

# 以纖維素? (B多酚氧化?) 廢L氧化? B理紅茶之品質與抗氧化性

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## 摘要

紅茶為全發酵茶，在其製程中酵素轉化作用為影響其成茶品質的重要關鍵。本研究以行政院農業委員會茶業改良場魚池分場之試驗茶園所栽種之臺茶18號，且於夏、秋兩季採收之茶菁為試驗材料，探討於揉捻時添加纖維素?和發酵時添加多酚氧化?和過氧化?，所製得茶葉之茶湯品質與抗氧化性。在茶湯組成分分析方面，經酵素處理之夏茶與秋茶其總兒茶素、總多元酚和總可溶分均明顯下降；總茶黃質、總茶紅質、TRS 、TRS 和總水色明顯上升。在茶湯色澤方面，經酵素處理者其茶湯色澤亮度均下降，且茶湯色澤偏黃紅。在感官品評方面，經酵素處理者品評總分明顯上升，而上升最為明顯的為水色和葉底這兩個品評項目。在抗氧化性方面，於發酵開始即添加酵素者，其超氧陰離子清除能力和亞鐵離子螯合能力均高於在第45分鐘添加者。經酵素處理者，其Trolox當量抗氧化能力顯著性的上升。在夏、秋兩季差異方面，夏茶之各化學組成分含量皆明顯高於秋茶，特別是在總兒茶素、總多元酚和總可溶分均顯著性差異。茶湯色澤方面，夏茶茶湯顏色較亮，秋茶茶湯顏色較紅，亮度較低。感官品評方面，兩季茶葉經酵素處理後品評分數均明顯上升，夏茶總分比秋茶高。在抗氧化性方面，夏茶的亞鐵離子螯合能力有高於秋茶之趨勢。

關鍵詞：抗氧化性；紅茶；纖維素?；過氧化?；多酚氧化?

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