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Short Communication

Evaluation of Moringa (Oleifera) Dried Leaves Effects Its Design and Extraction

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Moringa oleifera Lam (synonym: Moringa pterygosperma Gaertner) is that the most generally cultivated species of Moringaceae family, that's the native to the sub-Himalayan tracts South Asia. Popular English names are Horseradish tree, golden shower tree, Never Die tree, West Indian Ben tree, and Radish tree. Moringaceae family comprise of 13 species, distributed within the Indian subcontinent, Kenya (M. longituba and M. rivae), northeastern and Arabia, and Madagascar drouhardii and M. hildebrandtii) Moringa oleifera Lam. may be a subtropical deciduous perennial dicotyledonous tree. The stem is with a corky, whitish-gray bark, with drooping branches, pale green and bipinnate or more commonly trip innate leaves (30-60 cm long) with opposite, simple leaf [1,2]. All parts of the Moringa tree are edible and have long been consumed by humans. consistent with the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) report, about 70-80% of the world's population, especially in developing countries, relies on herbal medicine to stop and cure diseases. A pulverizer may be a robot for the reduction in grain size of the many differing types of materials. Pulverizing moringa oleifera leaves into powdered form makes it available; and this will be put into different products, which may be easily accessed by the local population and available to all or any . the varied usages of the pulverized moringa oleifera leaves is that it are often used as spice for food; rich, flavourful, nutty, and delicious, moringa tea delivers nutrients also as a tasty liquid treat [3,4,5]. watching the abundance within the number of various vitamins, minerals and amino acids, also because the high concentration of the many of those nutrients it's easy to know why Moringa has been said to stop 300 diseases.

Moringa leaf powder is one among the richest sources of natural Iron and calcium. Moringa powder is taken into account a natural multivitamin supplement. The Moringa leaf powder is traditionally used. Moringa dry leaves pulverize into fine powder features a fine grain size and Different methods to dry moringa leaves are microwave method, infrared, lyophilisation method, oven drying or convection drying solar drying and shadow drying. Process like size reduction, includes the mechanical processes of cutting, shearing, crushing, grinding, and milling moringa dried leaves. These processes expose more area for digestion without causing any noticeable change within the chemical properties of the fabric. At an equivalent time, size reduction facilitates uniform mixing. And although uniformity in size and shape of the reduced particles is typically desired is attained

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