Study the Effects of replacement different percentages of pomegranate peels in the manufacture of cookies and its impact on the chemical, physical, sensory properties and antioxidant activity of the produced cookies

ABSTRACT

The experiment was conducted in the laboratories of the Food Science Department - College of Agriculture - Tikrit University, the study aimed to produce cookies by replacing the wheat flour with the pomegranate peels by 0, 1.5, 3, 4.5%, and study its impact on the chemical, physical, sensory properties and antioxidant activity of the produced cookies. The results of replacing cookies with different percentages of pomegranate peels showed a change in the chemical estimates of its components, as the proportions of moisture, ash, fat, protein, fiber and carbohydrates for the control sample (T0) (4.13, 0.58, 22.64, 6.89, 0.54, 65.22) %, and (3.56, 0.61, 22.12, 6.84, 0.80, 66.07) % for the sample (T1) replaced by 1.5% pomegranate peel, and (3.48, 0.65, 21.97, 6.78, 0.95, 66.17) % for the sample (T2) replaced with 3% pomegranate peels, And (3.36, 0.69, 21.79, 6.71, 1.18, 66.27)% for the sample (T3) replaced with 4.5% pomegranate peels. The effect of substitution on the physical properties of the cookie product, it showed a significant decrease in the diameter of the additive sample of 1.5, 3, and 4.5% of the pomegranate peel, reaching 4.71, 4.66 and 4.56 cm, respectively, and a decreased in the thickness with increasing the concentration, as the thickness reached (1.41, 1.36, 1.35, 1.33) cm for the parameters T0, T1, T2, and T3, respectively, while, the diffusion ratio was 3.46, 3.45 and 3.43 cm for T1, T2, and T3 parameters, respectively. The results of estimation of phenols indicated that the concentration of total phenols in the cookies product was 74.92 mg/100 g, 78.89 mg /100 g, 83.39 mg/100 g, and 88.85 mg/100 g for samples (T0, T1, T2, T3), respectively, while the percentage for free radical inhibiting activity in cookies samples with different concentrations of pomegranate peels added was 21.20% in the control group (T0) and in the treatments T1, T2 and T3 (24.07, 25.18 and 27.12), respectively. The results of the sensory evaluation of the cookie product under study showed, transaction T1 outperformed the rest of the transactions in overall product acceptance, the results showed that there were no significant differences (P≤0.05) in the taste quality between the treatments (T0, T1, T2, T3) and also between the two treatments (T2, T3), The results also showed that there were no significant differences between the treatments (T0, T1) and the coefficients (T1, T2), and between the treatments (T2, T3) in the color, while the results showed that there were no significant differences in the parameters T0, T1, T2 and T3 for the crispiness, also, the results showed of the sensory evaluation that were no significant differences (P≤0.05) between all treatments for the characteristics of texture and overall acceptability.

INTRODUCTION

Pomegranate tree is one of the oldest Edible Fruits trees, which was mentioned in the Quran. Its fruits also contain high concentrations of multiple phenolic compounds compared to other fruits. Pomegranate, whose scientific name is *punica granatum*, belongs to the *punicaeae* family, and its

* Corresponding author: E-mail: mohanad.m.jumaa91@tu.edu.iq
cultivation is now widespread in Asia, Europe, North and South America, Africa and Australia (Holland et al., 2009).

Pomegranate consumption has increased result its multiple functions and nutritional benefits, pomegranate is usually consumed in several forms, either fresh or processed, such as juices, jams, jelly and others. The edible portion of the pomegranate fruit represents about 50%, consisting of 40% aril and 10% seeds, the inedible portion represents the peels and amounts to about 50% of the total weight of the fruit, the consumption of these fruits usually generates large quantities of by-products, these include peels, which are often disposed of as waste and can be used in the food and pharmaceutical industries (Jalal., 2018; Balli., 2020).

Pomegranate peel contains abundant quantities of bioactive compounds, the peel of pomegranate contains large quantities of phenolic compounds such as flavonoids, catechins, anthocyanins, tannins, pedunculagin, punicalin, and gallic acid (Ismail et al. 2012; Sood and Gupta, 2015). Phenolic compounds are used in the food industry as natural colorants, preservatives, antioxidants, or additives of nutritional value, and interest in them has increased because to their multiple health benefits free radical scavenging capability, many researchers have also studied the effect of adding pomegranate peels and extracts in many food products, including dairy products, meat products, fish and cookies, and their effect on chemical, physical and sensory properties and antioxidant activity. In another study, the potential use of pomegranate peel in muffin cakes was studied. Wheat flour was partially (5, 10, and 15%) substituted with pomegranate peel powder. Pomegranate peel powder increased apparent viscosity values of cake batters. Pomegranate peel addition caused a significant (P≤0.05) increase in insoluble and total dietary fibers, total phenolics, and total antioxidant activity values (Topkaya and Isik,2019). In another study, pomegranate peel powder supplementation significantly (P≤0.05) improved dietary fibers (0.32–1.96 g/100 g), total phenols (90.7–161.9 mg GAE/100 g) and inorganic residues (0.53–0.76 g/100 g) of cookies. Similarly, significant increase in Ca, K, Fe and Zn levels was noted in supplemented cookies (Ismail et al. 2014).

MATERIALS AND METHODS
1 - Source of samples

Pomegranate fruits were obtained from the local variety (Punica granatum var.nana) during the month of August of 2019 from the local markets of Salah El-Din Governorate.

2 - Prepare of pomegranate peel powder

Pomegranate peel powder was prepared according to Ranjitha et al. (2018b).

2-1: Pre-treatment: Fresh pomegranate peels were cut into small pieces using a steel knife, treated by soaking in 2% saline solution for 10 minutes, then, the saline solution was discarded and the peels were washed with tap water, then placed in trays and dried.

2 -2: Prepare the peel powder: After pretreatment fresh pomegranate peel was placed in a tray drier at 65 °C for several hours how many to obtain dry peel, the dried pomegranate peel was crushed by food grinder in to powder form to completely pass through 0.5 mm size sieve to obtain a homogeneous powder.

3- preparation of cookies product:

The cookies product was manufactured according to the method mentioned by El-sharnouby et al. (2012) with some slight modifications with the adoption of different concentrations of peel and flour, and shown in Table (1), 100gm of flour (or flours and peels) is mixed, with 25g of fat, 30g of sugar, and 1.5g of sodium bicarbonate, and 2 grams of ammonium bicarbonate and 0.4 grams of table salt dissolved in a small amount of water, and Skimmed milk powder 2 gm was made into suspension with water, Total volume of water was limited to 25 ml. The liquid and solid ingredients were well mixed and a paste was formed. Then it she divided the dough into small balls,
the dough was rolled and sheeted to a thickness of 3.5 mm thick and 45 mm in diameter and placed on greased trays, baked at a temperature of 190±20oC for 8-10 min in oven, after baking, cookies were left to cool at room temperature, and then kept in plastic containers with a tight lid at the temperature of the refrigerator until the tests were carried out.

Table (1) Flour and pomegranate peel ratios used in the preparation of cookies

| Treatment | Flour ratio | Peels ratio | The total content of flour and peels |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Control   | 100         | zero        | 100                                 |
| T1        | 98.5        | 1.5         | 100                                 |
| T2        | 97          | 3.0         | 100                                 |
| T3        | 95.5        | 4.5         | 100                                 |

4- Chemical estimation of cookies product:

A- Determination of moisture ratio:

The moisture content of the cookies product was estimated according to the method mentioned in AOAC (2005).

B- Determination of ash ratio:

Estimated approval of the standard method mentioned in AOAC (2005).

C- Determination of fat ratio:

Estimate according to the method described in AOAC (2005) using the succulite unit.

D- Determination of protein ratio:

The nitrogen content of the cookies product was estimated according to the method mentioned in AOAC (2005) by the standard Kjeldahl method, and the protein percentage was calculated by multiplying the percentage of nitrogen in the samples by the conversion factor of 6.25.

E- Determination of total carbohydrate ratio:

The percentage carbohydrates were calculated according to the method mentioned by Pearson (1970) as the difference between the sum of the components represented by the percentage of moisture, ash, fat and protein minus 100.

F- Determination of fiber:

The fibers were determined according to the method mentioned in AACC (2000).

5- Physical Properties:

Physical properties were measured which included thickness, width and spread rate as reported by Ranjitha et al. (2018).

6- Estimation of total phenolic content and antioxidant activity in a cookie product:

A- Prepare of sample:

Take 1 gm of the cookies samples study and add 50 ml of methanol of 60% in an Erlenmeyer flask, and mixture was shaken vigorously for 5 minutes at room temperature, the mixture was centrifuged at 3500 rpm for 10 min, the supernatant was collected for analyses.

B- Estimation of total phenols:

Total phenols were estimated according to the folin-ciocalteu method reported by Roy et al. (2014).

C- Determination of antioxidant efficacy

The antioxidant efficacy of the cookies was estimated by estimating the inhibitory effect of free radicals and according to a method described by Chakraborty and Bhattacharyya (2019).

7- Sensory Evaluation of Cookies product:

The sensory evaluation of cookies made in the laboratory was carried by 18 evaluators of professors and students of food science - University of Tikrit. Evaluation forms for sensory characteristics, and the evaluation scores were calculated using a grading system from (1 to 9-Point hedonic scale) and as mentioned in Ismail et al. (2014).
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Chemical properties of cookies:

Table (2) showed significant differences at the level (P≤0.05) between samples and for all components, and it also showed that the percentage of moisture in the cookie product fortified with pomegranate peel powder in proportions (1.5, 3, 4.5) % reached (3.56, 3.48, 3.36). Respectively, while reached 4.13% in the control group (T₀). This result agrees with the description that given by Ismail et al. (2014), as they indicated that the moisture content of the cookies fortified with pomegranate peels was (4.35, 4.30, 4.24, 4.17%) for samples with pomegranate peelings added to the proportions (0, 1.5, 3, 4.5) % Respectively, it also converges with that mentioned by Ismail et al. (2016 a). The ash percentage was (0.58, 0.61, 0.65, 0.69) % for samples (T₀, T₁, T₂, and T₃) respectively, and the results showed a significant increase (P≤0.05) in the percentage of ash with increasing concentration. and these results are close to was mentioned by Ismail and others (2014), as they indicated that the percentage of ash in the cookies fortified with pomegranate peelings was (0.53, 0.55, 0.61, 0.67) grams / 100 grams for samples supported with concentrations (0, 1.5, 3, 4.5) % respectively. The percentage of fat in the cookie product to reached 22.64% in the control group (T₀), while it reached (22.12, 21.97 and 21.79%) for the samples (T₁, T₂, and T₃), respectively, as a significant decrease was noticed at the level (P≤0.05) in Fat percentage when increased concentrations. converge these results with Ismail et al. (2014), amounting to (23.78, 23.64, 23.59, 23.51) g / 100 g samples (0, 1.5, 3, 4.5%) respectively. The percentage of protein was (6.89, 6.84, 6.78 and 6.71) % for the samples (T₀, T₁, T₂, and T₃), respectively. These results were similar to was reported by Ismail et al. (2016 a). Table (2) also includes the percentage of fiber in the samples of the cookies product, and also notes a significant increase at the level of (P≤0.05) in the percentage of fiber when the concentrations of pomegranate peels added to the product increased, as the percentage of fiber reached (0.80, 0.95 and 1.18%) for the samples. (T₁, T₂, and T₃) respectively, while the percentage of fiber was 0.54% in the control group (T₀). The percentage of carbohydrates, is noticed a significant increase (P≤0.05) for samples (T₀, T₁, T₂, T₃), as it reached (65.22, 66.07, 66.17 and 66.27%), respectively. The reason for the difference in the proportions of carbohydrates in the samples may be attributed to the difference in the proportions of the other components, as the carbohydrates were estimated according to the difference between the components.

Table (2) The chemical composition of the cookies product containing different percentages of pomegranate peel

| Components | Moisture % | Ash % | Fat % | Protein % | Fiber % | Carbohydrates % |
|------------|------------|-------|-------|-----------|---------|-----------------|
| T₀         | a4.13      | d0.58 | a22.64| a6.89     | d0.54   | d65.22          |
| T₁         | b3.56      | c0.61 | b22.12| b6.84     | c0.80   | c66.07          |
| T₂         | c3.48      | b0.65 | c21.97| c6.78     | b0.95   | b66.17          |
| T₃         | d3.36      | a0.69 | d21.79| d6.71     | a1.18   | a66.27          |

- The numbers in the table refer to three-repeat rates
- Differences in lowercase letters indicate a significant effect at (P≤0.05).
- The sample represents T₀ (control group), T₁ (1.5% pomegranate peel + 98.5% flour), T₂ (3.0% pomegranate peel, +97% flour), T₃ (4.5% pomegranate peel + 95.5% flour).

The difference in the proportions of the ingredients compared to what was mentioned in the previous studies, it may be attributed to the difference in the variety used to obtain the peel, the difference in the variety may mean the difference in the proportions of these components in the
shells originally, and thus the difference in their proportions in the product made from them, to the difference in the proportions used from the peels, the quality difference in the flour used, difference in chemical components, the degree of extraction, and the type of wheat, difference in the of added water percentage, and peel of pomegranate is dry in nature, and increase the addition percentage from, it may lead to the absorption of a higher percentage of added water this is indicated by Srivastava et al. (2014).

2. The physical properties of cookies:

The show physical properties of the cookies product, which include width, thickness and spread rate, shown in Table (3), significant differences (P≤0.05) between some of treatments. It was also evident that there was a significant decrease in the diameter of the sample containing 1.5% of pomegranate peels (T1), reaching 4.71 cm compared with the control sample (T0) of 4.91 cm. Also, the two samples T3 and T4 differed significantly, containing (3 and 4.5) % of Pomegranate peels, was compared to the comparison treatment, as its diameters were (4.66 and 4.56) cm respectively. These results are consistent with Ranjitha et al. (2018b) reported as they observed a decrease in the width in the cookies product fortified with different concentrations, including (2.5% pomegranate peels + 25% defatted soybean flour, 5% pomegranate peel + 30% defatted soybean flour). It is also consistent with Ajila et al. (2008) mentioned, when they indicated a decrease in the width of the biscuit product supported with different concentrations of mango peels, including (0, 5, 7.5, 10, 15, 20%), Zaker et al. (2016) stated that adding orange peels at (0, 5, 10, 15, 20%) concentrations to the product of cookies led to a decrease in the width with an increase in the concentrations.

Table (3) showed that there were no significant differences (P≤0.05) between some treatments in thickness, noting that there was a slight decrease in thickness at lower concentrations of the peels, and a higher decrease with increasing concentration, the thickness reached (1.41, 1.36, 1.35, 1.33) cm for T0, T1, T2 and T3 treatments respectively. This result agrees with the description that given by Ajila et al. (2008) reported as they observed a decrease in the thickness of the biscuit product with different concentrations that included (0, 5, 7.5, 10, 15, 20%) of mango peels. This result agrees with reported by Ranjitha et al. (2018b). The reason for the decrease in thickness with increasing concentrations of pomegranate peel powder may be due to the decrease in gluten, this result agrees with reported Zaker et al. (2017).

Also found that the changes in width and thickness are reflected in spread ratio, It reached 3.38 in the control sample, while the T1 sample was 3.46, and this value decreased until it reached 3.43 with an increase in the addition of pomegranate peel powder, this is because of change in the diameter and thickness values. This result agrees with Zaker et al. (2016), when they indicated that the changes in diameter and thickness were reflected in the rate of spread in the cookies product, as they noticed a decrease in the spread rate when adding concentrations of orange peel powder was increased.

3. The content of total phenols in the cookies product:
Table (4) showed significant differences (P≤0.05) between all samples, total phenols concentration in the cookies product was 74.92 mg/100 g, 78.89 mg /100 g, 83.39 mg /100 g, and 88.85 mg /100 g for samples T0, T1, T2 and T3, respectively. These results converged with of Ismail et al. (2016a) they reported that the phenols content was 75.19 mg gallic /100 gm, 78.35 mg gallic /100 gm, 82.47 mg gallic /100 gm, and 87.53 mg gallic /100 gm in the cookies samples supplemented with pomegranate peels ratio (0, 1.5, 3, 4.5) % respectively, and with the findings of Ismail et al. (2014). The variation in total phenols content ratios attributed this product in cookies to add pomegranate peel at different concentrations, the phenolic content increased with the increased concentration of pomegranate peel added, it may also have attributed the difference between has been reached and reported in other studies to several factors, The genetic characteristics of pomegranate fruits, growth conditions and storage methods, as well as the difference in the method used in preparation of samples used in the pomegranate peel cookies product manufacturing process, drying method, temperature, time used and devices used. This is consistent with was indicated by ovigasogie et al. (2009) there are many different factors that affect the total phenolic content, such as plant variety, treatment during harvest, storage methods and working mechanisms during the analysis process.

Table (4) The phenolic content and the percentage of antioxidant activity in cookies supplemented with different proportions of pomegranate peels

| Treatments | Total phenolic content (mg GAE/100g) | Antioxidant activity DPPH % |
|------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| T0         | 74.92 a                            | 21.20 d                     |
| T1         | 78.89 c                            | 24.07 c                     |
| T2         | 83.39 b                            | 25.15 b                     |
| T3         | 88.85 a                            | 27.12 a                     |

- The numbers in the table refer to three-repeat rates
- Differences in lowercase letters indicate a significant effect at (P≤0.05).
- The sample represents T0 (control group), T1 (1.5% pomegranate peel + 98.5% flour), T2 (3.0% pomegranate peel, +97% flour), T3 (4.5% pomegranate peel + 95.5% flour).

The antioxidant efficacy in the cookies product

Table (4) showed the percentage of free radical inhibiting activity in samples of cookies with different concentrations of pomegranate peel added, the percentage in the control group (T0) was 21.20%, and in the treatments T1, T2 and T3 (24.07, 25.18 and 27.12) % respectively. These results are in agreement with the findings of Ismail et al. (2016a) they stated that activity of inhibiting free radicals in the cookies supplemented with pomegranate peels was (22.14, 23.21, 24.80 and 26.66) % in the samples supplemented with rates (0, 1.5, 3, 4.5) % respectively, these results converged with reported by Ismail et al. (2014). The increased addition of pomegranate peel powder in the cookies product increased the antioxidant capacity because the total phenolic content is high in the pomegranate peel, although some phenolic compounds are lost as to the baking process (Nasser and AL Diab, 2018). The importance of phenolic compounds that they are powerful natural antioxidants that can be used in many food and pharmaceutical applications, the presence of these phenolic compounds high concentrations in pomegranate peels, which are by-products of the manufacturing processes, it makes of great importance by recycling wastes and utilizing these as alternatives to industrial antioxidants and as food additives. The work some phenols as antioxidants to their oxidative properties, so they work as reducing agents or hydrogen donors, and have the ability to suppress free radicals (Hakkim et al. 2008). There are other factors that are taken into consideration, such as the nature and structure of these compounds (Heim et al. 2002). The characteristics of antioxidants depend on the structural properties of the phenolic molecules and their basic composition (Čiž et al.2010).

Sensory evaluation of the cookies product
Table (5) showed the results sensory evaluation of the cookies product, treatments outperform (T1) on the rest treatments in overall acceptance product, the results showed that were no significant differences (P≤0.05) in the taste quality between the treatments (T0, T1, T2) and also between treatments (T2, T3). The results showed no significant differences between the treatments (T0, T1) and between treatments (T1, T2), and treatments between (T2, T3) in the color characteristic. the results showed that no significant differences between T0, T1, T2 and T3 for the crispiness characteristic, the results show of sensory evaluation no significant differences (P≤0.05) between all transactions for texture and overall acceptance. The table shows the superiority of the treatment (T1) over the rest of the treatments for the studied four characteristic. The findings of the sensory evaluation also converge with the findings of Ismail et al. (2014) the decrease in the sensory evaluation was observed when increasing the concentration of pomegranate peel added to the cookies product.

Table (5) Sensory evaluation results of a cookies product supplemented with different proportions of pomegranate peels

| Treatments | taste | color | crispiness | texture | overall acceptance |
|------------|-------|-------|------------|---------|---------------------|
| T0         | 7.11 a| 8.00 a| 7.33 a     | 7.39 a  | 7.27 a              |
| T1         | 7.00 a| 7.00 ab| 7.44 a     | 7.11 a  | 7.44 a              |
| T2         | 6.67 ab| 6.50 bc| 7.28 a     | 6.89 a  | 7.00 a              |
| T3         | 5.94 b| 5.72 c| 6.89 a     | 6.89 a  | 6.83 a              |
| Mean       | 6.68 | 6.81 | 7.24       | 7.07    | 7.14                |

- Similar lowercase letters within a single column no significant differences at P≤0.05.
- Each evaluation has ten marks.

REFERENCES

AACC (2000). American Association of Cereal Chemists. St. Paul. M.N, USA.
Ajila, C. M., Leelavathi, K. U. J. S., and Rao, U. P. (2008). Improvement of dietary fiber content and antioxidant properties in soft dough biscuits with the incorporation of mango peel powder. Journal of cereal science, 48(2): 319-326.
AOAC (2005). Official Methods of Analysis, 18 the. edition. Association of Official Analytical Chemists, Inc., Gaithersburg, Maryland USA
Balli, D., Cecchi, L., Khatib, M., Bellumori, M., Cairone, F., Carradori, S., and Mulinacci, N. (2020). Characterization of Arils Juice and Peel Decoction of Fifteen Varieties of Punica granatum L.: A Focus on Anthocyanins, Ellagittannins and Polysaccharides. Antioxidants, 9(3), 238.
Chakraborty, A., and Bhattacharyya, S. (2014). Thermal processing effects on in vitro Antioxidant activities of five common Indian Pulses. Journal of Applied Pharmaceutical Science, 4(5): 65.
Číž, M., Čížová, H., Denev, P., Kratchanova, M., Slavov, A., and Lojek, A. (2010). Different methods for control and comparison of the antioxidant properties of vegetables. Food Control, 21(4): 518-523.
El-Sharnouby, G.A., Aleid, S.M., and Al-Otaibi, M.M. (2012). Nutritional Quality of Biscuit Supplemented with Wheat Bran and Date Palm Fruits (Phoenix dactylifera L.) Food and Nutrition Sciences, 3: 322-328.
Hakkim, F. L., Arivazhagan, G., and Boopathy, R. (2008). Antioxidant property of selected Ocimum species and their secondary metabolite content. J. Med. Plant Res, 2(9): 250-257.
Heim, K. E., Tagliaferro, A. R., and Bobilya, D. J. (2002). Flavonoid antioxidants: chemistry, metabolism and structure-activity relationships. The Journal of nutritional biochemistry, 13(10): 572-584.

135
Holland, D., Hatib, K., and Bar-Ya’akov, I. (2009). “Pomegranate: botany, horticulture, breeding,” in Horticultural Reviews, ed J. Janick (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons): 127–191.

Ismail, T., Akhtar, S., Riaz, M., and Ismail, A. (2014). Effect of pomegranate peel supplementation on nutritional, organoleptic and stability properties of cookies. International journal of food sciences and nutrition, 65(6): 661-666.

Ismail, T., Akhtar, S., Riaz, M., Hameed, A., Afzal, K., and Sattar Sheikh, A. (2016a). Oxidative and microbial stability of pomegranate peel extracts and bagasse supplemented cookies. Journal of Food Quality, 39(6): 658-668.

Ismail, T., Sestili, P., and Akhtar, S. (2012). Pomegranate peel and fruit extracts: a review of potential anti-inflammatory and anti-infective effects. Journal of ethnopharmacology, 143(2): 397-405.

Jalal, H., Pal, M. A., Ahmad, S. R., Rather, M., Andrabi, M., and Handani, S. (2018). Physico-chemical and functional properties of pomegranate peel and seed powder. J. Pharm. Innov, 7, 1127-1131.

Nasser, S. T., and AL Diab, D. (2018). Study of Some Affecting Factors on Phenolic Compounds Levels and Their Antioxidant Activity in Some Functional Juices. Tishreen University Journal for Research and Scientific Studies, Volume (40), Issue (5).

Oviасogе, P. О., Okoro, D., and Ndiokwere, C. L. (2009). Determination of total phenolic amount of some edible fruits and vegetables. African journal of biotechnology, 8(12):2819-2820.

Pearson, D. (1970). The chemical analysis of food sixth editor journal and Agriculture, Churchill, London.

Ranjitha, J., Bhuvaneshwari, G., and Jagadeesh, S. L. (2018b). Effect of Different Treatments on Quality of Nutri-Enriched Cookies Fortified with Pomegranate Peel Powder and Defatted Soybean Flour. Int. J. Curr. Microbiol. App. Sci, 7(2): 3680-3688.

Ranjitha, J., Bhuvaneshwari, G., Deepa, T., and Kavya, K. (2018a). Nutritional composition of fresh pomegranate peel powder. International Journal of Chemical Studies, 6(4):692-696.

Roy, S. A., Pal, T. K., and Bhattacharyya, S. (2014). Effect of thermal processing on in vitro antioxidant potential of Capsicum (Capsicum annum) of different ripening stages. Journal of Pharmacy Research, 8(12): 1751-1756.

Sood, A. and Gupta, M. (2015). Extraction process optimization for bioactive compounds in pomegranate peel. Food Bioscience, 12: 100-106.

Srivastava, P., Indrani, D., and Singh, R. P. (2014). Effect of dried pomegranate (Punica granatum) peel powder (DPPP) on textural, organoleptic and nutritional characteristics of biscuits. International journal of food sciences and nutrition, 65(7): 827-833.

Topkaya, C., and Isik, F. (2019). Effects of pomegranate peel supplementation on chemical, physical, and nutritional properties of muffin cakes. Journal of Food Processing and Preservation, 43(6): e13868.

Zaker, A., Sawate, A. R., Pati, B. M., and Sadawarte, S. K. (2016). Studies on effect of orange peel powder incorporation on physical, nutritional and sensorial quality of cookies. International Journal of Engineering Research and Technology, 7(05): 2278-0181.

Zaker, M.A., Sawate, A.R., Patil, B.M., Sadawarte, S.K. and Kshirsagar, R.B. (2017). Effect of orange peel powder incorporation on physical, nutritional and sensorial quality of biscuits. Food Sci. Res. J., 8(2): 160-165.
دراسة تأثير استبدال ندب مختمفة من قذور الرمان في تصنيع الكعك الصغير المحلل وتأثير ذلك على الخواص الكيميائية والفيزيائية والحسية ونشاط المضاد للأكسدة للكعك المنتج

مهندين مهدي جماعه جماعه وإيثار زيدي ناجي

أقلم علم الأغذية- كلية الزراعة- جامعة تكريت- العراق

المستخلص

أجريت التجربة في مختبرات قسم علم الأغذية- كلية الزراعة- جامعة تكريت وهدف الدراسة إلى تحضير منتج الكعك الصغير المحلل وذلك باستبدال طحين القرن البالغ 0 1.5% من ندب الرمان بإ入市 طحين الحشطة وذات الصلة. أظهرت نتائج استبدال الكعك نسب مختلفة من قذور الرمان تغيراً في النتائج الكيميائية لمكوناته إذ بلغت نسبة كل من الرطبة والرماد والدهن والبروتين والالياف والكربوهيدرات للعينة السفيرة (T0) 41.3%، 6.89%، 41.6%، 6.2%، 31.22%، 6.166% لمعيشة الكعك خليطه 1. و(41.2%، 88.1%، 6.166%، 216.0%، 81.6%، 221.6%)% لمعيشة الكعك خليطه 2 و(41.3%، 88.1%، 6.166%، 216.0%، 81.6%، 221.6%)% لمعيشة الكعك خليطه 3. أما تركيز الندب 41.5% قذور الرمان فتأثر الاستبدال في الخواص الفيزيائية في مشتج الكعك، فقد أظهرت حرته انخفاضاً معهياً في القطر لمعيشة الكعك و(1.5%، 6.84%، 21.22%، 6.82%، 41.6%، 6.2%) سم عمى التهالي، وانخفاضاً في الدهنة مع زيادة التركيز، إذ بلغت الدهنة (T0) 31.4%، 81.0%، 6.6123%، 2106%، 81.3%، 2.166% % لمعيشة الكعك خليطه 1 و(41.2%، 88.1%، 6.166%، 216.0%، 81.6%، 221.6%)% لمعيشة الكعك خليطه 2 و(41.3%، 88.1%، 6.166%، 216.0%، 81.6%، 221.6%)% لمعيشة الكعك خليطه 3. أما تركيز الفيشقلات الكمية في مشتج الكعك قد بلغت 63166/ممغم و(0.88 غم و(0.4166 غم ومغم/100 غم و(0.88 غم ومغم/100 غم و(0.88 غم ومغم/100 غم) في صفة الطعم بين السعالمات T0، T1، T2، T3، T4 و تي 5 و 24.07% و (25.18% و 27.12%)% على التوالي. وبين نتائج التقييم الحسي لمنتج الكعك، تحقق العاملة T1 على عينة السعالمة في الفن البارد الكبير، وظف التناوج دم ووجود فروق معينة (P<0.05) في صفه الضعيف بين السعالمات T0، T1، T2) وايضاً بين العاملات T0، T1، T2، T3، T4) كما أظهرت النتائج عدم وجود فروق معينة بين العاملات في صفه الضعيف في حين أظهرت النتائج عدم وجود فروق معينة في المعاملات T0، T1، T2، T3، T4) بين جميع العاملات، لграниه القاوم والنتيجة العام.

الكلمات المفتاحية: فشور الرمان، النشاط المضاد للأكسدة، الفنولات الكمية، الكعك الصغير المحلول، الخصائص الكيميائية والفيزيائية.