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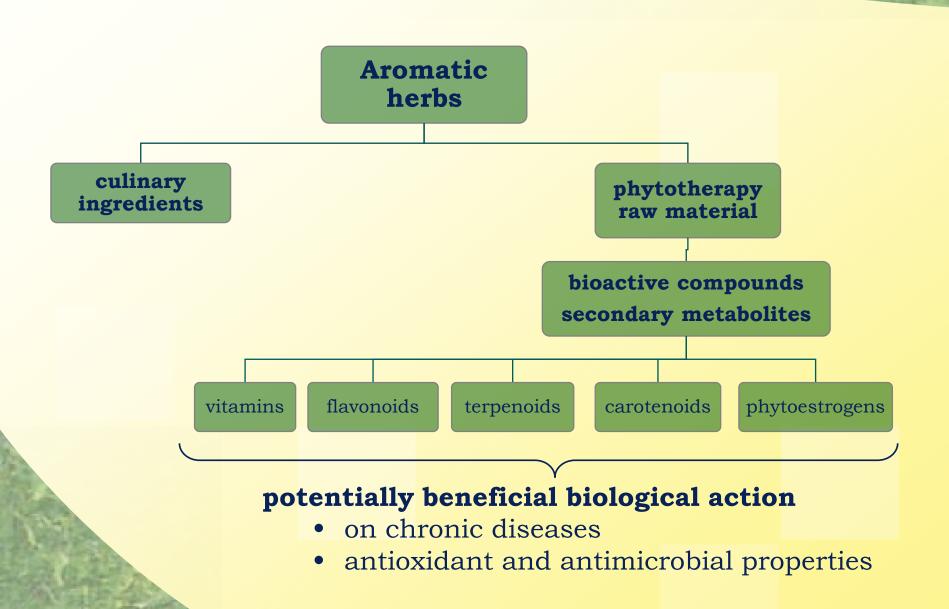
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Use of Aroma Maps and Principal Components Analysis in Evaluating Changes of Volatile Aroma Compounds During Cold Storage of Minimally Processed Herbs

Giorgiana Mihaela Cătunescu*, Sonia Ancuța Socaci*, Adriana David, Mircea Muntean, Sorin Stănilă, Florina Bunghez, Maria Tofană*

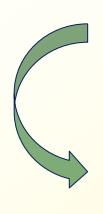


the most important components of aromatic herbs



volatile aroma compounds (VACs)

- protect the cardiovascular system by
 - preventing lipid peroxidation
 - levels
 - reducing blood pressure
- antioxidant properties
- antimicrobial effects against pathogens



- improper handling and storing
 post-harvest mechanical operations

DISCUSSION

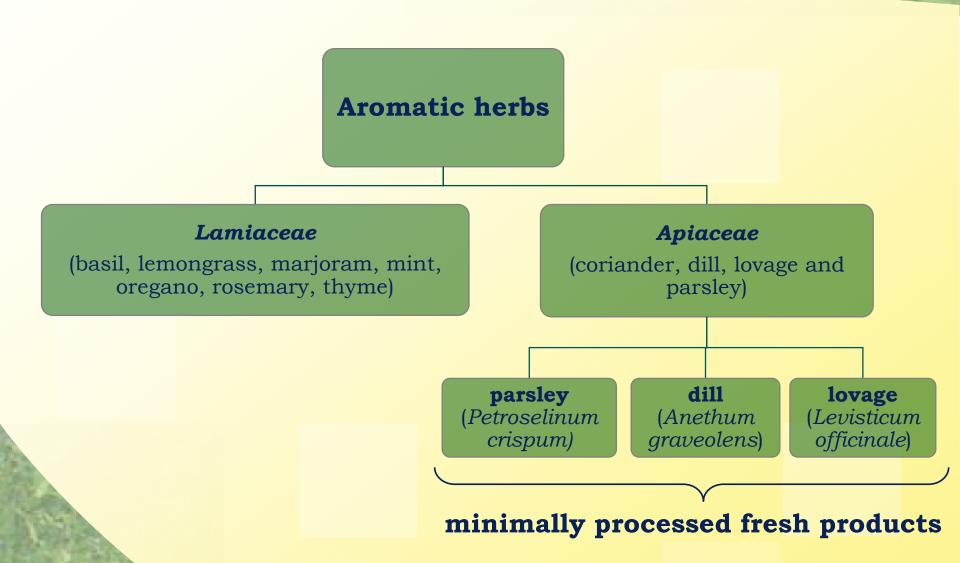
- decreases in quality
 loses of bioactive compounds (VACs)

The **content** of bioactive compounds **decreases** (VACs) with the number of processing steps.

Minimally processed fresh products have a growing market worldwide.

Minimally processed fresh vegetables:

- submitted to **mild treatments**(washing, cutting, grating, shredding)
- provide the convenience demanded by consumers
- free of additives
- no traditional preservation methods
- cold storage (refrigeration) allowed



The **study** of **VACs** large amounts of data

- obtain **simple representation** of the experimental results
- efficiently **reduce** spatial **dimensions** of data
- easily view the basic structure and correlations of experimental data
- visualize at a glance aroma particularities

CONCLUSION

Aroma Maps and Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

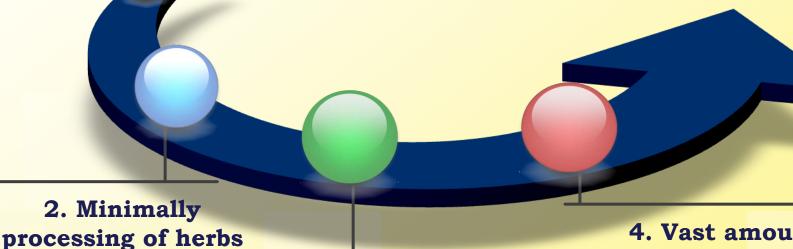
- determine the **aroma profile** of herbs

INTRODUCTION

- **similarities** and **differences** among VACs of different aromatic herbs
- better understand the **variation** of VACs during storage

1. VACs from herbs 1. build original Aroms

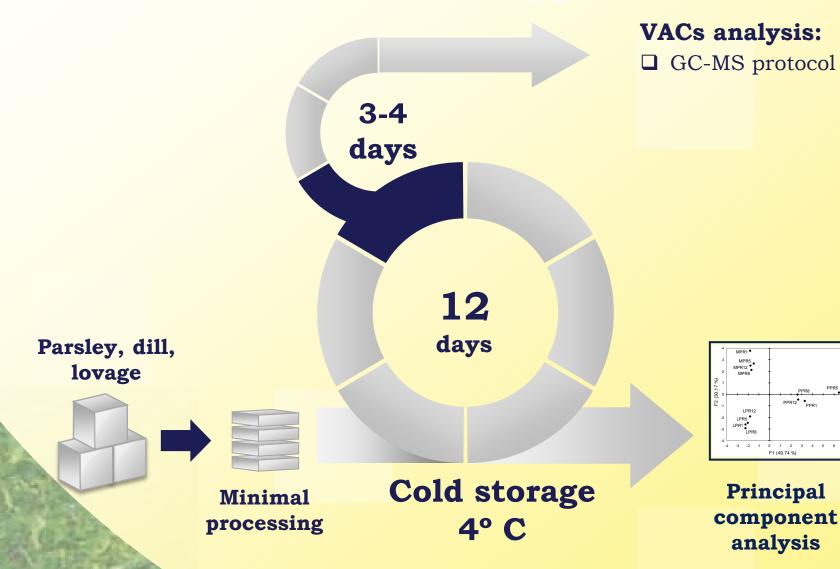
- 1. build original Aroma Maps
- 2. apply a mathematical approach to VACs study



3. VACs variation during processing and cold storage

4. Vast amount of experimental data

Experimental approach



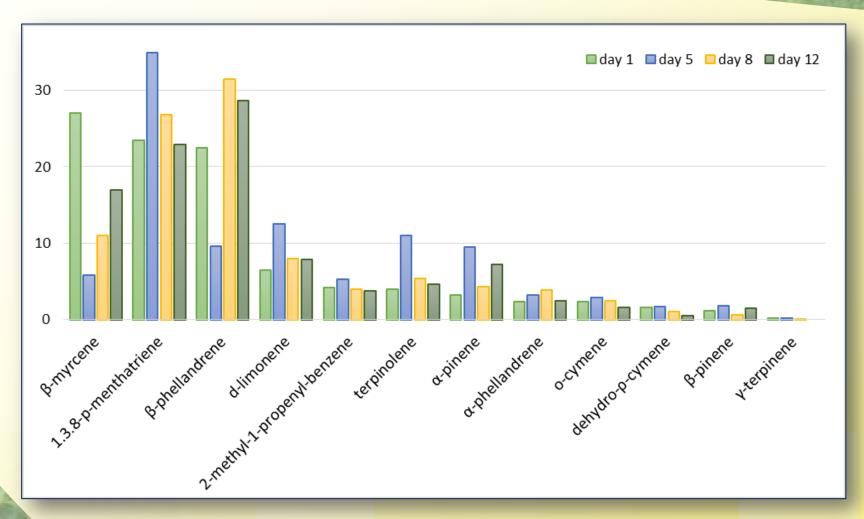


Figure 1. Evolution of volatile compounds of minimally processed parsley during storage

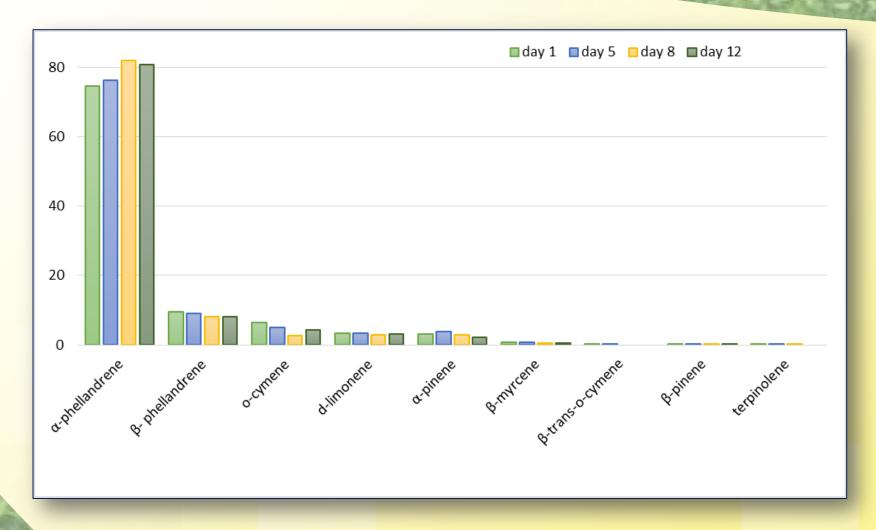


Figure 2. Evolution of volatile compounds of minimally processed dill during storage

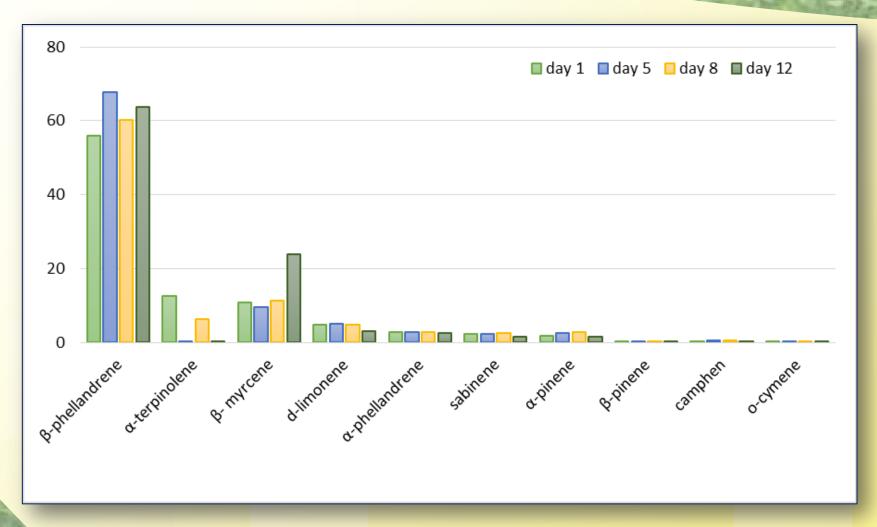
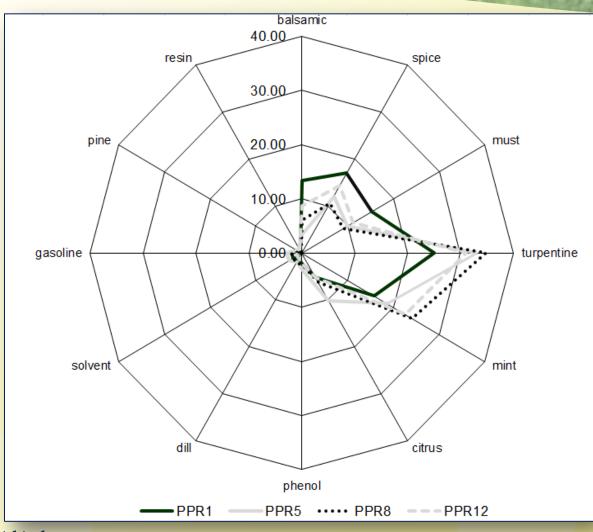


Figure 3. Evolution of volatile compounds of minimally processed lovage during storage

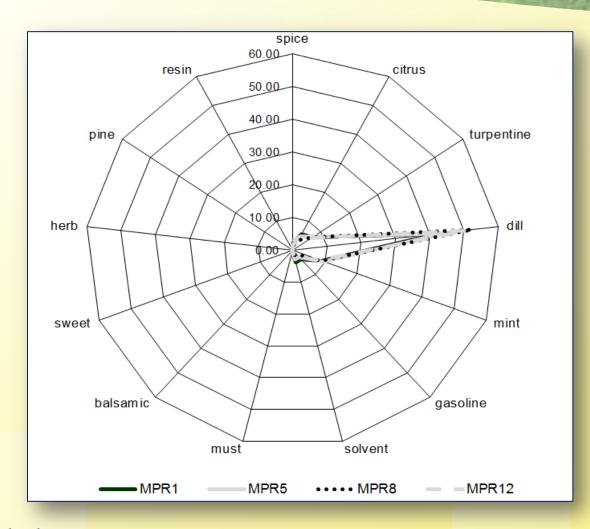
Volatile compound		Perceived aroma*
1	β-myrcene	balsamic, spice, must
2	1.3.8-p- menthatriene	turpentine
3	β-phellandrene	mint, turpentine
4	d-limonene	citrus, mint
5	2-methyl-1- propenyl- benzene	phenol, spice
6	terpinolene	must
7	α-pinene	turpentine, mint, spice
8	α-phellandrene	dill
9	o-cymene	solvent, gasoline, citrus
10	dehydro-ρ- cymene	solvent, gasoline, citrus
11	β-pinene	pine, resin, turpentine
12	γ-terpinene	gasoline, turpentine



^{*} Source: http://www.flavornet.org/flavornet.html

Figure 4. Map of perceived aroma profile along storage of minimally processed parsley

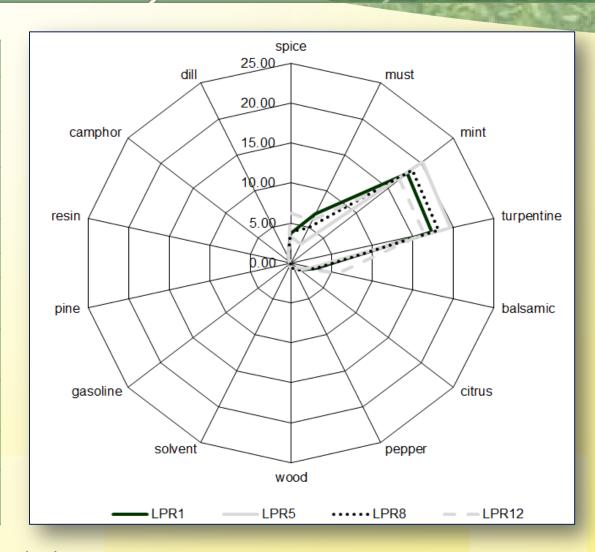
Volatile compound		Perceived aroma*	
1	α-phellandrene	dill	
2	β- phellandrene	mint, turpentine	
3	o-cymene	solvent, gasoline, citrus	
4	d-limonene	citrus, mint	
5	α-pinene	turpentine, mint, spice	
6	β-myrcene	balsamic, spice, must	
7	β-trans-o- cymene	sweet, herb	
8	β-pinene	pine, resin, turpentine	
9	terpinolene	must	



^{*} Source: http://www.flavornet.org/flavornet.html

Figure 5. Map of perceived aroma profile along storage of minimally processed dill

Volatile compound		Perceived aroma*	
1	β-phellandrene	mint, turpentine	
2	a-terpinolene	must	
3	β- myrcene	balsamic, spice, must	
4	d-limonene	citrus, mint	
5	α-phellandrene	dill	
6	sabinene	pepper, turpentine, wood	
7	α-pinene	turpentine, mint, spice	
8	β-pinene	pine, resin, turpentine	
9	camphen	camphor	
10	o-cymene	solvent, turpentine, spice	



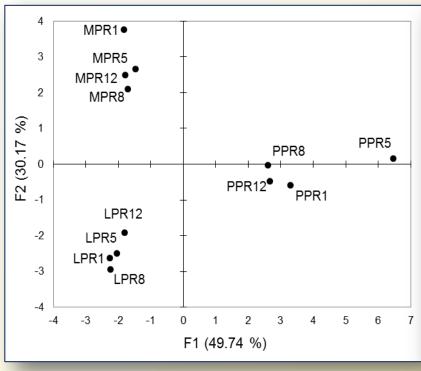
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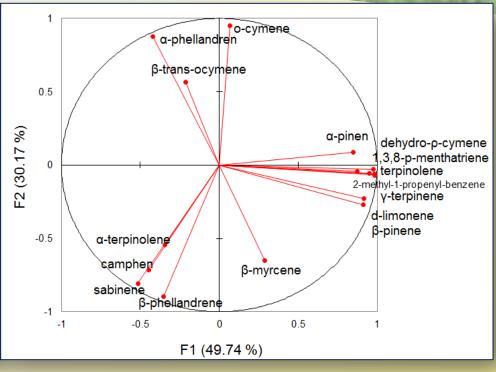
Figure 6. Map of perceived aroma profile along storage of minimally processed lovage

MATERIAL AND METHOD

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

CONCLUSION





Storage day	Parsley	Dill	Lovage
1	PPR1	MPR1	LPR1
5	PPR5	MPR5	LPR5
8	PPR8	MPR8	LPR8
12	PPR12	MPR12	LPR12

F1: 1.3.8-p-menthatriene, d-limonene, 2-methyl-1-propenyl-benzene, terpinolene, dehydro-ρ-cymene, β-pinene, γ-terpinene (+)

F2: α-phellandrene, o-cymen (+) β-phellandrene, sabinene (-)

Figure 7. PCA of volatile compounds found in minimally processed herbs along storage

- 1. VACs determinations can be made more conclusive by Aroma Maps, which give a more perceptible approach to VACs study.
- 2. PCA can be successfully applied to determine the aromatic profile for culinary herbs.
- 3. The use of PCA helped identifying the effect of cold storage on VACs content of minimally processed herbs, as well as, some correlations among VACs and storage period.
- 4. PCA can be applied to food products to evaluate the connection among quality parameters, and their evolution along storage.
- The correlation between sensory parameters (perceived aroma) and biochemical parameters gave encouraging results on the importance of sensory perception in assessing quality changes after processing and during storage.





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