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s very important to protect the safety and quality losses at harvest until the product is used. he principle is the main purpose of post-harvest handling is important to understand the haracteristics of postharvest products as raw plant products that are still alive and still ontinue the functions of metabolism. An understanding of the nature and effect of product arvest handling practices are very important to do the best compromise to maintain the ptimum condition of the product. So to get the optimal form of compromise, several nportant considerations must be considered as physiological considerations, physical, athological, environmental and economic conditions. The objective of this paper is to study ne optimizing of crop bioactive compounds by management and post-harvest handling rrangements.

## actors Affecting To Crop Bioactive Compounds

### *Habitat*

Habitat is closely related to the quality, content of active compounds, and physical rm or morphology of plants. Several types of spices will provide optimal results if planted in il less argillaceous and will not give satisfactory results if planted in sandy soil that is rous. Carrots grown on muck soils do not hold up as well in storage as carrots grown on hter, upland soils. Lettuce harvested during a period of rain does not ship well and product sses are increased (Bachmann and Earles, 2000). Farm management skills combined with te-specific effects contributed to high lycopene levels, and the choice of variety significantly fluenced the content of bioactive compounds, particularly ascorbic acid and total phenolics uroszek,2009).

Effect of soil on fruit and vegetables appearance include: texture, drainage and actions in soil and nutrient availability. Poor drainage conditions will result in lack of ygen in the soil and will have an impact on the appearance of organ storage in the soil. mage due to contamination of pollutants also have significant effect on the appearance of its and vegetables. It is known that increasing of pollutant concentration is high enough, n mentebabkan deviate color formation and damage to the surface of horticultural products. r example, a high fluorine substances can cause unwanted discoloration of peaches, bstance ozone can cause the appearance of mottled substance in the leaves of spinach and rogen dioxide can cause the occurrence of creases on the outskirts of leaf lettuce.

### *Season and climate*

Effect of season on agricultural output in general, including medicinal plants, is very ar. Season closely related to temperature, light, and humidity can affect the physical factors, emical, and biological occurring within the plant. Therefore, the influence of season was o not much differènt from the above factors. Medicinal plants that grow in the dry season nerally have a content of active substances is higher when compared with medicinal plants the rainy season. Morzuch et al ( 1983) created a regression model using 79 years of yield d climate data to predict yield based on technological advances and climate. He found that % of the variability in yield was explained by technological advances and only 2% was ated to climate. Precipitation, snow cover, estimates of potential evapotranspiration, and ilable soil moisture are apparently of little importance (Roper, 2006).