



ISSN (E): 2277-7695  
ISSN (P): 2349-8242  
NAAS Rating: 5.23  
TPI 2022; 11(6): 392-396  
© 2022 TPI  
[www.thepharmajournal.com](http://www.thepharmajournal.com)  
Received: 16-04-2022  
Accepted: 21-05-2022

**Nidhi Gupta**

Department of FSN, UAS,  
GKVK, Bengaluru, Karnataka,  
India

**Usha Ravindra**

Department of FSN, UAS,  
GKVK, Bengaluru, Karnataka,  
India

**Chandrakala Hanagi**

KVK, Chamarajagar, UAS,  
GKVK, Bengaluru, Karnataka,  
India

## Impact of storage duration and temperature on sensory characteristics of *Moringa* Chocolate

Nidhi Gupta, Usha Ravindra and Chandrakala Hanagi

### Abstract

Chocolate storage is critical to final product quality. Inadequate storage, especially temperature may lead to rearrangement of triglycerides which may affect sensory attributes. Hence the aim of the study was to evaluate the impact of storage duration and temperature on sensory characteristics of *Moringa* Chocolate. Developed chocolates were stored at two temperatures i.e. room temperature ( $25\pm 3$  °C) and low temperature ( $10\pm 1$  °C). The results revealed that *Moringa* chocolate was liked very much by panellists throughout the storage period of one year. *Moringa* chocolate stored at low temperature scored significantly higher sensory scores than control chocolate stored at room temperature with respect to all sensory parameters. Irrespective of storage temperature, there was a declining trend was observed from 0 days to 360 days of storage ( $p < 0.05$ ). However, there were no significant differences found between the chocolate's properties. From the storage study we conclude that, there was no major perceivable defects observed in *Moringa* chocolate up to 360 days of storage at room temperature and low temperature. *Moringa* chocolate gave a better nutritional confectionary option compared to the control chocolate which can provide an alternative use of *Moringa* and encourage its utilization.

**Keywords:** *Moringa* chocolate, duration, temperature, sensory evaluation

### Introduction

Chocolate is one of the most popular confectionery in the world, people enjoyed it for its wonderful taste. Chocolate is a product of cocoa, made by mixing cocoa mass, cocoa butter and sugar (Abhishek *et al.*, 2010) <sup>[1]</sup>. Chocolate is a luxury food that evokes a range of stimuli that activates pleasure during its consumption. Chocolate is not only consumed by children but also by youth and old age people too. It has been playing important social role being an inherent part of many celebrations (Zaid *et al.*, 2014; <sup>[8]</sup>.

Chocolate is not only a common confectionery product but also has an important social role being an inherent part of many celebrations. Some of them are even crossing the confectionery industry line by aiming at consumer interest in health. The products benefit from the positive effects of cocoa as well as from various additional ingredients such as dried berries, herbs, seeds, nuts, dietary fibre or probiotics. Another group of products focuses on the ethical and ecological aspects of production (Abhishek *et al.*, 2010) <sup>[1]</sup>.

Chocolate has a shelf life of approximately 12 to 24 months. As chocolate is stored, structural changes occur, causes an increase in particle size, which is extremely important to mouth feel (Ali *et al.*, 2001) <sup>[3]</sup>. Storage conditions may lead to the development of either fat bloom or sugar bloom, both of which compromise visual and textural quality. Bloom is the main cause of quality loss in the chocolate industry (Toker *et al.*, 2018) <sup>[7]</sup>.

### Materials and Methods

The study was conducted in the Department of Food Science and Nutrition, UAS, GKVK, Bengaluru. The material (dark chocolate compound, milk compound, dry fruits and sugar) used in the standardization of  $\beta$ -carotene enhanced chocolates was procured from local markets and *Moringa* Olifera leaves from Department of Horticulture UAS, GKVK, Bengaluru.

### *Moringa* chocolate formulation

*Moringa* chocolates were standardized using 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 per cent of processed *Moringa* leaf powder and with appropriate combinations of dark chocolate compound, milk compound, processed *Moringa* leaf powder, dry fruits and sugar. Chocolate prepared without the addition of *Moringa* was kept as control.

**Corresponding Author:**

**Nidhi Gupta**

Department of FSN, UAS,  
GKVK, Bengaluru, Karnataka,  
India

### Sensory evaluation of *Moringa* chocolate during storage

Best accepted *Moringa* chocolate was subjected for storage study. The products were packed in silver wrappings foils as primary and MPP (Metalized polyester polyethylene) as secondary packaging material, were stored at room temperature ( $25\pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ ) and low temperature ( $10\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ ). The *Moringa* chocolate was evaluated from the initial day (0 day) to throughout the study period for sensory attributes at regular intervals of 30 days for one year. *Moringa* chocolate along with control was evaluated for sensory characteristics by a panel of semi-trained judges on nine-point hedonic scale ( $n=32$ ).

The sensory analysis (hedonic test) was conducted at the sensory laboratory of the Department of Food Science and Nutrition, UAS, GKVK, Bengaluru, between 11:00 am and 4:00 pm. Semi trained panellists, who were students, and non-smokers, aged between 24 to 30 years were asked to assess the coded samples. The sensory laboratories had adequate lighting from fluorescent tube bulbs and panellists were seated at individual booths. Water was provided for panellists to rinse their mouths in between sample tasting.

### Statistical analysis

All the data were analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) IBM SPSS Statistics. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to compare any significant differences between samples. Values were expressed as means  $\pm$  standard deviations while differences were considered significant at ( $p < 0.05$ ).

### Results and Discussion

The shelf life of chocolate depends on various factors such as storage temperature and humidity, available oxygen in the packaging material used, as well as the addition of other ingredients such as fats, nuts *etc.* Chocolate has a shelf life of approximately 12 to 24 months. This work aimed to study the impact of storage duration and temperature on *Moringa* chocolate.

### Sensory evaluation of $\beta$ -Carotene enhanced chocolate

The appearance, texture, colour, flavour, taste, and odour are the important characteristics for the overall acceptability of products. Table 1 depicts the sensory evaluation score of chocolate during storage periods.

*Moringa* chocolate stored at low temperature scored significantly higher sensory scores than control chocolate stored at room temperature with respect to all sensory parameters. The sensory score of *Moringa* chocolates decreased significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) from initial (0 day) to final day (360), on initial day the sensory score was 9.00 (appearance), 8.67 (texture), 8.95 (colour), 8.57 (flavour), 8.86 (taste), 8.88 (odour) and 8.82 (overall acceptability), which was significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) decreased to 6.67 (appearance), 6.67 (texture), 7.00 (colour), 7.20 (flavour), 7.69 (taste), 6.14 (odour) and 7.05 (overall acceptability) at low-temperature. Whereas at room temperature higher reduction reported in sensory score such as 6.05 (appearance), 5.88 (texture), 6.55 (colour), 7.10 (flavour), 6.98 (taste), 6.31 (odour) and 6.48 (overall acceptability). The major reason behind the decrease in sensory score could be ascribed to the development of uneven fat, fat and sugar bloom in chocolate. Irrespective of storage temperature there was a declining trend was observed from 0 to 360 days of storage ( $p < 0.05$ ). There was less fluctuation in mean scores between the products. However, a significant difference was observed between storage temperature and storage periods. The mean scores of all the products stored at room temperature decreased considerably than the chocolate stored at low temperature. As the storage period increased the mean sensory score decreased (Fig.1). Similarly Gadhiya *et al.* (2018) [4] reported the declining trend of sensory evaluation (flavour, colour and appearance, body and texture, and overall acceptability) for probiotic chocolates and it was faster during the last fifteen days of storage. Ali *et al.* (2001) [3] stated that flavour of the chocolates stored at  $18^\circ\text{C}$  was significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) less preferred than that of stored at  $30^\circ\text{C}$ . The overall acceptability of *Moringa* chocolate was higher at low temperature compared to that stored at room temperature.

**Table 1:** Sensory evaluation of  $\beta$ -carotene enhanced chocolates

Study Duration (Days)			0	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300	330	360	
Appearance	Control chocolate	LT	8.86	8.86	8.85	8.71	8.62	8.52	8.24	8.05	7.83	7.26	6.74	5.93	5.52	
		RT	8.86	8.76	8.42	8.14	8.17	8.07	7.88	7.33	7.02	6.67	6.21	5.58	5.22	
	<i>Moringa</i> chocolate	LT	9.00	8.93	8.83	8.76	8.67	8.60	8.45	8.44	8.24	7.93	7.76	7.29	6.67	
		RT	9.00	8.83	8.74	8.50	8.41	8.60	8.21	8.05	7.77	7.52	7.00	6.48	6.05	
	F-test			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	SEm $\pm$			0.04	0.02	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14
Texture	Control chocolate	LT	8.86	8.83	8.81	8.63	8.36	8.21	8.14	7.98	7.71	7.36	6.83	5.97	5.59	
		RT	8.86	8.48	8.31	8.21	8.12	8.03	7.98	7.48	7.17	6.71	6.26	5.75	5.54	
	<i>Moringa</i> chocolate	LT	8.67	8.76	8.76	8.79	8.74	8.62	8.36	8.10	7.98	7.71	7.36	7.00	6.60	
		RT	8.67	8.74	8.67	8.41	8.36	8.26	7.95	7.86	7.57	7.45	6.88	6.55	5.88	
	F-test			NS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	SEm $\pm$			0.08	0.9	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.14
Colour	Control chocolate	LT	8.98	8.88	9.00	8.48	8.52	8.45	8.26	7.95	7.69	6.98	6.52	5.82	5.44	
		RT	8.98	8.50	8.14	8.02	7.93	7.71	7.55	7.05	7.21	6.67	6.14	5.46	5.25	
	<i>Moringa</i> chocolate	LT	8.95	9.00	8.95	8.83	8.76	8.62	8.41	8.36	8.21	7.97	7.45	7.26	7.00	
		RT	8.95	8.95	8.93	8.67	8.50	8.43	8.17	8.10	7.95	7.76	7.50	6.93	6.55	
	F-test			NS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	SEm $\pm$			0.02	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.14
Flavour	Control chocolate	LT	8.74	8.67	8.86	8.41	8.45	8.41	8.31	8.24	8.17	8.05	8.00	8.02	7.81	
		RT	8.74	8.64	8.31	8.29	8.26	8.21	8.08	7.57	7.10	6.62	7.26	7.29	7.07	
	<i>Moringa</i> chocolate	LT	8.57	8.67	8.76	8.67	8.62	8.50	8.43	8.33	8.24	7.95	7.71	7.29	7.20	
		RT	8.57	8.81	8.76	8.67	8.55	8.26	8.14	8.15	8.04	7.83	7.74	7.31	7.10	

		F-test	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	*	*	*	*	*	*	
		SEm±	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.11	0.15	0.18	0.14	0.13	
Taste	Control chocolate	LT	8.88	8.91	8.88	8.65	8.62	8.50	8.38	8.31	8.26	8.17	8.10	7.95	7.62	
		RT	8.88	8.41	8.38	8.33	8.21	7.91	7.83	7.45	7.05	6.64	6.17	6.79	6.55	
	<i>Moringa</i> chocolate	LT	8.86	8.62	8.76	8.74	8.52	8.43	8.43	8.33	8.23	7.95	8.05	7.86	7.69	
		RT	8.86	8.62	8.69	8.55	8.43	8.33	8.24	8.12	7.98	7.86	7.68	7.17	6.98	
			F-test	NS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
			SEm±	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.11	0.13
Odour	Control chocolate	LT	8.80	8.81	8.84	8.60	8.62	8.45	8.26	8.10	7.93	6.91	6.79	6.34	6.11	
		RT	8.80	8.31	8.27	8.29	8.12	7.91	7.76	7.52	6.98	6.52	6.36	6.03	5.89	
	<i>Moringa</i> chocolate	LT	8.88	8.81	8.84	8.59	8.57	8.52	8.41	8.33	8.24	8.08	7.60	7.41	7.14	
		RT	8.88	8.74	8.57	8.45	8.38	8.33	8.14	7.86	7.82	7.62	7.43	6.91	6.31	
			F-test	NS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			SEm±	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17
Overall Acceptability	Control chocolate	LT	8.85	8.86	8.87	8.58	8.53	8.42	8.27	8.10	7.93	7.46	7.16	6.67	6.34	
		RT	8.85	8.52	8.30	8.21	8.13	7.98	7.85	7.41	7.09	6.64	6.40	6.15	5.93	
	<i>Moringa</i> chocolate	LT	8.82	8.80	8.79	8.73	8.65	8.55	8.41	8.32	8.19	7.93	7.66	7.35	7.05	
		RT	8.82	8.78	8.73	8.54	8.44	8.37	8.14	8.02	7.86	7.68	7.37	6.89	6.48	
			F-test	NS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
			SEm±	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06

LT: Low Temperature, RT: Room Temperature, \*Significant (p<0.05), NS: Non-significant

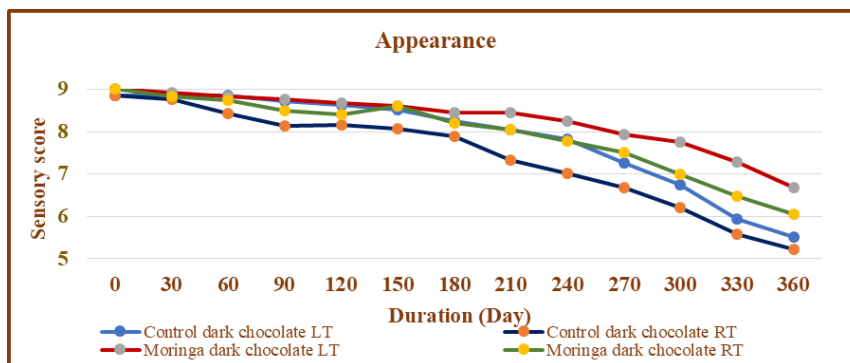


Fig. 1a: Sensory evaluation of β-carotene enhanced dark chocolates (Appearance)

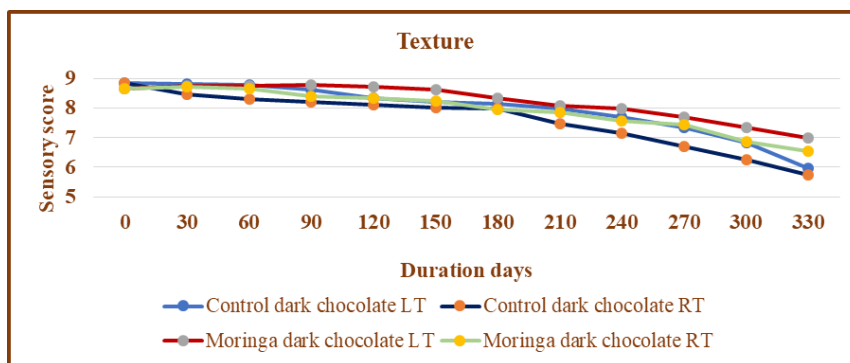


Fig. 1b: Sensory evaluation of β-carotene enhanced dark chocolates (Texture)

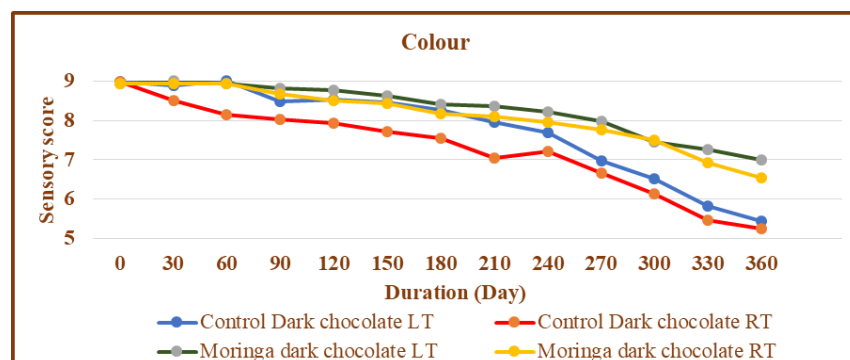


Fig. 1c: Sensory evaluation of β-carotene enhanced dark chocolates (Colour)

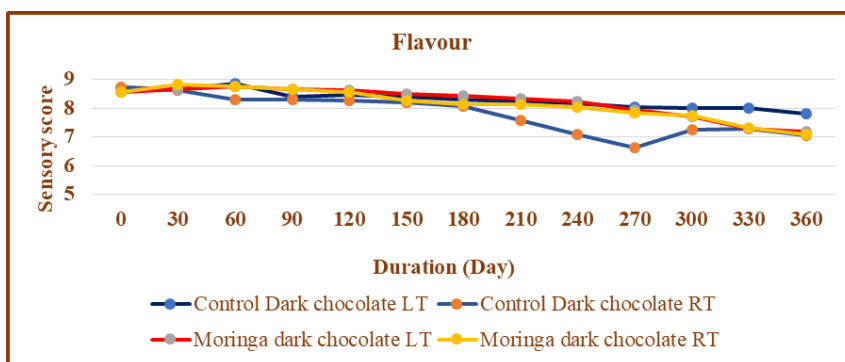


Fig. 1d: Sensory evaluation of  $\beta$ -carotene enhanced dark chocolates (Flavour)

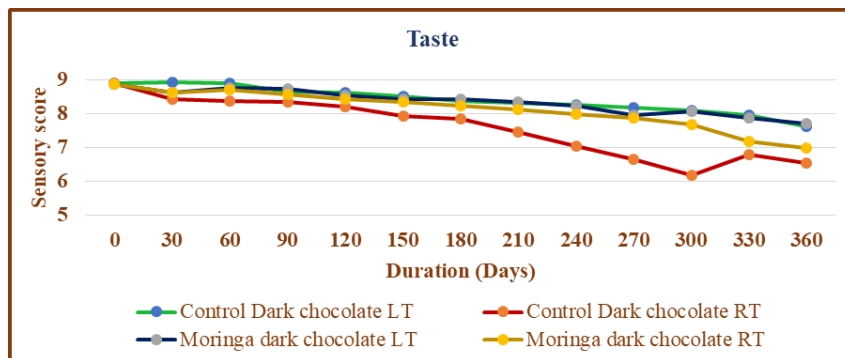


Fig. 1e: Sensory evaluation of  $\beta$ -carotene enhanced dark chocolates (Taste)

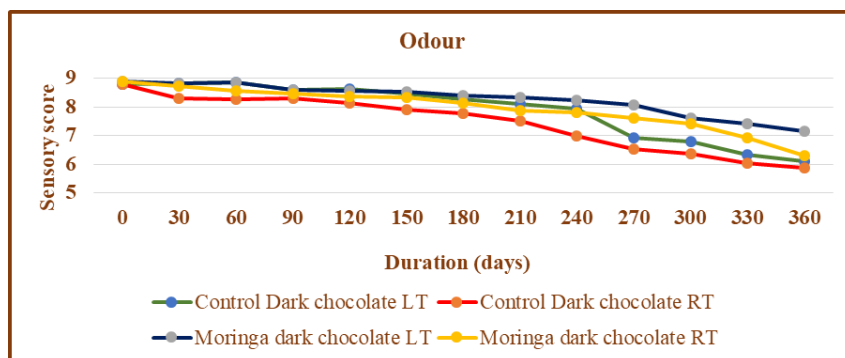


Fig. 1f: Sensory evaluation of  $\beta$ -carotene enhanced dark chocolates (Odour)

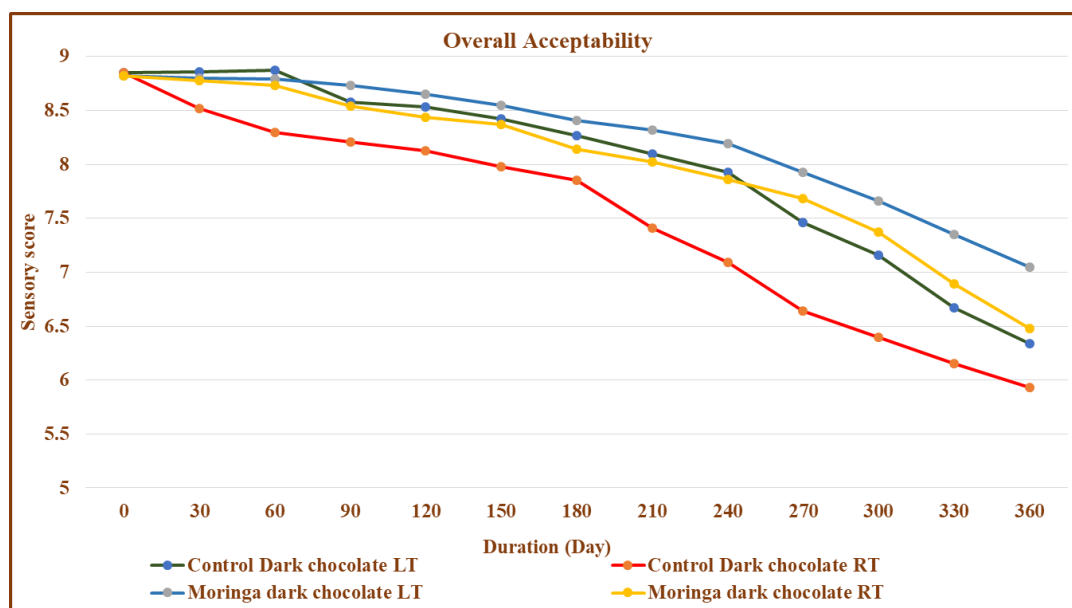


Fig. 1g: Sensory evaluation of  $\beta$ -carotene enhanced dark chocolates (Overall acceptability)

## Conclusion

As per the storage study carried out for the duration of one year, it is concluded that the *Moringa* chocolate did not show any objectionable sensory changes and withstood at its best condition during the shelf life study. On the basis of the results, it is clear to say that, the product is safe for consumption for one year. The quality of the *Moringa* chocolate will not affect if it is well packed and stored under the recommended storage conditions. Our study suggests that chocolate containing *Moringa* has a shelf life of one year at room temperature as well as low temperature, without major degradation and is well accepted by sensory panellists who rated it better than the control chocolate in terms of all sensory attributes except flavour.

## Acknowledgement

Many sincere thanks to the DST project entailed "Promotion of sustainable nutrition and empowerment of SC/ST women through nutri-farm in Chamarajnaraga District" GOI for providing the funds for the study.

## Competing Interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

## Reference

1. Abhishek B, Shah GP, Jones, Vasiljevic T. Sucrose-free chocolate sweetened with stevia rebaudiana extract and containing different bulking agents, effects on physicochemical and sensory properties, Int J Food Sci Nutr. 2010;45:1426-1435.
2. Akinwale TO. Development and organoleptic assessment of soy-fortified chocolate products, Eur Food res, Technol. 2000;2(11):269-271.
3. Ali Selamat J, Man YBC, Suria AM. Effect of storage temperature on texture, polymorphic structure, bloom formation and sensory attributes of dark chocolate, J of Food Chem. 2001;72:491-497.
4. Gadhiya D, Shah NP, Patel AR, Prajapati JB. Preparation and shelf life study of probiotic chocolate manufactured using lactobacillus helveticus, Acta Aliment. 2018;47(3): 350-358.
5. Rossini K Cacicano, Norena PZ, Brandelli A. Changes in the color of white chocolate during storage: potential roles of lipid oxidation and non-enzymatic browning reactions, J Food Sci Technol. 2011;48(3):305-311.
6. Srinu D, Baskaran D, Ramesh S. Sensory evaluation, textural parameters and microbial analysis of chocolate incorporated with spices, J Pharm Innov. 2021;10(5):550-553.
7. Toker OS, Konar N, Pirouzian HR, Oba S, Polat DG, Palabiyik I, et al. Developing functional white chocolate by incorporating different forms of EPA and DHA- Effects on product quality, LWT - Food Sci Technol. 2018;87:177-185.
8. Zaid AAA, Nadir AS. Quality evaluation of nutritious chocolate and halawa tahinia produced with *Moringa (Moringa oleifera)* leaves powder, J Middle East appl sci technol. 2014;4(4):1007-1015.