

# Provitamin A Carotenoids in Bananas? The Surprisingly High Level of Micronutrients in Several Staple Foods from Micronesia



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30<sup>th</sup> NNDC, September 2006







## **Population**

**FSM**

**Chuuk, Pohnpei, Yap, Kosrae**

**107,000**

**Marshall Islands**

**67,731**

**Kiribati**

**84,494**



**Local Foods –**  
Breadfruit, banana,  
taro, pandanus,  
yam, coconut, fish  
and seafood, meats,  
fruits, vegetables

**Imported Foods -** Rice,  
flour products including  
bread, donuts, and  
noodles, sweet/refined  
foods, tinned fish/meat





The great shift from traditional to imported foods + change in lifestyles has been followed by serious problems of nutritionally-related diseases:

- **Vitamin A deficiency (VAD)– over half of preschool children in all three countries**
  - **Chronic diseases:**  
diabetes, heart disease, cancer
- 80% overweight among older age groups**  
**~ 20% of FSM adults with diabetes**

# Importance of understanding the nutrient content of the indigenous foods

## Known Sources of Vitamin A

**Animal/Retinol:** egg, liver, milk and dairy foods

**Plant/Beta-carotene:** orange/yellow fruits & vegetables, dark green leafy vegetables

....how could the shift in diet lead to such problems



# Provitamin A Carotenoid Content

-

ug  $\beta$ -carotene/100 g

Rice

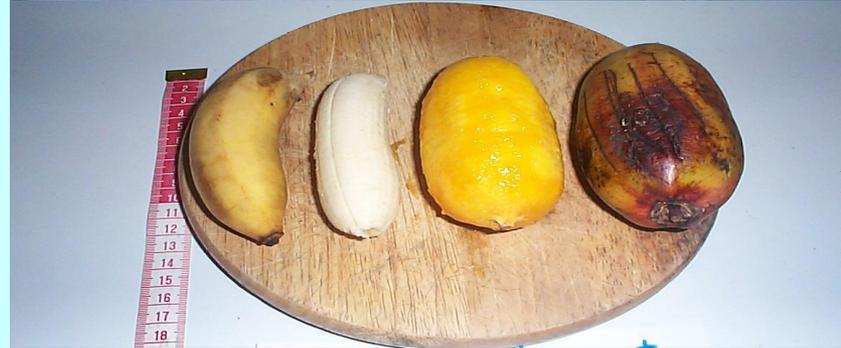
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**Provitamin A carotenoids**  
protect against VAD

**Carotenoid-rich foods** may help protect against diabetes, heart disease, cancer

**Riboflavin:** evidence for role in iron absorption/utilization.

**Zinc:** role in vitamin A metabolism and protection against infection.





**There are many cultivars of the staple foods:**

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 55 FSM banana           | >48 FSM giant swamp taro |
| 133 FSM breadfruit      | >40 FSM pandanus         |
| >100 Marshalls pandanus | >100 Kiribati pandanus   |

**Most are not yet analyzed for nutrient content**

**Many are now rare**

**Some banana cultivars have been identified with highest provitamin A carotenoid content in the world**



## Purpose of this project

- Identify foods/cultivars with high micronutrient content and acceptability
- Build partnerships with the community, government and NGOs, laboratories and academic institutions
- Gain insight on how to promote those foods for their health benefits
- Document traditional food system/promote traditional foods for health (global health project with CINE)

# Methodology

## -Ethnography to select foods and factors of production/consumption/acceptability:

key informant interviews  
photography

focus group discussions  
literature review

## -Sampling, sample preparation/transport

## -Analysis (using HPLC and standard methods) for:

**Carotenoids:**  $\beta$ -,  $\alpha$ -carotene,  $\beta$ -cryptoxanthin  
lutein, zeaxanthin, lycopene

**Vitamins:** riboflavin, niacin,  $\alpha$ -tocopherol, + other  
including folate (*Karat* banana)  
using microbiological method

**Minerals:** iron, zinc, calcium, magnesium, + other

# Federated States of Micronesia

## Inter-agency approach:

Island Food Community of Pohnpei, Agriculture, Health, College of Micronesia-FSM

**Focusing on:** banana, giant swamp taro, breadfruit, pandanus and other foods (apuch fruit, fish liver)

**Samples collected from:** all four states (Pohnpei, Kosrae, Chuuk, and Yap), from 2001 to 2006



**Karat**

# Republic of the Marshall Islands

## **Inter-agency approach:**

Ministry of Resources and Development, College of the Marshall Islands, WUTMI women's group, Ministry of Health

**Focusing on:** pandanus, some other atoll foods

## **Samples collected from:**

Majuro Atoll in 2003-2004



**Pandanus**

# Republic of Kiribati

## Inter-agency approach:

Ministry of Environment,  
Lands, and Agricultural  
Development; Health and  
Medical Services, AMAK  
women's group

**Focusing on:** pandanus and  
some other atoll foods

## Samples collected from:

Tarawa Atoll, 2003 to 2004



**Pandanus Paste**

# Banana: Carotenoid Analysis

18 of 26 cultivars

high\* carotenoid levels

(38 – 8508  $\mu\text{g}$   $\beta$ -carotene/100 g)

orange or yellow color  
good indicator

high levels cooked/raw samples

*Karat* delivered unfrozen to lab:

**2230**  $\mu\text{g}$   $\beta$ -carotene/100 g

(4x level in previous samples). This is > 100 x level in Cavendish.

\*Meeting half or all of estimated RDA within normal consumption patterns



**Karat - riboflavin and  
unidentified flavenoids  
0.47 to 14.30 mg/100 g**

**1 Karat banana (200g)  
meets almost entire RNI**



**Niacin and  $\alpha$ -tocopherol in *Karat*  
are also at significant levels**

**These and the carotenoid findings published in:**

**Englberger et al. 2003 J Food Comp Anal 16: 3-19**

**Englberger et al. 2003 J Food Comp Anal 16: 219-236**

**Englberger et al. 2006 (in press) Int J Food Science Nutr**

**Englberger et al. 2006 (in press) Food Nutr Bulletin**

# Giant Swamp Taro

## Beta-carotene and Mineral Levels/100g



	Flesh color	$\beta$ -carotene $\mu\text{g}$	Zinc mg	Iron mg	Calcium mg
<i>Mwahng en Wel</i>	yellow	5580	36.0	3.2	1440
<i>Mwashei</i>	yellow	2040	4.8	0.2	137
<i>Ebon</i>	cream	85	na	na	na
<b>Adult female RDA</b>		<b>500 RE</b>	<b>9.8-3.0</b>	<b>23-8</b>	<b>1000</b>

Low phytate:zinc molar ratios - May be consumed at high levels 1000g/d

Englberger et al. 2003 J Food Comp Anal 16: 3-19  
 Englberger et al. 2003 J Food Comp Anal 16: 219-236  
 Englberger et al. 2004 IZINCG Symposium

# Pandanus Carotenoid Levels Fed. States of Micronesia Marshall Islands Kiribati



**28 of 35 cultivars analyzed had rich levels**

**Ranges: 19 to 19,086  $\mu\text{g}$   $\beta$ -carotene/100 g)**

Englberger et al. 2003 J Food Comp Anal 16:237-247

Englberger et al. 2006 Public Health Nutrition 9:631-643

Englberger et al. 2006 J Food Comp Anal 19:484-494



# TE TOU, KANAM NI KAKAKIBOTU AO NI KAMARURUNG NGKOE TE I-KIRIBATI

Uniki ao kang rinanin tou aika a babobo bwa e bati te Vitamin A iai ao a na buoki totokoan aoraki aikai: te Mataki n te bong, te Akeanrara, te Tioka, Aorakin te Buro ao te Mka ke Maneka ake aki mamaoa.

*Grow and eat deep-colored pandanus to help protect against vitamin A deficiency, night blindness, diabetes, heart disease, anemia (weak blood), and certain cancers.*

## KEY COLOR, SHAPE AND SIZE



Te Tuae - Pandanus Paste  
390-444 µg beta-carotene/100 grams



Local name: Tekareiko  
Also known as: Teraeraeti, Tearabuatoro, Teraantebwe  
Big bunch, medium-sized key  
Flesh color: orange  
410 µg beta-carotene/100 grams



Local name: Teraonimaai  
Big bunch, big key  
Flesh color: orange  
287 µg beta-carotene/100 grams



Local name: Teiribubura  
Big bunch, big key  
Flesh color: orange  
129 µg beta-carotene/100 grams



Local name: Tearabakiaro  
Big bunch, big key  
Flesh color: yellow  
233 µg beta-carotene/100 grams



Local name: Teantinakarewa  
One type: big bunch, big key  
Another type: small bunch, small key  
Flesh color: yellow  
94-150 µg beta-carotene/100 grams

Local name: Tearabukitaba  
Medium-sized bunch and key  
Flesh color: red-orange  
896 µg beta-carotene/100 grams



Local name: Terauriamwaere  
Big bunch, big key  
Flesh color: orange  
103 µg beta-carotene/100 grams



Te Kabubu - Pandanus Powder  
88-90 µg beta-carotene/100 grams



Local name: Teannaewati  
Big bunch, medium-sized key  
Flesh color: yellow  
62 µg beta-carotene/100 grams



Young pandanus tree,  
Agriculture Central Nursery,  
Bikenibeu, South Tarawa.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Produced with financial support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in collaboration with SPC Lifestyles Health Section; SPC Forestry Program; SPRIC; PACIFIC; CDC; UNICEF; and Sigm and Life.

Data by Dr. Lois Englebinger in a collaborative inter-agency research project with the Kiribati Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development; Ministry of Health and Medical Services; ANAK, and the Kiribati National Nutrition Committee.

Nutritional analysis work by the University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji, and DSM Nutritional Products, Basel, Switzerland.

Design: Tlapapata Art Centre, Samoa.

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NOTE:  
µg is a weight unit (one millionth of a gram). The pandanus varieties that are rich in beta-carotene (the dark orange ones) are higher in Vitamin A.

Te tou are e mwaiti riki ana beta-carotene (tokaosa riki babobon karana/matana) bon ngala ae e korakora riki lai te vitamin A.



# Kiribati Pandanus Poster



## Conclusions

- A systematic investigation using an ethnographic approach for identifying nutrient-rich foods and for understanding food practices and beliefs is critical.
- Many varieties of traditional Micronesian foods contain high content of carotenoids (including provitamin A carotenoids), vitamins, and minerals.
- Thus, they offer potential for alleviating VAD and micronutrient deficiencies in Micronesia, and there is growing evidence of their role in chronic disease.



Photo by Luciano Mattias



Photos by Amy Levendusky



- Yellow coloration may be used as an indicator for carotenoid-rich banana cultivars (+ other foods).
- Certain cultivars are rare whereas other cultivars + foods (fish liver) that are available but not well utilized.
- There is a wealth of micronutrient-rich foods & cultivars in Micronesia, most not yet assessed.
- Micronesians very interested in having their own foods analyzed.
- This approach may be relevant for other Pacific Island countries with similar foods.



## Challenges

- To identify cultivar (in some cases), to screen so many cultivars, and to obtain samples of rare cultivars.
- To obtain samples of cultivars from remote islands.
- To transport samples to the laboratory.
- To obtain quarantine papers and import permits.
- To identify certain substances in analytes (as the unidentified flavenoids in *Karat*).
- To disseminate and publish the results.

# Acknowledgements:

- Farmers, growers, local markets
- FSM, ROK, RMI Governments and local government agencies and NGOs including Agriculture; Health/Education; College of Micronesia-FSM; Peace Corps; IFCP; RMI Ministry of Health, Kiribati Ministry of Health and Medical Services, RMI Ministry of R&D, Kiribati Ministry of Environment, Lands, Agricultural Development, RMI CMI, AMAK
- CDC/UNICEF, FAO, Sight and Life
- Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)
- SPC Pacific German Regional Forestry Project
- Center for Indigenous Peoples' Nutrition and Environment
- Australian, New Zealand, and German Governments
- University of Queensland
- University of Adelaide
- University of Hawaii
- University of Sydney
- University of the South Pacific
- Emory University, Howard University
- DSM Nutritional Products
- Atlanta Center of Nutrient Analysis



Photos: Lois Englberger, Amy Levendusky and Luciano Mathias

# Thank you!

