

ISSN Print: 2617-4693 ISSN Online: 2617-4707 NAAS Rating (2025): 5.29 IJABR 2025; SP-9(9): 1793-1798 www.biochemjournal.com Received: 02-07-2025 Accepted: 05-08-2025

Mukesh Kumar

M.Sc. Final Year, Department of Fruit Science, College of Horticulture and Research Station, Saja, Bemetara, Chhattisgarh, India

Dr. Jonson Lakra

Assistant Professor, Department of Fruit Science, College of Horticulture and Research Station, Kunkuri, Jashpur, Chhattisgarh, India

Dr. Sevan Das Khunte

Assistant Professor, Department of Fruit Science, College of Horticulture and Research Station, Sankara-Patan, Durg, Chhattisgarh, India

Dr. Vedhika Sahu

Assistant Professor, Department of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, College of Horticulture and Research Station, Saja, Bemetara, Chhattisgarh, India

Dr. Namita Singh

Assistant Professor, Department of Genetics & Plant Breeding, College of Horticulture and Research Station, Arjunda, Balod, Chhattisgarh, India

Sunil Kumar Verma

(M.Sc.), Department of Biotechnology, College of Agriculture, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India

Chiranjeevi Chandrakar

M.Sc. Final Year, Department of Fruit Science, College of Horticulture and Research Station, Saja, Bemetara, Chhattisgarh, India

Suryakant

M.Sc. Final Year, Department of Fruit Science, College of Horticulture and Research Station, Saja, Bemetara, Chhattisgarh, India

Corresponding Author: Mukesh Kumar

M.Sc. Final Year, Department of Fruit Science, College of Horticulture and Research Station, Saja, Bemetara, Chhattisgarh, India

Effect of different level of yeast on physico-chemical and sensory properties of Guava cider

Mukesh Kumar, Jonson Lakra, Sevan Das Khunte, Vedhika Sahu, Namita Singh, Sunil Kumar Verma, Chiranjeevi Chandrakar and Survakant

DOI: https://www.doi.org/10.33545/26174693.2025.v9.i9Sw.5772

Abstract

A study titled "Effect of different levels of yeast on physico-chemical and sensory properties of guava cider" was carried out at the Research cum Instructional Farm of the College of Horticulture and Research Station, Saja, Bemetara (C.G.) during 2024-25. The experiment was arranged in a Completely Randomized Design with three replications. Ten treatments were tested, comprising varying combinations of guava juice (500 ml), sugar (100, 150 and 200 g) and yeast (1, 2 and 3 g), along with a control (To). Physico-chemical characteristics such as TSS, acidity, ascorbic acid, pH, reducing sugar and alcohol content, along with sensory attributes including colour, aroma, taste and overall acceptability, were assessed at 0, 15 and 30 days of storage. Guava fruits used in the study were well-suited for processing due to their high edible portion, low seed content and rich nutritional composition. Among the treatments, T_4 (150 g sugar + 1 g yeast), T_5 (150 g sugar + 2 g yeast) and T_6 (150 g sugar + 3 g yeast) performed best in terms of TSS, acidity, ascorbic acid, pH stability and reducing sugar. Treatments with 200 g sugar (T7-T9) showed moderate results, while the control consistently recorded the lowest nutritional quality. Sensory evaluation indicated that T4, T5 and T6 received the highest preference, with T4 and T5 excelling in colour and taste stability and T5 and T6 performing best in aroma. Overall acceptability was highest for T₅, followed by T₄ and T₆, whereas higher sugar treatments and the control were less preferred due to off-flavours or lower quality. Based on both physico-chemical and sensory evaluations, T₅ (500 ml guava juice + 150 g sugar + 2 g yeast) emerged as the most suitable formulation, offering balanced fermentation and superior quality guava

Keywords: Guava, yeast, ascorbic acid, reducing sugars, sensory and acidity

Introduction

Guava (*Psidium guajava* L.), a member of the Myrtaceae family, originated in Central America and southern Mexico (Minh *et al.*, 2019) ^[16]. Globally, it ranks fourth in fruit production after mango, banana and citrus, with India as the leading producer since the 17th century. In Chhattisgarh, guava production in 2023–24 was estimated at 197.022 thousand metric tonnes from 19.959 thousand hectares, with Bemetara contributing 15.991 thousand metric tonnes from 0.560 thousand hectares (Anonymous, 2023) ^[1,2].

Wine, the oldest known fermented product, has long been valued for its dietary and therapeutic roles. Guava, regarded as a "superfruit," is rich in vitamins A and C, dietary fiber, essential minerals and omega fatty acids (Reddy & Reddy, 2011) [19]. Its antioxidant and nutritional properties contribute to reduced oxidative stress, improved cholesterol balance, digestive health, and immunity.

Due to its short shelf life, guava is processed into juice, pulp, jam, jelly, dehydrated products and fermented beverages (Tandon *et al.*, 1983) [23]. Fermentation of guava juice or pulp by *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* efficiently converts sugars into ethanol and CO₂, producing guava wine or cider (Bigelis *et al.*, 1983) [4]. Such products combine nutritional value with consumer demand for functional and therapeutic foods.

Materials and Methods

A field experiment entitled "Effect of different level of yeast on physico chemical and sensory properties of Guava cider." was conducted at College of Horticulture and Research

Station Saja, Bemetara (C.G.) during 2024-25. The location of the Bemetara district is latitude 22.09°N and longitude 82.15°E. This area is classified as India's Eastern Plateau and Hill Region (Agro-climatic zone VII). The state of Chhattisgarh is divided into three agro-climatic zones; Bemetara is located in the state's plains zone. The experiment was laid out in Completely Randomized Design with three replications. The treatments consisted of ten different yeast levels viz., (T₀) Control, (T₁) Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 1 gm, (T₂) Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 2 gm, (T₃) Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 3 gm, (T₄) Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 1 gm, (T₅) Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 2 gm, (T₆) Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 3 gm, (T₇) Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 1 gm, (T₈) Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 2 gm and (T₉) Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 3 gm. Observations were recorded on physico-chemical parameters (TSS, acidity, ascorbic acid, pH, reducing sugar, alcohol content, etc.) and sensory parameters (colour, aroma, taste, and overall acceptability) at 0, 15, and 30 days of storage. The data were statistically analyzed to identify the most suitable treatment combination for high-quality guava cider.

Results and Discussion Physico-chemical parameters

The guava fruits (*Psidium guajava* L.) used in the study had an average weight of 226.42 g, with 218.21 g peel, 8.21 g seed and 158.52 g edible portion. The moderate non-edible fraction (68.07 g) provided a high edible-to-non-edible ratio, making the fruits suitable for processing. Low seed content facilitated juice and pulp extraction, while the edible portion was rich in vitamin C, minerals, pectin and phenolic compounds, supporting health benefits. Overall, the fruits possessed favorable physical and nutritional characteristics, making them ideal for beverages, jams, jellies, and functional foods. Among the cider treatments, T_6 (500 ml guava juice + 150 g sugar + 3 g yeast) recorded the highest TSS, closely followed by T_5 (150 g sugar + 2 g yeast) and T_4 (150 g sugar + 1 g yeast) across all storage intervals (0, 15, 30 days). Moderate TSS was observed in T_1 and T_2 (100 g

sugar + 1–2 g yeast), while T₇, T₈ and T₉ (200 g sugar) had comparatively lower values. The control (T₀) consistently recorded the lowest TSS. Maximum acidity was observed in T₆, statistically similar to T₅ and T₄, with moderate acidity in T₁–T₃ and lower acidity in T₇–T₉; the minimum was in T₀. Ascorbic acid content was highest in T₄, followed by T₅ and T₆, with T₇–T₉ showing moderate decline, and the lowest in T₀. pH stability was greatest in T₄ and T₅, closely followed by T₆, while T₇–T₉ recorded intermediate values; the lowest pH occurred in T₀, reflecting higher fermentation acidity. Reducing sugars were highest in T₄ and T₅, statistically similar, intermediate in T₆ and T₇, and lowest in T₀ due to absence of fermentation.

Sensory parameters

The most attractive colour was recorded in T₄ (500 ml guava juice + 150 g sugar + 1 g yeast) and T₅ (150 g sugar + 2 g yeast), which were statistically superior and maintained colour stability during storage. Moderate colour scores were noted in T_6 (150 g sugar + 3 g yeast), T_7 (200 g sugar + 1 g yeast) and T₈ (200 g sugar + 2 g yeast), whereas the control (T₀) received the lowest score. The most pronounced aroma was found in T₅ and T₆, followed by T₄, while higher sugar treatments (T7–T9) developed slight off-flavours over storage. The weakest aroma was consistently observed in the control. Regarding taste, T4 and T5 received the highest scores, closely followed by T6, reflecting a well-balanced sweetness and fermentation. Moderate taste ratings were recorded for T7 and T8, whereas T9 and the control were least preferred. Overall acceptability was highest in T₅, statistically comparable to T₄ and T₆. Treatments with 200 g sugar (T7-T9) achieved moderate consumer preference, while T₀ recorded the lowest overall acceptability.

Table 1: Physico-chemical parameters of guava fruits before processing.

S. No.	Parameters	Value in guava fruit
1	Fruit weight (g)	226.42 ± 23.28
2	Peel weight (g)	218.21 ± 21.32
3	Seed weight (g)	8.21 ± 2.13
4	Edible part weight (g)	158.52 ± 14.52
5	Non-edible part weight (g)	68.07 ± 7.35

Table 2: Effect of different level of yeast on TSS of Guava cider.

Treatment details	TSS	(oBrix)	
reatment details	0 days (Initial)	15 days	30 days
To - Control	19.79	17.91	14.07
T ₁ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 1 gm	19.35	17.29	13.59
T ₂ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 2 gm	19.29	17.21	13.52
T ₃ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 3 gm	19.23	17.12	13.45
T ₄ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 1 gm	18.72	16.41	12.89
T ₅ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 2 gm	18.64	16.30	12.80
T ₆ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 3 gm	18.58	16.21	12.74
T ₇ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 1 gm	18.15	15.61	12.27
T ₈ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 2 gm	18.03	15.44	12.13
T ₉ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 3 gm	17.94	15.32	12.03
S.Em (±)	0.13	0.19	0.15
CD (5%)	0.38	0.55	0.43
CV (5%)	4.19	4.96	4.95

Table 3: Effect of different level of yeast on Titratable acidity of Guava cider.

Treatment details	Titratable acidity (%)		
reaument details	0 days (Initial)	15 days	30 days
To - Control	0.31	0.40	0.47
T ₁ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 1 gm	0.34	0.44	0.51
T ₂ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 2 gm	0.35	0.46	0.53
T ₃ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 3 gm	0.35	0.46	0.53
T ₄ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 1 gm	0.38	0.49	0.57
T ₅ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 2 gm	0.39	0.51	0.59
T ₆ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 3 gm	0.40	0.52	0.60
T ₇ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 1 gm	0.43	0.56	0.65
T ₈ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 2 gm	0.44	0.57	0.66
T ₉ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 3 gm	0.45	0.59	0.68
S.Em (±)	0.01	0.01	0.01
CD (5%)	0.02	0.03	0.04
CV (5%)	4.52	4.81	4.50

Table 4: Effect of different level of yeast on Ascorbic acid of Guava cider.

Treatment details	Ascorbic acid (mg/100 g)		
Treatment detans	0 days (Initial)	15 days	30 days
To - Control	113.11	101.80	93.88
T ₁ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 1 gm	117.15	105.44	97.23
T ₂ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 2 gm	115.61	104.05	95.96
T ₃ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 3 gm	111.07	99.96	92.19
T ₄ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 1 gm	105.48	94.93	87.55
T ₅ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 2 gm	104.76	94.28	86.95
T ₆ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 3 gm	103.22	92.90	85.67
T ₇ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 1 gm	97.35	87.62	80.80
T ₈ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 2 gm	95.27	85.74	79.07
T ₉ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 3 gm	93.46	84.11	77.57
S.Em (±)	1.71	1.65	1.57
CD (5%)	5.03	4.87	4.62
CV (5%)	4.80	5.01	4.09

Table 5: Effect of different level of yeast on pH of Guava cider.

Tuesday and data lie	I	Ph	
Treatment details	0 days (Initial)	15 days	30 days
To - Control	5.48	5.21	4.93
T ₁ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 1 gm	5.29	5.03	4.76
T ₂ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 2 gm	5.23	4.97	4.71
T ₃ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 3 gm	5.18	4.92	4.66
T ₄ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 1 gm	5.02	4.77	4.52
T ₅ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 2 gm	4.95	4.70	4.46
T ₆ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 3 gm	4.88	4.64	4.39
T ₇ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 1 gm	4.71	4.47	4.24
T ₈ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 2 gm	4.64	4.41	4.18
T ₉ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 3 gm	4.57	4.34	4.11
S.Em (±)	0.04	0.05	0.04
CD (5%)	0.13	0.14	0.12
CV (5%)	4.53	4.73	4.57

Table 6: Effect of different level of yeast on reducing sugar of Guava cider.

Treatment details	Reducing	Reducing sugar (%)	
Treatment details	0 days (Initial)	15 days	30 days
To - Control	2.19	2.12	2.06
T ₁ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 1 gm	2.45	2.38	2.30
T ₂ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 2 gm	2.50	2.43	2.35
T ₃ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 3 gm	2.56	2.48	2.40
T ₄ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 1 gm	2.74	2.66	2.58
T ₅ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 2 gm	2.80	2.71	2.63
T ₆ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 3 gm	2.86	2.77	2.69
T ₇ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 1 gm	3.04	2.95	2.86
T ₈ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 2 gm	3.10	3.01	2.92
T ₉ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 3 gm	3.19	3.09	3.00
S.Em (±)	0.05	0.05	0.04
CD (5%)	0.15	0.14	0.13
CV (5%)	4.21	4.09	4.05

Table 7: Effect of different level of yeast on non-reducing sugar of Guava cider.

Treatment details	Non-Reduci	ng sugar	(%)
Treatment details	0 days (Initial)	15 days	30 days
To - Control	0.65	0.63	0.61
T ₁ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 1 gm	0.73	0.71	0.69
T ₂ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 2 gm	0.75	0.73	0.70
T ₃ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 3 gm	0.76	0.74	0.72
T ₄ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 1 gm	0.82	0.79	0.77
T ₅ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 2 gm	0.83	0.81	0.78
T ₆ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 3 gm	0.85	0.83	0.80
T ₇ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 1 gm	0.91	0.88	0.85
T ₈ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 2 gm	0.93	0.90	0.87
T ₉ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 3 gm	0.95	0.92	0.90
S.Em (±)	0.01	0.01	0.01
CD (5%)	0.04	0.04	0.03
CV (5%)	4.87	4.96	4.29

Table 8: Effect of different level of yeast on Total sugar of Guava cider.

Treatment details	Total sugar (%)		
Treatment details	0 days (Initial)	15 days	30 days
To - Control	2.84	2.75	2.67
T ₁ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 1 gm	3.18	3.08	2.99
T ₂ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 2 gm	3.25	3.15	3.06
T ₃ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 3 gm	3.32	3.22	3.12
T ₄ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 1 gm	3.56	3.45	3.35
T ₅ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 2 gm	3.63	3.52	3.41
T ₆ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 3 gm	3.71	3.60	3.49
T ₇ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 1 gm	3.95	3.83	3.71
T ₈ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 2 gm	4.03	3.91	3.79
T ₉ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 3 gm	4.14	4.02	3.89
S.Em (±)	0.05	0.06	0.05
CD (5%)	0.16	0.18	0.15
CV (5%)	4.64	5.06	4.63

Table 9: Effect of different level of yeast on Colour and Appearance of Guava cider.

Treatment details	Colour and Appear	ance (Score	e out of 9)
Treatment details	0 days (Initial)	15 days	30 days
To - Control	5.28	5.54	5.62
T ₁ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 1 gm	5.91	6.20	6.30
T ₂ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 2 gm	6.05	6.34	6.44
T ₃ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 3 gm	6.18	6.47	6.57
T ₄ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 1 gm	6.62	6.94	7.05
T ₅ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 2 gm	6.75	7.08	7.19
T ₆ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 3 gm	6.90	7.23	7.35
T ₇ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 1 gm	7.35	7.70	7.82
T ₈ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 2 gm	7.50	7.86	7.98
T ₉ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 3 gm	7.70	8.07	8.20
S.Em (±)	0.13	0.14	0.15
CD (5%)	0.39	0.42	0.43
CV (5%)	4.46	4.55	4.58

Table 10: Effect of different level of yeast on Taste of Guava cider.

Treatment details	Taste (Sco	re out of	9)
Treatment details	0 days (Initial)	15 days	30 days
To - Control	5.12	5.37	5.45
T ₁ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 1 gm	5.74	6.01	6.11
T ₂ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 2 gm	5.86	6.15	6.24
T ₃ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 3 gm	5.99	6.28	6.38
T ₄ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 1 gm	6.42	6.73	6.84
T ₅ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 2 gm	6.55	6.87	6.97
T ₆ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 3 gm	6.69	7.02	7.13
T ₇ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 1 gm	7.13	7.47	7.59
T ₈ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 2 gm	7.27	7.62	7.74
T ₉ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 3 gm	7.47	7.83	7.95
S.Em (±)	0.12	0.13	0.14
CD (5%)	0.36	0.39	0.42
CV (5%)	4.29	4.40	4.61

Table 11: Effect of different level of yeast on Aroma of Guava cider.

Treatment details	Aroma (Sc	ore out of	(9)
reaument details	0 days (Initial)	15 days	30 days
To - Control	5.02	5.26	5.35
T ₁ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 1 gm	5.62	5.89	5.99
T ₂ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 2 gm	5.75	6.02	6.12
T ₃ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 3 gm	5.87	6.15	6.25
T ₄ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 1 gm	6.29	6.60	6.70
T ₅ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 2 gm	6.42	6.73	6.83
T ₆ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 3 gm	6.56	6.88	6.98
T ₇ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 1 gm	6.98	7.32	7.43
T ₈ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 2 gm	7.13	7.47	7.59
T ₉ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 3 gm	7.32	7.67	7.79
S.Em (±)	0.12	0.13	0.14
CD (5%)	0.34	0.37	0.39
CV (5%)	4.17	4.29	4.42

Table 12: Effect of different level of yeast on Overall acceptability of Guava cider.

Treatment details	Overall acceptabi	lity (Score	out of 9)
1 reatment details	0 days (Initial)	15 days	30 days
To - Control	5.14	5.39	5.47
T ₁ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 1 gm	5.76	6.04	6.13
T ₂ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 2 gm	5.89	6.17	6.26
T ₃ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 100 g + yeast 3 gm	6.01	6.30	6.40
T ₄ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 1 gm	6.45	6.76	6.86
T ₅ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 2 gm	6.57	6.89	7.00
T ₆ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 150 g + yeast 3 gm	6.72	7.04	7.15
T ₇ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 1 gm	7.15	7.50	7.61
T ₈ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 2 gm	7.30	7.65	7.77
T ₉ - Guava juice 500 ml + sugar 200 g + yeast 3 gm	7.50	7.86	7.98
S.Em (±)	0.12	0.13	0.14
CD (5%)	0.34	0.37	0.41
CV (5%)	4.10	4.21	4.51

Conclusion

Guava fruits in the study demonstrated desirable processing qualities, including high edible portion, low seed content and rich nutrition. Treatments with 150 g sugar plus yeast (T_4 , T_5 , T_6) showed superior physicochemical attributes, with T_5 (500 ml guava juice + 150 g sugar + 2 g yeast) achieving the best balance of TSS, acidity, ascorbic acid, pH stability, reducing sugars and sensory preference. While treatments with 200 g sugar (T_7 – T_9) showed moderate performance and slight off-flavours, the control (T_9) consistently ranked lowest. Overall, T_5 emerged as the most suitable formulation, combining optimal fermentation efficiency with high consumer acceptability.

References

- 1. Anonymous. NHB database. www.nhb.gov.in; 2023.
- Anonymous. Area and production district wise. Directorate of Horticulture and Farm Forestry, Department of Agriculture, Government of Chhattisgarh, Raipur; 2023. p.1-6.
- 3. Beera V, Mangam RB, Enthoti K, Mango W. Standardization and screening of cultivars using different strains of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Asian J Multidiscip Stud. 2013;1(4):35-42.
- 4. Bigelis R, Weir PD, Jones RRM. Exogenous valine reduces conversion of leucine to 3-methyl-1-butanol in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Appl Environ Microbiol. 1983;45(5):658-64.
- 5. Chauhan H, Kaur RK, Ahmed N, Gupta P, Anjum A. Development and evaluation of bael (*Aegle marmelos*) fruit wine. Environ Ecol. 2016;34(4D):2611-2616.

- 6. Chopda CA, Barrett DM. Optimization of guava juice and powder production. J Food Process. 2001;2(5):411-7.
- 7. Chondol R, Mishra S, Bahadur V. Effect of different level of sugar and yeast on production and quality of sea buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides*) cider. Int J Curr Microbiol Appl Sci. 2023;12(5):271-81.
- 8. Joshi VK, Sharma K, Girdher A, Abrol GS. Effect of dilution and maturation on physico-chemical and sensory quality of jamun (black plum) wine. Indian J Nat Prod Resour. 2002;3(2):222-7.
- 9. Joshi VK, Sandhu N, Abrol GS. Effect of initial sugar concentration and SO₂ content on the physico-chemical characteristics and sensory qualities of mandarin orange wine. Int J Food Ferment Technol. 2014;4(1):37-46.
- Kocher GS, Phutela RP, Gill MIS. Preparation and evaluation of red wine from Punjab Purple (syn. H.516) variety of grapes. Int J Food Ferment Technol. 2011;1(1):133-136.
- 11. Kumar V, Goud PV, Babu JD, Reddy RS. Preparation and evaluation of custard apple wine: dilution of pulp on physico-chemical and sensory quality characteristics. Int J Food Ferment Technol. 2011;1(2):247-253.
- 12. Kumar V, Jnawali P, Veeranna PG, Bhasin JK. Effect of maturation on physico-chemical and sensory quality characteristics of custard apple wine. Cogent Food Agric. 2016;2:118-24.
- 13. Lenkannavar S, Sreenivas KN, Siddartha D. Effect of different concentrations of sugar syrup on pH, TSS and alcohol content of pomegranate wine during

- fermentation and at different storage period. Trends Biosci. 2015;8(4):948-951.
- 14. Lokesh K, Suresha GJ, Jagadeesh SL, Netravati S. Influence of yeast levels and duration of anaerobic fermentation on physico-chemical and sensory qualities of jamun wine. Asian J Hortic. 2014;9(1):76-78.
- 15. Marwaha S, Panesar SPS, Arora J, Panesar R. Studies on the fermentative production of cider from apple juice concentrate. Indian Food Packer. 2004;58(3):73-7.
- 16. Minh NP, Pham VT, Tre TT, Kieu TT, Nhu NTH, Van TTC. Different factors affecting guava (*Psidium guajava*) wine fermentation. J Pharm Sci Res. 2019;11(4):1458-463.
- 17. Ravikumar M, Kumar RMV, Suresh J, Kumar N, Hameed MS. Varietal screening and optimization of quality wine production technology in grape (*Vitis* spp.). 2004.
- 18. Roodagi MB, Gokhale NB, Tippanagoudar PG. Effect of total soluble solids on the quality of pineapple (*Ananas comosus* L.) wine. Bioinfolet. 2012;9(4B):705-7
- 19. Reddy LV, Reddy LP. Preliminary study on preparation and evaluation of wine from guava (*Psidium guajava* L.) fruit. Int J Food Ferment Technol. 2011;1(2):261-6.
- 20. Shankar S, Babu DJ, Reddy YN. Changes in the composition of guava wine during storage. Indian Food Packer. 2006;9(5):56-8.
- 21. Singh E, Payo A. Wine production process from guava (*Psidium guajava* L.). Int J Enol Vitic. 2014;1(8):89-97.
- 22. Srivastava S, Modi DR, Garg SK. Production of ethanol from guava pulp by yeast strain. Bioresour Technol. 2021;2(5):60-3.
- 23. Tandon DK, Kalra SK, Singh H, Chadha KL. Physicochemical characteristics of some guava varieties. Prog Hortic. 1983;1(5):42-4.
- 24. Yadav P, Garg N, Dwivedi D. Preparation and evaluation of Mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) vermouth. Int J Food Ferment Technol. 2012;2(1):57-61.