content (Ulloa et al. 2004).

In some places where "open fire burning" is still practiced, the burning of banana wastes may contribute to serious environmental issues. In addition, the piling up of banana waste in plantations is an eyesore, which will eventually obstruct farmers on their process to harvest mature and ripe fruits. Banana floral stalk and peels are not directly available at the farming site but may be available at the processing sites where the fruit is packaged or the fleshy pulp of the fruit is separated from its peels. Collectively, the waste that a single banana plant produces can make up to 80 % of the total plant mass. It is estimated that 220 tonnes of by-products are produced per hectare annually (Shah et al. 2005) indeed requires an innovative idea to turn these readily available resource into a value added products.

Banana by-products as potential renewable resource in promoting "green" technology

Renewable resource or biomass, are a naturally abundant resource, which may include any materials obtained from biological origin such as plants and animal materials, agricultural crops and biological residues or wastes (Xu et al. 2008). These resources can be turned into raw materials or products having the potential capacity of being recyclable and easily biodegradable which in turn having positive environmental acceptability or 'green label' attributes plus commercial viability (Mohanty et al. 2002). Renewable resources have paved way to the industry and have been used in decades to replace non-renewable resources especially petroleum and gas products, precious metals and minerals. It is important that the utilization of low cost agricultural by-products and biological wastes could be expanded to all possible industries in order to achieve a sustainable development of technology. This could contribute to an additional source of revenue to farmers and

processing industries without adversely affecting soil fertility and reduce the depletion of the non-renewable resources (Reddy and Yang 2005). Additional valuable outputs from the existing farmland might save our precious forest from being destroyed to produce similar materials.

Green technology signifies an application, which is environmental friendly emphasizing on conserving the natural environment and resource as well as posing a minimal threat to the existing species on earth including humans. The technology should be independent from the existing agro-food commodity market, as the utilization of agro-food based products such as corn to drive green technology will eventually create food insecurity; ethical issues and unsustainable energy return (Pimentel and Patzek 2005). As an abundant biomass, banana by-products are readily available to be used as a source of raw materials for the green technology industry. The long history of human consumption of banana without any serious side effects reported provides somewhat a safety assurance in which these by-products do not contain hazardous phytochemicals. By-product harvesting, handling and storing perhaps require less precaution as compared to other plants with potent and hazardous chemical constituents. The utilization of banana by-products for the industrial application could promote “green technology” in which may not pose any food security and ethical issues as it is independent from the existing agro-food based market. Moreover, it does not require extra planting area apart from the current banana plantation for fruit.

Potential food and nutraceutical from banana by-products

Source of starch, pectin, and cellulose

Starch, pectin, and cellulose are used in the food industry as gelling agent, thickening agent and stabilizers. Starch, a group of carbohydrates, is commercially available and produced from plants such as corn, potato, rice, wheat, and cassava. Banana by-products that can be processed into edible starches includes the pith of pseudostem and the green culled banana which are removed during fruit selection and processing (Abdul Aziz et al. 2011; Da Mota et al. 2000; Zhang et al. 2005). Banana starches which are relatively low in amylase content, have high resistance to heating and amylase attack, low swelling properties, low solubility in water and low retrogradation, been proved slightly superior to modified and unmodified corn starch giving it a potentially higher market value (Zhang et al. 2005). Commercial pectin, a structural heteropolysaccharide classified under soluble dietary fiber, was produced mainly from fruits extract such as citrus peels, oranges, apples, and carrots. Comparing the quality of pectins isolated from various fruit wastes revealed that the pectin's methoxyl composition and gelling quality of banana is slightly lower than the pectin isolated from

citrus peels such as pomelo and lime (Madhav and Pushpalatha 2002). Pectin could be produced from discarded banana peels via acid extraction and precipitation by using alcohols or ammonium salts. A study by Emaga et al. (2008a) revealed that pectin content in banana peels was higher than plantain peels and both of these fruit peels provide a similar or slightly higher amount of extractable dietary fibers compared to other fruit peels implying a potential cheaper alternative source of pectins for banana producing countries, reducing their dependence on imported pectins. Emaga et al. (2008b) have successfully isolated and characterized pectins (87–248 kDa) from the banana peels bearing variable compositions of neutral sugars (galactose, arabinose and rhamnose), galacturonic acid and different degrees of esterification and the quality of pectin extracted could be improved by manipulating the extraction parameters as well as looking into the ripening stage of the fruit. The synthesis of sodium carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) utilizing banana pseudostem was made possible through the work by Adinugraha et al. (2005). However, the technical grade CMC obtained (98.63 %), may not be directly suitable yet for food application. Thus, further purification process is needed to obtain a food grade CMC (99.5 %) from banana pseudostem that will meet the specification requirement of the Food Chemical Codex (1996). Microcrystalline cellulose was also obtained from banana waste fibers through acid hydrolysis (Elanthikkal et al. 2010). However, it is indicated that banana by-products such as green culled banana, peels and pseudostem could be a potential low cost source and raw material of high quality starch, pectin and cellulose for the food industry (Table 2).

Natural bio-colorant

The anthocyanins, a subclass of flavonoids are an important pigment group that is responsible for the red, purple, and violet colors of the banana inflorescence (Kitdamrongsont et al. 2008). Anthocyanins are considered to be a good bio-colorant due to its attractive colors, moderately stable in food systems, water-soluble (Ozela et al. 2007; Torslangerpoll and Andersen 2005), and proven to be beneficial to health (Bagchi et al. 2004; Konzack and Zhang 2004). Previous studies showed that anthocyanins could be extracted from other plants including purple sweet potato (Fan et al. 2007), black chokeberry, strawberry, bilberry fruits (Pliszka et al. 2008) and some tropical fruits (Einbond et al. 2004). The abundance of anthocyanins reported in the banana inflorescence bracts (*Musa acuminata* and *Musa acuminata x balbisiana*), ranging from 14–32 mg anthocyanin/100 g bracts, mainly comprising of cyanidin-3-rutinoside compound, could potentially be exploited as a cheap source of natural food colorant. The content is slightly higher than the commercially available anthocyanins from red cabbage and by looking into the abundance of bracts produced (mass per hectare of land), it may provide sufficient and sustainable market outlook (Jenshi

Table 2 Starches, pectins and cellulose from banana by-products for food application

	Banana by-products (Species/variety)	Potential food application	References
Starches	Green culled banana (variety not specified)	Food thickeners, gelling agent, reinforcing agent in tablets, fillers	Zhang et al. (2005)
	Banana pith and pseudstem (<i>Musa acuminata</i> x <i>balbisiana</i> Colla cv. Awak)		Abdul Aziz et al. (2011)
	Unripe fruit (Plantain bananas of the variety “Terra” (<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>))	Viscosity and swelling properties	Pelissari et al. (2012)
	Green banana (<i>Musa AAA</i> Cavendish)	Substitution of cassava starch for textural properties of snacks (crackers)	Wang et al (2012)
	Green banana plantain (<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L.)	Production of starch based edible films	Zamudio-Flores et al (2006)
Pectin	Banana peels (<i>Musa acuminata</i> AAA, <i>Musa acuminata</i> x <i>balbisiana</i> AAB)	Food thickeners, gelling agent	Emaga et al. (2008a), Emaga et al. (2008b)
Cellulose			
Carboxymethyl cellulose	Banana pseudostem (<i>Musa acuminata</i> cv Cavendish)	Food thickeners, gelling agent	Adinugraha et al. (2005)
Microcrystalline cellulose	Not specified (variety not specified)	Water retainer, reinforcing agent in tablets	Elanthikkal et al. (2010)

et al. 2011; Pazmino Duran et al. 2001). Natural bio-colorant such as the anthocyanins remains in demand not only due to its health promoting properties but also the increase in demand on natural foods (Rymbai et al. 2011).

Biogenesis of flavor

Flavor plays a very important aspect in the food industry. They are formed through various chemical reactions during food processing and mostly through the reduction of carbon, nitrogen, and/or sulphur compounds along with the generation of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as aldehydes (Rappert and Muller 2005). Biogenesis of aldehydes and alcohols used in the flavor industry can be carried out naturally through enzymatic pathways utilizing enzymes such as lipase, alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH), lipoxygenase (LOX), hydroperoxide lyase (HPLS) (Gigot et al. 2010). Kuo et al. (2006) reported that banana leaves (*Musa* cv. Cavendish) contains a membrane-bound enzyme of 9-LOX, which is able to produce oolong tea-like, melon-like, and fruity cucumber-like flavor upon pickling or when treated with soybean oil, linoleic acid, linolenic acid and respectively; the kinetic properties were comparable to LOX obtained from canola seed and English pea. Thus, banana leaves could be used as a potential target for continuously generating natural flavors to be utilized in the food industry.

Source of dietary nutrients

There have been a few studies done on the by-products of banana and plantain in order to evaluate its nutrient content as a potential source of dietary food components such as carbohydrate, proteins, dietary fibers, and minerals for human consumption (Emaga et al. 2007; Mohapatra et al.

2010). Banana pith from the pseudostem has long been eaten as vegetables in some parts of the world such as India, Sri Lanka, and Malaysia (Kennedy 2009; Subbaraya 2006). It contains considerable amount of starch, sugars, and minerals (Mohapatra et al. 2010). In most of the Southeast Asian countries, banana inflorescence is consumed as vegetables and salad for a very long time. Emaga et al. (2007) reported that banana peels from three different genetic makeups namely AAA, AAB, ABB, and AAAB were rich in total dietary fibre (40–50 %), protein, and amino acids (8–11 %), lipids and fatty acids (2.2 % to 10.9 %). The dietary fibre content was slightly higher compared to wheat, barley, oats and rice brans (Sudha et al. 2007). The peels were reported to contain significant amount of potassium. An incorporation of banana peels at a ratio of 10 % into biscuits did not show significant differences in the overall color, aroma, and taste, which make it suitable for the production of low calorie food products with high dietary fiber content (Joshi 2007).

Source of nutraceutical and bioactive compounds

The term “nutraceutical”, was first coined in 1989 by Stephen DeFelice and the original term was defined as “A food or parts of food that provide medical or health benefits, including the prevention and/or treatment of disease” in which until now, the definition has not been regulated under the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) (Ameye and Chee 2006). Currently, the definition of nutraceutical is only regulated through the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act of 1994 (DSHEA) in United States, which allows substantial flexibility between the definition of foods and medicines (Gulati and Ottaway 2006). The research and development on nutraceutical and bioactive compounds from plant sources often require laborious efforts and must

undergo several stages before it can be safely marketed (Fig. 1). Banana by-products have been reported to contain compounds with nutraceutical properties that can potentially be commercialized in the pharmaceutical industry. Recently, Tin et al. (2010) have identified the presence of epigallocatechin and its derivatives from banana male flowers while in another study, Saravanan and Aradhya (2011) successfully isolated entisic acid, (+)-catechin, protocatechuic acid, caffeic acid, ferulic acid, and cinnamic acid from banana pseudostem. It has been accepted that polyphenolic compounds such as gallicocatechin, caffeic acid, cinnamic acid and catechin posed antimicrobial activity (Chanwitheesuk et al. 2005; Shan et al. 2008), antioxidative (Chye and Sim 2009, Wong and Chye 2009), neuroprotective (Lu et al. 2005; Mandel et al. 2008), chemopreventive (Raina et al. 2008; Artali et al. 2009), anti-cancer (Faried et al. 2007; Shankar and Mulimani 2007) and antiproliferative capacities (Jagan et al. 2008).

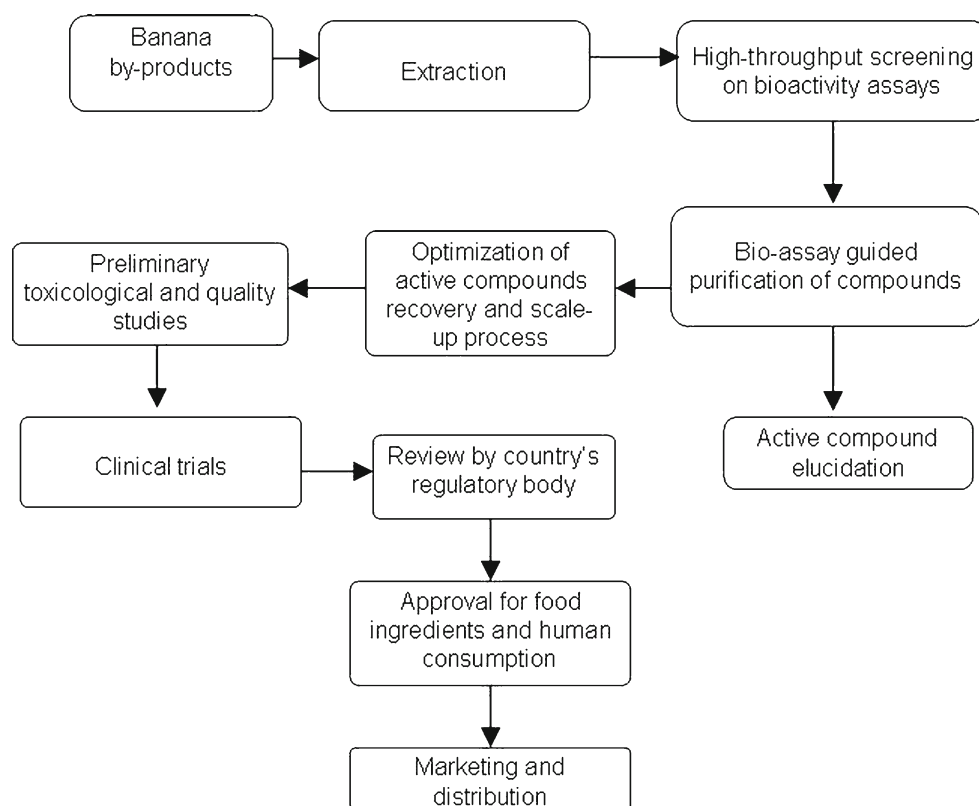
Phytosterols are naturally occurring plant sterols that have been studied extensively. Several reports show their wide variety of positive health promoting effects including lowering of blood cholesterol (Moruisi et al. 2006; Racette et al. 2010; Weingärtner et al. 2008) and reducing the risk of coronary heart diseases (Miller and Nichols 2008). Several bioactive steryl glucosides, namely campesteryl 3- β -d-glucopyranoside, stigmasteryl 3- β -d-glucopyranoside and sitosteryl 3- β -d-glucopyranoside were identified from the dichloromethane extracts of *Musa acuminata* Colla cv. Cavendish (Oliveira et al. 2005). Sterols, steryl glucosides and

steryl esters were found abundantly in banana (*Musa* cv. Dwarf Cavendish) indicate its potential application as a source of functional food products (Oliveira et al. 2008). A separate study done by Singh et al. (2007) revealed that oral administration of banana pseudostem juice (*Musa paradisiaca*) to the normal and hyperdiabetic (high glucose level in blood) rats shows a significant increase of blood glucose level, signify a possible treatment hypoglycemic patients due to low insulin level or hypoglycemic drugs.

Anthocyanins from fruits and vegetables are regarded as important components in human nutrition due to their antioxidative capacities (Mertens-Talcott et al. 2008; Zheng et al. 2011). Besides, anthocyanins also possessed anti-inflammatory (Bowen-Forbes et al. 2010; Karlsen et al. 2007), antiviral (Wang et al. 2006), anticarcinogenic (Kulma and Szopa 2007), antiproliferative effect (Mokbel and Hashinaga 2005), and cancer chemoprevention properties (Bowen-Forbes et al. 2010; Wang et al. 2011). Banana inflorescence from either cultivated and wild varieties are rich in anthocyanins (Jenshi Roobha et al. 2011; Kitdamrongsont et al. 2008) suggest it could potentially serves as a source of functional food components which are beneficial to health.

Dopamine, one of the catecholamines, was found at high concentration in the pulp of yellow banana (*Musa acuminata*), red banana (*Musa sapientum* var. baracoa) and peels of Cavendish banana (Adao and Gloria 2005; Kulma and Szopa 2007; Mokbel and Hashinaga 2005). These compounds were found to be free radical scavenger as well as

Fig. 1 Research and development of nutraceutical/bioactive components from banana/plantain by-products



posses strong antimicrobial activity against *Salmonella enteritidis*, *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus cereus* and *Bacillus subtilis*. Dopamine also displays anti-inflammatory activity when administered to brain-dead rats with a significant improvement of the rat’s blood system regulation and kidney function (Hoeger et al. 2007). Table 3 summarizes the known bioactive compounds that isolated from banana by-products with their respective nutraceutical properties.

Natural food preservative

Applications of bioactive constituents from banana by-product are not limited to nutraceuticals for direct human consumption, but should be further exploited as natural preservatives for foods. Food preservation plays a vital role in driving the food industry by extending the shelf life of foods. Current trends of industry show increase awareness towards the drawbacks of synthetic chemical preservatives and opt for minimally processed food or employing natural techniques in food preservation (Tiwari et al. 2009). Natural antimicrobials from numerous plant sources including spices and herbs have been well documented in suppressing food spoilage microbes and foodborne pathogens (Kumar and Tanwar 2011; Kumudavally et al. 2011; Pillay and Ramaswamy 2012; Padam et al. 2012a) further strengthens the concept of natural ingredients for food preservation. Antibacterial compounds such as β -sitosterol, 12-hydroxystearic acid and malic acid isolated from banana peels

(*Musa paradisiaca*) shown to be a good suppressor of food-borne pathogens including *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Salmonella enteritidis* and *Escherichia coli* (Mokbel and Hashinaga 2005) and could potentially be applied into food systems in the future. Devatkal et al. (2011) also added that the preservative capability of banana peel water extract from similar banana variety in reducing lipid oxidation process in raw meat was comparable to synthetic antioxidant such as butylated hydroxy toluene (BHT). This result was well anticipated due to the fact of the existence of known antioxidative substance in banana peels as reported by Mokbel and Hashinaga (2005) as well as González-Montelongo et al. (2010). Extracts from the male flowers of banana (*Musa paradisiaca*) were also demonstrated to contain antibacterial properties, which able to decontaminate and suppress the growth of *Listeria monocytogenes* and *Staphylococcus aureus* in chicken breast meat comparable to the commercial potassium sorbate (Tin et al. 2010; Padam et al. 2012b).

Animal feeds

The demand for food from animal sources has been escalating along with the increase of the world’s population, which will bring a few immediate consequences; there is a need to increase the productivity of domestic animals utilizing feed with higher nutritive value to overcome the limited and expensive source of raw materials for animal feed production. Therefore, it is important to utilize inexpensive materials not

Table 3 Important bioactive compounds as potential nutraceuticals from banana/plantain by-products

Bioactive compounds	Banana by-products (Species/variety)	Bioactivity	References
Cyanidin-3-rutinoside	Bracts (<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>)	Antioxidant, Anticancer	Jenshi Roobha et al. (2011)
Epigallocatechin and derivatives	Male flower (<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>)	Antibacterial, Antioxidant	Tin et al. (2008); Tin et al. (2010)
β -sitosterol, malic acid, succinic acid, palmitic acid, 12-hydroxystearic acid, glycoside	Peels (<i>Musa acuminata</i> cv. Cavendish)	Anti-inflammatory, Anti-cholesterol, Antioxidants, Antibacterials	Mokbel and Hashinaga (2005)
Campesterol 3- β -d-glucopyranoside, stigmasterol 3- β -d-glucopyranoside and sitosterol 3- β -d-glucopyranoside	Petioles, leaves, floral stalk (<i>Musa acuminata</i> cv. Cavendish)	Anti-inflammatory, Anti-cholesterol	Oliveira et al. (2005)
Sterols, sterol glucosides, sterol esters, tocopherols, phenolic compounds	Peels and pulp (<i>Musa acuminata</i> cv. Dwarf Cavendish)	Anti-inflammatory, Anti-cholesterol, Antioxidants	Oliveira et al. (2008)
Putrescine, spermidine, serotonin, dopamine, tyramine, spermine	Pulp (<i>Musa acuminata</i> x <i>Musa balbisiana</i>)	Stimulants	Adao and Gloria (2005); Lima et al. (2008)
Entisic acid, (+)-catechin, protocatechuic acid, caffeic acid, ferulic acid, and cinnamic acid	Pseudostem (<i>Musa acuminata</i> x <i>balbisiana</i> cv. Nanjanagudu Rasabale)	Antioxidants	Saravanan and Aradhya (2011)
Anthocyanins, catecholamines, tocopherols, phytosterols, ascorbic acid	Peel (<i>Musa acuminata</i> Colla AAA)	Antioxidants	González-Montelongo et al. (2010)

only to sustain the market of animal products but also an effort to search for new sources of animal feed by recycling underutilized wastes (Ulloa et al. 2004). Agricultural and food processing wastes such as rice bran, corncobs, pineapple waste and sugarcane bagasse have been utilized as an alternative source of animal feed production which are mostly dependent on grains and legumes (Sruamsiri 2007). The utilization of available raw material such as agricultural waste reduces the dependence on the costly imported feed and banana by-products could be one of the potential raw materials for feedstock production for most of the banana producing countries (Ulloa et al. 2004). Several notable studies in the current literature show promising results on the potential of converting banana by-products into livestock feed.

Banana peels are known to contain a substantial amount of protein, lipid, carbohydrate, fiber and a number of essential minerals such as potassium, sodium, calcium, iron and manganese, which serves as a promising raw material for feed production (Ahnwange 2008). It was reported earlier by Essien et al. (2005) that banana peels could be processed as a mycological medium for growing valuable micro-fungal biomass, enriching the protein and fatty acids content of the solid mixture. Protein content of banana peels increased up to 34 % through solid-state fermentation (SSF) by *Aspergillus niger*, *Aspergillus flavus* and *Penicillium* sp. while the tremendous increase of sugar content (142 %) is possible through fermentation by *Aspergillus flavus* (Akinyele and Agbro 2007; Yabaya and Ado 2008). Enhancement of nutritional value of banana waste through microbial fermentation is an important step in order to create high nutritional quality feedstock from low quality materials; protein and sugar content can be increased comparable to the soybean meal, which is a common ingredient in most animal feeds (Hong et al. 2004).

Direct substitution of banana leaves and pseudostem (*Musa paradisiaca*) as forage in the diet of Ovin Martinik sheep shows no significant difference in carcasses quality compared to sheep feeding on normal hay forage diet (Marie-Magdeleine et al. 2009). The sheep carcass did not differ in terms of overall weight and chemical composition of the meat. In addition, it was reported that banana leaves are the best fodder because of its low partition factor, high ATP and high microbial biomass in a feeding experiment of pseudostem and leaves of banana (*Musa paradisiaca*) for ruminants (Amarnath and Balakrishnan 2007). Banana roots (rhizome) have been noted to treat rabbits with coccidiosis where the oral administration of crushed *Musa paradisiaca* roots significantly reduces the fecal worm egg count in just over 2 weeks of treatment (Matekaire et al. 2005).

Non-food usage of banana by-products

Natural fibers

Fiber industries have been eyeing on an alternative sustainable material that would eventually replace the usage of wood and pulp from the trees to make timbers, boards, textiles, and papers. Agricultural by-products from various sources are the main candidates because of its availability and mass production all year round (Reddy and Yang 2005). Fibers can be obtained from numerous sources of agricultural commodity and its by-products such as jute, cotton, rami, kenaf, sisal, palm oil, banana, sugar cane, corn and wheat. Fibers from the banana plant are comparable in physical strength and cellulose content to fibers obtained from other fibrous commodities by-products (Uma et al. 2005) and have been extensively characterized from their fruit stalk (Oliveira et al. 2006; Zuluaga et al. 2009), pseudostem (Cherian et al. 2008) and leaves (Oliveira et al. 2007). A few studies have been published emphasizing the potential of banana fibers as the raw materials in making composite boards (Chattopadhyay et al. 2010; Ibrahim et al. 2010; Idicula et al. 2005; Sapuan et al. 2007; Savastano et al. 2009). Maleque et al. (2005) demonstrated the usage of banana fibers from the pseudostem to reinforce epoxy composites. Their findings conclude that the banana fibers substantially increased the tensile strength of the virgin epoxy material by 40 %. The sturdiness of the banana fiber composites can also be enhanced by surface modification through acid treatment (Jannah et al. 2008) or the addition of adhesive (El-Meligy et al. 2004), which reduces their water absorption capacity. Quintana et al. (2008) made another innovative improvement in the banana fiberboard research without incorporating any adhesive or binding materials. Their technology comprised of utilizing steam explosion at high temperature and pressure that redistributes the lignin within the plant material itself and act as a binding agent into the structure. The fiberboard developed satisfied the minimal standard for high-density fiberboard (HDF) (ICONTEC, Columbia) although it was inferior in quality compared to the commercial fiberboard made from conifers.

Banana fibers obtained from the pseudostem have been used for decades as raw materials for textiles in the production of traditional handicrafts and clothes by several groups of people in the world (Kennedy 2009). Currently, the global textile and clothing industry is estimated to generate as much as USD395 billion export values (Chen et al. 2007), which signifies a great demand in fiber materials for textile purposes. Enzymatic degumming of raw plant fibers using microbial strains is a promising way to process textile fibers from natural plant sources including banana. Jacob and Prema (2008) employed polygalacturonase producing *Streptomyces lydicus* in a solid-state fermentation, which

successfully converted raw fibers into processed banana fibers for textile purposes in a short period. They were able to extract polygalacturonase enzyme produced by *Streptomyces lydicus* in the solid mixture while at the same time obtaining processed banana fibers. John and Anandjiwala (2009) reviewed several methods on the surface modification of a wide range of natural fibers including banana fibers for textile purposes, which involved wet chemical processing and ionized gas treatments.

Paper production is one of the commercial applications of banana by-products. The initiative in utilizing available non-woody agricultural waste as raw materials for paper production offers a great potential in reducing the dependence on natural timbers, which is becoming more expensive due to the limited availability (Bastianello et al. 2009). It was found that pseudostem from *Musa acuminata* Colla, cv. Cavendish could be used for pulp and paper processing, where the fibres showed interesting potentialities in terms of burst index and breaking length either alone or in combination with other common pulps (Cordeiro et al. 2005). Banana pseudostem pulp from *Musa paradisiaca* L. shows increased burst index, tensile index, tear index and oil resistibility when combined with bamboo pulp in making greaseproof paper (Goswami et al. 2005). Ogunsile et al. (2006) compared the quality and yield of the pulp processed from different types of banana by-products. They found that the leaves (midrib part), pseudostem, and fruit stalk produced 34–49 % of pulp and the yield was heavily influenced by the pulping parameters such as pH, temperature, and pulping time. Pulping banana pseudostem (*Musa acuminata* cv. Cavendish) at low cooking temperature of 105 °C utilizing formic acid and acetic acid also yields better quality pulp for papermaking (Mire et al. 2005). Papers made from banana were reported to have a very low water absorption capacity making it more water resistant and stronger than wood-pulp paper (Jacob and Prema 2008).

Renewable fuel

The demand of hydrocarbon fuel as energy has been increasing rapidly throughout the years. Although the demand for energy is booming exponentially, the production and the discovery of new reserves of natural fossil fuels did not increase complementary fitting with the high demand. Moreover, the environmental effects of burning fossil fuels have been extensively debated around the world and the idea of using greener and more sustainable fuel to gradually reduce and replace fossil fuels were greatly considered (Hill et al. 2006). Other aspects such as food security issues, efficient agricultural land utilization and the usage of non-edible sugars as fermenting substrate further strengthens this concept (Corma et al. 2011). Biochemical conversion of biomass such as agricultural waste into renewable fuel is one of the preferred conversion pathways that provide environmental friendly approach and the common

methods are based on enzymatic hydrolysis and microbial fermentation of solid matters (Saxena et al. 2009). A few notable current researches are discussed in the later section.

Ethanol is highly used in the industry not only as renewable fuel but also as a solvent. Natural bio-ethanol is produced generally from a fermentation process using either bacteria or yeast in which sugar derived from cellulosic sources is metabolized and converted into ethanol (Raposo et al. 2009). In order to make these natural sugars available for fermentation, breakdown of the macromolecules (polysaccharides and cellulose) through enzymatic or chemical reaction plays important roles (Doran-Peterson et al. 2008; Hahn-Hägerdal et al. 2006). Banana peels are noted to be a good substrate in producing ethanol and the contributing factors such as substrate concentration, fermentation parameters, and the type of fermenting organism do affect significantly the overall yield of ethanol (Manikandan et al. 2008). Banana pseudostem and leaves are also potential substrate for ethanol production through the utilization of cellulolytic thermophilic *Clostridium thermocellum* CT2 co-cultured with *Clostridium thermosaccharolyticum* HG8 (Reddy et al. 2009). The utilization of agricultural waste such as the banana by-products as raw materials for ethanol production could potentially reduce the cost of using staple food crops such as corn and wheat in conventional natural ethanol production.

Methane is an important fuel that powers many industries as well as household kitchen. It exists as gas and it is highly combustible compared to ethanol. Industrial methane is produced through extraction from natural gas fields and fermentation of organic matters such as sewage sludge, agricultural biomass and manure (Paepatung et al. 2009; Vijay et al. 2006). The conversion of banana waste cellular material into methane requires an anaerobic digestion of the plant matter in an airtight reactor with specific digestion parameter control. No special microbial inoculum is required as the digestion was done by the natural flora that exists within the plant material itself. Methane gas is produced generally starting on day 30 for 30–100 days (Chanakya et al. 2009; Clarke et al. 2008). The developed method in producing methane from banana waste is considered clean and safe, as it does not require addition of sewage sludge or manure.

Briquettes are made from a densification process that improves the handling properties of raw material and enhancing the energy content of the biomass. Most cellular plant waste including banana cannot be converted directly into energy through combustion because of their low density, high volume, high moisture content, and a very low energy density. This shortcoming directly affects the transportation and storage of these solid matters (Mani et al. 2006). Without proper processing, it is bulky and creates an incomplete combustion that may pollute the environment as well as may not be a viable source of energy. Conventional briquettes were made using sawdust with the addition of coal cake and in recent years, low cost agricultural by-products appeared in overcoming the shortage of

wood-based products (Chou et al. 2009; Sotannde et al. 2009; Wilaipon 2007). Wilaipon (2009) reported that low cost banana peels bound with molasses under high press pressure are a potential raw material for making banana briquettes. These briquettes were made as an attempt to utilize agricultural waste such as the banana peel as a substitute for solid fossil fuels such as coals. Comparing to other agricultural waste briquettes such as sawdust, rice husk, peanut shell, coconut fibre and palm fibre in an earlier study by Ooi and Siddiqui (2000), briquettes made from banana peels had an outstandingly lower burning rate with equivalent briquette strength even when similar densification pressure is applied during processing.

Potential substrate for the production of non-food cellulose, cellulolytic enzymes, organic acids and edible mushrooms

Cellulose is considered the most abundant organic substrate on earth and the main building blocks of plants. Before natural cellulose can be utilized as raw materials to produce sugars, fuel and animal feed, it is necessary for it to be hydrolyzed either via acid hydrolysis or by enzymatic hydrolysis using cellulolytic enzymes such as cellulases. Commercial cellulases are produced by microorganism typically by bacteria and fungi. They are important group of enzymes that are required for the industrial scale cellulose processing (Shafique et al. 2004). Banana by-products have been identified to be a potential economical substrate for cellulolytic enzyme production and have been proven to support the growth of several microorganisms used in the production of cellulase in a solid-state fermentation system (SSF). Fungi are known organic waste decomposers and capable of hydrolyzing complex organic compounds as a major source of energy (Dinishi Jayasinghe and Parkinson 2008). Among various groups of microorganisms used in solid-state fermentation, the filamentous fungi are the most exploited due to their ability to grow on complete solid substrates and production of wide range of valuable extracellular enzymes (Boberga et al. 2008). The utilization of banana by-products for the production of cellulolytic enzymes is summarized in Table 4.

Apart from being used as a substrate for cellulase and cellulolytic enzyme production, by-products such as leaves and pseudostem of the banana were also noted to be a potential substrate for the cultivation of edible mushrooms (Table 5). Agricultural and wood industrial waste have been used tremendously as mushroom substrates because of its abundance, cheap and contains a high amount of cellulose materials in which are the keys in sustaining the cultivated mushroom industry (Mane et al. 2007). It is vital that available wastes are used and managed properly to ensure the efficient of recycling farm waste for environmental safety as well as to generate income for the country. Edible mushrooms are known to be a good agent in the degradation of cellulose.

They are income generating, high in nutritional and pharmaceutical values (Wong and Chye 2009, Yim et al. 2011) as well as can grow rapidly on suitable substrates. Thus, they are considered as high value food products, which are capable for fast return of investments (Ukoima et al. 2009).

Heavy metals and dye absorbers

Heavy metals are regarded as a threat to the environment and the availability of these hazardous metals in wastewater such lead, chromium, cadmium, mercury and zinc pose a great health threat to humans as it might contaminate the drinking water system. Heavy metals are hardly biodegradable and can easily accumulate in living tissues making it concentrated as it goes up the food chain (Metcheva et al. 2010). Numerous agricultural wastes were explored and most are found to have the potential as low-cost heavy metal absorbers (Kumar 2006). Cleaning the environment from the contamination of heavy metals is very costly and thus cheaper alternative absorbers from agricultural waste particularly from banana are highly considered. Noeline et al. (2005) showed the formaldehyde polymerized banana pseudostem is an effective absorbent in cleaning lead (II) in batch reactors. Removal of lead (II) up to 99.0 % and above is achievable when all the required absorptive conditions are met. Banana pseudostem processed into carboxylated functionalized banana pseudostem (CBS), was also being reported to be a good mercury (II) absorber even in the presence of other ions and comparable in absorption capacity and binding energy to the commercially available carboxylic acid functionalized cation exchanger Amberlite IRC-50 (Anirudhan et al. 2007). Other notable innovations include the reported heavy metals sorption capacity of banana peels in removing chromium (III) (Memon et al. 2008) and chromium (IV) (Park et al. 2008; Memon et al. 2009a). Banana fruit stalk was also discovered to be potential cobalt (II) and cadmium (II) remover (Anirudhan and Shibi 2007; Memon et al. 2009b).

Synthetic dyes are commonly used in some chemical assays, textile industry, and commercial products. A number of commercially used synthetic dyes have been reported contributing to health problems, which justified the need to remove these dyes from wastewaters. Mas Harris and Sathasivam (2009) demonstrated the capacity of banana pseudostem (*Musa paradisiaca* cv. 'Pisang Awak' ABB) as a potential absorber of methyl red in aqueous solutions. This recent finding further complements earlier studies that show the capability of banana stalk waste as an absorbent to remove methylene blue from aqueous solutions (Hameed et al. 2008). Natural heavy metal and dye absorbers made from renewable low-cost banana by-products are relatively cheaper compared to synthetic and inorganic absorbers but may not work well in extreme conditions (high pH and high temperature) (Mas Harris and Sathasivam 2009).

Table 4 Utilization of banana/plantain by-products as substrates for the production of non-food cellulose, cellulolytic enzymes, and organic acids

Products	Banana by-products used as substrate	Microorganism and macroorganism used	References
Non-food cellulose	Pseudostem	Mix cultures from banana plantation soil	Zainol and Abdul Rahman (2008)
Cellulolytic enzymes			
Crude Cellulases	Pseudostem	<i>Phanerochaete chrysosporium</i> , <i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>	Mena-Espino et al. (2011)
Exoglucanase	Floral stalk	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	Shafique et al. (2004)
a-amylase	Banana peels	<i>Helminthosporium oxysporium</i> , <i>Aspergillus niger</i> , <i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> , <i>Aspergillus flavus</i> , and <i>Penicillium frequestans</i> .	Adeniran and Abiose (2009)
	Floral stalk	<i>Aspergillus oryzae</i>	Ragunathan and Swaminathan (2005)
Mix enzymes (Not specified)	Leaves and pseudostem	<i>Trichoderma lignorum</i>	Baig (2005)
Not specified	Banana floral stalk	<i>Neurospora sitophila</i>	Asad et al. (2006)
Laccase	Banana peels	<i>Trametes pubescens</i>	Osma et al. (2007)
laccase, lignin peroxidase, xylanase, endo-1, 4- <i>_</i> -d-glucanase and exo-1,4- <i>_</i> -nglucanase	Leaves and pseudostem	<i>Phylosticta spp.</i> MPS-001 <i>Aspergillus spp.</i> MPS-002	Shah et al. (2005)
Levansucrase	Not specified	<i>Bacillus megaterium</i>	Ahmed (2008)
Polygalacturonase	Leaf parts	<i>Streptomyces lindicus</i>	Jacob and Prema (2008)
Xylanase	Banana peels	<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> 1073	Seyis and Aksoz (2005)
Organic Acid			
Citric Acid	Banana peels	<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	Vidhya and Neethu (2009)

Source of bioactive compounds for non-food purposes

A few literatures emphasize on the existence of bioactive compounds, which may not be directly applicable for human consumption readily available or available through induction from the banana by-products (Luque-Ortega et al. 2004; Otalvaro et al. 2007). These bioactive components are potential substitutes for industrial chemicals and functional compounds in pharmaceuticals as well as could be further exploited into numerous applications. These isolated bioactive compounds, which are generally secondary metabolites (produced naturally or induced) of the banana by-

products, were reported to have antiprotozoan, antifungal, and antiviral activity (Table 6).

Organic fertilizers and bio-fertilizers

The usage of organic fertilizers and bio-fertilizers have gained momentum as a substitute to chemically synthesized fertilizers due to its reported effectiveness, the increasing cost of some chemical fertilizers and the awareness towards the hazardous effects of chemical fertilizers to human and the environment (Aseri et al. 2008; Doran et al. 2005). The technology in developing organic fertilizers also aims to

Table 5 Banana/plantain by-products used as substrates for the cultivation of edible mushroom

Banana/plantain by-products	Mushroom species	References
Leaves (<i>Musa sapientum</i>)	Straw mushroom (<i>Volvariella volvacea</i>)	Belewu and Belewu (2005)
Leaves and pseudostems (variety not specified)	Oyster mushroom (<i>Pleurotus spp.</i>)	Bonatti et al. (2004); Silveira et al. (2008)
Banana peels (variety not specified)	Shelf mushroom (<i>Lentinus squarrosulus</i>)	Adejoye and Masewonrun (2009)
Leaves (variety not specified)	Agaric mushroom (<i>Psathyrella atroumbonata</i> Pegler)	Ayodele and Okhuoya (2007)

Table 6 Other bioactive compounds found in banana/plantain by-product either exists naturally or obtained through artificial induction

Bioactive compounds	Banana by-products	Bioactivity reported	Potential application	References
Anigorufone, 2-hydroxy-9-phenyl-phenalen-1-one, 2-hydroxy-9-(p-methoxyphenyl)-phenalen-1-one, 2,3-epoxy-9-(p-methoxyphenyl)phenalen-1-one, 2,3-epoxy-9-phenyl-phenalen-1-one	Rhizomes infected with fungus <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> (<i>Musa acuminata</i>)	Antileishmanial	Antiprotozoan agent	Luque-Ortega et al. (2004)
2-hydroxy-1H-phenalen-1-one and 2-methoxy-1H-phenalen-1-one	Rhizomes (<i>Musa acuminata</i> var. “Yangambi km 5”,	Antifungal	Antifungal agent	Otalvaro et al. (2007)
Thaumatococin-like protein (TLP)	Ripe fruits (<i>Musa basjoo</i> cv. Emperor banana)	Antifungal	Antifungal agent	Ho et al. (2007)
31-norcyclolaudenone	Rhizome (<i>Musa acuminata</i> var. <i>errans</i>)	Antimicrobial	Antimicrobial agent	Ragasa et al. (2007)

manage, recycle and convert biodegradable solid waste into nutrient rich plant growth medium or soil amender (Sim and Wu 2010). Bio-fertilizers are often distinguished from normal organic fertilizers by its capacity to deliver and retain a high number of beneficial soil enhancing microorganisms to the soil instead of just having processed fertile organic biomass (Phirke and Kothari 2005). Organic fertilizers and bio-fertilizers from plant and animal materials are generally processed through composting and solid state fermentation (SSF). A microbial starter consists of mixture of decomposing microorganisms and soil enhancing bacteria or selected worm species is generally added to initiate the composting process. Traditional method allows banana waste to decompose naturally in the farm to replenish soil nutrients or to act as an organic fertilizer. Recently, the utilization of banana waste as organic fertilizers and bio-fertilizers have been greatly improved by incorporating biotechnological methods (Doran et al. 2005).

Phirke and Kothari (2005) discovered that turning banana waste into growth stimulating soil conditioner through solid-state fermentation and recycling it as fertilizers for banana farming greatly reduced the planted suckers' mortality, improving plant biomass and increasing fruit yield. It has been confirmed by Doran et al. (2005) that organic fertilizer prepared from composting banana waste also stand out to be a cheaper and economical fertilizer with a significant effect on growth and yield of banana crop compared to chemical fertilizers and poultry manure. Banana waste was also reported to be a suitable carrier of *Azospirillum*, *Azotobacter* and phosphate-solubilizer bacteria to the soil cultivated with banana gave positive effects towards the availability of soil and banana foliar phosphorus content (Rivera-Cruz et al. 2008).

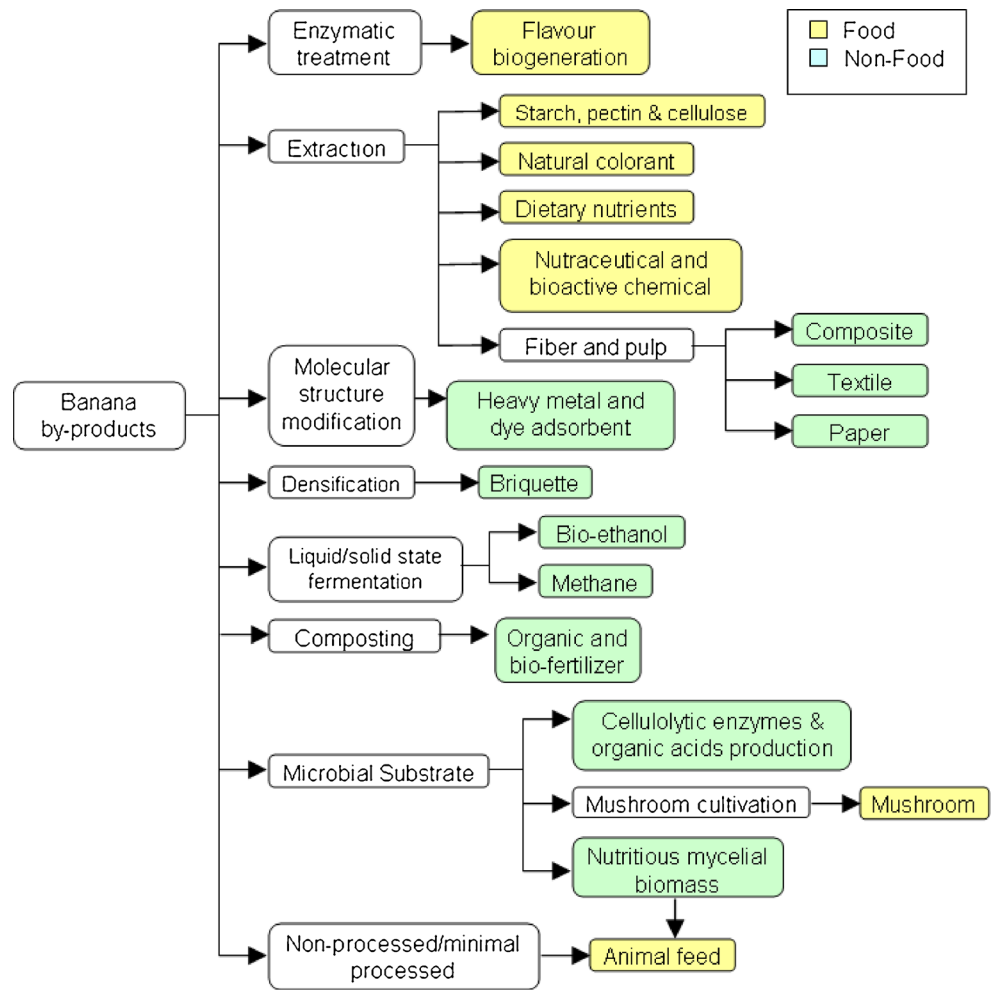
Challenges and future prospects

As a newly emerging candidate for industry-driven application, a number of challenges have been identified prompting immediate attention before banana by-products can become

a sustainable agricultural commodity. The focus on the utilization of any by-products or waste should always be transformed into high valued processed raw materials or products that meet market demands and creating substantial economic impacts (Jayathilakan et al. 2012). This is also the most important key aspects in the management of agricultural waste, as it will greatly determine the sustainability and viability of the by-product itself as a future commodity (Adinugraha et al. 2005; Uyen and Schnitzer 2009). In other words, the market value of the newly developed products must be able to cover internal and external expenses of its production. The quality of the product and processed raw materials from banana by-products must be comparable or better than its counterparts to ensure market competitiveness. The technology and innovation through creative improvement of the existing processes may also be a key to guarantee the survival of the by-products (Lew et al. 2011). Figure 2 provides an overview of the potential utilization of banana by-products with the developed processing technology towards creating products for the food and non-food industries.

Developed products, purified raw materials and biochemicals or any research outcomes from the banana by-products which may adhere to regulations or applied for human consumption and usage requires immediate assessment for their toxicity or any negative environmental impacts. The purity of food additives and components derived from banana by-products should be conformed to the regulations and standards stipulated by international bodies such as Codex. Toxicological assessment and clinical trials are mandatory for medicinal foods and food designated for health promotion and disease prevention, following their governing bodies around the world. Scientific advances, awareness of personal health deterioration, increasing healthcare costs, busy lifestyle, and technical advances in the food industry have stimulated the field of designer foods. Today, foods are not intended to only satisfy hunger and provide sufficient nutrients for human, but also to prevent degenerative disorders, which is a significant public health issue worldwide.

Fig. 2 Schematic illustrating the utilization of banana/plantain by-product processing for food and non-food



High value nutraceuticals and processed functional products are greatly influence by the quality of the raw materials. Producing high quality banana by-products as raw material is another challenge to be looked into. Uma et al. (2005) reported that there are significance differences in the quality of fibers obtained from banana by-products across different varieties and cultivars, which prompt their study to look into these issues. Moreover, the enormous varieties and cultivars within the banana (Musaceae) family itself is a potential area to be explored in order to obtain better-quality by-products as raw material for the food and non-food applications. There are limited reports on the effects of geographical location, climate, and the level of plant maturity on the quality of banana by-products. For instance, it has been documented that some bioactive constituents in a similar plant can vary significantly due to seasonal changes (Shah et al. 2010) and geographical location (Baraldi et al. 2008; Dinchev et al. 2008) as well as different stages of growth (Baima 2005). The previous studies on banana by-product focused on a limited number of commercial varieties and cultivars create substantial uncertainties in the potential of less studied by-products from other varieties. Other important

areas such as the cost of technology in converting these wastes into valuable products are still less studied; an important aspect in order to evaluate its sustainability and feasibility.

There are also limitations that need to be resolved at the plantation level especially in establishing a proper collecting facility for these by-products to be kept and sorted according to the types and quality and a handling system that would prevent the degradation of the biomass and valuable components. Lignocellulosic materials, for instance, bio-fibrous from agricultural waste degrade after a storage time reducing the quality of the bio-fibers (Adinugraha et al. 2005). Standardized storage and handling procedures of the by-products are needed in order to ensure the quality of the by-products remain stable prior to further processing. Moreover, the numerous banana varieties that exist in the world today may not be easily identified due to the almost identical morphologies between species and cultivars. Thus, the development of molecular markers for the identification of banana varieties to aid in the verification process could potentially be expanded further encompassing lesser-known varieties, intra and inter species. Using marker assisted breeding and the application of genetic engineering, new

products with potentially better characteristics and optimized benefits to human and animal health can be developed over relatively short periods of time (Jing et al. 2010; Laroche 2007). Training and education needed to be given to farmers and plantation administrators on the varieties of banana, which its by-products have been proven to be of potentially valuable. Some technologies require large initial setup, which may not be sustainable for under developed and developing countries may prompt the translocation of raw materials from one place to another.

In the future, natural biomasses such as the banana by-products are potential substitutes for our depleting non-renewable resources such hydrocarbon fuel and plastics (Jing et al. 2010). Currently, there is an ongoing trend in utilizing low cost renewable agricultural waste as a raw material in making value added products to curb land degradation, increasing agricultural productivity, and reducing waste (Mohammadi 2006). Banana by-products, which are available abundantly around the world, are renewable and sustainable as long as the global banana industry maintains its momentum. Shifting towards the utilization of agricultural wastes such as the banana by-products is also seen as an environmental friendly approach to reduce environmental problems due to the improper management of the wastes. Its versatility and usefulness as raw materials in many food and non-food industries provides good and solid prospects as the potential income generating commodity of the future. As a commodity, not only it will benefit both banana farmers and the industry but also provide alternatives in terms of generated products to consumers.

Conclusions

Recycling and the utilization of agricultural by-products and waste for the creation of commercially viable and income generating products is not a new topic, however, the need to utilize available and abundant resources to the fullest such as the banana by-products is deemed important as to reduce the emission of solid waste and loss of valuable untapped biomass. This is an ongoing issue that require constant attention and monitoring in order to be a developed nation, improving the standard of living while preserving as much as our natural resources. There are unlimited possibilities of utilizing these renewable resources innovatively in fulfilling the need in the areas, which have been previously discussed as well as identifying new areas yet to be explored. Bearing in mind, the immediate challenge would always be the innovation of research towards creating high value and quality products with economical impacts.

Banana, consisting of numerous well-known varieties and cultivars, has been explored and the by-products such as pseudostem, rhizome, leaves, fruit stalks, and peels from

the common varieties to some extent are potential raw materials in areas of food and non-food industries, providing each different application. Banana by-products which have been assessed and found to have potential application for food additives, nutraceuticals, food supplements, feeds, renewable fuel, fibers, source of bioactive and other organic chemicals, fertilizers as well as contaminant absorbers should be further addressed for its safety aspects to meet the market requirement. Standardized collection procedure and processing of banana by-products needed to be resolved in order to create a viable setting for these unprocessed raw materials to be available for industrial scale processing. The exponential increase of world's population and the trend towards the utilization of eco-friendly and viable agricultural by-products creates a steady platform for the continuation of innovation on development of products from the banana by-products and waste, thus, making it a sustainable income generating commodity. Generating wealth from waste such as from the banana by-products should be regarded as one of the ways to create an eco-friendly environment for the future generations.

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