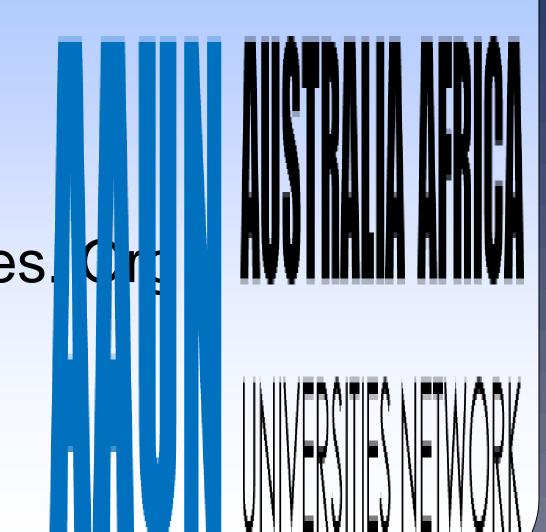
QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF ORANGE FLESHED SWEETPOTATO CRISPS FROM SELECTED KENYAN VARIETIES

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Introduction

Orange-fleshed sweetpotato (OFSP) is a biofortified root crop with beta carotene, a very important provitamin A carotenoid considered key in combating vitamin A deficiency in sub-Saharan Africa. For effective utilization, preparations of OFSP into value added shelf-stable products is desirable. The purpose of the current study was to develop fried crisps from popular OFSP varieties (Kakamega and Kabode) and evaluate their quality characteristics as affected by slice thickness and frying temperature.

Methods

 Raw Sweetpotatoes (Fig. 1) were washed and peeled then sliced

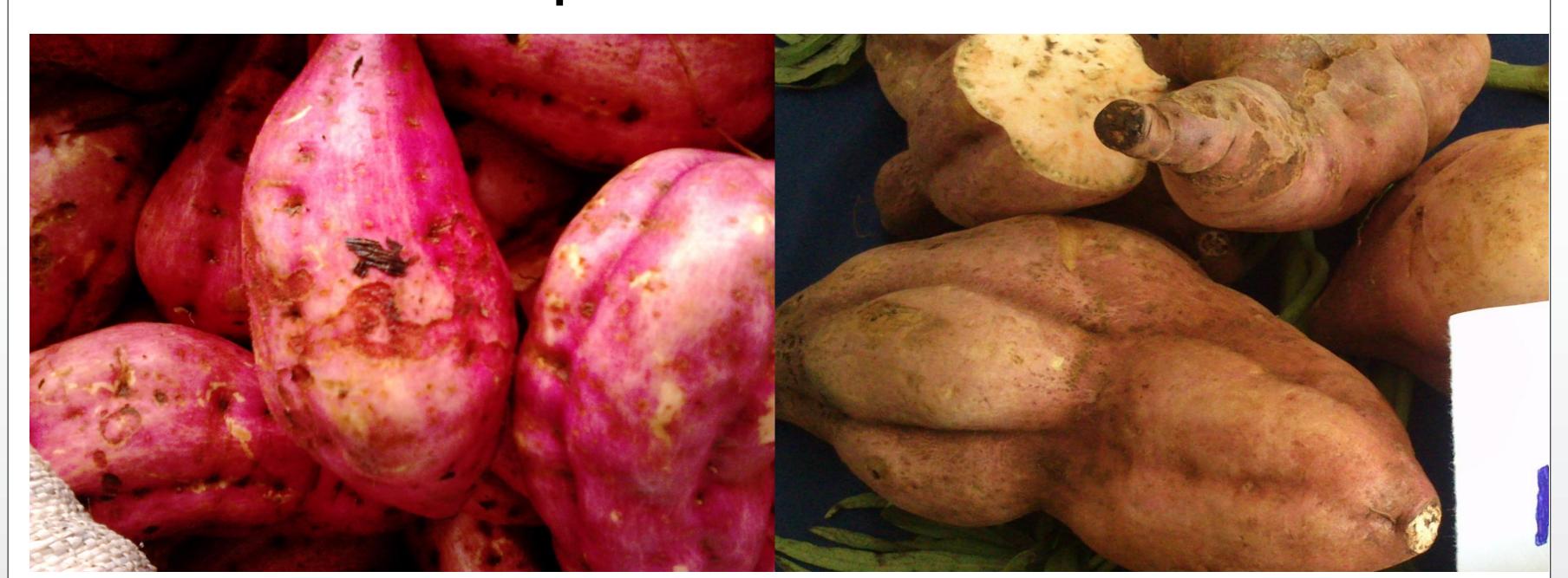


Fig. 1: Raw Orange fleshed sweetpotatoes

- Slices: thin, medium and large slices.
- Frying temperature range: 160-180 °C
- Frying time: 3-5 min or till bubbles cease



Fig. 2: Fried OFSP crisps

- Crisps analyzed for:
 - Moisture and oil contents
 - B-carotene and sensory

Results

 Moisture, oil and β-carotene contents shown in Table 1

Table 1: Moisture, oil and β-carotene of OFSP Crisps

Variety	Thickness	Parameter	Frying Temperature (o C)		
			160	170	180
Kabode	1.0	MC (%)	3.22	2.32	2.17
		Oil (%)	38.15	35.96	34.13
		Carotene	3.44	2.72	2.43
Kakamega		MC (%)	3.92	3.68	3.55
		Oil (%)	52.05	39.67	39.59
		Carotene	2.51	2.49	2.33
Kabode	1.5	MC (%)	3.74	3.14	3.02
		Oil (%)	32.72	21.03	20.65
		Carotene	3.94	3.89	3.23
Kakamega		MC (%)	4.22	4.02	3.85
		Oil (%)	38.94	33.09	31.59
		Carotene	3.34	2.77	2.07
Kabode	2.0	MC (%)	3.83	3.33	3.66
		Oil (%)	21.98	21.98	21.73
		Carotene	3.64	1.95	1.57
Kakamega		MC (%)	4.82	4.36	4.01
		Oil (%)	35.92	32.09	28.01
		Carotene	4.19	4.05	3.36
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- Low temperature and large slices=higher retention of carotene
- Oil contents:
 - Kabode: 20.65-38.15%;
 - Kakamega: 28.01-52.05%, highest in small slices.

Note: With exception of Kakamega variety crisps of slices 1.0 mm fried at 180 °C, all the crisps were generally acceptable.



Branded SME products resulting from the research currently traded **Acknowledgement**:

Authors acknowledge University of Nairobi, Australia Africa Universities Network, International Potato Centre and Kenya Agriculture Livestock Research Organization-Kitale