

17 Star Anise

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17.1. Introduction

Star anise (*Illicium verum* Hook) is a spice that closely resembles anise in flavour, obtained from the star-shaped pericarp. It is native to southern China and northern Vietnam and is grown almost exclusively in southern China, Indochina and Japan. The spice was first introduced into Europe in the 17th century. The oil, produced by a process of steam distillation, is substituted for European aniseed (*Pimpinella anisum* L.) in commercial drinks (Morton, 2004). The fruit is star-shaped and consists of eight to 13 carpels joined centrally and is a well-known spice used in Vietnamese cuisine (Loi and Thu, 1970). It is so named from the stellate form of its fruit. The essential oil of star anise fruits is used in the confectionary trade to flavour liquorice and other sweets and in the baking trade to flavour cakes, cookies and biscuits. It has a volatile oil content of 2.5–3.5% in the fresh fruit and 8–9% in the dried material. The fixed oil content is about 20% (Heath, 1981). This small tree, belonging to the family Illiciaceae, and which grows in the evergreen forests of southern China and the mountainous regions of Indochina, is cultivated in the Vietnamese province of Lang Son and in the mountainous regions of Eastern Laos.

Japanese star anise (*Illicium anisatum*), a similar tree, is not edible because

it is highly toxic. Cases of illness, including serious neurological effects such as seizures, which are reported after using star anise tea, may be the result of using this species (Biessels *et al.*, 2002). It is similar to *I. verum*, but its fruit is smaller and with a weaker odour, which is said to be more similar to cardamom than to anise. While it is poisonous, and therefore unsuitable for internal use, the Chinese use the fruits to treat some skin problems (Lai *et al.*, 1997).

Vietnam produces more than 5000 t of star anise seeds per annum. It is estimated that the combined production of China and Vietnam is more than 25,000 t per annum. In addition, 200–250 t of essential oil are shipped to France and the Czech Republic. In China, which is the largest supplier of star anise to the world market, Vietnamese star anise is blended and then exported to France. In France, it is used as a raw material in the production of alcoholic beverages (FAO, 2003).

17.2. Botany and Uses

Botany

The plant belongs to the genus of the family Illiciaceae, order Illiciales, subclass Magnoliidae, class Magnoliopsida. It is a

small to medium-sized evergreen tree reaching up to 8m (26ft) in height. The trees have evergreen, aromatic leaves and bisexual flowers. The leaves are lanceolate and the axillary flowers are yellow, the female portion of the flower consisting of seven to 15 carpels (Rosengarten, 1969). The fruits are star-shaped, reddish-brown, consisting of 6–8 carpels arranged in a whorl. Each carpel is 10mm long, boat-shaped, hard and wrinkled, containing a seed. The seeds are brown, compressed, ovoid, smooth, shiny and brittle.

They are harvested before they ripen, then sun dried. Star anise, as the name suggests, is star-shaped, radiating between five and ten pointed boat-shaped sections, about eight on average. These hard sections are seedpods. Tough-skinned and rust-coloured, they measure up to 3 cm (1.25 in) long. The fruit is picked before it ripens and is then dried (Lust, 1974). The tree is propagated by seed and cultivated mainly in China and Japan for export and home markets.

Uses

The stars are available whole, or ground to a red-brown powder. The bulk of the oil in commerce is obtained from the star anise fruit in China. Apart from its use in sweetmeats and confectionery, it contributes to meat and poultry dishes, combining especially well with pork and duck. It is also one of the ingredients used to make the broth for the Vietnamese noodle soup called *pho*.

Star anise is an ingredient of the traditional five-spice powder of Chinese cooking. Chinese stocks and soups very often contain the spice. In the West, star anise is added in fruit compotes and jams and in the manufacture of anise-flavoured liqueurs, the best known being anisette (Morton, 2004). The water-soluble extract of *I. anisatum* promotes hair growth and may be a useful additive in hair growth products (Sakaguchi *et al.*, 2004). Star anise is also used in different Indian curry powders for making meat preparations.

17.3. General Composition

The seeds contain some volatile oil, resin and a large amount of fixed oil (Meisner, 1818). The fruit (without the seeds) contains volatile oil, resin, fat, tannin, pectin and mucilage. The volatile oil (*oil of star-anise*) amounts to about 4–5% and is almost identical with *oil of anise* (from *P. anisum*, Linné). Star-anise oil from Chinese fruit has a specific gravity at 15°C (59°F) of 0.980–0.990 and its known constituents are anethol, phellandrene, safrol and hydro-quinone-ethyl-ether (Flückiger, 1879). Poisonous *sikimin* has been detected in the fruit (Eykmann, 1881), while Schlegel (1885) found a crystalline principle of a pronounced odour of musk. He also found *saponin* in the watery extract.

The closely related Japanese star anise, *I. anisatum*, is highly toxic. It contains a poisonous sesquiterpene lactone, called anisatin, and also shikimin and sikimitoxin, which causes severe inflammation of the kidneys, urinary tract and digestive organs, as well as affecting the nervous system (Lederer *et al.*, 2006). Other compounds present in this toxic species of *Illicium* are safrole and eugenol, which are not present in *I. verum* and are used to identify its adulteration.

Anisatin and its derivatives are suspected of acting as strong GABA antagonists. It is impossible to recognize Chinese and Japanese star anise in its dried or processed form by its appearance only, due to morphological similarities between the species. There are cases of product recalls when products containing star anise were found to be contaminated by Japanese anise (Biessels *et al.*, 2002; Johans *et al.*, 2002; Lee *et al.*, 2003b; Vandenberghe *et al.*, 2003; Ize-Ludlow *et al.*, 2004).

17.4. Chemistry

Chinese star anise is an evergreen bush of the magnolia order grown in Vietnam and southern China. The ripe, strongly anise-smelling fruits open up in a star. They are used as a spice and for the production of star

anise oil by steam distillation. Star anise oil is a colourless to pale yellow liquid which solidifies on cooling.

Volatiles

Physical properties

Table 17.1 presents the physical properties of the star anise essential oil. The colour of the steam-distilled oil samples was greenish-yellow and that of oils from liquid CO₂ extraction was yellow. This can also be seen by the difference between the average dominant wavelength for liquid CO₂ extraction and that for steam distillation.

The specific gravity of steam-distilled oil was a little higher than that of the oil from liquid CO₂ extraction. The specific gravities of the samples from the two methods were similar to the standard values of anise essential oil reported by the FCC (Food Chemicals Codex), as cited by Heath (1981). The refractive indices, as well as the optical rotation of the oils from steam distillation and those from liquid CO₂ were not significantly different. All values of optical rotation were of *levo* orientation.

Chemical composition

The essential oil, which ranges from 2.5 to 5.0%, includes the following chemical compounds: α -pinene, camphene, β -pinene, linalool, *cis*-anethole, *trans*-anethole, safrole,

anisaldehyde and acetoanisole. The chemical structures of these compounds are given in Fig. 17.1. The oil is of medium viscosity and will solidify at low temperatures and needs to be hand-warmed before use. The oil is extracted by steam distillation from the dried ripe fruit and seeds (WHO Institute of Materia Medica, 1990).

The main component (80–90%) is (*E*)-anethole. Star anise oil and (*E*)-anethole isolated from it are used in anise liqueur (Anisette, Sambuca) and anise brandy (Pernod, Ouzo, Raki, Arak), liquorice sweets, toothpaste, etc. It has almost completely replaced the original anise seed oil, obtained from the umbellifer *P. anisum*. Shikimic acid (Wang *et al.*, 2001), used in the production of the antiviral drug Tamiflu® (Roche), is extracted from the fruits of Chinese star anise and related species (Rahway, 1989).

Star anise contains primarily anethole and fatty oil. Essential oil of star anise has a sweetish, burning flavour and a highly aromatic odour. It is located primarily in the woody shell and, to a lesser extent, in the seed. An elevated moisture content and excessively high temperature create a risk of self-heating.

Zhou *et al.* (2005) determined anethole composition quantitatively by GC in the fruit of *I. verum* from various places in the Guangxi province. The average recovery rate and the RSD were 102.31 and 1.78%, respectively. The content of anethole in the fruit of *I. verum* from various places was more than 4.5%.

Table 17.1. Physical properties, extraction yield and anethole content of star anise essential oil.

Character	Steam distillation	Liquid CO ₂ extraction
Extraction yield (% r.m.)	10.2	11.2
Anethole content in essential oil (%)	92.2	89
Total anethole content (% r.m.)	9.4	10.0
<i>Physical properties</i>		
Colour	Greenish-yellow	Yellow
Dominant wavelength (nm)	571.8	575.2
Specific gravity	0.9873 (25, 125)	0.9859 (25/25)
Refractive index	1.5553 (25°C)	1.5517 (25°C)
Optical rotation	0.3167 (20°C)	0.3333 (20°C)

Source: Tuan and Hangantileke (1997).

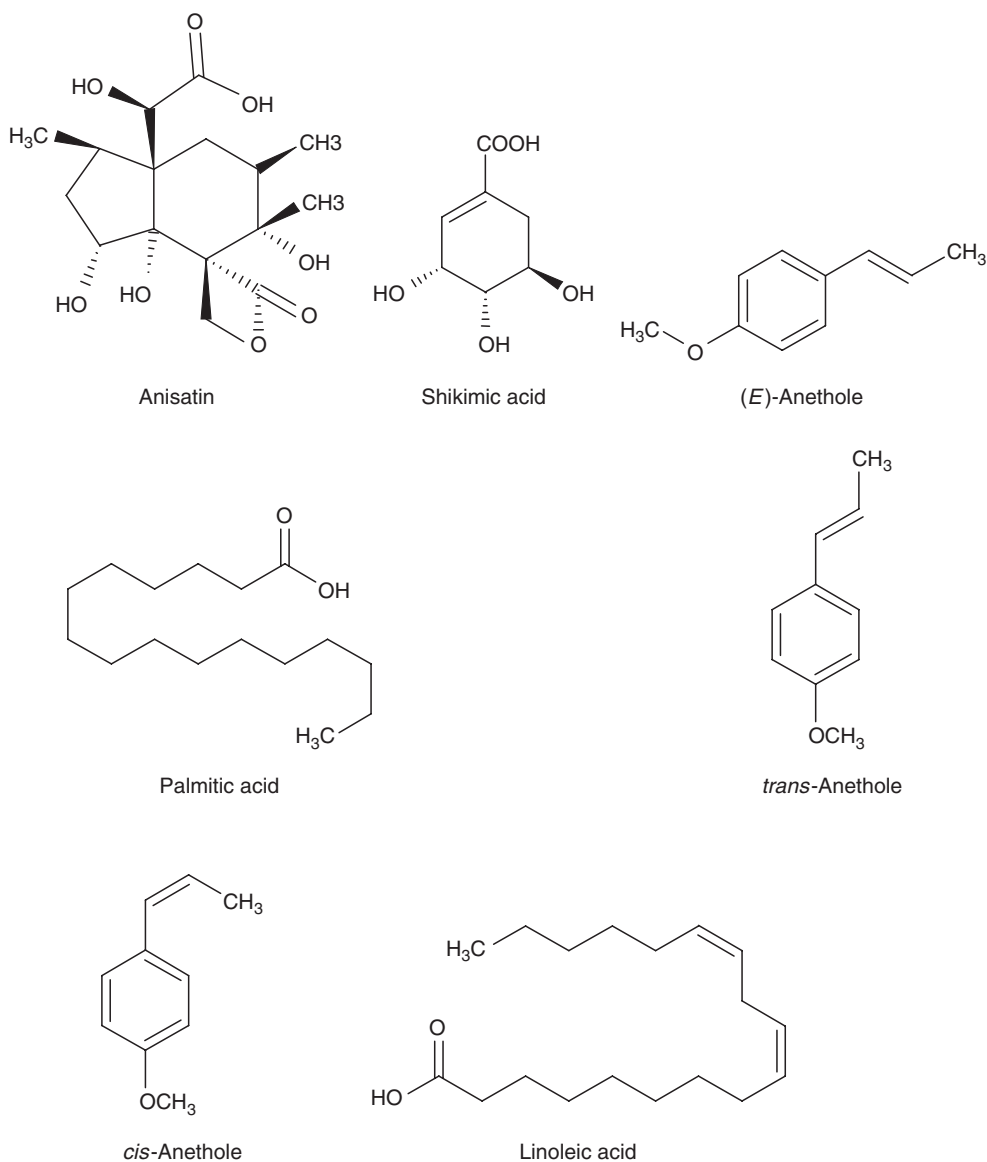


Fig. 17.1. Components of essential oil from star anise (*I. verum*).

Extraction techniques

The essential oil from star anise fruits traditionally is extracted by steam distillation. This process is not expensive but can induce thermal degradation, hydrolysis and water solubilization of some fragrance constituents (Reverchon, 1997).

In recent years, extraction of oils from plant materials with liquid and supercritical

CO₂ has drawn increasing attention from researchers in the food and other industries (Stahl and Gerard, 1985; Rizvi *et al.*, 1986). The composition of star anise essential oil isolated by supercritical extraction is qualitatively similar to the composition of hydro-distilled anise oil reported in the literature (Cu, 1986; Cu *et al.*, 1990). From a quantitative point of view, essential oil obtained by

supercritical extraction contains a higher percentage of anethole with respect to hydrodistilled oil (Table 17.1). Indeed, the percentage of this antioxidant compound ranged from 71.6 to 85.9% in the hydrodistilled oil against 94.2% found in the supercritical extract (Tuan and Hangantileke, 1997).

Star anise volatile oils can also be isolated by supercritical CO₂ extraction coupled to a fractional separation technique. Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry analysis of the various fractions obtained in different extraction and fractionation conditions allowed the identification of the best operating conditions for the isolation of essential oil. A good extraction performance was obtained operating at 90 bar and 50°C (for 630 min) for both treated materials. Optimum fractionation was achieved in both cases by operating at 90 bar and -10°C in the first separator and at 15 bar and 10°C in the second (Della Porta *et al.*, 1998).

Results of detailed GC-MS analysis of these two fractions are reported in Table 17.2 (volatile oil column and waxes column). Anise waxes were formed mainly by *n*-pentacosane (35.7%), *n*-heneicosane (25.8%), *n*-tricosane (10.3%), *n*-docosane (9.0%) and *n*-tetracosane (6.2%). Volatile oil contained 94.2% of anethole (*cis* and *trans*). In the oil, estragole (1.4%), limonene (1.7%), linalool (0.3%), two terpineol isomers (0.3%) and linalyl acetate (0.3%) were also present. Caryophyllene (0.5%) and *trans*-bergamotene (0.7%) were the main compounds among sesquiterpenes.

A relatively simple apparatus was described by Lucchesi *et al.* (2004) for extracting essential oils from aromatic plant material by atmospheric solvent-free microwave extraction (SFME) without the addition of any solvent or water. The essential oils from spices like star anise extracted by SFME for 30 min and 1 h were similar to those obtained by conventional hydrodistillation (HD) for (respectively) 4 and 8 h.

Another extraction technique for volatile oil by online coupled packed capillary high-performance liquid chromatography-capillary gas chromatography (micro-HPLC-

CGC) yielded new compounds that had neither been found nor separated before by conventional capillary gas chromatography-mass spectrometry method (Wang *et al.*, 2004).

Composition

The GC-MS pattern of fruit volatile oil of star anise (*I. verum* Hook) shows the presence of 25 components, which account for 99.9% of the total amount (Padmashree *et al.*, 2007). The major components are *trans*-anethole (93.9%), estragole (1.05%) and limonene (1.05%) (Table 17.3). Fifteen components are identified from its acetone extract, accounting for 80.27% of the total amount. *trans*-Anethole (51.81%) is found as a major component, along with linoleic acid (11.6%), 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-prop-2-one (6.71%), foeniculin (5.29%) and palmitic acid (1.47%).

Phenylpropanoids

Two new phenylpropanoid glucosides and an alkyl glucoside from the fruits of *I. verum* were isolated and their chemical structures were elucidated on the basis of spectroscopic studies (Lee *et al.*, (2003a,b)). The two racemic mixtures of phenylpropanoids [1-(4'-methoxyphenyl)-(1*R*, 2*S* and 1*S*, 2*R*)-propanediol and 1-(4'-methoxyphenyl)-(1*R*, 2*R* and 1*S*, 2*S*)-propanediol] were isolated, along with two known phenylpropanoids.

Sesquiterpenes

A summary of the different sesquiterpenes isolated from the extracts of various plant parts of star anise is shown in Table 17.4.

Three neurotropic sesquiterpenoids, veranisatins A, B and C, were isolated from star anise (*I. verum* Hook. fil., Illiciaceae) (Nakamura *et al.*, 1996). A dichloromethane extract of *I. tsangii* yielded murolane sesquiterpenes and menthane monoterpenes (Ngo *et al.*, 1999).

Sy and Brown (1998) isolated prezizaane sesquiterpene angustisepalin from the aerial parts of *I. angustisepalum*. Angustisepalin is formally the 10-benzoyl ester of neomajucin, previously reported from *I. majus*.

Table 17.2. Area percentages of the compounds found in star anise extracts.

Compounds	SFE oil (%) ^a	Waxes (%) ^a	HP (%) ^a
α -Thujene	t	–	–
α -Pinene	0.09	–	–
β -Pinene	0.03	–	–
Myrcene	0.04	–	–
α -Phellandrene	0.02	–	–
3-Carene	0.09	–	–
α -Terpinene	0.01	–	–
<i>para</i> -Cymene	0.04	–	–
Limonene	1.74	–	–
<i>cis</i> -Ocimene	t	–	–
γ -Terpinene	0.06	–	–
Terpinolene	0.02	–	–
Linalool	0.31	–	–
4-Terpineol	0.20	–	–
α -Terpineol	0.09	–	–
Estragole	1.45	–	–
<i>cis</i> -Anethole	0.15	–	–
<i>trans</i> -Anethole	94.05	–	60.53
Lynalyl acetate	0.11	–	–
α -Cubebene	0.21	–	–
β -Elemene	0.01	–	–
Caryophyllene	0.53	–	0.36
α - <i>trans</i> -Bergamotene	0.72	–	0.53
α -Humulene	0.02	–	–
β - <i>cis</i> -Farnesene	0.01	–	–
δ -Cadinene	–	–	0.11
Spathulenol	–	–	0.15
C ₁₂ H ₁₅ N ₃ O ₂	–	–	0.87
Torreyol	–	–	0.07
α -Cadinol	–	–	0.46
C ₁₆ H ₁₄ O	–	–	2.56
<i>trans-cis</i> -Farnesol	–	–	2.11
C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O	–	–	1.97
C ₁₅ H ₂₀ O ₃	–	–	2.23
Palmitic acid	–	0.72	0.33
Methyl palmitate	–	1.37	0.80
C ₂₀ H ₂₈ O	–	–	0.53
Methyl linoleate	–	–	0.54
<i>n</i> -Heneicosane	–	25.85	3.15
Methyl heneicosane	–	3.44	–
<i>n</i> -Docosane	–	9.03	7.10
<i>n</i> -Tricosane	–	10.35	7.37
<i>n</i> -Tetracosane	–	6.22	4.27
<i>n</i> -Pentacosane	–	35.71	1.70
<i>n</i> -Hexacosane	–	2.18	1.92
<i>n</i> -Heptacosane	–	1.73	0.34
<i>n</i> -Octacosane	–	0.64	t
<i>n</i> -Nonacosane	–	2.77	t

Note: ^aPercentages are expressed as gas chromatograph areas without any correction factor.

t = Percentages lower than 0.01; – = not detectable.

SFE oil column: compounds recovered in the second separator.

Waxes column: compounds recovered in the first separator (90 bar and 50°C for 510 min).

HP column: composition of the extract (300 bar and 50°C for 180 min) recovered in the second separator on a previously treated matter.

Source: Della Porta *et al.* (1998).

Table 17.3. Flavour profile of star anise volatile oil.

Compound	Identity	Peak (%)
α -Pinene	KI,MS	0.12 \pm 0.020
β -Pinene	KI,MS	0.03 \pm 0.020
Myrcene	KI,MS	0.02 \pm 0.003
α -Phellandrene	KI,MS	0.04 \pm 0.001
3-Carene	KI,MS	0.15 \pm 0.020
α -Terpinene	KI,MS	0.02 \pm 0.001
<i>p</i> -Cymene	KI,MS	0.05 \pm 0.003
Limonene	KI,MS	1.05 \pm 0.040
<i>trans</i> -Ocimene	KI,MS	0.09 \pm 0.010
<i>cis</i> - β -Ocimene	KI,MS	0.01 \pm 0.001
γ -Terpinene	KI,MS	0.04 \pm 0.001
Terpinolene	KI,MS	0.03 \pm 0.003
Linalool	KI,MS	0.29 \pm 0.020
γ -Terpineol	KI,MS	0.12 \pm 0.030
4-Terpineol	KI,MS	0.09 \pm 0.020
α -Terpineol	KI,MS	0.08 \pm 0.010
Estragole	KI,MS	1.05 \pm 0.120
<i>cis</i> -Anethole	KI,MS	0.14 \pm 0.020
<i>trans</i> -Anethole	KI,MS	93.9 \pm 1.560
α -Cubebene	KI,MS	0.10 \pm 0.010
β -Clemene	KI,MS	0.01 \pm 0.001
Caryophyllene	KI,MS	0.10 \pm 0.010
Bergamotene	KI,MS	0.01 \pm 0.002
Δ -Cardinene	KI,MS	0.04 \pm 0.002
α -Cadinol	KI,MS	0.02 \pm 0.001

Source: Padmashree *et al.* (2007).

Three novel seco-prezizaane sesquiterpenes were isolated from leaves of *I. parviflorum* (swamp star anise, yellow star anise), a species occurring endemically in

central Florida. The compound cycloparvifloralone possesses a hitherto unknown ring system with a cage-like acetal/hemiketal structure. Lactones (cycloparviflorolide) and parviflorolide, which were obtained as an inseparable mixture, coexist in hemiketal/keto equilibrium. It could be shown that a 4,7-hemiketal occurs in an analogous fashion to pseudoanisatin, a known constituent of other *Illicium* species. From the fruits of *I. floridanum* the novel ortholactone was also isolated (Schmidt, 1999).

17.5. Medicinal and Pharmacological Properties

Star anise essential oil, *I. verum*, is often used as a substitute for anise seed oil in perfumery because it shares similar chemistry. It is used in aromatherapy to help relieve coughing, colic, cramping, hiccups and indigestion. It should be used in moderation to avoid skin irritation (Rosengarten, 1969; Lust, 1974; Malcolm, 1987).

Like anise, star anise has been assigned the following pharmacological properties:

- Carminative
- Stomachic
- Stimulant and diuretic
- Antirheumatic
- Antimicrobial

Table 17.4. Sesquiterpenes isolated from the extracts of various plant parts of star anise.

Pericarp of <i>I. merrillianum</i> (Huang <i>et al.</i> , 2002, 2004)	Bark of <i>I. difengi</i> (Huang <i>et al.</i> , 1997)	Pericarp of <i>I. minwanense</i> (Yokoyama <i>et al.</i> , 2002, 2003)	Fruit of <i>I. floridanum</i> Ellis (Schmidt <i>et al.</i> , 2001)
3-Deoxypseudoanisatin	3 β - <i>O</i> -acetyl- mangiferolic acid	(1 <i>S</i>)- and (1 <i>R</i>)- minwanenone,	Debenzoyl-7- deoxo-1- α
2 β -Hydroxy-3,6- dedioxypseudoanisatin	Mangiferonic acid	1- α -Hydroxy-6- deoxypseudoanisatin	7- α -Dihydroxytashironin
8- α -Hydroxy-10- deoxycyclomerrillianolide	Mangiferolic acid	(2 <i>S</i>)-Hydroxy-6- deoxypseudoanisatin	Debenzoyl-7- deoxo-7 α - hydroxytashironin
10- β -Hydroxypseudoanisatin	Butulinic acid	3-Oxopseudoanisatin	Debenzoyl-7- deoxo-7 α -hydroxy- 3-oxotashironin (1-3)
10- β -Hydroxy cyclopseudoanisatin		(3 <i>S</i> , 6 <i>R</i>)-4, 7-epoxy-6- deoxypseudoanisatin	
1,6-Dihydroxy-3- deoxyminwanensin		7- <i>O</i> -methylpseudomajucin	
8-Deoxy merrilliortho- lactone		(+)-8,11,13,15- abietatetraene)	

- Chemopreventive
- Insecticidal
- Anti-flu.

Antimicrobial property

This spice has got potent antimicrobial properties. Chemical studies indicate that a major portion of this antimicrobial property is due to anethole, present in the dried fruit. Studies with isolated anethole (compared with standard anethole) indicated that it was effective against bacterial, yeast and fungal strains (De *et al.*, 2002). The recent findings of Singh *et al.* (2006) showed that the volatile oil inhibited the growth of *Fusarium moniliforme* completely at a dose of 6 μ l. In the case of extract, 50% mycelial zone inhibition was obtained for *Penicillium citrinum* and *P. viridicatum*. Moreover, the volatile oil was found to be effective for controlling the growth of *F. moniliforme* and *Aspergillus niger*, whereas the extract has been found to be highly effective for *A. flavus*. The extract has shown better activity for *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Bacillus cereus* in comparison with volatile oil and commercial bactericide, i.e. Ampicillin. However, volatile oil has shown better activity for *Salmonella aeruginosa* and *B. subtilis*.

Phenylpropanoid glucosides from the fruits are preventive agents against sepsis (Lee *et al.*, 2003b). Anethol extract from star anise seeds inhibits fungal growth (Hitokoto *et al.*, 1980). It is also effective against dermatitis and the oil does not give cross-reactions and pseudo-cross-sensitivity (Rudzki and Grzywa, 1976).

Antioxidant activity

The extract has shown excellent activity for the inhibition of primary and secondary oxidation products in rapeseed oil and could be considered as a natural antioxidant, which may be used for the chemoprevention of diseases occurring due to oxidative deteriora-

tion (Anon., 1992). The antioxidant activity is due to the high percentage of anethole, which is more than 80% (Padmashree *et al.*, 2007).

Chemopreventive property

Phenylpropanoids and phytoquinoids isolated from *Illicium* plants showed inhibitory activities against Epstein-Barr virus early antigen (EBV-EA), even at 1 \times 10 mol ratio, and the inhibitory activity of their compounds was found to be more than that of β -carotene (Itoigawa *et al.*, 2004). Two phenylpropanoids having a prenyl group, 4-allyl-2-methoxy-6-(3-methyl-2-butenyl) phenol and 4-allyl-2,6-dimethoxy-3-(3-methyl-2-butenyl) phenol, showed more potent activities as anti-tumour promoters. The presence of a prenyl moiety in the phenylpropanoids plays an important role in antitumour-promoting activity. Hence, the prenylated phenylpropanoids might be valuable as potential cancer chemopreventive agents.

Insecticidal property

Thirteen seco-prezizaane terpenoids isolated from star anise species (*I. floridanum*, *I. parviflorum* and *I. verum*) were found to possess insecticidal activity (Kuriyama *et al.*, 2002). Anisatin and pseudoanisatin exhibited moderate insecticidal activity against German cockroaches (*Blattella germanica* L.). The insecticidal activities of phenylpropene and (*E*)-anethole, derived from the fruit of star anise, *I. verum*, were examined by Chang and Ahn (2002) against adults of *B. germanica*. As naturally occurring insect-control agents, the *I. verum* fruit-derived materials could be useful for managing populations of *B. germanica*. Insecticidal properties were also observed in non-polar crude extracts of star anise against eggs, larvae and adults of *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst) and *Sitophilus zeamais* Motsch (Ho *et al.*, 1995).

Anti-flu activity

Star anise is the industrial source of shikimic acid, a primary ingredient used to create the anti-flu drug, Tamiflu (Goodman, 2005). Tamiflu is regarded as the most promising drug to mitigate the severity of the bird flu H5N1 strain of virus. Currently, Tamiflu is the only drug available which may reduce the severity of bird flu (also known as avian flu).

17.6. International Specifications, Desirable Limits

Packaging and storage

Star anise is harvested and shipped all year round. It is packaged in, among other things, bast bales (50 kg) and bags (40 kg).

Conditions for storage

TEMPERATURE Favourable travel temperature range: 5–25°C. Star anise should be transported in areas which exhibit the lowest temperatures during the voyage and are dry. In any event, storage beneath the weather deck or, in the case of shipping, in containers in the uppermost layer on deck, must be avoided as the deck or container is strongly heated by the intense tropical sun and, at temperatures of > 25°C, essential oils may be lost.

HUMIDITY/MOISTURE Star anise should be stored away from goods which are sensitive to moisture/humidity or release moisture (e.g. copra).

Designation	Humidity/water content (%)
Relative humidity	60–70
Water content	8–12
Maximum equilibrium moisture content	65

VENTILATION Star anise requires particular temperature, humidity/moisture and pos-

sibly ventilation conditions. In order to avoid formation of mould, the storage space should be cool, dry and, most particularly, easy to ventilate.

Recommended ventilation conditions: air exchange rate: six changes/h (airing).

MECHANICAL INFLUENCES

1. Star anise easily becomes fragile and must therefore be handled with appropriate care.
2. Breakage may amount to as much as 25%.
3. With bagged cargo, point loads applied, for example, by hooks may result in damage (tears) to the bags, and thus in loss of volume. Plate or bag hooks, which, due to their shape, distribute the load and reduce the risk of damage, should thus be used.

Adulteration and its identification

Chinese star anise (*I. verum* Hook, F.) is a well-known spice used in the treatment of infant colic. Japanese star anise (*I. anisatum* L.), however, has been documented to have both neurologic and gastrointestinal toxicities.

A methodological approach for an effective and reliable quality control of Chinese star anise (*I. verum* Hook, F.) was developed and validated by Lederer *et al.* (2006). A combined method of TLC and HPLC-MS/MS was used for differentiation of various *Illicium* species, especially Chinese and Japanese star anise. Species can be distinguished by their TLC flavonoid pattern. A sensitive and selective HPLC/ESI-MS/MS method was developed for the detection and quantification of lower admixtures of *I. anisatum* and of further toxic *Illicium* species at a low concentration range using the sesquiterpene, lactone anisatin, as a marker. This assay includes a solid-phase extraction clean-up procedure with a high recovery (> 90%).

Star anise herbal tea may be adulterated with *I. anisatum* Linn. A short and rapid method using microscopy and gas chromatography (GC) was developed to detect *I. anisatum* Linn., an adulterant in the powdered

mixture of *I. verum*. Anatomical differences in the epicarp cells of *I. verum* and *I. anisatum* fruits can be defined clearly under fluorescent microscopy and scanning electron microscopy. A GC method can also be used for quick identification of possible *I. anisatum* adulteration with *I. verum* (Joshi *et al.*, 2005).

17.7. Conclusion

Star anise belongs to a family of spices with a rich history. In addition to its traditional uses, it has multiple applications in botany, chemistry, pharmacology and therapy. The spice is back in the region as an ingredient of the drug to fight bird flu. It is also the primary source of shikimic acid used to pro-

duce oseltamivir phosphate, sold under the brand name, Tamiflu. Thus, it has become a major weapon against global influenza. Although only limited human-to-human transmission has been confirmed, scientists fear a worldwide pandemic could erupt if the virus mutates to a highly pathogenic form that humans can pass efficiently among themselves. Now scientists are finding faster, cheaper ways to produce more of the only drug proven capable of combating avian flu. Tamiflu reduces flu mortality by inhibiting the virus from spreading.

Moreover, star anise contains bioactive compounds possessing insecticidal properties, which can be exploited for evolving natural grain protectants. More attention also has to be focused on the antimicrobial, antioxidant and chemopreventive properties of the spice.

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