

Effect of Edible Coating (Aloe Vera and Alginate Blend) Treatment on Postharvest Quality of Bell Pepper (*Capsicum annuum* L.)

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Abstract—The present research work was envisaged to study the effect of postharvest treatment with aloe-vera and sodium alginate on physiochemical and organoleptic properties of bell pepper (*Capsicum annuum* L.) at two different storage temperatures i.e., 10 and 25°C. Results indicated that bell pepper stored at 10°C have better postharvest quality than stored at 25°C. Sodium alginate coated sample after 28 days at 10°C showed lowest physiological weight loss of 4.90±0.65 % and retention of maximum ascorbic acid content (57.30±0.30 mg*100⁻¹ g). Sodium Alginate coated samples had minimum increment in TSS (6.07±0.08 %) and reducing sugar content increased slowly from 1.10±0.23 to 2.63±0.14 mg in a period of 28 days at 10°C and maintained tissue firmness (153.20±0.26 g). In terms of antioxidant activity, aloe-vera coated samples have retained maximum antioxidant activity (24.58±0.48 % DPPH inhibition) after 28 days at 10°C. Sodium alginate coated bell pepper showed maximum color and flavor retention and overall acceptability after 21 days of storage at storage temperature of 10°C. In general, Coating with sodium alginate was effective over a storage period of 28 days whereas aloe-vera treatment was quite effective especially in terms of retaining antioxidant property and maintaining pH at a storage temperature of 10°C for 21 days.

Keywords: bell pepper, aloe-vera coating, sodium alginate coating, physiochemical analysis, sensory evaluation.