



## **Delayed Organoleptic Maturation of Tomato Variety Milano (*Lycopersicum esculentum* Mill) Using Giberelina**

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**Abstract:** The use of Giberelina was evaluated to delay the organoleptic maturation of the tomato variety Milano (*Lycopersicum esculentum* Mill). Two concentrations of gibberellic acid (100, 250, 500, 1000 ppm) were applied by immersion in two stages of maturity (green and pint). The results indicate that from the changes in physical, chemical, physiological and enzymatic properties (Pectinmethylesterase) and in order to control the loss of firmness, calcium chloride was used as a texture enhancer. Chemical properties such as acidity and soluble solids content, differ significantly with the ripeness stage of the cv Milano tomato. The gibberellin allows to exert a retarding control both in the green and in the paint, on the physicochemical characteristics of color, firmness in both skin and pulp, development of pigments (chlorophyll and lycopenes), acidity, pH, ° Bx and humidity, As well as in physiological (respiration and transpiration) and enzymatic (pectinmethylesterase activity) characteristics. The development of organoleptic maturation in tomato cv. Milano, can be regulated or delayed to an additional 20 days under storage conditions of 22 ° C with the application of gibberellin at 1000 ppm in combination with 1% calcium chloride.

**Keywords :** Organoleptic maturation, Conservation methods, Post - harvest losses, Vegetables.

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