3rd International Conference on Neglected and Underutilized Species: for a Food-secure Africa

Nutritional Composition and Stability of *Saba senegalensis* Fruit Extract



By Linda Dari Faculty of Agriculture University for Development Studies, Tamale, Ghana

Introduction

Saba senegalensis is an indigenous Shrub like fruit tree of the family Apocynaceae native to the Sahel of Africa.

In Ghana, it is commonly found in the three Northern Regions of Ghana but not domesticated. Saba fruits are often eaten as an appetiser whiles the leaves and bark of trees are used as medicine.

Introduction Cont'd

Most fruits from Saba are often left ripen in the wild and not utilised.

Fruits often bought to markets in the Upper West Region are wasted due to lack of market.

The main objective of the study was to assess the stability of fruit juice extract from Saba.

Materials and Methods

- Fruit samples were collected from the Nadowli District of the Upper West Region Ghana.
- Fruit extraction



Materials and Methods Cont'd Heat treatment (65 °C and holding time of 5 min.)



Materials and Methods Cont'd

- Proximate Composition determination following the recommended methods of the association of official analytical chemists (AOAC, 2005).
- Storage of juice extract {room temperature (33 °C - 39 °C) and refrigeration (4 °C, below 0 °C)}

 Sensory and consumer analysis (colour, taste, aroma and viscosity)

Results and Discussion

Mean values from the proximate analysis indicate the presence of nutrients in varied proportions as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Proximate Composition of Fruit Extrac	ct
--	----

Parameters	Mean Values
Protein	0.8 ± 0.02
Fat	6.2 ± 0.00
Carbohydrate	50.0 ± 0.01
Ash	2.0 ± 0.03
Fibre	12.0 ± 0.10
Moisture content	29.0 ± 0.01
Vitamin C	18 mg
рН	2.3
Titratable acidity	30.3g/l
Brix	13.9%
± Standard deviation	

Results and Discussion Cont'd

Sensory and consumer analysis results indicated a over all acceptance for the product as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Sensory and Consumer Analyses of Fruit Extract

Parameters	Mean Scores
Colour	3.9 ± 0.01
Taste	3.0 ± 0.01
Aroma	2.9 ± 0.02
Viscosity	3.2 ± 0.01

* Ranked from 0-4 (0 = dislike, 1 = fair, 2 = good, 3 = very good, 4 = excellent)

± Standard deviation



Results and Discussion Cont'd

Stability of Fruit Extract

- Fruit extract without heat treatment and refrigeration fermented within 24 hr.
- Heat treated fruit extract was stored at 4°C for 22 days without fermentation and the production of off flavours.
- Frozen fruit extract was kept stable for 90 days.



Conclusion

Fruit extract from Saba is nutritious and acceptable for consumption. The extract is stable and has an enhanced shelf life when heat treated and stored refrigerated.

- Fruit extracts could be processed for commercial use.
- Domestication of the plant
- Further utilization of the fruits (vitamin C).



References

A.O.A.C. (1997). Official method of analysis, 15th edition. Association of analytical chemists Washington, DC, USA.

Aurand, L.W., Wood, A. E. and Wells M. R. (1987). Food Composition and Analysis. Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York. Pp 20-33, 181-220.

Bandoma, E. (2009). Fruits characterization of (ORA), (Saba senegalensis) in some parts of the Upper West Region, Pp 4-7. A Dissertation to the Horticulture department of the University for Development Studies (unpublished).

Leakey R. R. B., and Tchoundjeun Z., (2001). Diversification of tree crops; domestication of companion crops for poverty reduction and environmental services. Experimental Agriculture 37(3); 279-296.

Manay, N. S., and Shadaksaraswamy, M., (2008). Foods facts and principles, third edition New age international Ansari Road, Daryagaj, Pp 68-175.

Pomeranz, Y. and Meloan, E. C., (1994). International Thompson publishing. Bershire House, 168 – 173 High Holborn London WC IV 7AA England, Pp 575 – 758.

Cornelius, E. W and Obeng-Ofori, D. (2008). Postharvest Science and Technology. College of Agriculture and Consumer Sciences, University of Ghana, Legon, Pp 370.

Dari, L. and Mahunu, G. K. (2010). Nutritional Composition of Some Indigenous Leafy Vegetables. Ghana Journal of Horticulture ISB 0855-6350. Pp112-115.



Thank you

