

Original Research Article

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Physical and Functional Properties of Coloured Horse Gram (*Macrotyloma uniflorum*) Varieties and Flour

ABSTRACT

Pulses has important role in contributing to food and nutritional security and replenishing soil nutrients having a huge potential in addressing needs like future global food security, nutrition and environmental sustainability. Horse gram (*Macrotyloma uniflorum*) is a minor, under-exploited legume of tropics and subtropics grown under dry-land agriculture. ~~The present study was conducted with the objective to~~ To maximize the utilization of horse gram and its flour physical and functional properties ~~was evaluated.~~ Hence the present study was conducted with the objective to analyze the physical and functional properties of colored horse gram varieties and flour at UAS, Dharwad. Hundred grain weight and density (3.33 g, 1.29 g/ml) was higher in cream colored variety and it was lighter, redder (less green), yellower (less blue) than brown and black colored varieties. Thickness of varieties varied significantly, highest being in brown (2.18 mm) colored variety. Hydration capacity, hydration index, swelling capacity and percent germination (2.92 g/100 grains, 0.93, 3.83 ml/100 grains and 91.66 %) varied significantly with highest being in brown colored variety. Maximum amount of all the flours passed through 52 BSS standard sieve having 300 μ sieve opening. Loose bulk density was high in brown coloured flour (0.41 g/ml) whereas tapped bulk density was high in cream coloured flour (0.63 g/ml). Cream colored Cream-colored horse gram flour was lighter (L^* value being 78.72), redder (a^* value being 5.78) and yellower (b^* value being 16.84). There was significant difference in the functional properties of flour. The black colored flour had highest water absorption capacity (2.31 ml/g), oil absorption capacity (2.15 ml/g), swelling power (9.14 g/g), foaming capacity (36.23 %) and foaming stability (32.13 %) than other two flours. The wettability, flowability and cohesiveness of all three flours were good, fair and low respectively. Thus brown and black colored varieties had better physical and functional properties than cream colored cream-colored variety. The brown and black colored flour had highest loose bulk density whereas cream coloured flour had highest tapped bulk density. Black colored flour had highest water and oil absorption capacity, swelling power, foaming capacity and foaming stability.

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Keywords: Horse gram varieties, flour, physical properties, functional properties, particle size distribution, L^* , a^* , b^*

1. INTRODUCTION

Pulses are the cheap and important source of protein in the Indian diet apart from being the staple food in many parts of the world. ~~Thus~~ Thus, they contribute to food and nutritional security of the country. Pulses are consumed as whole grains, split dhals, flour, animal feed etc. Horse gram (*Macrotyloma uniflorum*) is one of the under exploited pulses mainly grown in dry land agriculture. It is a rich source of protein, iron and nutraceutical components like polyphenols and tannins. ~~However~~ However, its consumption is limited due to presence of several anti-nutritional anti-nutritional factors such as phytic acid,

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trypsin inhibitors and saponins. Thus several processing methods like soaking, germination, boiling, pressure cooking are used to reduce the level of antinutritional components and increase their bioavailability. Horse gram is also used as a natural medicine to treat several ailments such as kidney stones, obesity, cold, cough, menstrual problems etc. Horse gram is commonly called as *Kutlhi* (Hindi), *Kollu* (Tamil), *Ullavalu* (Telugu), *Mudhira* (Malayalam), *Kurti-kalai* (Bengali), *Huruli* (Kannada). Physical parameters of grains are important for its physical appearance and description apart from having role in threshing operations since it allows the passage of specific size of the grains and various unwanted materials whereas functional properties reflect the complex interaction between the composition, structure and physico-chemical properties of food components [1] and also required to evaluate how different food components behave in specific systems. Thus, the present investigation was undertaken to the objective to maximize the utilization of horse gram and its flour physical and functional properties, analyze the physical and functional properties of colored horse gram varieties and their respective flours.

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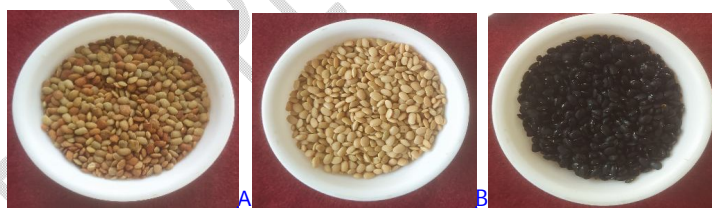
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2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Three coloured horse gram varieties (brown, cream and black) were procured from seed unit, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad. The seeds were cleaned to remove the extraneous matter. Further these grains were milled into their respective flour and kept in a cool and dry place prior to use. Physical properties and functional properties of both grains and respective flour were carried out using the standard procedure as mentioned below.

2.1 Physical properties of horse gram varieties

Physical properties like hundred kernel weight, hundred kernel volume, bulk density, length, breadth and length to breadth ratio of three horse gram varieties (Fig 1) were assessed.



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A: Brown colour horse gram **B:** Cream coloured horse gram **C:** Black coloured horse gram

Fig 1: Different colored horse gram varieties

2.1.1 Hundred grain weight

Weight of selected hundred intact grains in triplicates was recorded using electronic weighing balance and average was calculated. The mean weight was expressed in g/100 grains[2].

2.1.2 Hundred grain volume

Volume of weighed hundred horse gram grains was measured using water displacement method. Known volume of water was taken in measuring cylinder and hundred randomly selected grains were

dropped in it. The rise in volume was recorded in ml. The volume of grains was calculated by subtracting the initial volume from final volume [2].

2.1.3 Bulk density

Bulk density was calculated from weight and volume of horse gram using the formula

$$\text{Bulk density (g/ml)} = \frac{\text{Weight (g)}}{\text{Volume (ml)}}$$

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Grain density was expressed as g per ml [2].

2.1.4 Color analysis

All the colored horse gram varieties were selected randomly and were packed in transparent pouches. The samples were subjected to color assessment in Konica Minolta spectrophotometer of model CM 2600/2500d. The color was assessed for L* (lightness/ black to white), a* (redness/ redness to greenness) and b*(yellowness/ yellowness to blueness).

2.1.5 Thickness

The average thickness of randomly picked ten grains were measured in (mm) with the help of digital verniercalipers having least count 0.01 mm [3].

2.1.6 Length, breadth and L/B ratio

The average length and breadth of the randomly picked ten grains were measured in (mm) with a help of digital verniercalipers having least count 0.01 mm. The length/ breadth ratio was obtained by dividing the length of a single grain by the corresponding breadth to determine the size and shape [3].

2.1.7 Color analysis

All the colored horse gram varieties were selected randomly and were packed in transparent pouches. The samples were subjected to color assessment in Konica Minolta spectrophotometer of model CM 2600/2500d. The color was assessed for L* (lightness/ black to white), a* (redness/ redness to greenness) and b*(yellowness/ yellowness to blueness).

2.2 Functional properties of horse gram varieties

Functional properties like hydration capacity, hydration index, swelling capacity, swelling index ~~and per cent~~and percent germination were assessed for horse gram varieties.

2.2.1 Hydration capacity

Hydration capacity was measured by soaking weighed hundred horse gram seeds overnight in beaker with 100 ml of water. Next day, water was drained off and grains were dried using filter paper to remove superfluous water and weighed [4]. Hydration capacity was calculated using the formula;

$$\text{Hydration capacity of seeds} = \frac{\text{Weight after soaking (g)} - \text{Weight before soaking (g)}}{\text{Number of seeds (100 grains)}} \text{ (g/100 grains)}$$

2.2.2 Hydration index

Hydration index was calculated by using formula:

$$\text{Hydration index} = \frac{\text{Hydration capacity}}{\text{Weight of seeds}}$$

2.2.3 Swelling capacity

Hundred horse gram seeds were counted and volume was noted by water displacement method. The grains were soaked overnight. Further, water was drained off next day and volume was noted [4]. Then, the swelling capacity was measured using formula:

$$\text{Swelling capacity} = \frac{\text{Volume of seeds after soaking (ml)} - \text{Volume of seeds before soaking (ml)}}{\text{Number of seeds (100 grains)}} \text{ (ml/100 grains)}$$

2.2.4 Swelling index

Swelling index was calculated using formula:

$$\text{Swelling index} = \frac{\text{Swelling capacity}}{\text{Volume of seeds}}$$

2.2.5 Percent germination

Hundred grains were placed in a petriplate on a filter paper dampened with water and the lid was closed, kept in incubator and allowed to germinate for 24 hrs. Further germinated grains were counted and expressed in percentage [5].

2.3 Physical properties of horse gram flour

Physical properties of flour such as particle size distribution, loose bulk density, tapped bulk density and color analysis and of three colored horse gram flour (Fig 2) was analyzed.



(A) Brown color horse gram flour (B) Cream color horse gram flour (C) Black color horse gram flour

Fig 2: Different colored horse gram flour

2.3.1 Particle size distribution

About hundred grams of flour was weighed and passed through different meshes of BSS sieves from 25, 30, 36, 44, 52 and 60 with sieve opening of 600, 500, 420, 355, 300 and 250 microns respectively. The samples were passed from bigger to smaller mesh size. The sample above the mesh was weighed and the reading was recorded. Percentage was calculated [6].

2.3.2 Loose bulk density

Loose bulk density of flour was determined by pouring flour sample into a 10 ml graduated measuring cylinder. Weight of the sample was measured when the sample volume reached 1 ml. The loose density was calculated by dividing weight with the volume of the obtained flour [7].

2.3.3 Tapped bulk density

A standard graduated cylinder of 100 ml capacity was taken for the bulk density measurement. Initially, the empty measuring cylinder was weighed, and then 20 g of flour was added in the cylinder then tapped for 20-25 times to a vertical distance of 10 mm to pack the flour particles tightly and recorded the volume of weighed sample. The tapped bulk density (TBD) of flour was determined by following formula [7].

Tapped bulk density (g/ml) = $\frac{\text{Weight of the sample at recorded volume (g)}}{\text{Volume of sample (ml)}}$

Volume of sample (ml)

2.3.4 Color

Color of horse gram flours was assessed by the procedure outlined in 2.1.6

2.4 Functional properties of horse gram flour

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Functional properties like water absorption capacity, oil absorption capacity, swelling power, solubility, foaming capacity and stability, wettability, flowability and cohesiveness was assessed for horse gram flours.

2.4.1 Water Absorption Capacity

Water absorption capacity was assessed by the method of [8]. Five grams of flour was weighed and added to the pre-weighed centrifuge tube (W_1). To this 30 ml of water was added and stirred with a glass rod for 5 min. The contents were allowed to stand for 30 min and then centrifuged at 11000 rpm for 25 min. The free liquid was poured off. Inner side of tube were wiped off with tissue paper. The centrifuge tube was weighed again (W_2). The water absorption capacity was calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Water absorption capacity, WAC (\%)} = \frac{W_2 - W_1}{5} \times 100$$

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2.4.2 Oil Absorption Capacity

Oil absorption capacity was assessed by using [9] method. One gram of flour was mixed with 10 ml of refined vegetable oil in pre-weighed centrifuge (W_1). The tubes were stirred for one min for complete dispersion of sample and the sample was centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 25 min. The separated oil was then removed and tubes were inverted on absorbent paper to drain off the remaining oil prior to reweighing (W_2). The oil absorption capacity was calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Oil absorption capacity, OAC (\%)} = \frac{W_2 - W_1}{1} \times 100$$

2.4.3 Swelling power and solubility

Swelling power and solubility were estimated as per [10]. About five hundred mg (W_1) of the sample was weighed, placed into centrifuge tube and the centrifuge tube with sample was weighed (W_2). Twenty ml of distilled water was added (V_E) and heated for 30 min in a water bath at 90°C, with occasional stirring, the tubes were cooled and centrifuged at 5000 rpm for 10 min. The supernatant was decanted into a pre-weighed (W_4) petriplate and dried at 105°C petriplate, dried at 105°C, and weighed (W_5). The inner side of the centrifuge tube was wiped, dried and weighed (W_3). ~~Per cent~~Percent swelling power and solubility were calculated using the following formulae:

$$\text{Swelling power (g/g)} = \frac{W_3 - W_2}{W_1}$$

$$\text{Solubility (\%)} = \frac{W_5 - W_4 \times V_E}{V_E} \times \frac{100}{W_1}$$

2.4.4 Foaming capacity and foaming stability

Foaming capacity and foaming stability were determined as described by [11]. One-gram sample was added to 50 ml distilled water in a graduated cylinder. The suspension was mixed and shaken for 5 min to form a foam. The volume of foam after whipping for 30 sec was expressed as foaming capacity. Where, AW: After whipping, BW: Before whipping the volume of foam was recorded 1h after whipping to determine foaming stability as percent of the initial foam volume.

$$\text{Foaming capacity} = \frac{\text{Volume of foam (AW)} - \text{Volume of foam (BW)}}{\text{Volume of foam (BW)}} \times 100$$

2.4.5 Wettability

Two grams of the sample was weighed and transferred to a beaker containing 80 ml water. The behavior of the powder was observed on the water surface immediately after adding the sample. After 30 min observation, the material was stirred on the magnetic stirrer sufficiently fast to form a vertex which reached the bottom of the beaker and the stirring continued for one min, after which the grade describing wettability was recorded as excellent, good, fair and poor according to the time and behaviour of the dispersion [12].

2.4.6 Flowability [Carr Index (CI)]

The flowability of flour was expressed as Carr Index (CI) in terms of tapped density (pT) and bulk density (pB) as described by [13].

pT (Tapped density) – pB (bulk density)

$$\text{CI} = \frac{\text{pT (Tapped density)} - \text{pB (bulk density)}}{\text{pT (Tapped density)}} \times 100$$

pT (Tapped density)

Classification of flour flowability based on Carr Index (CI)

CI %	Flowability
< 15	Very good
15-20	Good
20-35	Fair

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35-45	Bad
>45	Very bad

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2.4.7 Cohesiveness (Hausner Ratio)

Cohesiveness of the flour was evaluated in terms of Hausner ratio (HR), calculated from bulk density (pB) and tapped density (pT) as suggested by [13].

$$HR = \frac{pT}{pB}$$

Classification of flour cohesiveness based on Hauser Ratio (HR)

Hauser Ratio	Cohesiveness
< 1.2	Low
1.2 – 1.4	Intermediate
>1.4	High

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2.5 Statistical analysis

The experimental results were carried out by different statistical methods in SPSS statistical packages (16.0). Mean, standard deviation was used to interpret data. One-way ANOVA (Analysis of variance) was used to know the significant difference among the different colored horse gram varieties.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Physical properties of coloured horsegram varieties

Table 1 shows the physical properties of coloured horsegram varieties. There was significant difference ($P= 0.01$) between the coloured horsegram varieties for hundred grainweight and colour values (L^* , a^* , b^*) used in the study. Whereas there was no significant difference in hundred grain volume and bulk density between coloured horsegram varieties. The hundred grain hundred-grain weight and hundred grain volume of brown, cream and black coloured variety were 3.14g, 3.33 g, 3.20g and 3.66ml, 2.66 ml and 2.66 ml respectively. When compared to brown (control) coloured variety, black was on par whereas cream coloured variety had higher hundred grain weight. Seed weight is important criterion for selecting variety for processing into different end products[14]. The difference in seed weight is attributed mainly due to environmental factors and variations in weight of cotyledon, embryo and seed coat because Seed weight is mostly contained in the kernel (Cotyledons and embryo). The cotyledons, which make up about 88.8 per

cent and seed coat takes about 11.1 per cent of the seed weight [15]. The bulk density of varieties ranged from 0.87 to 1.29 g per ml. The L*, a*, b* value of cream colour variety was higher (63.64, 8.25, 18.23) indicating its white, red and yellow shade followed by brown (53.23, 7.41, 14.03) and black coloured variety (39.18, 0.03, -0.79) indicating its black, green and blue shade respectively. When compared to brown (control) the L*, a*, b* value for cream flour was higher and that for black colour flour was lower. The difference in colour value is mainly attributed to colour of seed coat. Similar results were also found by [16].

Table 1. Physical properties of coloured horsegram varieties

Horsegram variety	100 grain weight (g)	100 grain volume (ml)	Bulk density (g/ml)	L (Lightness)	a (Redness)	b (Yellowness)
Brown (Control)	3.14±0.01 ^b	3.66±0.57	0.87±0.14	53.23±0.0 25 ^b	7.41±0.0 10 ^b	14.03±0.0 1 ^b
Cream	3.33±0.01 ^a	2.66±0.57	1.29±0.32	63.64±0.0 20 ^a	8.25±0.0 10 ^a	18.23±0.0 2 ^a
Black	3.20±0.05 ^b	2.66±0.57	1.24±0.29	39.18±0.0 25 ^c	0.03±0.0 10 ^c	- 0.79±0.01 ^c
C.D.	0.06**	NS	NS	0.06**	0.06**	0.06**
S. Em.±	0.01	0.33	0.15	0.08	0.08	0.08
F value	26.64	3.00	2.22	813.53	613.00	122.22

Note: Values are mean ± S.D. of three replications. Values with same superscript in the same column are not significantly different from each other. S.Em: Standard Error of Mean, C. D: Critical Difference, *Significant @ 5%, **Significant @ 1%, NS-Non significant

Grain dimensions are important in cleaning and also in threshing operations because it allows the passage of specific sized grains and to eliminate unwanted materials [1]. The dimensions (thickness, length, breadth, L/B ratio) of coloured horsegram varieties is shown in Table 2. There was significant difference ($P=0.01$) between the coloured horsegram varieties for thickness. Whereas there was no significant difference in length, breadth and length to breadth ratio among coloured horsegram varieties. The thickness ranged from 1.98 to 2.18 mm highest being in brown and lowest in black coloured variety. When compared to brown (control) the thickness of cream coloured variety was on par whereas less for black coloured variety. The length, breadth and length to breadth ratio among the coloured horsegram

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varieties ranged from 5.33 to 5.50 mm, 3.81 to 3.87 mm and 1.39 to 1.44 respectively. Variation in thickness of the seeds might be attributed to drought resistant grain crops being hardy in nature, have a thick endosperm and also in the genetic variations. [4] and [17] found the similar results with slight variations.

Table 2. Dimensions of coloured horsegram varieties

Horsegram variety	Thickness (mm)	Length (mm)	Breadth (mm)	L/B ratio
Brown (Control)	2.18±0.12 ^a	5.41±0.24	3.87±0.17	1.40±0.08
Cream	2.17±0.10 ^a	5.33±0.16	3.83±0.12	1.39±0.05
Black	1.98±0.08 ^b	5.50±0.20	3.81±0.20	1.44±0.11
C.D.	0.09**	NS	NS	NS
S. Em.±	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.02
F value	11.86	1.71	0.31	1.15

Note: Values are mean ± S.D. of three replications, Values with same superscript in the same column are not significantly different from each other, S.Em: Standard Error of Mean, C. D.: Critical Difference, **Significant @ 1%, NS-Non significant

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3.2 Functional properties of coloured horsegram varieties

Functional characteristics are required to evaluate hardness, permeability of seed coat and hydration ability of grains [18]. Table 3 shows the functional properties of coloured horsegram varieties. There was significant difference ($P=0.01$) between the coloured horsegram varieties for hydration capacity, hydration index, swelling capacity and per cent germination. Whereas there was no significant difference in swelling index between coloured horsegram varieties. Brown colour variety recorded highest hydration capacity (2.92 g/100 grains), hydration index (0.93), swelling capacity (3.83 ml/100 grains) and per cent germination (91.66) followed by black (2.64 g/100 grains, 0.82, 3.50 ml/ 100 grains and 89) and cream coloured variety (2.51 g/100 grains, 0.75, 3.00 ml/ 100 grains, 88) respectively. When compared to brown (control) the hydration capacity, hydration index and swelling capacity was less for black coloured variety followed by cream coloured variety. When compared to brown (control) the per cent germination for cream coloured variety was less followed by black coloured variety. Variation in hydration and swelling capacity may be attributed to hardness of seed coat that hinders the permeability of water inside the grain and the reason for variation in per cent germination among the varieties may be

due the differences in other functional characteristics and physical properties. [Similar results were found by \[49\]\[19\] found similar results.](#)

Table 3. Functional properties of coloured horsegram varieties

Horsegram variety	Hydration Capacity (g/ 100 grains)	Hydration Index	Swelling Capacity (ml/ 100 grains)	Swelling Index	Per cent germination
Brown (Control)	2.92±0.03 ^a	0.93±0.015 ^a	3.83±0.28 ^a	1.06±0.23	91.66±1.52 ^a
Cream	2.51±0.04 ^c	0.75±0.012 ^c	3.00±0.50 ^c	1.13±0.12	90.00±1.00 ^b
Black	2.64±0.06 ^b	0.82±0.034 ^b	3.50±0.50 ^b	1.33±0.16	88.00±1.00 ^c
C.D.	0.10**	0.03**	0.40**	NS	1.38**
S. Em.±	0.03	0.01	0.14	0.06	0.40
F value	48.61	45.38	2.71	1.67	11.38

Note: Values are mean ± S.D. of three replications, Values with same superscript in the same column are not significantly different from each other, S.Em: Standard Error of Mean, C. D: Critical Difference, **Significant @ 1%, NS-Non significant

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3.3 Physical properties of flour from coloured horsegram varieties

Particle size distribution of flour from coloured horsegram varieties is shown in Table 4. There was significant difference ($P= 0.01$) between the flours of coloured horsegram varieties for particle distribution. Particle size distribution of flour was calculated by passing the flour through various BSS standard sieve number having different pore size ranging from 600 to 180 microns. About 83 per cent of all coloured horsegram flour had particle size of 300 microns followed by 250 microns (4 %), 600 microns (3.5 %), 355 and 420 microns (3 %), 500 microns (2.5 %) and 180 microns (2 %) each. [Thus](#), it was observed that majority of the particles in all the three coloured horsegram flour passed through 52 BSS standard sieve having 300 microns. There was no significant difference in particle size distribution between the varieties when compared to control. Particle size of flour depends on how fine or coarse the flour has been milled and its use in the [end-product](#).

Table 4. Particle size distribution of flour from coloured horsegram varieties

BSS Standard Sieve Number [Sieve Opening(μ)]	Horsegram flour (%)		
	Brown (Control)	Cream	Black
25(600)	3.46 \pm 0.04 ^c	3.44 \pm 0.08 ^c	3.49 \pm 0.09 ^c
30(500)	2.53 \pm 0.05 ^f	2.55 \pm 0.08 ^f	2.53 \pm 0.06 ^f
36(420)	2.93 \pm 0.08 ^e	2.92 \pm 0.03 ^e	2.91 \pm 0.04 ^e
44(355)	3.06 \pm 0.07 ^d	3.07 \pm 0.04 ^d	3.04 \pm 0.07 ^d
52(300)	82.23 \pm 0.05 ^a	82.25 \pm 0.04 ^a	82.24 \pm 0.03 ^a
60(250)	3.66 \pm 0.07 ^b	3.65 \pm 0.04 ^b	3.67 \pm 0.04 ^b
85(180)	2.10 \pm 0.04 ^g	2.1 \pm 0.02 ^g	2.10 \pm 0.04 ^g
C.D.	0.09**	0.09**	0.11**
S. Em. \pm	0.03	0.03	0.03
F value	942.55	837.02	723.35

Note: Values are mean \pm S.D. of three replications, Values with same superscript in the same column are not significantly different from each other, S.Em: Standard Error of Mean, C. D: Critical Difference, **Significant @ 1%

Physical properties of flour from coloured horsegram varieties such as loose bulk density, tapped bulk density and colour (L^* , a^* , b^*) is shown in Table 5. There was significant difference ($P=0.01$) between the flours of coloured horsegram varieties for loose bulk density, tapped bulk density and colour. Density is another major [criterion which measures the heaviness of flour](#) and it is influenced generally by the particle size of the flour. Brown and black coloured flour registered high loose bulk density (0.41 g/ ml) followed by cream coloured flour (0.34 g/ ml) whereas high tapped bulk density was found in cream coloured flour (0.63 g/ ml) followed by brown (0.6 g/ ml) and cream coloured horsegram flour (0.57 g/ ml). When compared to brown (control) the loose bulk density of black coloured flour was on par whereas it was less for cream coloured variety. The tapped bulk density of cream and black coloured flour was on par with brown coloured flour (control). The higher tapped density may be attributed to its higher weight of seeds and hence more seed volume. High density of horse gram flour in the present study indicate that the flours are heavy in nature and thus are suitable in the preparation various foods. According to [20], higher density is desirable for greater ease of dispersibility of flours in any liquid medium. [Similar results were also found by \[17\] and \[21\]\[17\] and \[21\] also found similar results.](#)

Colour is a major criterion that directly results in the final appearance and acceptability of [end product](#). The lightness (L^* value) of brown, cream and black coloured flour was 78.34, 78.72 and

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72.15 respectively. Thus when compared to control the lightness for cream coloured flour was high whereas less for black. The redness (a^* value) of brown, cream and black coloured flour was 2.84, 5.78 and 0.26 respectively. Thus when compared to control the redness for cream coloured flour was high whereas less for black. The yellowness (b^* value) of brown, cream and black coloured flour was 11.08, 16.84 and 5.25 respectively. Thus when compared to control the yellowness for cream coloured flour was high whereas less for black. The changes in color value can be attributed to the colour of seed coat and bright colour of flour may also may be attributed to presence of higher amount of polyphenols and tannins.

Table 5. Physical properties of flour from coloured horsegram varieties

Horsegram variety	Loose bulk density (g/ml)	Tapped bulk density (g/ml)	L* (Lightness)	a (Redness)	b (Yellowness)
Brown (Control)	0.41±0.01 ^a	0.60±0.01 ^{ab}	78.34±0.04 ^b	2.84±0.02 ^b	11.08±0.02 ^b
Cream	0.34±0.01 ^b	0.63 ± 0.01 ^a	78.72±0.03 ^a	5.78±0.03 ^a	16.84±0.03 ^a
Black	0.41±0.01 ^a	0.57 ±0.09 ^b	72.15±0.02 ^c	0.26±0.03 ^c	5.25±0.01 ^c
C.D.	0.06 ^{**}	0.06 ^{**}	0.03 ^{**}	0.03 ^{**}	0.036 ^{**}
S. Em.±	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.01
F value	505.33	14.97	333.26	260.39	161.62

Note: Values are mean ± S. D. of three replications. Values with same superscript in the same column are not significantly different from each other, S.Em: Standard Error of Mean, C. D: Critical Difference, **Significant @ 1 %

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3.4 Functional properties of flour from coloured horsegram varieties

Functional properties of flour from coloured horsegram varieties is illustrated in Table 6. There was significant difference ($P= 0.01$) between the flours of coloured horsegram varieties for water absorption capacity, swelling power and foaming capacity. The water absorption capacity of brown coloured flour (control) was 2.16 ml per g which was on par with cream colour flour (2.17 ml/g) whereas it was 2.31 ml per g for black coloured flour. Water absorption capacity is the capacity of the flour to be associated with water molecules under limited condition [22]. Difference in the water absorption capacity may be probably due to the variation in the starch granules, inherent differences in amorphous and crystalline areas among starch and also due to protein content. The swelling power of brown colour flour (control) was 8.15 g per g whereas it was 6.92 and 9.14 g per g for cream and black coloured flour respectively. The difference in the swelling power and solubility may be attributed to the characteristics of amylose and amylopectin, their

structure, degree, length and conformations, besides the presence of non-carbohydrate content [23] and [24]. Similar results of swelling power and solubility was reported by [25]. Foaming properties are much important in the maintenance of the texture and structure of different food products (ice creams and bakery products) during and after processing. The foaming capacity of brown colour flour (control) was 32.18 per cent whereas it was 31.34 and 36.23 per cent for cream and black coloured flour. There was significant difference ($P= 0.05$) between the flours of coloured horsegram varieties for oil absorption capacity and foaming stability. The highest oil absorption capacity was found in black coloured flour (2.15 ml/g) followed by brown (control) and cream coloured flour (2.09 and 2.08 ml /g) respectively. Fat absorption capacity has been attributed to the physical entrapment of oil and it is important, since fat acts as flavour retainer and increase the mouth feel of foods. [26] revealed that the enhanced ability of flour to absorb and retain water and oil may help to improve binding of the structure, enhance flavour retention, improve mouth feel and reduce moisture and fat losses of food products. The foam stability of the flour depends on the presence of the flexible protein molecules which may decrease the surface tension of water [27]. The highest foaming stability was found in black coloured flour (32.13 %) followed by brown (control) and cream coloured flour (30.45 % and 29.15 %) respectively. According to [28], ability to form stable foam depends on sufficient intermolecular (protein-protein) interaction and thus degree of cohesion. There was no significant difference between the flours of coloured horsegram varieties for per cent solubility. The wettability for all the three flour was good whereas flowability and cohesiveness was fair and low for all the three coloured flour respectively.

Table 6. Functional properties of flour from coloured horsegram varieties

Horse gram variety	Water Absorption Capacity (ml/g)	Oil Absorption Capacity (ml/g)	Swelling power (g/g)	Percent solubility (%)	Foaming Capacity (%)	Foaming Stability (%)	Wettability	Flowability	Cohesiveness
Brown (Control)	2.16±0.03 ^b	2.09±0.03 ^b	8.15±0.02 ^b	35.21±0.13	32.18±0.12 ^b	30.45±0.11 ^b	Good	Fair	Low

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Cream	2.17±0.01 ^b	2.08±0.03 ^b	6.92±0.02 ^c	35.01±0.29	31.34±0.31 ^c	29.15±0.31 ^c	Good	Fair	Low
Black	2.31±0.02 ^a	2.15±0.01 ^a	9.14±0.04 ^a	35.56±0.30	36.23±0.22 ^a	32.13±0.23 ^a	Good	Fair	Low
C.D.	0.06**	0.06*	0.06**	NS	0.98**	0.76	▲		
S.	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.45	0.28	▲		
Em.±									
F value	33.55	5.33	887.9	3.49	12.28	16.64	▲		
			8						

▲ Note: Values are mean ± S. D. of three replications, Values with same superscript in the same column are not significantly different from each other, S.Em: Standard Error of Mean, C. D: Critical Difference, *Significant @ 5%, **Significant @ 1%, NS-Non significant

4. CONCLUSION

There were differences in the physical as well as functional properties of both horse gram varieties and their respective flours. Brown and black colored varieties had better physical and functional properties than cream colored variety. The brown and black colored flour had highest loose bulk density whereas cream coloured flour had highest tapped bulk density. Black colored flour had highest water and oil absorption capacity, swelling power, foaming capacity and foaming stability.

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