

Fortifying with Vitamins and Minerals The Product Development Challenges

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Why Fortify?

- When legislation demands it
 - Baby food
 - Weight reduction products
 - Wheat flour
 - Margarine
- Market differentiation
 - Breakfast cereals
 - Beverages
 - Dairy products

Factors influencing the stability of vitamins and their retention in foods

- Temperature
- Water activity
- pH
- Oxygen
- Light (UV)
- Catalysts (Fe, Cu....)
- Enzymes, sulphite, chlorine
- Inhibitors
- Interactions
- Energy
- Time

Vitamin Stability

Vitamin	Heat	Oxygen	Light	pH<7	pH=7	pH>7
D	-	-	-	+	+	+
С	-	-	-		+	+
B1	-	-	+	+	+	-
B2	+	+		+	+	-
В3	+	+	+	+	+	+
B5	+	+	+	-	+	-
B6	+	+	-	+	+	+
B9	+	+		-	+	+
B12	+	-	-	-	+	-

- + Stable
- Unstable
- - Very unstable

Mineral addition e.g. Calcium

Source	% Calcium	Solubility	%w/v for 15% RDA in 200ml	Taste
Calcium oxide	71	yes (heat generation)	0.08	Disagreeable alkaline taste
Calcium hydroxide	54	slightly	0.11	Earthy, sl. bitter
Calcium carbonate	40	no	0.15	None
Calcium chloride	36	very	0.16	Extremely salty
Calcium sulphate	29	slightly	0.20	Bitter, astringent
Calcium citrate	24	no	0.25	Sour, salty
Calcium glycerophosphate	19	slightly	0.31	Slightly bitter
Calcium lactate	18	yes	0.33	Sour, slightly bitter
Calcium salts of orthophosphoric acid	17	no	0.35	None
Calcium gluconate	9	yes	0.66	Slight

Vitamin & Mineral Fortification: Summary

- EU Legislation defines what, where & how much
- Vitamin addition consider stability
 - product, process & shelf life
- Mineral addition consider form
 - solubility & taste
- Get the taste right by considering all product dimensions
- Overlay marketing know-how

