Proximate analysis of *Parinari curatellifolia* fruit pulp of fruit from parts of Harare and a rural area in Zimbabwe

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Abstract: *Parinari curatellifolia* fruit pulp for fruit collected from Harare and Mahusekwa in Zimbabwe was analysed for dry matter, mineral ash, crude protein, crude fat and crude fibre. Carbohydrates and energy were calculated from the proximate analysis data. Results for proximate analysis of samples from Harare suburbs (CR, GR and PR) were in the following ranges: dry matter (27±0 to 34.5±0.4%, fresh weight), mineral ash (1.1±0 to 1.5±0.2% dry weight, DW), crude protein (1.1±0.1 to 1.4±0% DW), crude fat (0.7±0.2 to 1.7±0.2% DW), crude fibre (1.4±0.2 to 2.0±0.2 DW) and carbohydrates (21.4±0.3 to 28.9±0.4%). The same analysis data for pulp of fruit from Harare Airport (HAR) and Mahusekwa (MH) were in the following ranges; dry matter (87±1 to 87.5±0.1% fresh weight), mineral ash (3.1±0.3% DW), crude protein (2.3±0.1 to 2.9±0% DW), crude fat (2.0±0.4 to 2.0±0% DW), crude fibre (5.2±0.2 to 6.0±0.4% DW) and carbohydrates (73.6±0.5 to 75±1%). The energy calculated for pulp of fruit from Harare suburbs ranged from 446±2 to 542±11kJ/100g and that for pulp of fruit from Harare airport and Mahusekwa ranged from 1373±8 to 1384±20kJ/100g. Carbohydrates constituted the highest nutrient component of *Parinari curatellifolia* fruit pulp. Pulp containing fruit skin had higher concentrations of nutrients measured than pulp without skins.