SUITABILITY OF TWO ESTABLISHED AND THREE NEWLY RELEASED KENyan
POTATO VARIETIES FOR PROCESSING INTO CRISPS AND FRENCH FRIES

George O. Abong and Jackson N. Kabira

Department of Food Science, Nutrition and Technology, University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 29053-00625, Nairobi (Kangemi), Kenya; National Potato Research Centre (KARI), Tigoni, P.O. Box 338, Limuru, Kenya.

*Corresponding author: Email: georkoyo@yahoo.com; Phone: 254735508558

ABSTRACT

Potato is an important food and cash crop that plays a major role in food security and is only second to maize in terms of utilization in Kenya. French fries and potato crisps are the most consumed industrially processed potato products, especially in the major urban centers. Processors have, however, complained of inadequate supply and low quality of potatoes currently supplied in the market. This study was instituted to evaluate the suitability of two established and three newly released Kenyan potato varieties for processing. Three newly released potato varieties (Purple Gold, Kenya Mpya and Sherekea) and two established varieties (Tigoni and Dutch Robijn) were used in this study. They were analyzed for physico-chemical characteristics and processed into crisps and French fries for process suitability evaluation. All the cultivars had tuber sizes within recommended range for crisps (40-60 mm) and French fries (45 mm ≤). Dry matter contents differed significantly (P ≤ 0.05) among the varieties ranging from 20.81 % in Golden Purple to 25.77 % in Kenya Mpya. Crisps oil content varied significantly (P ≤ 0.05) from 31.28 % in Kenya Mpya to 36.8 % in Golden Purple while it ranged from 7.51 % to 8.81 % in French fries of the same varieties. Dry matter content was negatively correlated to oil contents of crisps and French fries. Significant (P ≤ 0.05) varietal differences in color and textural properties of crisps and French fries were noted. Kenya Mpya, Tigoni, Sherekea and Golden Purple in that order of preference could be used to produce crisps that are comparable to Dutch Robijn, an established crisping variety in the local market. With the exception of Kenya Mpya, varieties Sherekea, Dutch Robijn and Golden Purple produced good quality French fries comparable to the established chipping quality variety, Tigoni. Potatoes from the new varieties are expected to form an additional pool of raw material for processing in Kenya and should be promoted alongside the established ones to support the growing industry.

Key words: Performance, varieties, crisps, French fries