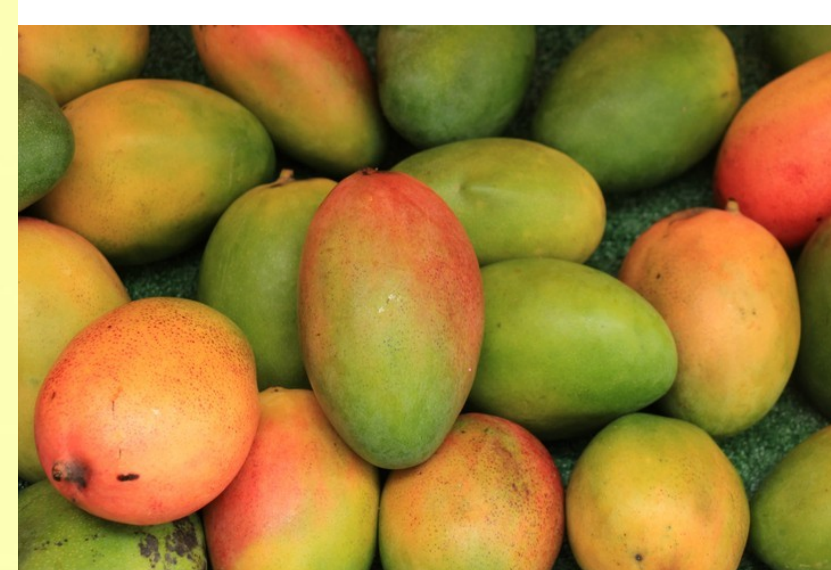




Health-promoting bioactive compounds in dried food products

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Compositions of foods



Vegetables

- Water (moisture) 90-95%
- Protein 1-2%
- Fat < 1%
- Ash (mineral) < 1%
- Carbohydrate 5%



Fruits

- Water (moisture) 80-95%
- Protein 1%
- Fat < 1%
- Ash (mineral) < 1%
- Carbohydrate 5-15%

Energy, moisture and macronutrient content of selected African leafy vegetables (values per 100 g edible portion, fresh weight basis).

Table 1
Energy, moisture and macronutrient content of selected African leafy vegetables (values per 100 g edible portion, fresh weight basis).

African leafy vegetables	Energy kJ (kcal)	Moisture (g)	Protein (g)	Fibre (g)	Fat (g)	Carbohydrates (g)
<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	289 (69) ^a	77 ^a	4 ^a	3§ ^a	0.3 ^a	16† ^a
<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.	113–222 (27–53) ^b	83–91 ^b	4–6 ^b	3§ ^b	0.2–0.6 ^b	4–8† ^b
<i>Arachis hypogea</i>	297 (71) ^c	82 ^c	4 ^c	8§ ^c	0.5 ^c	13† ^c
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	163–222 (39–53) ^{a,b,d}	85–88 ^{a,b,d}	3–5 ^{a,b,d}	3–6§ ^{a,b,d}	0.4–0.6 ^{a,b,d}	2‡ ^d , 8† ^{a,b}
<i>Brassica</i> sp.	100–142 (24–34) ^c	92–94 ^c	1–2 ^c	2–4§ ^c	0.1–0.3 ^b	5–6† ^c
<i>Ceratotheca triloba</i>	259 (62) ^b	85 ^b	2 ^b	2§ ^b	2.1 ^b	8† ^b
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	212–247 (44–59) ^{b,d}	83–85 ^{b,d}	4–5 ^{b,d}	2§ ^{b,d}	0.8 ^b	2‡ ^d , 8† ^b
<i>Cleome</i> sp.	142–218 (34–52) ^{a,b,d}	85–88 ^{a,b,d}	5 ^{a,b,d}	1–5§ ^{a,b,d}	0.3–0.9 ^{a,b,d}	2‡ ^d , 5† ^{a,b}
<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	109 (26) ^d	93 ^d	3 ^d	2§ ^d	0.7 ^d	0.4‡ ^d
<i>Emex australis</i>	151 (36) ^b	89 ^b	5 ^b	2§ ^b	0.6 ^b	3† ^b
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	171 (41) ^b	89 ^b	4 ^b	1§ ^b	0.5 ^b	5† ^b
<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	188–276 (45–66) ^{a,c,d}	83–88 ^{a,c,d}	4–5 ^{a,c,d}	2–5§ ^{a,c,d}	0.2–1.1 ^{a,c,d}	4‡ ^d , 10† ^c
<i>Justicia flava</i>	213 (51) ^b	84 ^b	3 ^b	1§ ^b	0.4 ^b	9† ^b
<i>Lesianthera africana</i>	305 (73) ^e	77 ^e	3 ^e	4 ^{**e}	1.1 ^e	–
<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	381 (91) ^b	72 ^b	7 ^b	4§ ^b	1.0 ^a	18† ^b
<i>Momordica</i> sp.	222 (53) ^a	85 ^a	5 ^a	3§ ^a	5.0 ^b	7† ^a
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	96 (23) ^b	93 ^b	3 ^b	1§ ^b	0.3 ^b	3† ^b
<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	351 (84) ^b	77 ^b	7 ^b	3§ ^b	2.2 ^b	9† ^b
<i>Solanum</i> sp.	228–241 (55–58) ^{b,d,g}	83–90 ^{b,d,g}	3–5 ^{b,d,g}	1 ^{**g} , 2–6§ ^{b,d}	0.6 ^b	2‡ ^d , 9† ^b
<i>Spinacea oleracea</i>	125 (30) ^d	92 ^d	3 ^d	3§ ^d	0.4 ^d	1‡ ^d
<i>Vernonia</i> sp.	167–343 (40–82) ^{a,f}	79–89 ^{a,f}	3–5 ^{a,f}	2–5§ ^{a,f}	–	–
<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	180 (43) ^d	86 ^d	5 ^d	4§ ^d	0.4 ^d	2‡ ^d

‘§’ represent dietary fibre, ‘**’ represent crude fibre, ‘†’ represent carbohydrate value by difference, ‘‡’ represent available carbohydrate, ‘–’ represent not determined.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfca.2010.05.002>

Fiber

- Fiber → not digested/absorbed by human gut
- Increase fecal bulk, absorb fat and cholesterol from diet
- Fiber is stable during drying
- Dried fruit and vegetables increase fiber intake





Fresh pineapple



Dried pineapple

Vegetable, fruit and nuts are sources of fiber which is a good selling point of dried products





KALE

เคล

Healthiest vegetable on earth

- ล้างสารพิษ และ ปรับสมดุลกรดต่างในร่างกาย ช่วยให้หันกลับสนึก
- ดีต่อระบบขับถ่าย มีวิตามิน A, C, K สูงมาก
- ช่วยลดคอเลสเตอรอล

ปริมาณที่แนะนำต่อ1หน่วยบริโภค: 1 ช้อนชา (5 กรัม)

เมนู: ใส่ในเครื่องดื่ม เช่น น้ำพริก, น้ำปั่น หรือโรยในอาหาร เช่น พัดผัก

Remarks: ผู้ป่วยโรคไตควรดื่มน้ำไม่ควรรับบริโภค

Gluten Free

Milk Free

Eggs Free

Soy beans Free

Peanut Free



@ORGANIC_SEEDS



086-322-4038

Rice seasoning powder from vegetables





Sunchoke is a source of “**inulin**”, a soluble fiber which promotes growth of good bacteria in human gut (**prebiotics**)



BioKing

Organic Jerusalem Artichoke Powder

Made from Jerusalem artichoke juice

- Pleasantly nutty taste
- Ideal beverage additive



Dried sunchoke



Vitamins and minerals

- Vegetable and fruit are good sources of important vitamins e.g. vitamin C and vitamin A
- Minerals e.g. ferric, phosphorus, calcium, potassium are stable during drying



Recommended daily nutrient intakes (RNI) of selected micronutrients for different age groups as released by the FAO/WHO (2001).

Table 2
Recommended daily nutrient intakes (RNI) of selected micronutrients for different age groups as released by the FAO/WHO (2001).

Age (yrs)	Sex	Vitamin A (µg RE)	Vitamin C (mg)	Riboflavin (mg)	Folate (µg)	Iron ^a (mg)	Zinc ^b (mg)	Calcium (mg)	Magnesium (mg)
1–3		400	30	0.5	150	5.8	8.3	500	60
4–6		450	30	0.6	200	6.3	9.6	600	76
7–9		500	35	0.9	300	8.9	11.2	700	100
10–18	Male	600	40	1.3	400	14.6 (10–14 yrs) 18.8 (15–18 yrs)	17.1	1300	230
	Female	600	40	1.0	400	32.7 (10–14 yrs) 31.0 (15–18 yrs)	14.4	1300	220
19–65	Male	600	45	1.3	400	13.7	14.0	1 000	260
	Female	500	45	1.1	400	29.4	9.8	1 000	220

^a Based on a diet with 10% iron bioavailability.

^b Based on a diet with low zinc bioavailability.

Vitamin content of selected African leafy vegetables (values per 100 g edible portion, fresh weight basis).

Table 3
Vitamin content of selected African leafy vegetables (values per 100 g edible portion, fresh weight basis).

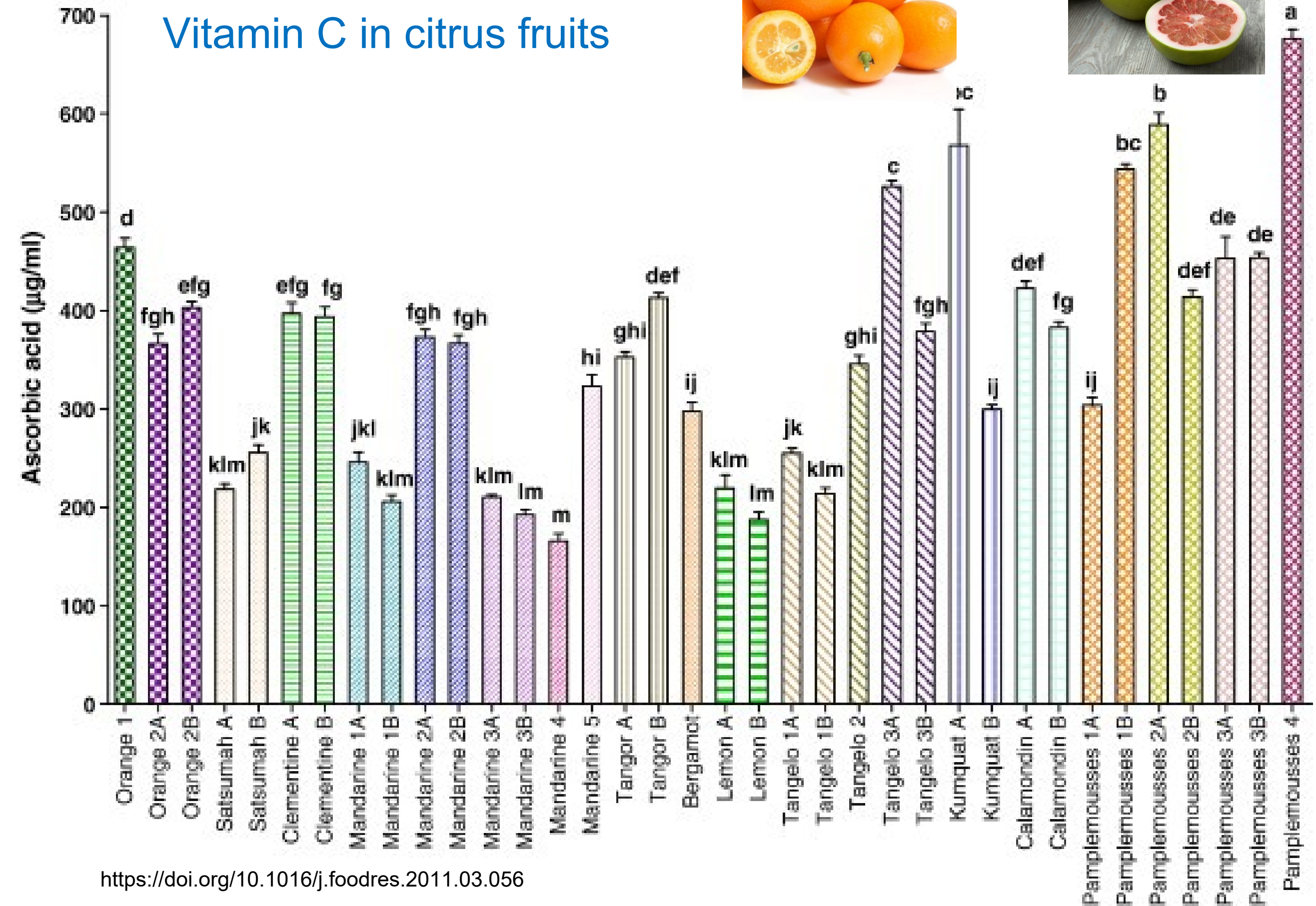
African leafy vegetables	Vitamin A (μg RE)	Ascorbic acid (mg)	Riboflavin (mg)	Folate (μg)
<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	–	52 ^b	–	–
<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.	327 ^a	46–126 ^{a,c}	0.1–0.4 ^{a,b}	64 ^a
<i>A. hypogea</i>	–	87 ^d	–	–
<i>B. pilosa</i>	301–985 ^{a,b}	23 ^{a,c}	0.2 ^a	351 ^a
<i>Brassica</i> sp.	–	30–113 ^{a,d}	0.0–0.2 ^{a,d}	16 ^a
<i>C. album</i>	917 ^a	31 ^a	0.3 ^a	30 ^a
<i>Cleome</i> sp.	1200 ^a	13–50 ^{a,b}	0.1 ^a	346 ^a
<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	194 ^a	11 ^a	0.1 ^a	36 ^a
<i>I. batatas</i>	103–980 ^{a,b}	11–70 ^{a,b,d}	0.3–0.4 ^{a,d}	80 ^a
<i>M. esculenta</i>	1970 ^b	311 ^b	0.6 ^b	–
<i>Momordica</i> sp.	–	4 ^c	–	–
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	1070 ^a	2 ^a	0.3 ^a	404 ^a
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	985 ^a	25 ^a	–	–
<i>S. oleracea</i>	669 ^a	28 ^a	0.2 ^a	194 ^a
<i>Vernonia</i> sp.	–	51–198 ^{b,e}	0.3 ^a	457 ^a
<i>V. unguiculata</i>	99 ^a	50 ^a	0.2 ^a	141 ^a

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfca.2010.05.002>

Vitamin C

- Fruits and several vegetables contain high amount of vitamin C
- Vitamin C tends to degrade after drying and also losses during washing, blanching

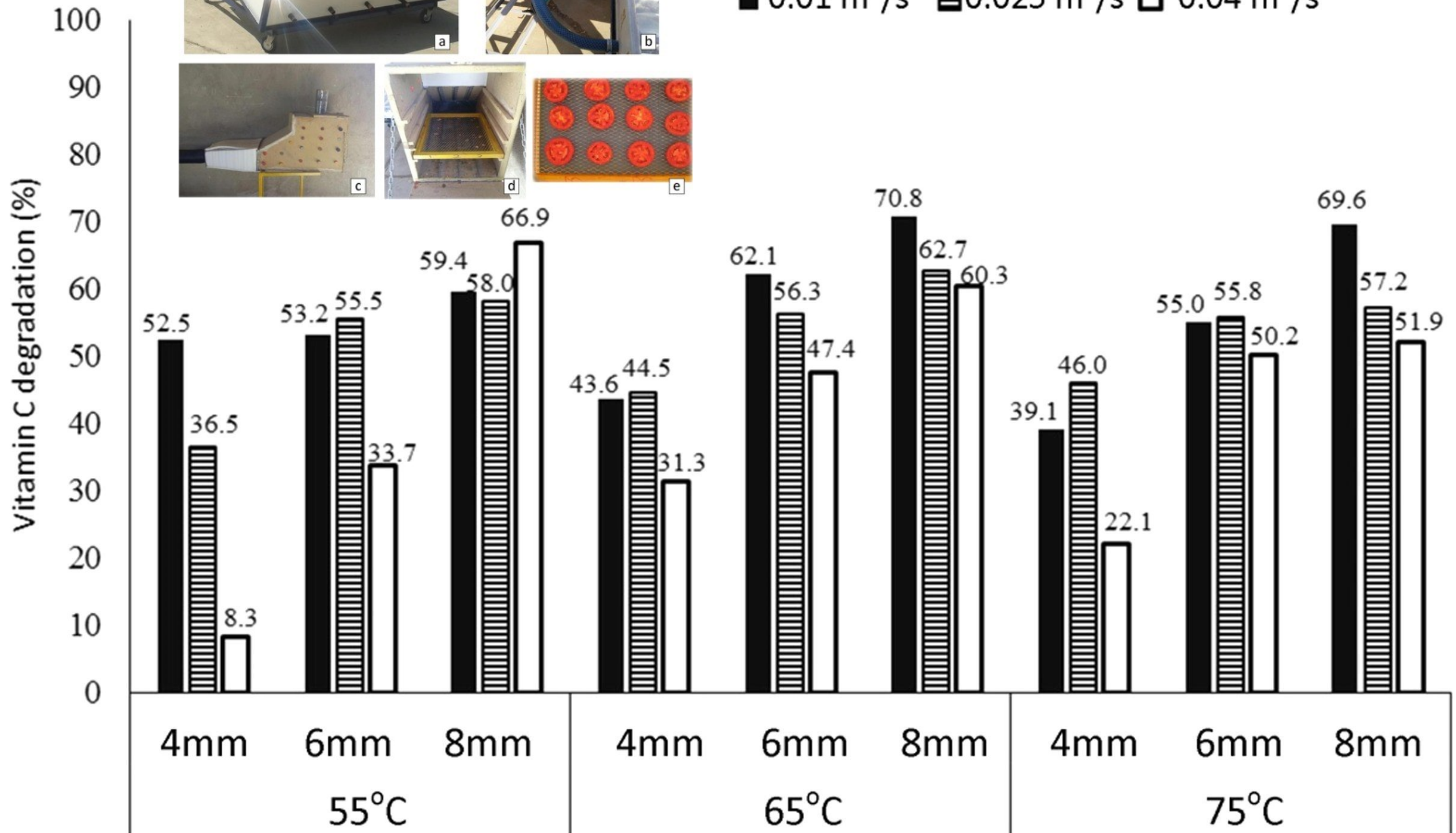
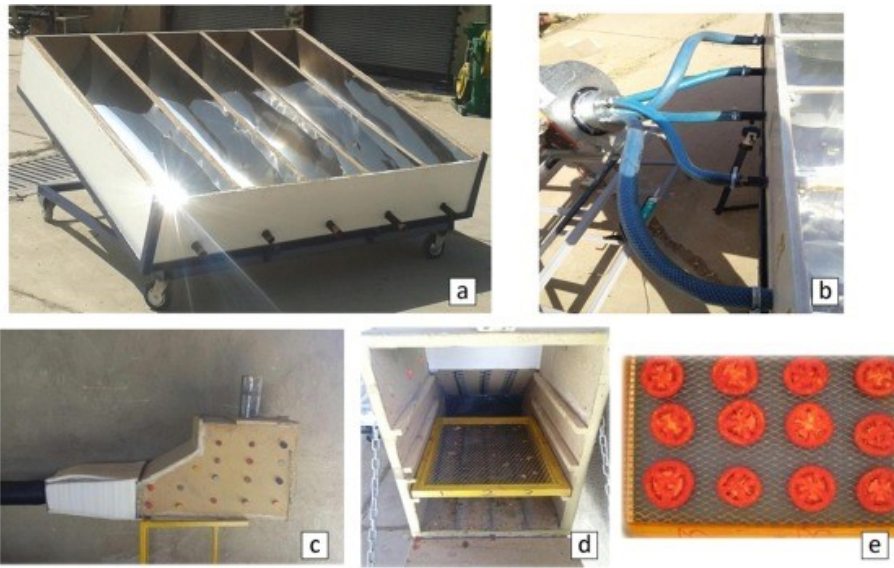
Vitamin C in citrus fruits



<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodres.2011.03.056>

Tomato drying

■ 0.01 m³/s ▨ 0.025 m³/s □ 0.04 m³/s



Vitamin A

- Fruit and vegetable contain beta-carotene which can be converted into “vitamin A” in human body
- Very necessary for eyes health, protecting from vision loss and blindness
- Papaya, carrot, corn, mango, other green vegetables



Dried mango was found to contain high amount of beta-carotene

Table 2: Percentage loss of β -carotene and vitamin C of cowpea leaf and mango fruit samples dried under solar radiation by three different methods in Uganda

Fruit/vegetable	Pro-vitamin / Vitamin	Visqueen-covered solar dryer	Polyethylene- covered solar dryer	Open-sun drying
Mango fruit	β -Carotene Vitamin C	73.22 53.31	84.07 66.95	94.24 84.54
Cowpea leaves (un-blanchd)				
	β -Carotene Vitamin C	44.43 66.04	51.17 75.94	63.16 82.29
Cowpea leaves (blanchd)	β -Carotene Vitamin C	24.49 75.77	34.42 82.03	53.37 86.15



Ndawula, J et al. “Alterations in fruit and vegetable beta-carotene and vitamin C content caused by open-sun drying, visqueen-covered and polyethylene-covered solar-dryers.” *African health sciences* vol. 4,2 (2004): 125-30.

Table 5. Retinol equivalents (RE) and percentage contribution to the recommended daily intake level of vitamin A of an edible portion of vegetable relish^a

Vegetable	Solar-dried		Open sun-dried	
	Retinol equivalents (μg)	Contribution to daily vit. A req. ^b (%)	Retinol equivalents (μg)	Contribution to daily vit. A req. ^b (%)
Mgagani	1514	275	943	171
Amaranth	882	160	718	131
Cowpea	907	165	579	105
Sweet potato	1038	189	833	151
Pumpkin	833	152	515	94
Ngwiba	965	175	595	108
Nsonga	1066	194	799	145
Maimbe	662	120	530	96
Mean	983	179	689	125

Mulokozi, G. & Svanberg, U. Plant Foods Hum Nutr (2003) 58: 1.
<https://doi.org/10.1023/B:QUAL.00000041153.28887.9c>

- Vitamin C
- Dietary fiber
- Beta-carotene

ORGANIC DRIED MANGO



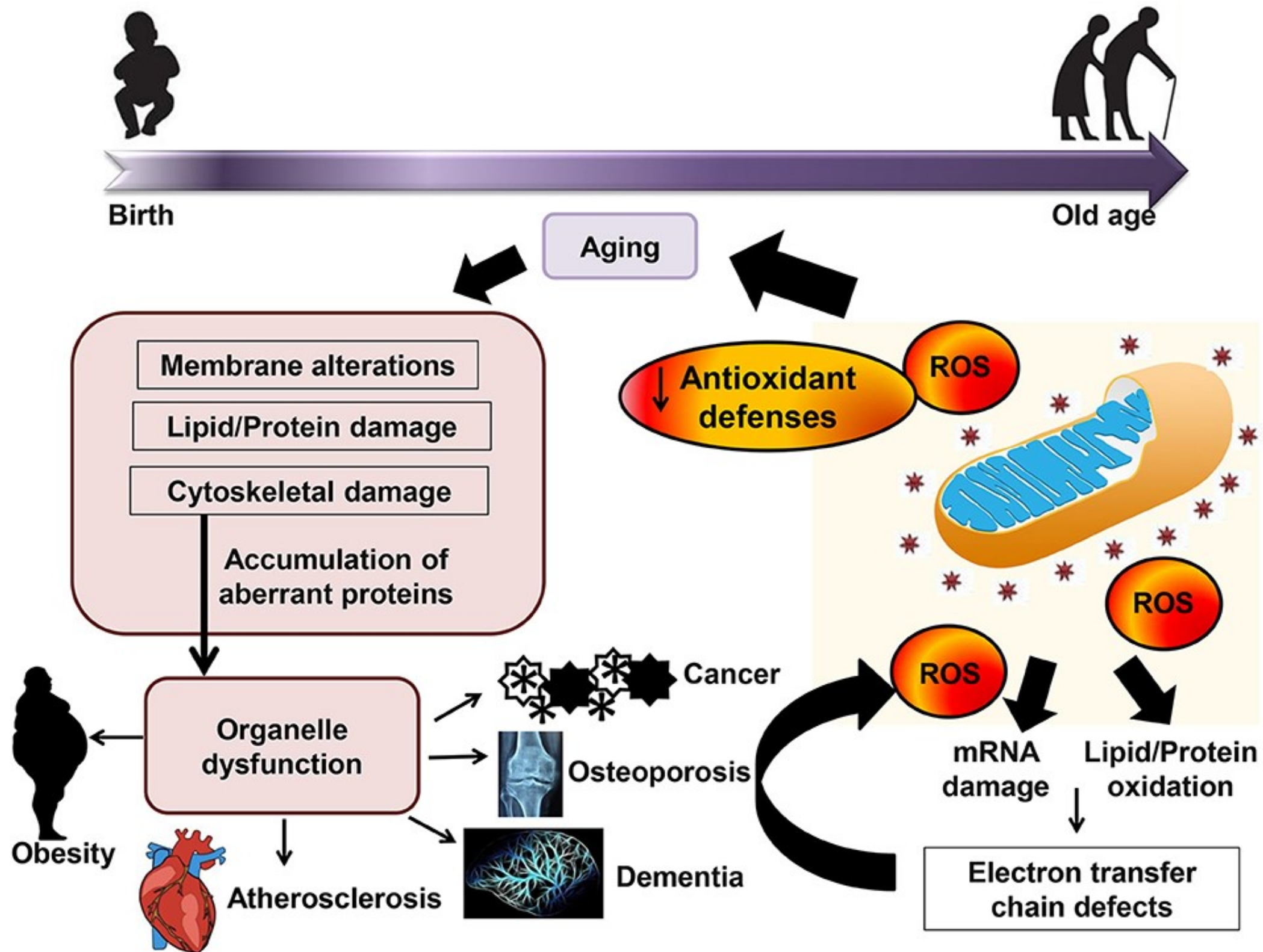
Dried vegetables for conveniences of cooking



Bioactive compounds

- Plants contains several health beneficial compounds
- They are called bioactive compounds
- Antioxidants, anticancer, etc
- Usually the effects are not immediate, some need more scientific proving
- Processed into several “dietary supplements”

Effect of oxidative stress and the interaction of aging and age-related diseases



Carotenoids

- Carotenoids are natural pigments give yellow, orange, red color in fruits and vegetables
- Provitamin A (beta-carotene)
- Nonprovitamin A (Lutein, Zeaxanthin, Lycopene)



Sample	Lycopene losses (%)
Fresh	0
Osmotic dehydrated (OD)	0
OD-vacuum dried	2.4
vacuum dried	3.2
Air dried	3.9



Degradation of lycopene in tomato powder

Storage (day)	Conditions	Lycopene retention (%)
Initial powder		100
30	N ₂ , 20°C	90
	Air, 20°C	46.3
80	N ₂ , 20°C	78.5
	Air, 20°C	28.7
120	N ₂ , 20°C	76.5
	Air, 20°C	25.5
210	N ₂ , 20°C	69.8
	Air, 20°C	23
385	N ₂ , 20°C	65.8
	Air, 20°C	21.8



- Lycopene degraded with time
- Air (oxygen) accelerated the degradation

Phenolic compounds

- Found in all plants
- Divided in to several classes
- Possess various activities e.g. antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, reduce cholesterol etc.
- Phenolic compounds are quite stable during drying



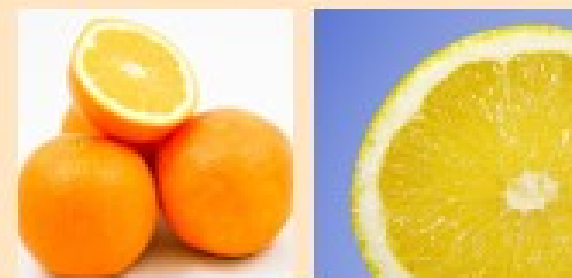
Tea is rich in catechin

Phenolic substances in selected foodstuffs.

hydroxycinnamic acids (**8–12**)



flavones (**18**)



tannins (**23–27**)



isoflavones (**19**)



flavonols (**16–17**)

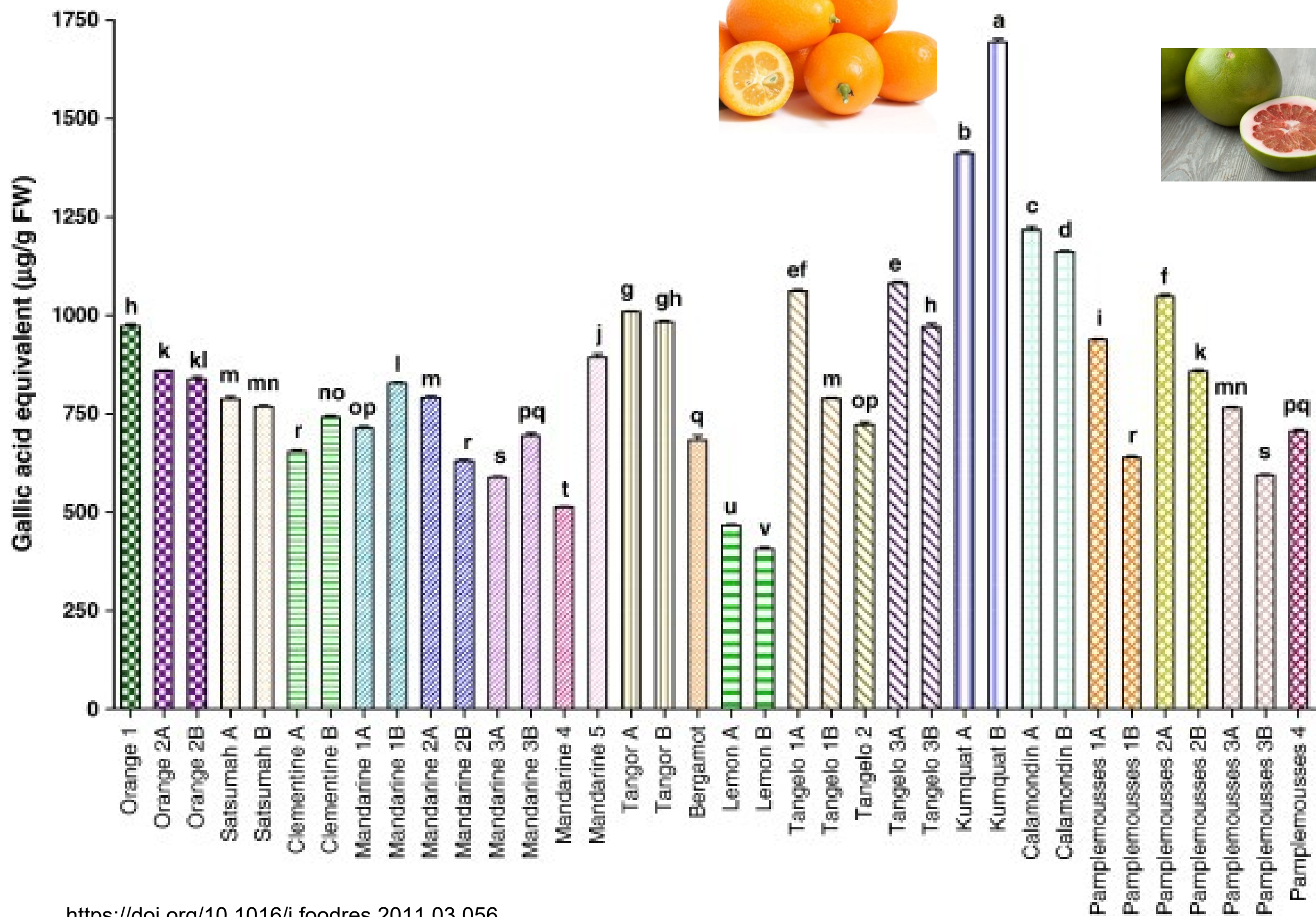


proanthocyanidins and anthocyanins (**23–25**)



catechins (**14–15**)





Anthocyanins

- One class of phenolic compound
- Give purple, blue, red color
- Good antioxidant activity

purple sweet potato



butterfly pea flower



Roselle (Hibiscus)



Red cabbage



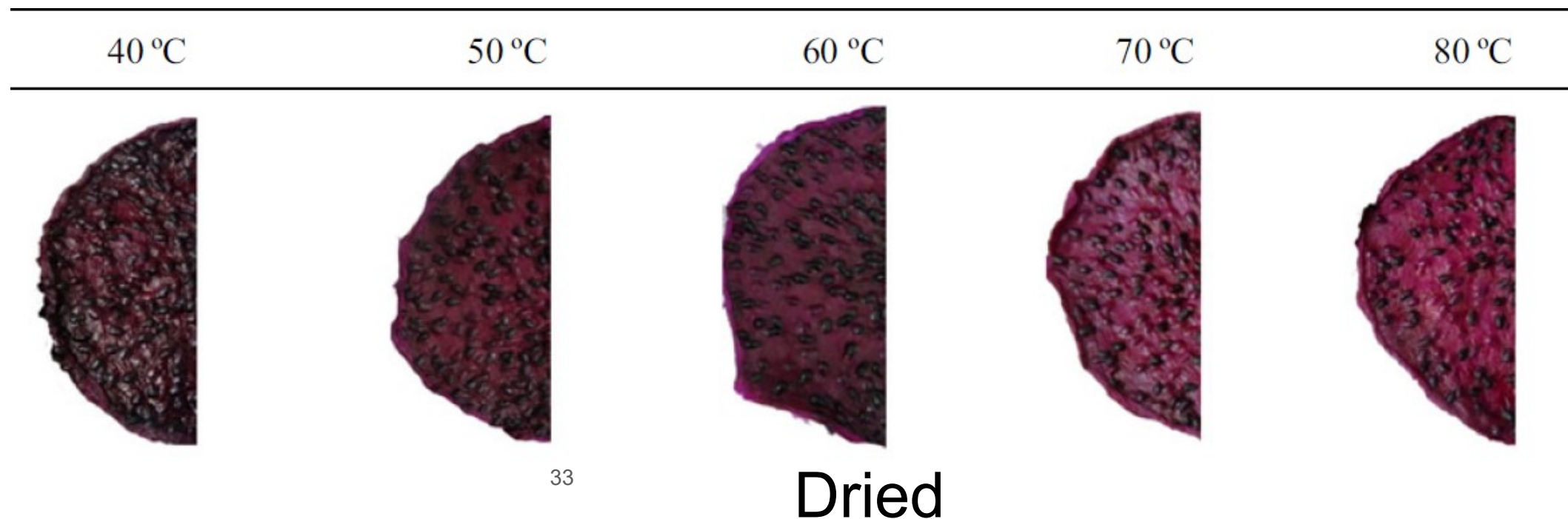


Betacyanins

- Another red-purple pigment
- Red-flesh dragon fruit, beetroots
- Nitrogen-containing anthocyanins
- Antioxidant activity
- Quite stable during drying



fresh





Medicinal plant



Moringa (*Moringa oleifera*)

Vitamin A, C, Protein

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fshw.2016.04.001>



Moringa tea



Moringa powder

TABLE 1 Effects of drying on the phytochemical constituents of *Moringa oleifera* leaf

Parameters	Freeze-dried (mg/g)	Air-dried (mg/g)	Sun dried (mg/g)	Oven dried (mg/g)
Phenolics	68.75 ± 0.00 ^d	59.38 ± 0.42 ^c	50.00 ± 0.00 ^{ab}	46.88 ± 1.42 ^a
Flavonoid	62.50 ± 0.89 ^d	58.33 ± 0.00 ^{cd}	45.83 ± 0.89 ^b	25.00 ± 0.00 ^a
Vitamin C	52.94 ± 0.31 ^d	41.17 ± 0.31 ^c	35.29 ± 0.63 ^{bc}	23.53 ± 0.60 ^a
Tannin	0.06 ± 0.03	0.05 ± 0.02	0.05 ± 0.03	0.05 ± 0.03
Phytate	70.26 ± 2.40 ^c	89.82 ± 0.98 ^d	60.98 ± 0.00 ^{ab}	58.50 ± 1.42 ^a
Saponin	16.36 ± 0.92 ^c	16.36 ± 0.00 ^c	10.91 ± 0.82 ^b	7.27 ± 0.71 ^a
Alkaloid	12.8 ± 1.71 ^c	13.4 ± 0.00 ^c	5.00 ± 0.92 ^a	10.6 ± 2.41 ^b
Oxalate	9.96 ± 0.84 ^c	9.09 ± 0.72 ^c	6.66 ± 0.00 ^a	8.19 ± 0.60 ^b
Cardenolides	13.68 ± 0.71 ^b	11.72 ± 1.90 ^b	12.53 ± 2.40 ^b	8.17 ± 1.71 ^a
Cardiac glycosides	17.36 ± 1.31 ^b	16.72 ± 1.91 ^b	14.79 ± 2.81 ^a	14.79 ± 1.82 ^a

Note. Values represent mean ± standard deviation of triplicate experiments. Superscripts with different alphabets along the same row are significantly ($p < 0.05$) different.

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1002%2Ffsn3.770>



モリンガに含まれる栄養素

 <p>カリウム バナナの5倍</p>	 <p>たんぱく質 ヨーグルトの9倍</p>	 <p>鉄分 ほうれんそうの28倍</p>
 <p>ビタミンA にんじんの10倍</p>	 <p>GABA 玄米の30倍</p>	 <p>カルシウム 牛乳の16倍</p>
 <p>ポリフェノール 赤ワインの8倍</p>	 <p>ビタミンE 卵の96倍</p>	 <p>食物繊維 ごぼうの5倍</p>

Island Herb Garden Island Herb Garden (Island Herb Garden) 90 Supplements (From Itojima and Izu Oshima / Pesticide-free Capsules) (3 Moringa Seeds Gift

Brand: アイランドハーブガーデン (Island herb garden)
★★★★☆ 24 ratings

Price: ¥2,180 (¥24 / 粒) + ¥1,482 shipping

Dosage Form カプセル
Brand アイランドハーブガーデン (Island herb garden)
Unit Count 90 粒
Ingredients モリンガ粉末/ゼラチン (カプセル剤)

About this item

- Moringa, known as Miracle Tree, is nutritious and a super food containing more than 90 nutrients. A botanical supplement filled with full Moringa
- Recommended for those who feel irregular and lack of nutrition, those who are concerned about their own odor, or want to be prepared for their energy
- Name: Moringa powder-coated food; Contents: 90 capsules
- Shelf Life: 24 months from date of manufacture. Storage Method: Store in a place that is away from direct sunlight. Avoid high temperatures and humidity

¥2,180

+ ¥1,482 shipping

Arrives: **Wednesday, Sep 8**

 Deliver to Thailand

In Stock. Click [here](#) for details of availability.

Quantity: 1 ▾

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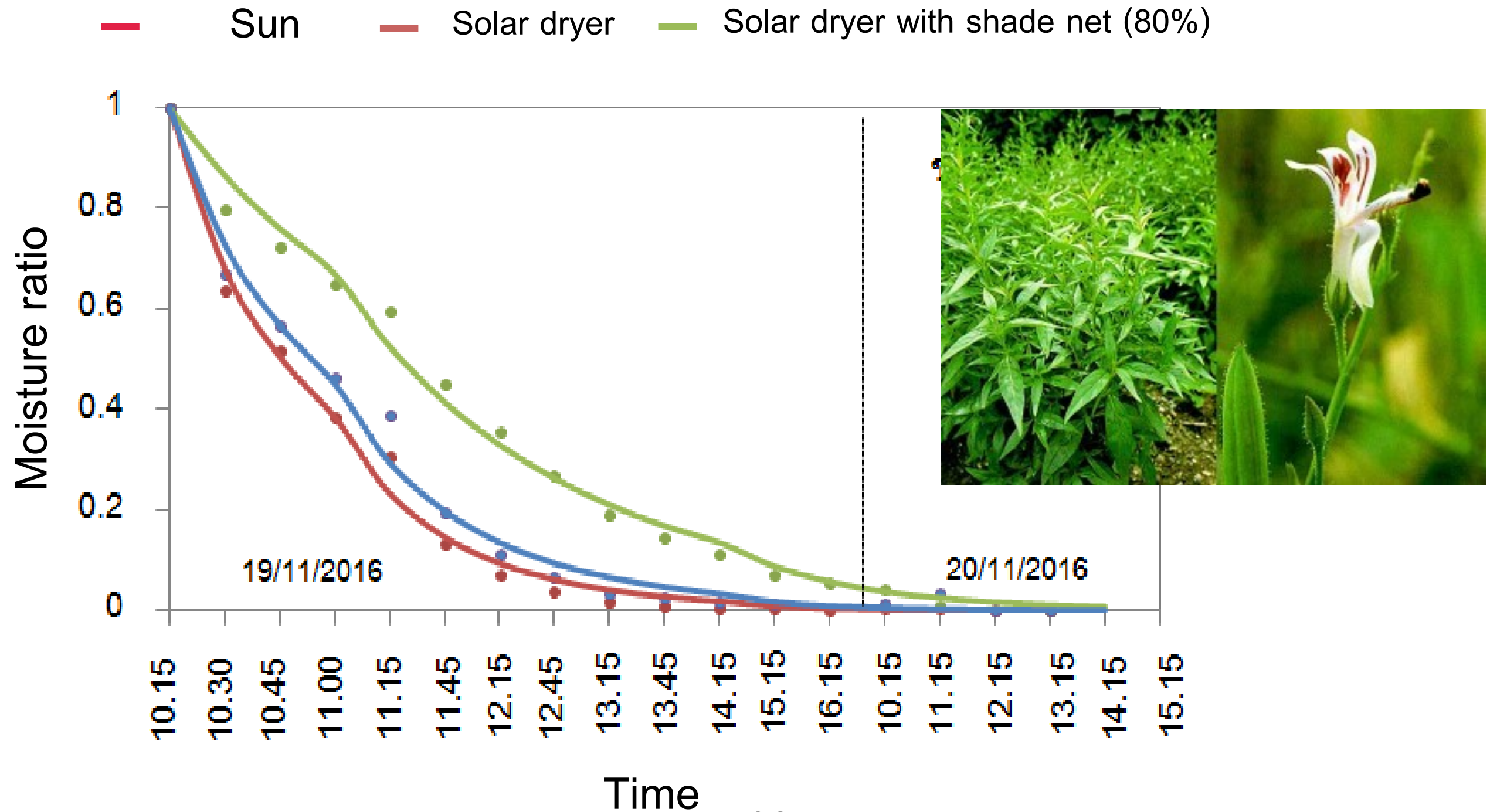
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Example of presentation of the nutrient and bioactive compounds of product

Retention of bioactive compounds in medicinal plant/herb after drying in parabola solar dryer

Green chiretta (*Andrographis paniculata*)



Dried green chiretta

Sun



Solar dryer







Solar dryer with shade net (80%)




green chiretta contains andrographolide which a bioactive effective for treatment of common cold and even COVID-19 patient with mild symptoms

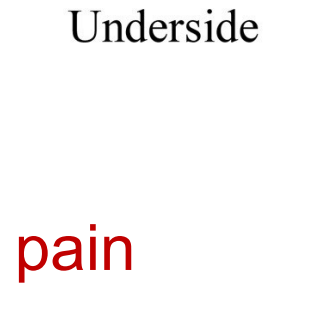
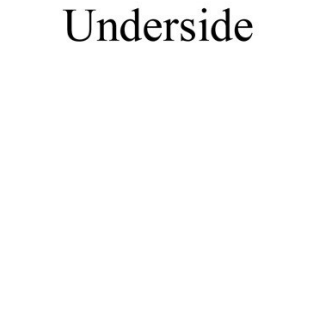
Sample	Andrographolide (mg/100 g DW sample)	%change ^{ns}
Sun	2548.68±45.5 ^a	-36.27±7.77
Solar dryer with shade net (80%)	2657.45±775.20 ^a	-30.61±17.64

cassumunar ginger (*Zingiber montanum*)

Drying method	40°C	50°C	Hot air drying 60°C	70°C	80°C	Greenhouse solar drying	Sun drying
Fresh							
Dried Sample							





Upper side	Upper side
	
Underside	Underside
	

Topical oil for muscle pain treatment

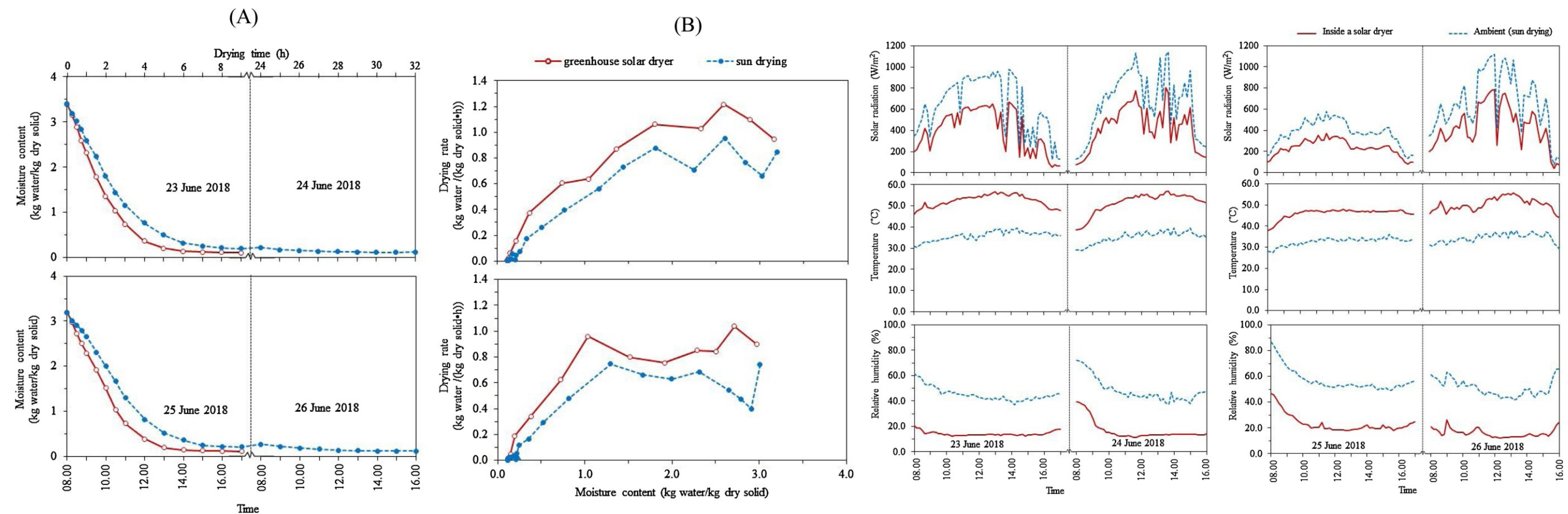


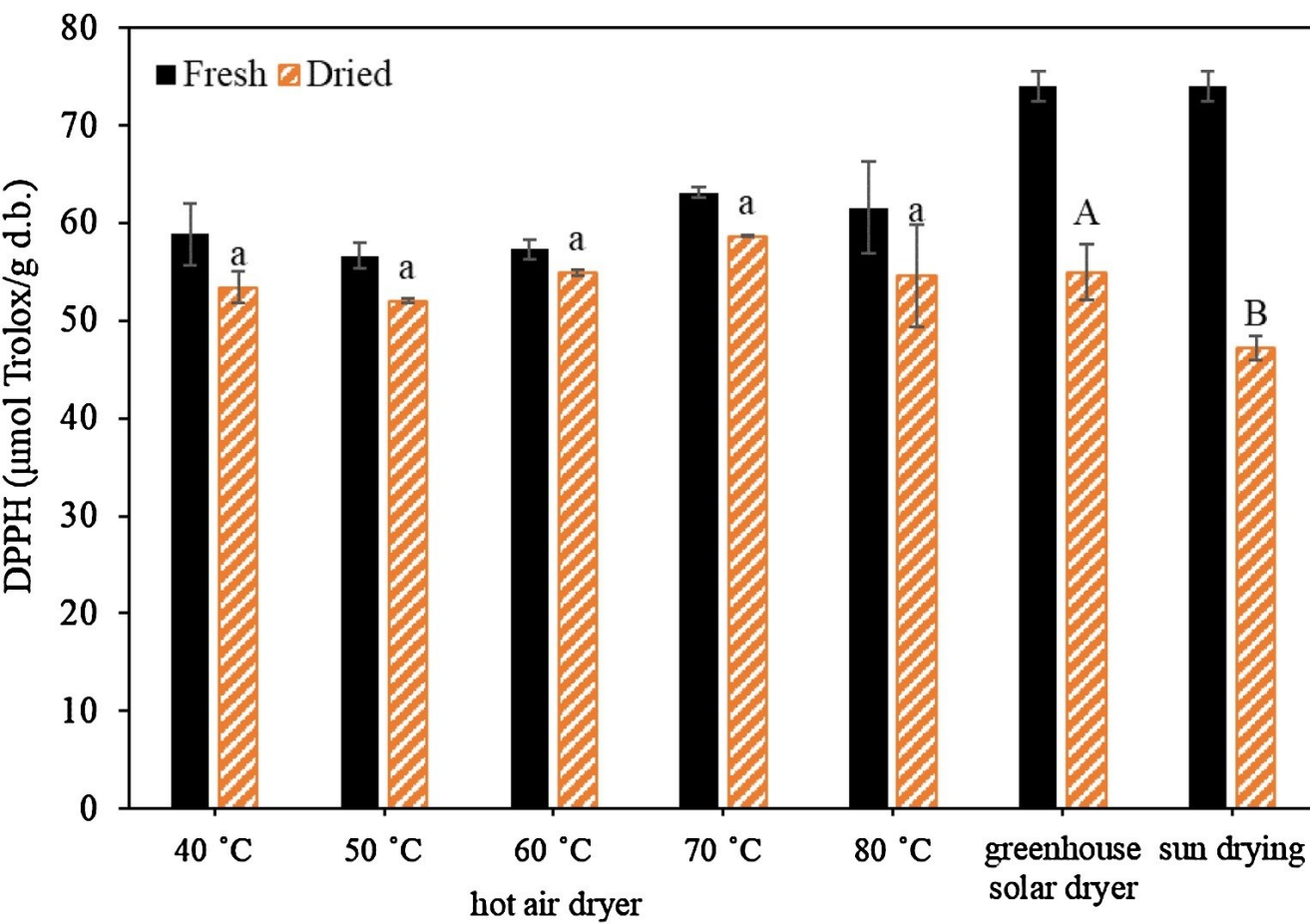
Table 3
Curcumin, compound D, and essential oil yields of the fresh and dried cassumunar gingers as affected by drying conditions.

Drying method	Curcumin		Compound D		Oil yield (mL/100 g d.b.)	
	(mg/g d.b.)		(Relative peak area)			
	Fresh ^{ns}	Dried	Fresh ^{ns}	Dried ^{ns}	Fresh ^{ns}	Dried
Hot air dryer						
40 °C	4.93 ± 0.14	8.99 ± 0.44 ^a	0.20 ± 0.02	0.18 ± 0.04	11.59 ± 0.49	8.43 ± 0.27 ^{ab}
50 °C	4.25 ± 0.46	8.24 ± 1.06 ^{ab}	0.22 ± 0.03	0.21 ± 0.03	10.66 ± 0.27	8.77 ± 0.50 ^{ab}
60 °C	4.65 ± 0.02	7.66 ± 0.60 ^{bc}	0.20 ± 0.01	0.22 ± 0.01	11.3 ± 0.55	9.28 ± 0.18 ^a
70 °C	4.46 ± 0.30	7.32 ± 1.03 ^c	0.20 ± 0.03	0.18 ± 0.03	11.43 ± 0.98	8.26 ± 0.41 ^{bc}
80 °C	4.33 ± 0.36	6.34 ± 1.00 ^d	0.21 ± 0.01	0.19 ± 0.00 ₄	11.85 ± 0.77	7.61 ± 0.41 ^c
Greenhouse solar dryer	3.70 ± 0.04	1.33 ± 0.10 ^A	0.21 ± 0.01	0.25 ± 0.01	10.89 ± 0.19	7.68 ± 0.15 ^A
Sun drying	3.70 ± 0.04	0.54 ± 0.04 ^B	0.21 ± 0.01	0.27 ± 0.02	10.89 ± 0.19	7.82 ± 0.04 ^A

Data are expressed as mean ± SD. Different superscript capital letters indicate significant difference between the greenhouse solar dryer and the sun drying and different lowercase letters indicate significant difference between drying temperatures ($p \leq 0.05$).

^{ns} represents not significant difference among drying methods ($p > 0.05$).

(A)



(B)

