

سُورَةُ النَّحْلِ

آيَاتُهَا  
١٢٨

نَسَبَاتُهَا  
١٦

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ وَأَوْحَىٰ رَبُّكَ إِلَى النَّحْلِ  
أَنِ اتَّخِذِي مِنَ الْجِبَالِ بُيُوتًا وَمِنَ الشَّجَرِ وَمِمَّا يَعْرِشُونَ ﴿٦٨﴾ ثُمَّ كُلِي  
مِن كُلِّ الشَّجَرَاتِ فَاسْلُكِي سُبُلَ رَبِّكِ ذُلُلًا يَخْرُجُ مِنْ بُطُونِهَا  
شَرَابٌ مُخْتَلِفٌ أَلْوَانُهُ فِيهِ شِفَاءٌ لِلنَّاسِ إِنَّ فِي ذَٰلِكَ لَآيَةً لِّقَوْمٍ  
يَتَفَكَّرُونَ ﴿٦٩﴾

# Quality Assessment of Some Egyptian and Saudi Arabia Honeys



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# INTRODUCTION

- Determination of the standard criteria of food products is the most important process.
- Purity and contaminant-free food are other factors of great concern for consumer health.
- Honey types differ from one country to another and in different regions in the same country due to floral origin.
- Reason for testing honey for quality control purposes is to verify the authenticity of the product.

- Reveal the possible presence of artificial components or adulterants.
- Honey composition is tightly associated to its botanical origin, geographical area.
- Products from one region may attain a surplus value than similar products from another area.
- In Egypt and Saudi Arabia, beekeeping is practiced in many areas, characterized by a remarkable richness of honey plants.
- comparing these honeys with quality standards is greatly required.

The main goal of this work was to **characterize** Cotton honey from the honeybee Carniolan hybrid collected from Sharkia governorate, Egypt, (5\$)



Acacia honey produced in south region of Saudi Arabia, from local colonies, *Apis mellifera jemenitica*. (100\$)



# **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

- Investigation was carried out at **Food Safety & Quality Control Lab, Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University, Egypt during 2012.**
- To study physio-chemical properties of cotton and acacia (Salam) honeys.
- Three cotton and acacia (Salam) honey combs represented three different local colonies were collected.

# Collecting honey samples



*Acacia ehenbergiana*



*Gossypium barbadence*

# RESULTS AND DISSCUSSION

**Table (1). Mean values of some Physical characteristics of cotton and salam honeys analysis**

| Physical characters | Water content g/100g (%) | PH          | Viscosity cps | Total acidity meq/Kg | Free Acidity meq/Kg | HMF mg/kg    | Nitrogen %   | Total amino acids g/100g | Proline mg/kg | Total minerals % |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| <b>Cotton</b>       | <b>22.2</b>              | <b>3.81</b> | <b>16250</b>  | <b>38.50</b>         | <b>35.00</b>        | <b>11.65</b> | <b>0.095</b> | <b>1.50</b>              | <b>457.0</b>  | <b>0.80</b>      |
| <b>Salam</b>        | <b>17.2</b>              | <b>3.79</b> | <b>18000</b>  | <b>42.00</b>         | <b>38.00</b>        | <b>246</b>   | <b>0.16</b>  | <b>3.57</b>              | <b>1024</b>   | <b>0.36</b>      |



**Table (2). Minerals composition of cotton and salam honeys (ppm).**

| <b>Minerals</b> | <b>K</b>      | <b>Ca</b>    | <b>Na</b>    | <b>Mg</b>    | <b>Zn</b>  | <b>Mn</b>  | <b>Fe</b>   | <b>Cu</b>   | <b>Co</b>  | <b>Ni</b>  |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| <b>Cotton</b>   | <b>2018.0</b> | <b>287.0</b> | <b>153.0</b> | <b>327.0</b> | <b>5.7</b> | <b>3.3</b> | <b>22.4</b> | <b>1.49</b> | <b>0.0</b> | <b>0.0</b> |
| <b>Salam</b>    | <b>438.0</b>  | <b>625.0</b> | <b>625.0</b> | <b>13.0</b>  | <b>4.0</b> | <b>2.0</b> | <b>0.0</b>  | <b>0.0</b>  | <b>0.0</b> | <b>0.0</b> |

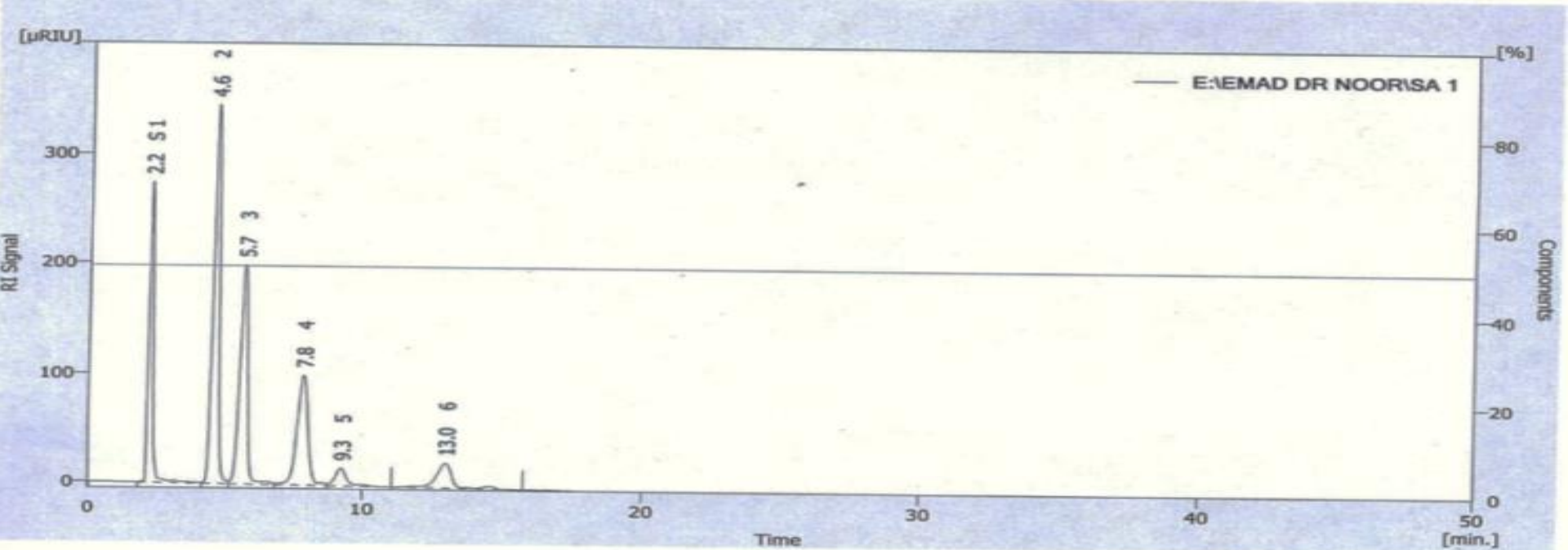
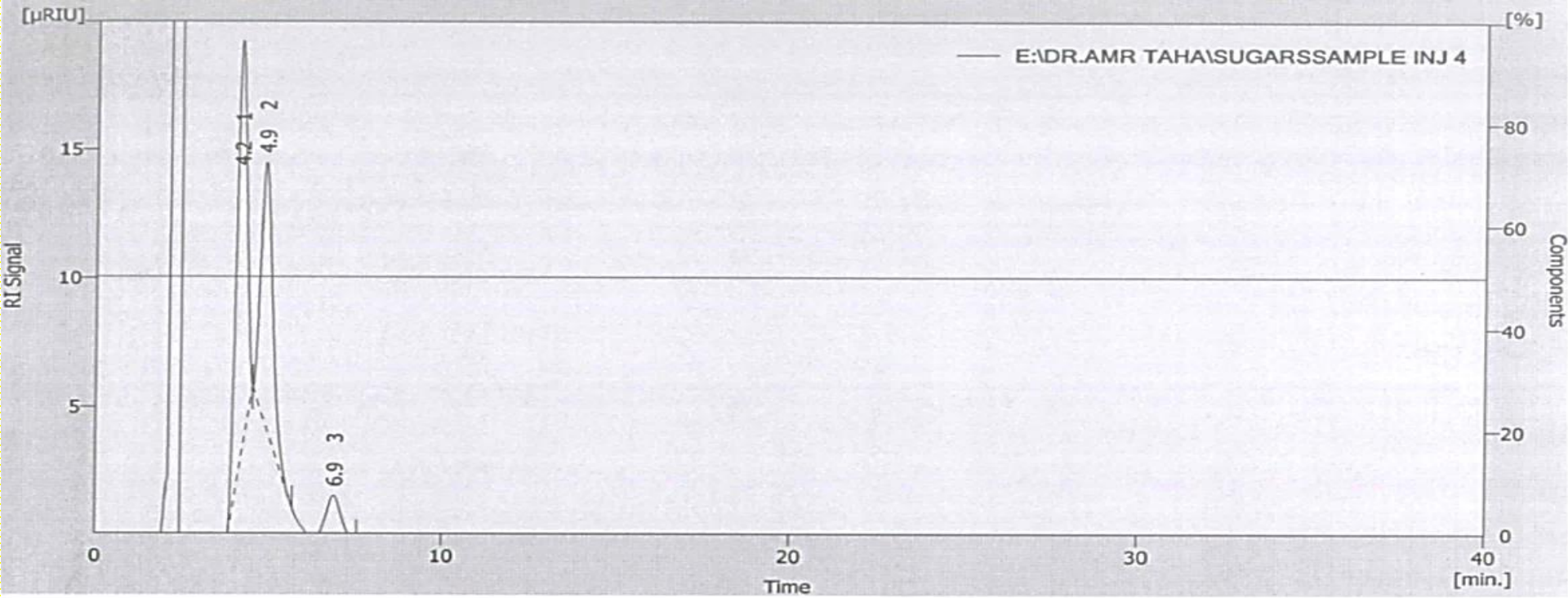
# Table (3). Values of some enzymes characteristics of cotton and salam honeys

| Enzymes | Invertase<br>u/kg | Diastase<br>u/g | Glucose oxidase<br>u/g |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Cotton  | <b>74.86</b>      | <b>16.9</b>     | <b>0.17</b>            |
| Salam   | <b>4.60</b>       | <b>6.50</b>     | <b>0.07</b>            |

## Table (4). Mean values of some Sugars characteristics in cotton and salam honeys

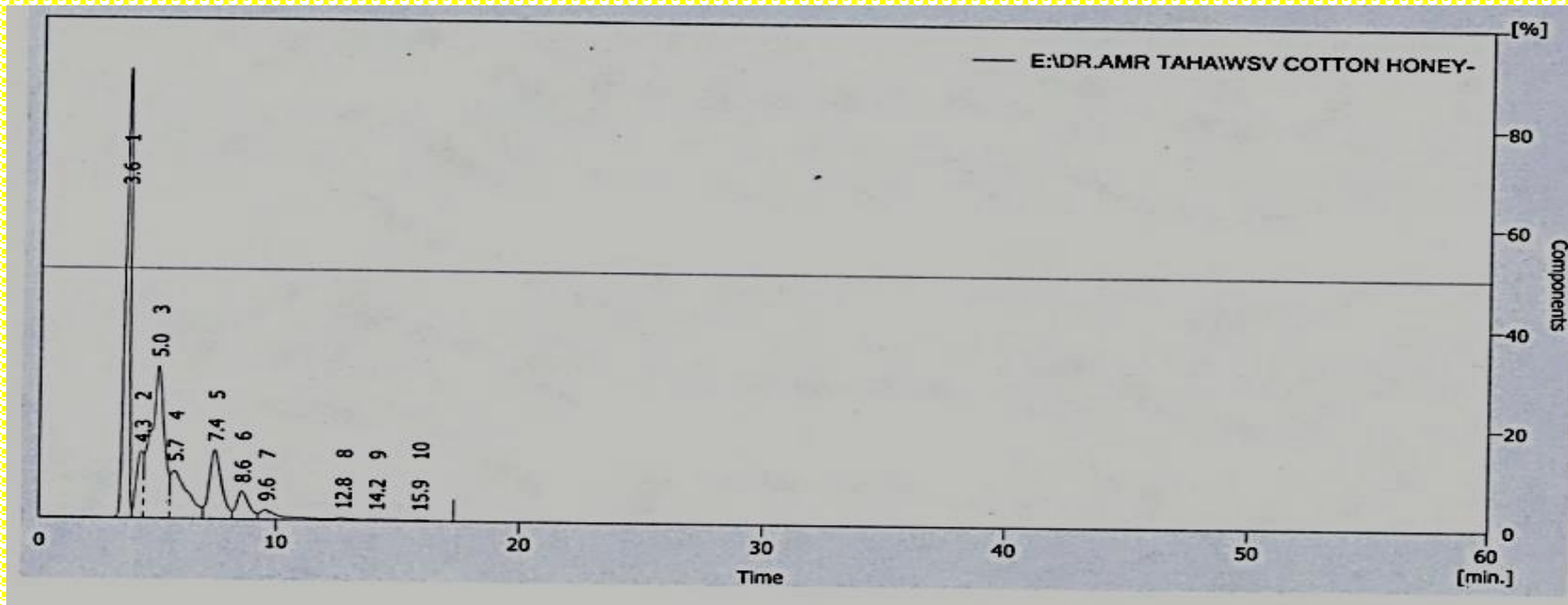
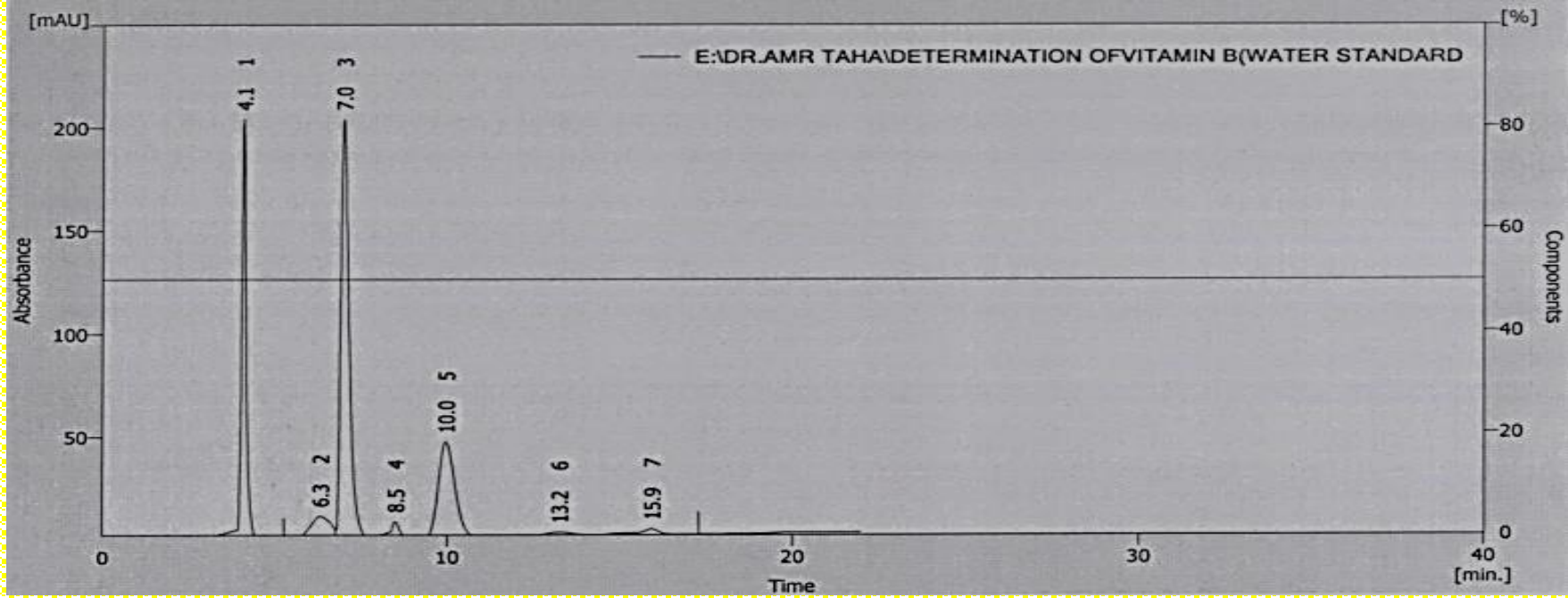
N/A= non detected

| <b>Sugar</b>  | <b>Glucose</b> | <b>Fructose</b> | <b>Sucrose</b> | <b>Maltose</b> |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
|               | <b>%</b>       | <b>%</b>        | <b>%</b>       | <b>%</b>       |
| <b>Cotton</b> | <b>42.66</b>   | <b>37.43</b>    | <b>3.0</b>     | <b>1.92</b>    |
| <b>Salam</b>  | <b>34.3</b>    | <b>37.7</b>     | <b>7.3</b>     | <b>N/A</b>     |



**Table (5). Values of some vitamins characteristics (mg/100g) of cotton and salam honeys.**

| <b>Vitamins</b> | <b>B1</b>   | <b>B3</b>    | <b>B5</b>    | <b>B6</b>    | <b>B9</b>    | <b>B12</b>   | <b>B13</b>    |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| <b>Cotton</b>   | <b>N/A</b>  | <b>N/A</b>   | <b>0.055</b> | <b>0.031</b> | <b>0.002</b> | <b>0.001</b> | <b>0.0015</b> |
| <b>Salam</b>    | <b>0.02</b> | <b>0.600</b> | <b>0.20</b>  | <b>0.017</b> | <b>0.10</b>  | <b>N/A</b>   | <b>0.001</b>  |



**CONCLUSION**

- Salam Saudi Arabia honey was higher viscosity than cotton Egyptian honey.
- Both of them were acidity, pH range (3.81-3.79).
- **HMF** was very high in salam honey (264 mg/kg). Exceed the standard.
- Vitamins **B1** and **B3** did not detected in **cotton** honey. (As indicator).
- Vitamin **B12** did not detect in **salam** honey.



- Protein content and **proline** amino acids (1024 mg/kg) was in high value in salam honey than cotton honey (457 mg/kg). ?
- Invertase enzyme was high in cotton honey than salam honey. ?
- **Maltose** sugar did not detected in salam honey (as **indicator**).
- Minerals, k, Ca, Na, Mg were superior of all tested minerals. Minerals was more in cotton.

