Polyphenol extraction from olive pomace of Montenegrin olive variety Žutica as the initial step in waste-valorization strategy

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Introduction

- 20 million tons per year of olive pomace are produced as waste in the production of olive oil.
- It contains polyphenols which are contaminants for the soil and water bodies and difficult further valorization techniques.
- Solvent polyphenol extraction was performed as they can be used in food and cosmetic industries



and the remaining pomace can be used for further valorization techniques.

- Aim

To evaluate the effect of different factors on the quality and quantity of polyphenols extracted by solvent extraction from the olive pomace Žutica variety.

Response variables: Evaluated factors: A: Solvent concentration **Total Polyphenol** (10 - 90 % v/v) Content (TPC) Folin **B:** Temperature Ciocalteu method (40 – 80 °C) C: Solids ratio Antioxidant Activity (2 - 12g/100mL)(AA) FRAP method

Effect of the factors in the response variables

Best conditions for extraction

Results & Analysis



Key Findings

Water and ethanol showed better extraction of polyphenols from the olive pomace than isopropanol.

Changing the drying temperature from 60 °C to 40°C increased three times the TPC in the extracts using ethanol and water as pure solvents.

All the evaluated factors affected more the AA than the TPC. They produced relative changes between 20-185% for the AA, while the relative change in TPC was in the range of 7-84%.

Fig 1. Response surface modeling for TPC at extreme values of temperature. a) 40°C and b) 80°C.

Maximum TPC of 503.62 mg of gallic acid equivalent per liter (mg GAE/L) at 50 v/v% ethanol, 60 °C and 12 g/ 100 mL



- Solid ratio was the most relevant factor for both response variables. The model suggest a maximum value for the TPC and a significative interaction of this factor with the solvent concentration for the AA.
- Positive correlation between TPC and AA was founded with a correlation coefficient r=0.984.
- The quality of Žutica olive pomace is similar to other varieties.

- References

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Fig 2. Response surface modeling for AA at the extreme values of solids ratio. a) 2g/100 mL

Maximum AA 815.96 mg of ascorbic acid equivalent per liter (mg AAE/L) at 50 v/v% ethanol, 60 °C and a solids ratio of 12 g/ 100 mL

Optimization of both response variables: 529.42 mg GAE/L and 946.46 mg AAE/L at 52.7 v/v% ethanol, 80 °C and 12 g pomace/ 100 mL olive oil industry and added-value applications for innovative functional foods.

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