

DEVELOPMENT OF INSTANT ALOE VERA (*Aloe barbadensis* Miller)
JUICE WITH SUGAR PALM SAP

THESIS

MARIZ C. DE LIMA

College of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment
and Natural Resources

CAVITE STATE UNIVERSITY
Indang, Cavite

Cavite State University (Main Library)



T5721

THESIS/SP 633.68 D37 2015

April 2015

DEVELOPMENT OF INSTANT ALOE VERA (*Aloe barbadensis Miller*) JUICE WITH SUGAR PALM SAP

Undergraduate Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty of the
College of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Natural Resources
Cavite State University
Indang, Cavite

In partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree
Bachelor of Science in Food Technology



*Development of instant aloe vera (Aloe barbadensis Miller) juice with sugar palm
633.68 D37 2015
T-5721*

MARIZ C. DE LIMA
April 2015

ABSTRACT

DE LIMA, MARIZ C. Development of Instant Aloe Vera (*Aloe Barbadensis Miller*) Juice With Sugar Palm Sap. Undergraduate Thesis. Bachelor of Science in Food Technology. Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite. April 2015. Adviser: Mrs. Aitee Janelle E. Reterta.

A study entitled “Development of Instant Aloe vera (*Aloe Barbadensis Miller*) Juice with Sugar Palm Sap” was conducted at the Food Processing Laboratory from January 2015 to March 2015. Specifically, it aimed to determine the processing technology for aloe vera juice with sugar palm sap; determine the sugar palm sap requirement of aloe vera juice; determine the physico-chemical properties of aloe vera juice with sugar palm sap; evaluate sensory properties of aloe vera juice with sugar palm sap; determine the consumer’s acceptance of aloe vera juice with sugar palm sap; and determine the production cost of instant aloe vera juice with sugar palm sap.

The processing technology for aloe vera juice with sugar palm sap includes procurement of raw materials, harvesting of aloe vera leaves, washing, peeling, extraction of aloe vera gel, collection of sugar palm sap, filtering, mixing, cooking, blending, sieving, packaging and storing. Different volume of sugar palm sap was used with the 300 g of aloe vera extracts, the treatments are 600 mL, 750 mL and 900 mL.

Freshly harvested sugar palm sap with initial sugar content of 10-20°Brix can produce powdered juice. It has a total soluble solid of 10°Brix, 3.5-4.7 pH and 0.46-1.0% titratable acidity.

Based on the physico-chemical properties only TSS met the standard range for juice. Instant aloe vera juice has initial sugar content of 10°Brix, pH 8.4-8.5, and 0.5-0.6% titratable acidity. The finished product has a TSS of 10°Brix, pH 8.8-8.9 and 0.1-

0.2% titratable acidity. Although the pH and % TA is not within the standard, it can still be acceptable because the product is in powdered form which is dry and not highly perishable.

Sensory properties such as color, aroma, off-odor, sweetness, flavor, off-flavor, and general acceptability were evaluated of ten laboratory panelists. Instant aloe vera juice is light brown in color, has a slightly strong aroma of aloe vera, moderately imperceptible of off-odor, moderately sweet, strong aloe vera flavour, very imperceptible in off-flavor. Its overall quality was very acceptable

Production cost of instant aloe vera juice with sugar palm sap has higher cost due to the sugar palm sap that needs continuous stirring and due to the time of longer cooking of instant aloe vera juice.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
BIOGRAPHICAL DATA	ii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	iii
ABSTRACT	v
LIST OF APPENDICES	xi
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF APPENDIX FIGURES	xiii
INTRODUCTION	1
Statement of the Problem	2
Objectives of the Study	3
Significance of the Study	3
Scope and Limitations	3
Time and Place of the Study	4
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	5
Aloe vera	5
Health risk and benefits of aloe vera	5
Digestive benefits	5
Immune benefits	5
Heart benefits	6
Diarrhoea risk	6
Drug interactions	6

Aloe vera gel	6
Aloe vera juice	7
Processing technology of aloe vera juice	7
Sugar palm	7
Kaong sap	8
METHODOLOGY	9
Procurement of raw material	9
Harvesting of aloe vera leaves	9
Washing	9
Peeling	9
Extraction of Aloe Vera Gel	10
Collection of Sugar Palm Sap	10
Filtering	10
Blending	10
Experimental Design	10
Mixing of Aloe Vera gel and Sugar Palm Sap	11
Cooking	11
Blending	11
Sieving	11
Packaging and Storage of Instant aloe vera juice	11
Physico-chemical evaluation	11
Percent Titaratable Acidity(%TA)	11
Total Soluble Solid (TSS)	13

pH	13
Sensory Evaluation	14
Consumer Acceptability Test	14
Production Cost Determination	14
Statistical Analysis	14
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	15
Sugar Palm Sap Requirement of Aloe vera Juice	15
Processing Technology of Aloe vera Juice with Sugar Palm Sap	15
Physico – chemical Evaluation	17
Percent Titratable Acidity (%TA)	17
pH	17
Total Soluble Solid (TSS)	17
Sensory Evaluation	18
Color	18
Aroma	18
Off-odor	18
Sweetness	18
Flavor	19
Off-flavor	19
General Acceptability	19
Consumer Acceptability	20
Production Cost Determination	20
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATION	23
Summary	23

Conclusion	24
Recommendation	25
BIBLIOGRAPHY	26
APPENDICES	28
APPENDIX TABLES	31
APPENDIX FIGURES	35

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix		Page
1	Score card for the sensory evaluation of Instant aloe vera juice with sugar palm sap	25
2	Score card for the consumer test of Instant aloe vera juice with sugar palm sap	30

LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES

Appendix tables		Page
1	Production Cost of Instant Aloe vera Juice	32
2	Friedman test of color	33
3	Friedman test of aroma	33
4	Friedman test of off-odor	33
5	Friedman test of sweetness	33
6	Friedman test of flavour	34
7	Friedman test of off-flavor	34
8	Friedman test of general acceptability	34

LIST OF APPENDIX FIGURES

Appendix figures		Page
1	Harvesting of aloe vera leaves	36
2	Washing of aloe vera leaves	37
3	Weighing of aloe vera leaves	38
4	Peeling of aloe vera leaves	39
5	Extracting of aloe vera leaves	40
6	Mixing of aloe vera leaves	41
7	Cooking of aloe vera leaves	42
9	Final product of instant aloe vera juice with sugar palm sap	43
10	Sensory evaluation	44
11	Consumer acceptability	45

DEVELOPMENT OF INSTANT ALOE VERA (*Aloe barbadensis Miller*) JUICE WITH SUGAR PALM SAP

Mariz C. de Lima

An undergraduate thesis submitted to the faculty of Institute of Food Science and Technology, College of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Natural Resources, Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite in partial fulfillment of the requirements for graduation with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Food Technology, with Contribution No. 2014 - 2015 - 12. Prepared under the supervision of Mrs. Aitee Janelle E. Reterta

INTRODUCTION

Aloe vera (*Aloe Barbadensis Miller*), commonly known as “Barbados” or “Curaçao Aloe”, is an medicinal value for several thousand years. (Grundmann, 2012) The aloe vera gel contains many vitamins including the important antioxidant vitamins A, C and E. Vitamin B1 (thiamine), niacin, Vitamin B2 (riboflavin), Vitamin B12, choline and folic acid are also present(Rajeswari et al. 2012). Aloe vera gel derived from the leaf pulp of the plant has become a big industry worldwide due to its application in the food industry. It is utilized in functional foods especially for the preparation of health drinks with no laxative effects. It is also used in other food products including milk, ice cream, confectionery, etc. Aloe vera gel is also used as flavoring component and preservative in some foods.

Sugar palm (*Arenga pinnata*) popularly known as kaong in the Philippines. It is a large solitary palm that is found to be naturally occurring and widely distributed at low and medium altitudes, in ravines along streams, and in areas under semi-cultivation