
Studies on preliminary comparative of nutritive aspects of food plants

Aberoumand, A.*

Department of Fisheries, Behbahan High Educational Complex, Behbahan, Khuzestan Province, Iran.

Aberoumand, A. (2011). Studies on preliminary comparative of nutritive aspects of food plants. *Journal of Agricultural Technology* 7(3): 789-795.

In addition to meeting nutrient intake levels, greater consumption of plant foods is associated with reduced risk of cardiovascular disease, stroke, and cancers. The proximate composition and mineral constituents of *Chlorophytum comocum* root tubers were evaluated. The root tubers contained a ashes: 10.38%, crude protein: 4.54%, crude lipid: 2.00%, crude fiber: 17.24%, and carbohydrates: 65.84%. The tuber showed high energy value (299.52kcal/100g) dry weight where as the *Momordica dioica* fruits contained a ashes: 9.1%, crude protein: 5.44%, crude lipid: 3.25%, crude fiber: 22.9%, and carbohydrates: 59.31%. The fruits also have high energy value (288.25kcal/100g) dry weight. *Momordica dioica* fruit mineral ranges (mg/100g dry weight, DW) were: K (4.63), Na (1.62), Ca (7.37), Fe (5.04), and Zn (3.83). Comparing the root tubers mineral contents with recommended dietary allowances (RDA), the results indicated that *Chlorophytum comocum* root tubers could be a good supplement for some nutrients such as calcium, fibre and carbohydrates where as the results indicated that *Momordica dioica* fruit could be a protein, lipid, potassium and zinc, fibre and carbohydrates. The root tubers and the stem could be promoted as a carbohydrate supplement for cereal-based diets in poor rural communities, while its high potassium content could be utilized for the management of hypertension and other cardiovascular conditions.

Key words: *Chlorophytum comocum*, *Momordica dioica*, micronutrients, proximate, mineral composition

Introduction

In developing nations, numerous types of edible wild plants are exploited as sources of food hence provide an adequate level of nutrition to the inhabitants. Recent studies on agro pastoral societies in India indicate that these, plant resources play a significant role in nutrition; food security and income generation (Aberoumand and Deokule, 2008).

Furthermore, Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) report, at least one billion people are thought to use wild foods in their diet (Abuye *et al.*,

*Corresponding author: e-mail: Aberoumand38@yahoo.com

2003). In Ghana along, the leaves of over 300 species of wild plants and fruits are consumed. In Swaziland, wild plants provide a greater share of the diet than domesticated cultivars. In India, Malaysia and Thailand, about 150 wild plants species have been identified as sources of emergency food (Aletor and Adeogun, 1995). Similarly, in South Africa about 1400 edible plant species are used, In Sahel region of Africa, over 200 wild foods were identified to be used by the rural communities. In most of these reports, it was emphasized that nutritionally, these unconventional plants foods could be comparable to or even sometimes superior to the introduced cultivars (Aletor and Adeogun, 1995). It is, therefore, worthwhile to note that the incorporation of edible wild and semi-cultivated plant resources could be beneficial to nutritionally marginal populations or to certain vulnerable groups within populations, especially in developing countries where poverty and climatic changes are causing havoc to the rural populace. In this context, analyses were carried out to evaluate the nutritional content of *Chlorophytum comocum* root tubers and *Momordica dioica* fruits with hope that it would be incorporated into the food basket of the country (Aletor and Adeogun, 1995).

Materials and methods

Plant material

Chlorophytum comocum root tubers and *Momordica dioica* fruits used as experimental material were collected from farm lands in around Behbahan, South Iran, in October 2007. The collected plant material was placed in a polyethylene bag to prevent loss of moisture during transportation to the laboratory.

Preparation of the plant material for chemical analyses

Chlorophytum comocum root tubers and *Momordica dioica* fruits were washed with distilled water and dried at room temperature to remove residual moisture, then placed in paper envelope and oven-dried at 55°C for 24 hours (Aletor and Adeogun, 1995). The dried root tubers were ground into powder using pestle and mortar, and sieved through 20-mesh sieve. The stem powder was used for the nutrients analyses.

Proximate analysis

The methods recommended by the Association of Official Analytical Chemists (AOAC) were used to determine ash (#942.05), crude lipid (#920.39), crude fibre (#962.09) and nitrogen content (#984.13) AOAC, (1990).

Determination of crude lipid and crude fibre content

Two grams of dried samples were weighed in a porous thimble of a Soxhlet apparatus, with its mouthed cotton wool plugged. The thimble was placed in an extraction chamber which was suspended above a pre-weighed receiving flask containing petroleum ether (b.p.40-60°C). The flask was heated on a heating mantle for eight hours to extract the crude lipid. After the extraction, the thimble was removed from the Soxhlet apparatus and the solvent distilled off. The flask containing the crude lipid was heated in the oven at 100°C for 30 minutes to evaporate the solvent, then cooled in a dessicator, and reweighed. The difference in weight was expressed as percentage crude lipid content.

Crude fibre was estimated by acid-base digestion with 1.25% H₂SO₄ (prepared by diluting 7.2 ml of 94% conc. acid of specific gravity 1.835g ml⁻¹ per 1000 ml distilled water) and 1.25% NaOH (12.5 g per 1000 ml distilled water) solutions. The residue after crude lipid extraction was put into a 600 ml beaker and 200 ml of boiling 1.25% H₂SO₄ added. The contents were boiled for 30 minutes, cooled, filtered through a filter paper and the residue washed three times with 50 ml aliquots of boiling water. The washed residue was returned to the original beaker and further digested by boiling in 200 ml of 1.25% NaOH for 30 minutes. The digest was filtered to obtain the residue. This was washed three times with 50 ml aliquots of boiling water and finally with 25 ml ethanol. The washed residue was dried in an oven at 130°C to constant weight and cooled in a dessicator. The residue was scraped into a pre-weighed porcelain crucible, weighed, ashed at 550°C for two hours, cooled in a dessicator and reweighed. Crude fibre content was expressed as percentage loss in weight on ignition AOAC (1990).

Determination of nitrogen content and estimation of crude protein

Macro-Kjeldahl method was used to determine the nitrogen content of the stem. 2g of dried samples were digested in a 100 ml Kjeldahl digestion flask by boiling with 10 ml of concentrated tetraoxosulphate (VI) acid and a Kjeldahl digestion tablet (a catalyst) until the mixture was clear. The digest was filtered into a 100 ml volumetric flask and the solution made up to 100 ml with distilled water. Ammonia in the digest was steam distilled from 10 ml of the digest to which had been added 20 ml of 45% sodium hydroxide solution. The ammonia liberated was collected in 50 ml of 20% boric acid solution containing a mixed indicator. Ammonia was estimated by titrating with standard 0.01 mol L⁻¹ HCl solution. Blank determination was carried out in a similar manner. Crude

protein was estimated by multiplying the value obtained for percentage nitrogen content by a factor of 6.25 (AOAC, 1990).

Estimation of carbohydrates and energy values

Available carbohydrate was estimated by difference, by subtracting the total sum of percent crude protein, crude lipid, crude fibre and ash from 100% DW of the fruit. The plant calorific value (in kJ) was estimated by multiplying the percentages of crude protein, crude lipid and carbohydrate by the factors 16.7, 37.7 and 16.7 respectively.

Mineral analysis

The mineral elements Na, K, Ca, Fe, and Zn were determined on 0.3g samples powder by the methods of Funtua (Funtua, 2004; Funtua and Trace, 1999). using Energy Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence (EDXRF) transmission emission spectrometer carrying an annular 25 mCi ¹⁰⁹Cd isotopic excitation source that emits Ag-K X-ray (22.1 keV) and a Mo X-ray tube (50KV, 5mA) with thick foil of pure Mo used as target material for absorption correction. The system had a Canberra Si (Li) detector with a resolution of 170eV at 5.9keV line and was coupled to a computer controlled ADCCard (Trump 8K). Measurements were carried out in duplicate. Na was analyzed after wet digestion of one gramme of the root tubers powder with nitric/perchloric/sulphuric acid (9:2:1 v/v/v) mixture. Sodium was analyzed with a Corning 400 flame photometer (Asibey-Berko, and Tayie, 1999).

Results and discussion

Proximate analysis

The results of proximate composition of *Chlorophytum comocum* root tubers and *Momordica dioica* fruits are shown in Table 1 and 2. The ash content, which is an index of mineral contents, for *Chlorophytum comocum* root tubers and *Momordica dioica* fruits the value of 10.38% DW was less than to the values reported for other edible leaves such as *Momordica balsamina* leaves ($18.00 \pm 1.27\%$ DW) (Burlingame, 2000); (Edmonds, and Chweya, 1995). It is apparent that *Chlorophytum comocum* root tubers are a good source of calcium where as *Momordica dioica* fruits are a good source of potassium, and zinc. The root tubers crude protein content (4.54%) was less than where as fruit crude protein content (19.38%) was higher than what is reported for some lesser known wild leafy vegetables such as *Momordica balsa mina* ($11.29 \pm 0.07\%$),

Moringa oleifera (20.72%), *Lesianthera Africana* leaves (13.10 – 14.90%) and *Leptadenia hastate* (19.10%)(Faruq *et al.*, 2002) plant food that provides more than 12% of their calorific value from protein is a good source of protein. In that context, *Chlorophytum comocum* root tubers (4.54%) and *Momordica dioica* fruits (19.38%) are a relatively good source of protein. The crude lipid content (2.00%) of the root tubers and crude lipid content (4.7%) of the fruit was less than the range (8.3 – 27.0% DW) reported for some vegetables consumed in Nigeria and Republic of Nigerian (Ifon and Bassir, 1980).

Table 1. Proximate composition of *Chlorophytum comocum* root tubers.

Parameters	Concentration (% DW)*
Ash	10.38± 0.80
Crude protein	4.54± 0.27
Crude lipid	2.00± 0.50
Crude fibre	17.24± 0.35
Carbohydrates	65.84±0.68
Calorific value(kcal/100g)	299.52±5.31

* The data are mean values± deviation (SD) of three replicates. Values expressed as % wet weight.

Table 2. Proximate composition of *Momordica dioica* fruit.

Parameters	Contents
Ash	6.7±5.17
Crude protein	19.38± 0.27
Crude lipid	4.7± 0.50
Crude fibre	21.3± 0.35
Carbohydrates	47.92±0.68
Calorific value(kcal/100g)	311.5±5.31

* The data are mean values± deviation (SD) of three replicates.

* Values expressed as % wet weight.

The estimated carbohydrate contents (65.84%) in *Chlorophytum comocum* root tubers and (47.92%) in *Momordica dioica* fruits was stand to be higher than that for *Senna obtusifolia* leaves (20%) and *Amaranthus incurvatus* leaves (23.7%). On the other hand, *Chlorophytum comocum* root tubers and *Momordica dioica* fruits contain comparable amount of carbohydrate for *Momordica balsamina* (39.05 ± 2.01%). The crude fibre content in *Chlorophytum comocum* root tubers (17.24 %) in *Momordica dioica* fruits (21.3 %) was more than the reported values (8.50 – 20.90%) for some Nigeria vegetables. One discussed drawback to the use of vegetables in human nutrition is their high fibre content, which may cause intestinal irritation and a decrease of nutrient bioavailability. The fibre RDA values for children, adults, pregnant

and breast-feeding mothers are 19 –25%, 21 – 38%, 28% and 29% respectively. Thus, *Chlorophytum comocum* root tubers and *Momordica dioica* fruits could be a valuable source of dietary fibre in human nutrition. The calorific value of *Chlorophytum comocum* root tubers and for *Momordica dioica* fruits were estimated to be 299.52 kcal/100g (DW) and 311.5 kcal/100g (DW) respectively which is an indication that it could be an important source of dietary calorie. High calorific content of the root tubers could be attributed to high carbohydrates content.

Mineral content

Table 3 and 4 shows the results of the mineral concentrations of *Chlorophytum comocum* root tubers and *Momordica dioica* fruits. Nutritional significant of elements is compared with the standard recommended dietary allowance. When compared with standard values as showed in Table 3, *Chlorophytum comocum* root tubers less than adequate level of K, Fe, Zn, Ca, and Na, but the plant stem could be good source of calcium while the plant stem could be good source of K, Na and zinc.

Table 3. Mineral composition of *Chlorophytum comocum* root tubers.

Minerals	Recommended Dietary Allowances (mg/day) †				
	Available Quantity in Mg/100gDW*	Children 7-10 Years	Adult male	Adult female	Pregnant and Lactating mother
Potassium	4.29±0.02	800	800	800	1,200
Calcium	13.14±0.15	1,600	2,000	2,000	2,000
Sodium	3.95±0.08	400	500	400	500
Iron	1.89±0.01	10	10	15	13
Zinc	0.76±0.07	10	15	12	19

*The data are mean values± deviation (SD) of three replicates. † Sources: Thangadari *et al.* (2001).

Table 4. Mineral composition of *Momordica dioica* fruit.

Minerals	Recommended Dietary Allowances(mg/day)				
	Available quantity in mg/100gDW*	Children 7-10years	Adult Male	Adult female	Pregnant and lactating Mothers
Calcium	0.46±0.02	800	800	800	1200
Potassium	8.25±0.15	1600	2000	2000	2000
Sodium	1.51±0.08	400	500	400	500
Iron	0.14±0.01	10	10	15	13
Zinc	1.34±0.07	10	15	12	19

* The data are mean values± deviation(SD) of three replicates.

The results of the nutritional analysis shown that *Chlorophytum comocum* root tubers is good sources of plant calcium, carbohydrates where as *Momordica*

dioica is good sources of plant fibre, potassium, sodium, zinc, lipid and carbohydrates. The results suggests that the plants root tubers and the stem if consumed in sufficient amount could contribute greatly towards meeting human nutritional requirement for normal growth and adequate protection against diseases arising from malnutrition. From the result, *Chlorophytum comocum* root tubers and *Momordica dioica* are recommend for continues used for nutritional purposes, considering to the amount and diversity of nutrients it contains. Chemical analysis alone however, should not be the exclusive criteria for judging the nutritional significance of a plant parts. Thus, it becomes necessary to consider order aspects such as presence antinutritional/ toxicological factors and biological evaluation of nutrient content (Ifon and Bassir, 1980).

Acknowledgements

The author is grateful to the Head Department of Botany University of Pune for providing necessary laboratory facilities provided and for encouragement.

References

- Aberoumand, A. and Deokule, S.S. (2008). Comparison of compounds of some edible plants of Iran and India, Pak. J. of Nutr. 7 (4): 582-585.
- Abuye, C., Urga, K., Knapp, H., Selmar, D., Omwega, A., Imungi, J. and Winterhalter, P.A. (2003). Survey of wild, green, leafy vegetables and their potential in combating micronutrient deficiencies in rural populations, East African Medicine J., 80: 247-252.
- Aletor, V. and Adeogun, O. (1995). Chemical analysis of the fruit of *Vitex doniana* (Verbenaceae). Food Chem. 53: 375-379.
- AOAC. (1990). Official methods of analysis, 14th edition, Association of Official Analytical Chemists, Washington DC. Arlington, Virginia, USA.
- Asibey-Berko, E. and Tayie, F. (1999). The antibacterial properties of some plants found in Hawaii, Ghana J. Sci. 39: 91-92.
- Burlingame, B. (2000). Comparison of total lipids, fatty acids, sugars and nonvolatile organic acids in nuts from *Castanea* species. J.of Food Comp and Anal. 13: 99-100.
- Edmonds, J. and Chweya, J. (1995). Black nightshades, *Solanum nigrum* L. and related species. Promoting the conservation and use of underutilized and neglected crops. Taylor & Francis, London.
- Faruq, U., Sani, A. and Hassan, L. (2002). Composition and distribution of deadly nightshade. Niger J. of Basic Appl Sci. 11: 157-164.
- Funtua, I. (2004). Minerals in foods: Dietary sources, chemical forms, interactions, bioavailability, Instrumentation Sci. and Technol. 32: 529-536,
- Funtua, I. and Trace, J. (1999). Quantitative variability in *Pisum* seed globulins: its assessment and significance. Plant Foods for Human Nutr. 17: 293-297.
- Ifon, E. and Bassir, O. (1980). Determination of carbohydrates in foods. II—unavailable carbohydrates. Food Chem. 5: 231-235.

(Received 14 October 2010; accepted 20 March 2011)