

Original Research Article

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Effect of Season, Heat Clarification Temperature and Ripening of Cream on Color Parameters of Ghee

Sonia Mor*, Vivek Sharma, P.S. Minz and Navdeep Nain

Division of Dairy Chemistry, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal (Haryana), India

*Corresponding author

ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study were to evaluate the effect of season, heat clarification temperature and ripening of cream on the color attributes L [lightness (100: white, 0: black), a (+: red, -: green) and b (+: yellow, -: blue)] and Yellowness and Whiteness Index was observed. It was observed that effect of season was visible on the color value a, b and Yellowness Index of cow ghee and buffalo ghee whereas seasonal variation did not make any significant difference on the color value (L) and Whiteness Index. No significant effect of ripening of cream and clarification temperature was observed on color value of ghee samples. The results showed that highest color value (L) for cow ghee was observed in month of Dec-Jan (79.02 ± 1.59) and for buffalo ghee in August-September (81.95 ± 0.637), color value (a) in the month of October–November (-14.38 ± 0.48) and February–March (-5.08 ± 0.291), color value (b) in December–January (77.56 ± 1.12 and 11.77 ± 1.094), Yellowness Index in February–March (88.03 ± 0.95) and December–January (14.38 ± 1.310), Whiteness Index in October–November (21.55 ± 2.69) and February–March (80.16 ± 0.757), respectively.

Keywords

Ghee, Color value, Season, Whiteness index

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Introduction

Ghee, widely considered as the Indian name for butter fat, is usually prepared from cow milk or buffalo milk or a mixture of them. Ghee production forms the largest segment of the milk consumption and utilization pattern in India. It is the second largest consumed dairy product in India after liquid milk. It has been reported that about 30-35% of milk produced in India is converted into ghee (Pawar *et al.*, 2014). About 60-70 % of the total ghee produced is used for direct dressing, about 15-20% for cooking and frying of foods and

approximately 5-7% is used in religious rites (Rajorhia 1993). Ghee contributes significantly towards nourishment of people of all age groups. It is a good source of fat-soluble vitamins (A, D, E and K) and essential fatty acids (Rangappa and Achaya 1974). These days, cow ghee use is becoming popular among the consumers. Every consumer is also interested in the purity of cow ghee. The parameters based on physico-chemical constants are not capable of providing this assurance to the consumers, so different works have been conducted by various authors on the basis of color parameters of ghee to check

purity and adulteration of ghee. So for that purpose, in present study different factors affecting the color parameters of ghee like effect of ripening and non-ripening of cream, heat clarification temperature and seasonal variations were studied.

Materials and Methods

Collection and preparation of samples

Cow and buffalo milks used for the preparation of respective ghee samples were collected bimonthly up to complete eight months (in August-September, October-November, December-January and February-March) from the Livestock Research Centre, NDRI, Karnal. Samples of cow/buffalo ghee were prepared by creamery butter method (De, 2010). Soon after the collection of milk samples, these were warmed to 40°C and separated into cream using mechanical cream separator. The cream was pasteurized at 77° C for 5 minutes, cooled to room temperature and it was separated into two batches.

One batch was ripened using the culture M-167 taken from NCDC, NDRI at 21° C for 14hrs and second batch of cream was kept in a refrigerator (5 to 10° C) for few hours (3 to 5 hours) for aging. Butter was prepared from both the batches of cream under standard conditions (9°C in summer and 13°C in winter) by churning of cream using hand operated butter churn. The butter was then heated on direct flame in a stainless-steel vessel and clarified into ghee with continuous stirring at two different temperatures of 110°C/flash and 130°C/flash. Ghee was then filtered through 6-8-fold muslin cloth followed by further filtration by using Whatman No.4 filter paper in glass vacuum assembly and finally filled in plastic bottles, cooled to room temperature and kept in a refrigerator at a temperature of 5 to 10°C till further analysis.

Analysis

The color attributes L (lightness (100: white, 0: black), a (+: red, -: green) and b (+: yellow, -: blue) of ghee samples were measured by Machine vision system ColorDesk D1, designed and developed in Dairy Engineering Division, ICAR-NDRI, India. The color measuring system is based on Scilab 5.4, 64 bit platform. Before determining the color value of samples, lights of the instrument were switched on and then molten ghee samples were placed inside the instrument. Images of the samples were taken by the instrument camera and then digital image processing was done by the system and color values of the ghee samples were recorded.

Statistical analysis

The data obtained in the present study was subjected to one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) for the significant difference in the samples via Duncan's Multiple Comparison test performed at 95% confidence interval with SAS software (version 9.3 for windows), San Diego California, USA.

Results and Discussion

Effect of season on color value in terms of L (lightness) cow ghee

The average Lightness Index in different periods of the year of cow ghee and pure buffalo ghee at 110° C and 130° C are presented in tables (1 and 2). Lightness Index of cow ghee clarified at 110° C was highest in the month of December-January (79.02±1.59) and lowest in month of October–November (76.45±3.27). Analysis of variance of the data (Table 1) revealed that Lightness Index of cow ghee did not differ significantly. It can also be seen from the table 1 that Lightness Index of cow ghee clarified at 130° C was highest in the month of August-September (77.09±2.25)

and lowest in month of October–November (75.55 ± 1.93). Analysis of variance of the data (Table 1) revealed that Lightness Index of cow ghee did not differ significantly. Perusal of the data revealed that in both the cases i.e. ghee clarified at 110°C and 130°C , the effect of season was not observed.

Effect of season on color value in terms of L (lightness) of buffalo ghee

Lightness Index of buffalo ghee at 110°C was highest in the month of February–March (81.52 ± 1.272) and lowest in month of October–November (76.31 ± 2.392). Analysis of variance of the data (Table 2) revealed that Lightness Index of buffalo ghee prepared from fresh cream did not differ significantly ($P=0.05$). It can also be seen from the table 2 that Lightness Index of buffalo ghee clarified at 130°C was highest in the month of August–September (81.95 ± 0.637) and lowest in month of October–November (76.81 ± 1.458). Analysis of variance of the data (Table 2) revealed that Lightness Index of buffalo ghee did not differ significantly ($P=0.05$). Perusal of the data revealed that in both the cases i.e. ghee clarified at 110°C and 130°C , the effect of season was not visible.

Effect of temperature of clarification on Color value in terms of L (lightness) of cow and buffalo ghee

The overall average Lightness Index of cow and buffalo ghee prepared and clarified at 110°C and 130°C are presented in the table 3. Analysis of variance of the data (Table 3) for Lightness Index revealed that pure cow ghee clarified at 110°C did not differ significantly ($P=0.05$) from the ghee clarified at 130°C . Similarly the Lightness Index of pure buffalo ghee clarified at 110°C did not differ significantly ($P=0.05$) from the ghee clarified at 130°C . Perusal of the data revealed that temperature of clarification did not affect the

Lightness Index of ghee significantly but slight decrease in lightness of cow ghee samples was observed when the clarification temperature was increased whereas in case of buffalo ghee samples slight increase in lightness was observed when clarification temperature was increased.

Effect of ripening on color value in terms of L (lightness) of cow and buffalo ghee

The overall average of Lightness Index reading along with standard error of cow and buffalo ghee prepared from ripened and fresh cream and clarified at 110°C and 130°C are presented in table 4. Analysis of variance of the data (Table 4) revealed that Lightness Index of pure cow ghee prepared from ripened cream clarified at 110°C did not differ significantly ($P=0.05$) from the ghee which was prepared from the fresh cream. Similarly, the Lightness Index of cow ghee prepared from ripened cream and clarified at 130°C did not differ significantly ($P=0.05$) from the Lightness Index of ghee prepared from fresh cream and clarified at 130°C . Similarly, in case of buffalo ghee no significant difference ($P=0.05$) was observed in Lightness Index of ghee prepared from ripened and fresh cream. Therefore, it can be concluded that ripening of cream before the preparation of ghee did not change the Lightness Index of respective ghee samples significantly.

Effect of season on Color value in terms of 'a' (+: red, -: green) of cow ghee

Color value in terms of a values signifies that the color of the sample tends toward the greenish tint (–) or redness (+). The average Color value in terms of a value in different periods of the year of cow and buffalo ghee clarified at 110°C and 130°C are presented in tables 5 and 6. It can be seen from the table 5 that a values of cow ghee clarified at 110°C highest in the month of October–November (–

14.58±0.27) and lowest was observed in month of August-September (-21.88±1.16). Analysis of variance of the data (Table 5) revealed that a values of cow ghee differed significantly (P=0.05) from other months. It can also be seen from the table 5 that a value of cow ghee clarified at 130° C was highest in the month of October–November (-14.38±0.48) and lowest was observed in month of August-September (-24.79±4.11). Analysis of variance of the data (Table 5) revealed that a values of cow ghee differed significantly (P= 0.05) from other months. Perusal of the data revealed that in both the cases i.e. ghee clarified at 110° C and 130° C, the effect of season was visible and cow ghee samples had greenish tint.

Effect of season on color value in terms of 'a' of LRC buffalo ghee

It can be seen from the table 6 that a value of buffalo ghee clarified at 110° C was highest in the month of February-March (-5.08±0.291) and lowest was observed in month of December-January (-11.84±4.068). Analysis of variance of the data (Table 6) revealed that a value of buffalo ghee did not differ significantly (P=0.05). It can also be seen from table 6 that a value of buffalo ghee clarified at 130°C was highest in the month of August-September (-2.87±0.973) and lowest was observed in month of December-January (-10.92±0.924).

Analysis of variance of the data (Table 6) revealed that a value of buffalo ghee in August-September differed significantly (P= 0.05) from other months but a value in October-November, December-January and February-March did not differ significantly. Perusal of the data revealed that in both the cases i.e. ghee clarified at 110° C and 130° C, the effect of season was not visible. Buffalo ghee samples had almost same greenish tint.

Effect of temperature of clarification on Color value in terms of 'a' of cow and buffalo ghee

The overall average a value of cow and buffalo ghee prepared and clarified at 110° C and 130° C are presented in table 7. Analysis of variance of the data (Table 7) for a value revealed that cow ghee clarified at 110° C did not differed significantly (P= 0.05) from the ghee clarified at 130° C. Similarly, the a value of buffalo ghee clarified at 110° C did not differ significantly (P= 0.05) from the ghee clarified at 130° C. Perusal of the data revealed that temperature of clarification did not affect the a value of ghee significantly but slight decrease in greenish tint of cow ghee samples was observed when the clarification temperature was increased whereas in case of buffalo ghee samples slight increase in greenish tint was observed when clarification temperature was increased.

Effect of ripening on color value in terms of 'a' of cow and buffalo ghee

The overall average of a value reading along with standard error of cow and buffalo ghee prepared from ripened and fresh cream and clarified at 110° C and 130° C are presented in Table 8. Analysis of variance of the data (Table 8) revealed that a value of cow ghee prepared from ripened cream clarified at 110° C did not differ significantly (P= 0.05) from the ghee which was prepared from the fresh cream. Similarly, a value of cow ghee prepared from ripened cream and clarified at 130° C did not differ significantly (P= 0.05) from a value of ghee prepared from fresh cream and clarified at 130° C. Similarly, in case of buffalo ghee no significant difference (P= 0.05) was observed in a value of ghee prepared from ripened and fresh (fresh) cream. Therefore, it can be concluded that ripening of cream before the preparation of ghee did not change a value of respective ghee samples

significantly but slight decrease in greenish tint was observed when ripening of cream was done before preparation of ghee samples.

Effect of season on Color value in terms of b (+: yellow, -: blue) of cow ghee

Color value in terms of b signifies that the color of the sample tends toward the bluish tint (-) or yellowness (+). Negative (-) signs signifies that color of sample is towards the bluish color whereas positive (+) sign signifies that color of sample is more towards yellowness. The average Color value in terms of b in different periods of the year of cow and buffalo ghee clarified at 110° C and 130° C are presented in tables 9 and 10. It can be seen from table 9 that b value of cow ghee clarified at 110° C highest in the month of December-January (77.56±1.12) and lowest was observed in month of October–November (66.08±3.36). Analysis of variance of the data (Table 9) revealed that b value of cow ghee differed significantly (P= 0.05). It can also be seen from table 9 that b value of cow ghee clarified at 130° C was highest in the month of December-January (75.95±1.78) and lowest was observed in month of October–November (71.29±1.00). Analysis of variance of the data (Table 9) revealed that b value of cow ghee differed significantly (P=0.05). Perusal of the data revealed that in both cases i.e. ghee clarified at 110° C and 130° C, the effect of season visible. Cow ghee samples have high yellowness and it is attributed to the present of β -carotene pigment in cow ghee.

Effect of season on Color value in terms of b (+: yellow, -: blue) of buffalo ghee

It can be seen from table 10 that b value of pure buffalo ghee clarified at 110° C was highest in the month of December-January (11.77±1.094) and lowest was observed in month of August-September (4.40±3.029). Analysis of variance of the data (Table 10)

revealed that b value of buffalo ghee differed significantly (P= 0.05) in December-January, whereas in other months it remains almost same. It can also be seen from table 10 that b value of buffalo ghee clarified at 130° C was highest in the month of December-January (10.31±1.360) and lowest in month of August-September (3.22±1.005). Analysis of variance of the data (Table 10) revealed that b value of buffalo ghee differed significantly (P= 0.05). Perusal of the data revealed that in both the cases i.e. ghee clarified at 110° C and 130° C, the effect of season was visible.

Effect of temperature of clarification on Color value in terms of b (+: yellow, -: blue) of cow and buffalo ghee

The overall average b value of pure cow ghee and pure buffalo ghee prepared and clarified at 110° C and 130° C are presented in the table 11. Analysis of variance of the data (Table 11) for b value revealed that cow ghee clarified at 110° C did not differed significantly (P= 0.05) from the ghee clarified at 130° C. Similarly, the b value of pure buffalo ghee clarified at 110° C did not differ significantly (P= 0.05) from the ghee clarified at 130° C.

Perusal of the data revealed that temperature of clarification did not affect the b value of ghee significantly. Results obtained in the present study on color value (b) of cow and buffalo ghee are in general agreements with those reported by the earlier workers on ghee (Suwara and Tungjaroenchai, 2013).

Effect of Ripening on Color value in terms of b of cow and buffalo ghee

The overall average of b value reading along with standard error of cow and buffalo ghee prepared from ripened and fresh cream and clarified at 110° C and 130° C are presented in table 12.

Table.1 Lightness index of cow ghee at 110° C and 130° C

Temperature of Clarification	Sample Intervals				
	AUG-SEP	OCT-NOV	DEC-JAN	FEB-MAR	CD value (P=0.05)
110° C	77.51±1.59 ^a	76.45±3.27 ^a	79.02±1.59 ^a	78.96±2.23 ^a	6.055
130° C	77.09±2.25 ^a	75.55±2.45 ^a	75.58±1.93 ^a	76.41±0.52 ^a	5.164

Mean ± S.E.M = 3

Values bearing different superscripts in each column differ significantly

Table.2 Lightness index of buffalo ghee at 110° C and 130° C

Temperature of Clarification	Sample Intervals				
	AUG-SEP	OCT-NOV	DEC-JAN	FEB-MAR	CD value (P=0.05)
110° C	79.42±2.495 ^a	76.31±2.392 ^a	79.62±1.407 ^a	81.52±1.272 ^a	5.248
130° C	80.40±2.187 ^a	76.81±1.458 ^a	81.95±0.637 ^a	77.87±3.722 ^a	6.125

Mean ± S.E.M = 3

Values bearing different superscripts in each column differ significantly

Table.3 Color value in terms of L (lightness) of cow and buffalo ghee clarified at 110° C and 130° C

Temperature of Clarification	Samples	
	COW GHEE	BUFFALO GHEE
110° C	70.81±3.087 ^a	73.21±2.415 ^a
130° C	69.57±2.704 ^a	74.09±2.790 ^a
CD value (P=0.05)	8.086	7.271

Mean ± S.E.M = 24

Values bearing different superscripts in each column differ significantly

Table.4 Color value in terms of L (lightness) of ripened and fresh cow and buffalo ghee clarified at 110° C and 130° C

Process	COW GHEE		BUFFALO GHEE	
	Temp. of Clarification		Temp. of Clarification	
	110° C	130° C	110° C	130° C
UNRIPENING	71.13±4.671 ^a	71.99±3.997 ^a	72.95±3.387 ^a	75.17±4.247 ^a
RIPENING	70.48±4.451 ^a	71.16±3.995 ^a	73.46±0.239 ^a	73.01±3.971 ^a
CD value (P=0.05)	12.812	11.220	10.023	11.544

Mean ± S.E.M = 12

Values bearing different superscripts in each column differ significantly

Table.5 Color value in terms of ‘a’ of cow ghee clarified at 110° C and 130° C

Temperature of Clarification	Sample Intervals				
	AUG-SEP	OCT-NOV	DEC-JAN	FEB-MAR	CD value (P=0.05)
110° C	-21.88±1.16 ^c	-14.58±0.27 ^a	-20.82±1.43 ^{bc}	-18.75±0.83 ^b	2.71
130° C	-24.79±4.11 ^b	-14.38±0.48 ^a	-24.06±2.65 ^{ab}	-22.30±5.44 ^{ab}	9.75

Mean ± S.E.M = 3

Values bearing different superscripts in each column differ significantly

Table.6 Color value in terms of ‘a’ of buffalo ghee clarified at 110° C and 130° C

Temperature of Clarification	Sample Intervals				
	AUG-SEP	OCT-NOV	DEC-JAN	FEB-MAR	CD value (P=0.05)
110° C	-5.72±4.334 ^a	-8.69±3.257 ^a	-11.84±4.068 ^a	-5.08±0.291 ^a	9.032
130° C	-2.87±0.973 ^a	-10.18±1.027 ^b	-10.92±0.924 ^b	-7.69±1.605 ^b	4.751

Mean ± S.E.M = 3

Values bearing different superscripts in each column differ significantly

Table.7 Color value in terms of ‘a’ of cow and buffalo ghee clarified at 110° C and 130° C

Temperature of Clarification	Samples	
	COW GHEE	BUFFALO GHEE
110° C	-18.89±0.718 ^a	-6.14±0.900 ^a
130° C	-20.90±1.211 ^a	-5.46±0.805 ^a
CD value (P=0.05)	2.774	2.379

Mean ± S.E.M = 24

Values bearing different superscripts in each column differ significantly

Table.8 Color value in terms of ‘a’ of ripened and fresh cow and buffalo ghee clarified at 110° C and 130° C

Process	COW GHEE		BUFFALO GHEE	
	Temp. of Clarification		Temp. of Clarification	
	110° C	130° C	110° C	130° C
UNRIPENING	-18.78±1.158 ^a	-20.43±1.699 ^a	-4.45±0.858 ^a	-3.01±0.487 ^a
RIPENING	-19.01±0.954 ^a	-21.38±1.865 ^a	-7.83±1.495 ^a	-7.91±1.185 ^a
CD value(P=0.05)	2.979	5.0103	3.423	2.544

Mean ± S.E.M = 12

Values bearing different superscripts in each column differ significantly

Table.9 Color value in terms of b (+: yellow, -: blue) of cow ghee clarified at 110° C and 130° C

Temperature of Clarification	Sample Intervals				CD value (P=0.05)
	AUG-SEP	OCT-NOV	DEC-JAN	FEB-MAR	
110° C	67.58±0.42 ^b	66.08±3.36 ^b	77.56±1.12 ^a	76.85±1.67 ^a	5.241
130° C	73.60±1.12 ^{ab}	71.29±1.00 ^b	75.95±1.78 ^a	72.10±0.34 ^b	3.137

Mean ± S.E.M = 3

Values bearing different superscripts in each column differ significantly

Table.10 Color value in terms of b (+: yellow, -: blue) of buffalo ghee clarified at 110° C and 130° C

Temperature of Clarification	Sample Intervals				CD value (P=0.05)
	AUG-SEP	OCT-NOV	DEC-JAN	FEB-MAR	
110° C	4.40±3.029 ^b	6.09±1.209 ^b	11.77±1.094 ^a	4.70±1.345 ^b	4.917
130° C	3.22±1.005 ^b	6.40±1.142 ^{ab}	10.31±1.360 ^a	9.41±3.730 ^a	5.660

Mean ± S.E.M = 3

Values bearing different superscripts in each column differ significantly

Table.11 Color value in terms of b (+: yellow, -: blue) of cow and buffalo ghee clarified at 110° C and 130° C

Temperature of Clarification	Samples	
	COW GHEE	BUFFALO GHEE
110° C	65.35±2.944 ^a	5.69±0.940 ^a
130° C	63.25±2.779 ^a	6.44±0.793 ^a
CD value (P=0.05)	7.977	2.423

Mean ± S.E.M = 24

Values bearing different superscripts in each column differ significantly

Table.12 Color value in terms of b of ripened and fresh cow and buffalo ghee clarified at 110° C and 130° C

Process	COW GHEE		BUFFALO GHEE	
	Temp. of Clarification		Temp. of Clarification	
	110° C	130° C	110° C	130° C
UNRIPENING	65.69±3.437 ^a	60.28±3.774 ^a	4.14±1.219 ^a	5.56±1.109 ^a
RIPENING	65.02±5.103 ^a	66.23±4.216 ^a	7.24±1.379 ^a	7.33±1.169 ^a
CD value(P=0.05)	12.217	11.234	3.653	3.199

Mean ± S.E.M = 12

Values bearing different superscripts in each column differ significantly

Table.13 Yellowness Index of cow ghee clarified at 110° C and 130° C

Temperature of Clarification	Sample Intervals				
	AUG-SEP	OCT-NOV	DEC-JAN	FEB-MAR	CD value (P=0.05)
110° C	79.93±1.15 ^b	71.13±4.83 ^c	86.77±1.30 ^{ab}	88.03±0.95 ^a	6.942
130° C	81.73±3.35 ^a	77.53±1.11 ^a	84.17±2.69 ^a	83.08±4.46 ^a	8.375

Mean ± S.E.M = 3

Values bearing different superscripts in each column differ significantly

Table.14 Yellowness Index of buffalo ghee clarified at 110° C and 130° C

Temperature of Clarification	Sample Intervals				
	AUG-SEP	OCT-NOV	DEC-JAN	FEB-MAR	CD value (P=0.05)
110° C	8.01±3.733 ^a	9.09±2.111 ^a	14.38±1.310 ^a	11.00±2.307 ^a	6.714
130° C	7.72±3.912 ^a	11.68±2.157 ^a	12.67±0.321 ^a	14.16±6.114 ^a	10.09

Mean ± S.E.M = 3

Values bearing different superscripts in each column differ significantly

Table.15 Yellowness Index of cow and buffalo ghee clarified at 110° C and 130° C

Temperature of Clarification	Samples	
	COW GHEE	BUFFALO GHEE
110° C	82.28±1.205 ^a	11.37±2.005 ^a
130° C	79.12±1.098 ^a	14.14±2.138 ^a
CD value (P=0.05)	3.211	5.775

Mean ± S.E.M = 24

Values bearing different superscripts in each column differ significantly

Table.16 Yellowness Index of ripened and fresh cow and buffalo ghee clarified at 110° C and 130° C

Process	COW GHEE		BUFFALO GHEE	
	Temp. of Clarification		Temp. of Clarification	
	110° C	130° C	110° C	130° C
UNRIPENING	83.10±0.916 ^a	76.63±1.447 ^a	10.12±3.628 ^a	14.71±4.040 ^a
RIPENING	81.47±2.318 ^a	81.63±1.392 ^a	12.62±2.025 ^a	13.56±1.897 ^a
CD value (P=0.05)	4.948	3.986	8.250	8.861

Mean ± S.E.M = 12

Values bearing different superscripts in each column differ significantly

Table.17 Whiteness Index of cow clarified at 110° C and 130° C

Temperature of Clarification	Sample Intervals				
	AUG-SEP	OCT-NOV	DEC-JAN	FEB-MAR	CD value (P=0.05)
110° C	21.45±0.26 ^a	21.55±2.69 ^a	16.95±0.38 ^b	18.08±0.79 ^{ab}	3.786
130° C	18.85±0.93 ^{ab}	21.45±1.71 ^a	16.57±0.31 ^b	20.69±1.49 ^a	3.289

Mean ± S.E.M = 3

Values bearing different superscripts in each column differ significantly

Table.18 Whiteness Index of buffalo ghee clarified at 110° C and 130° C

Temperature of Clarification	Sample Intervals				
	AUG-SEP	OCT-NOV	DEC-JAN	FEB-MAR	CD value (P=0.05)
110° C	77.76±4.289 ^a	71.98±2.785 ^a	72.50±3.390 ^a	80.16±0.757 ^a	8.230
130° C	79.82±1.875 ^a	73.31±1.751 ^a	76.33±1.888 ^a	74.59±4.902 ^a	7.783

Mean ± S.E.M = 3

Values bearing different superscripts in each column differ significantly

Table.19 Whiteness Index of cow and buffalo ghee clarified at 110° C and 130° C

Temperature of Clarification	Samples	
	COW GHEE	BUFFALO GHEE
110° C	22.90±1.065 ^a	71.30±2.437 ^a
130° C	24.21±1.206 ^a	72.27±2.802 ^a
CD value(P=0.05)	3.171	7.317

Mean ± S.E.M = 24

Values bearing different superscripts in each column differ significantly

Table.20 Whiteness Index of ripened and fresh cow and buffalo ghee at 110° C and 130° C

Process	COW GHEE		BUFFALO GHEE	
	Temp. of Clarification		Temp. of Clarification	
	110° C	130° C	110° C	130° C
UNRIPENING	22.55±0.869 ^a	26.80±1.435 ^a	71.98±3.518 ^a	74.28±4.346 ^a
RIPENING	23.26±2.044 ^a	21.64±1.726 ^a	70.60±3.672 ^a	70.26±3.827 ^a
CD value(P=0.05)	4.409	4.457	10.097	11.498

Mean ± S.E.M = 12

Values bearing different superscripts in each column differ significantly

Analysis of variance of the data (Table 12) revealed that b value of cow ghee prepared from ripened cream clarified at 110° C did not differ significantly (P= 0.05) from the ghee which was prepared from the fresh cream. Similarly, the b value of cow ghee prepared from ripened cream and clarified at 130° C did not differ significantly (P= 0.05) from the b value of ghee prepared from fresh cream and clarified at 130° C. Similarly, in case of buffalo ghee no significant difference (P=0.05) was observed in b value of ghee prepared from ripened and fresh (fresh) cream. Therefore, it can be concluded that ripening of cream before the preparation of ghee did not change the b value of respective ghee samples significantly.

Effect of season on yellowness Index of cow ghee

The average Yellowness Index in different periods of the year of cow and buffalo ghee clarified at 110° C and 130° C are presented in tables 13 and 14. It can be seen from table 13 that Yellowness Index of cow ghee clarified at 110° C highest in the month of February-March (88.03±0.95) which was almost similar to the December-January (86.77±1.30) and lowest in month of October–November (71.13±4.83). Analysis of variance of the data (Table 13) revealed that Yellowness Index of cow ghee differed significantly (P= 0.05). It can also be seen from table 13 that Yellowness Index of cow ghee clarified at 130° C was highest in the month of December-January (84.17±2.69) which was almost similar to the August-September (81.73±3.35) and February-March (83.08±4.46) and lowest was observed in month of October–November (77.53±1.11). Analysis of variance of the data (Table 13) revealed that Yellowness Index of cow did not differ significantly (P= 0.05). Perusal of the data revealed that in case of ghee clarified at 110° C effect of season was visible but in

case of ghee clarified at 130° C, the effect of season was not visible. Cow ghee samples have high yellowness and it is attributed to the present of β -carotene pigment in cow ghee.

Effect of season on Yellowness Index of buffalo ghee

It can be seen from table 14 that Yellowness Index of buffalo ghee clarified at 110° C was highest in the month of December-January (14.38±1.310) and lowest was observed in month of August-September (8.01±3.733). Analysis of variance of the data (Table 14) revealed that Yellowness Index of pure buffalo ghee did not differ significantly (P= 0.05). It can also be seen from table 14 that Yellowness Index of buffalo ghee clarified at 130°C was highest in the month of February-March (14.16±6.114) and lowest in month of August-September (7.72±3.912). Analysis of variance of the data (Table 14) revealed that Yellowness Index of buffalo ghee prepared from ripened cream did not differ significantly (P=0.05). Perusal of the data revealed that in both the cases i.e. ghee clarified at 110° C and 130° C, the effect of season was not visible. Yellowness Index was more for cow ghee as compared to buffalo ghee. This is due to the yellow color of cow milk fat, which is contributed by fat soluble carotenoids (Palmer and Eckles, 1914).

Effect of temperature of clarification on yellowness index of cow and buffalo ghee

The overall average Yellowness Index of cow and pure buffalo ghee prepared and clarified at 110° C and 130° C are presented in table 15. Analysis of variance of the data (Table 15) for Yellowness Index revealed that cow ghee clarified at 110° C did not differed significantly (P= 0.05) from the ghee clarified at 130° C. Similarly the Yellowness Index of buffalo ghee clarified at 110° C did not differ

significantly ($P= 0.05$) from the ghee clarified at 130°C . Perusal of the data revealed that temperature of clarification did not affect the Yellowness Index of ghee significantly but slight decrease in yellowness of cow ghee samples was observed when the clarification temperature was increased whereas in case of buffalo ghee samples slight increase in yellowness was observed when clarification temperature was increased.

Effect of ripening on yellowness index of cow and buffalo ghee

The overall average of Yellowness Index reading along with standard error of cow and buffalo ghee prepared from ripened and fresh cream and clarified at 110°C and 130°C are presented in table 16. Analysis of variance of the data (Table 16) revealed that Yellowness Index of cow ghee prepared from ripened cream clarified at 110°C did not differ significantly ($P= 0.05$) from the ghee which was prepared from the fresh cream. Similarly, the Yellowness Index of cow ghee prepared from ripened cream and clarified at 130°C did not differ significantly ($P= 0.05$) from the Yellowness Index of ghee prepared from fresh cream and clarified at 130°C . Similarly, in case of buffalo ghee no significant difference ($P= 0.05$) was observed in Yellowness Index of ghee prepared from ripened and fresh cream. Therefore, it can be concluded that ripening of cream before the preparation of ghee did not change the Yellowness Index of respective ghee samples significantly.

Effect of season on whiteness index of cow ghee

The average Whiteness Index in different periods of the year of cow and pure buffalo ghee clarified at 110°C and 130°C are presented in tables 17 and 18. It can be seen from table 17 that Whiteness Index of cow ghee clarified at 110°C highest in the month

of October–November (21.55 ± 2.69) and lowest in month of December–January (16.95 ± 0.38). Analysis of variance of the data (Table 17) revealed that Whiteness Index of cow ghee differed significantly ($P= 0.05$). It can also be seen from table 17 that Whiteness Index of cow ghee clarified at 130°C was highest in the month of October–November (21.45 ± 1.71) lowest in month of December–January (16.57 ± 0.31). Analysis of variance of the data (Table 17) revealed that Whiteness Index of cow ghee differed significantly ($P= 0.05$). Perusal of the data revealed that in both the cases i.e. ghee clarified at 110°C and 130°C , the effect of season was visible.

Effect of season on whiteness index of buffalo ghee

Whiteness Index of buffalo ghee clarified at 110°C was highest in the month of February–March (80.16 ± 0.757) and lowest in month of October–November (71.98 ± 2.785). Analysis of variance of the data (Table 18) revealed that Whiteness Index of buffalo ghee did not differ significantly ($P= 0.05$). It can also be seen from table 18 that Whiteness Index of buffalo ghee clarified at 130°C was highest in the month of August–September (79.82 ± 1.875) and lowest in month of October–November (73.31 ± 1.751). Analysis of variance of the data (Table 18) revealed that Whiteness Index of buffalo ghee did not differ significantly ($P=0.05$). Perusal of the data revealed that in both the cases i.e. ghee clarified at 110°C and 130°C , the effect of season was not visible.

Whiteness Index of buffalo ghee was due to the absence of carotenoids and possibly presence of biliverdin and bilirubin which gave a greenish tint (Suwrat and Tungjaroenchai, 2013; Daniel, 1977; Rao and Dastur, 1984).

Effect of temperature of clarification on Whiteness Index of cow and buffalo ghee

The overall average Whiteness Index of cow and buffalo ghee prepared and clarified at 110° C and 130° C are presented in table 19. Analysis of variance of the data (Table 19) for Whiteness Index revealed that cow ghee clarified at 110° C did not differ significantly ($P=0.05$) from the ghee clarified at 130° C. Similarly, the Whiteness Index of buffalo ghee clarified at 110° C did not differ significantly ($P=0.05$) from the ghee clarified at 130° C. Perusal of the data revealed that temperature of clarification did not affect the Whiteness Index of ghee significantly.

Effect of ripening on whiteness index of pure cow and buffalo ghee

The overall average of Whiteness Index reading along with standard error of cow and buffalo ghee prepared from ripened and fresh cream and clarified at 110° C and 130° C are presented in table 20. Analysis of variance of the data (Table 20) revealed that Whiteness Index of cow ghee prepared from ripened cream clarified at 110° C did not differ significantly ($P=0.05$) from the ghee which was prepared from the fresh cream. Similarly, the Whiteness Index of cow ghee prepared from ripened cream and clarified at 130° C did not differ significantly ($P=0.05$) from the Whiteness Index of ghee prepared from fresh cream and clarified at 130° C. Similarly, in case of buffalo ghee no significant difference ($P=0.05$) was observed in Whiteness Index of ghee prepared from ripened and fresh cream. Therefore, it can be concluded that ripening of cream before the preparation of ghee did not change the Whiteness Index of respective ghee samples significantly.

From study, it was found that effect of season did not make any significant difference on the color value (L) and Whiteness Index whereas effect of season was visible on the color value (a) and (b) and Yellowness Index. No

significant effect of ripening of cream and clarification temperature was observed on color value of ghee samples. Color Value analysis of the cow and buffalo ghee samples revealed that luminance was almost similar for both cow and buffalo ghee. High greenish tint was obtained in buffalo ghee as compared to cow ghee. It was also observed that yellowness index was high in cow ghee samples and low in buffalo ghee samples and vice-versa for whiteness index. It was revealed from the study that with increase in clarification temperature yellowness index decreased and whiteness index increased.

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