

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research background

Pineapple is native to Uruguay, Brazil, and Paraguay of South America, a tropical perennial herb with multiple fruit. It is the only common food plant in the Bromeliaceae. It is cultivated commercially in the tropics and parts of the subtropics of the world, with Hawaii producing one-third of the world's crop. Pineapple from *A. comosus* var. *ananassoides* was domesticated by the Tupi-Guarani Indians and accompanied them in their northward migrations to the Antilles, northern Andes and central America before the arrival of the Spanish. Unlike other edible plants from the new world, the pineapple discovered by Europeans in 1493 was quickly accepted by the Europeans. Following the discovery of pineapple, it was soon to be found in various foreign countries either by accident or by intent to introduce the species to a new land and is now grown in various parts of the world, including Australia . Spaniards introduced the pineapple into the Philippines and may have taken it to Hawaii and Guam early in the 16th Century. Portuguese traders are said to have taken seeds to India from the Moluccas in 1548, and they also introduced the pineapple to the east and west coasts of Africa . The plant was growing in China in 1594 and in South Africa about 1655. It reached Europe in 1650 and fruits were being produced in Holland in 1686.

1.2 Objective

1. Helps fight intestinal parasites

2. Contributes to good digestion thanks to its bromelain, an enzyme that improves the digestion process. It is an ideal dessert after eating meat or **fish**. On the other hand, we don't recommend combining it in the same meal with carbohydrates (flour, pasta, potato, etc.)

3. Pineapple's skin lot of vitamins that could give benefits for our health