

Banana plant investigatory project



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Almost all people today use hair conditioners even i use hair conditioner because my hair is so frizzy. Many commercial hair conditioner today are not so effective so i came up with the Idea to make a hair conditioner. I can often see banana and honey at home and some banana are already going to rot and our honey is already going to expire and I've heard that some people are putting honey on their hair and some put banana but I haven't heard of mixing honey and banana together to be a home made hair conditioner so i came up with the idea to make one. This study only aims to make home made hair conditioner out of banana and honey.

Banana is the common name for a type of fruit and also the herbaceous plants of the genus *Musa* which produce this commonly eaten fruit Honey is a sweet and viscous fluid produced by honey bees. Most micro-organisms do not grow in honey because of its low water activity of 0.6 Puree the banana in a blender or mash It up really well. Mix it with the honey until the mixture is well combined. Put a plastic shower cap or bag over the hair for 20 to 30 minutes to let your body heat optimize the conditioning benefit of the honey, then shampoo and rinse thoroughly-The product really needs mprovement in all aspects especially in terms of texture and effect of the product to human hair. The product is a good hair conditioner.

Chapter I A. Background of the study hair Is so frizzy. Many commercial hair conditioner today are not so effective so I came up with the idea to make a hair conditioner. I can often see banana and honey hair conditioner so i came up with the idea to make one. B. Statement of the problem This study only alms to make a home made hair conditioner out of banana and honey. C. Hypothesis The home made hair conditioner made from banana and honey is

effective. D. Significance of the study A new home made hair conditioner can be discovered.

Chapter II A. Review of related literature Banana is the common name for a type of fruit and also the herbaceous plants of the genus *Musa* which produce this commonly eaten fruit. They are native to the tropical region of Southeast Asia. Bananas are grown in at least 107 countries. In popular culture and commerce, “ banana” usually refers to soft, sweet, “ dessert”. A banana contains Vitamin C, potassium and dietary fiber. Bananas do not contain sodium, fat or cholesterol. The Vitamin C, which is found in bananas, helps the body to defend and heal gainst infections.

This vitamin also proves valuable in the synthesis of the connective tissue, absorption of iron and the formation of blood. Not only are bananas rich in vitamin C, they also contain potassium. Potassium is a mineral that helps in the building of muscles and protein synthesis. This is done as potassium stimulates nerve impulses for muscle contraction. A diet rich in potassium is said to reduce the risk of hypertension and stroke.

As bananas are free from sodium and very rich in potassium, they can be included in the diet to reduce the risk of high blood pressure. Bananas contain three natural sugars, sucrose, fructose and glucose along with fiber. A banana thus gives an instant and substantial boost of energy. A banana contains Vitamin 86, which helps in the synthesis of antibodies in the immune system apart from red blood formation, protein metabolism and functioning of the central nervous system. No other fruit contain more digestible carbohydrates than bananas.

This is advantageous because, the body burns off calories from carbohydrate more easily and quickly than calories from fat or protein. Honey is a sweet and viscous fluid produced by honey bees. Most micro-organisms do not grow in honey because of its low water activity of 0.6. Honey is a mixture of sugars and other compounds. With respect to carbohydrates, honey is mainly fructose (about 38.5%) and glucose (about 31.0%),[4] making it similar to the synthetically produced inverted sugar syrup which is approximately 48% fructose, 47% glucose, and 5% sucrose. Honey's remaining carbohydrates include maltose, sucrose, and other complex carbohydrates. [4] Honey contains trace amounts of several vitamins and minerals. [17]

As with all nutritive sweeteners, honey is mostly sugars and is not a significant source of vitamins or minerals. [18] Honey also contains tiny amounts of several compounds thought to function as antioxidants, including chrysin, pinobanksin, vitamin C, catalase, and pinocembrin. [19][20] The specific composition of any batch of honey will depend largely on the mix of flowers available to the bees that produced the honey. [18] Typical honey analysis[18] Fructose: 38.5% Glucose: 31.0% Sucrose: 1.0% water: 17.0% Other sugars: 9.0% (maltose, melezitose) Ash: 0.17% other: 3.38% Honey has a density of about 1.6 kilograms per liter (36% denser than water). [21] Isotope ratio mass spectrometry can be used to detect addition of corn syrup or sugar cane sugars by the carbon isotopic signature.

Addition of sugars originated from corn or sugar cane (C4 plants, unlike the plants used by bees which are predominantly C3 plants) skews the isotopic ratio of sugars present in honey, but does not influence the isotopic ratio of

proteins; in an unadulterated honey the carbon isotopic ratios of sugars and proteins should match. As low as 7% level of addition can be detected. For centuries, natural oils have been used to condition human hair. These natural products are still used today, including essential oils such as tea tree oil and carrier oils such as Jojoba oil. A conditioner popular with men in the late Victorian era was Macassar oil, but this product was quite greasy and required pinning a small cloth, known as an antimacassar, to chairs and sofas to keep the upholstery from being damaged by the greasy Macassar oil.

Modern hair conditioner was created at the turn of the twentieth century, when well-known perfumer Ed. Pinaud presented a product he called brilliantine at the 1900 Exposition Universelle in Paris. His product was intended to soften men's hair, including beards and mustaches. Since the invention of Pinaud's early products, modern science has advanced the hair conditioner industry to include those made with silicone, fatty alcohols, and quaternary ammonium compounds.

These chemical products allow the benefits of hair conditioner without feeling greasy or heavy. Hair conditioner is different than cream rinse (often referred to as creme rinse). A cream rinse is simply a detangler and, as its name implies, has a thinner consistency than conditioner. Hair conditioner is a thicker substance which actually repairs the follicles of the hair itself.