

Original Research Article

Exploitation of buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum* Moench) grains and for physical and functional properties

ABSTRACT

Buckwheat is neither a nut nor a cereal but is included in a separate group called "pseudocereals". Buckwheat grains contain high levels of protein, starch, dietary fibre, some minerals, vitamins, flavonoids and other bioactive compounds. The main aim of the study is to analyse physical and functional properties of buckwheat grains. The results showed that bread wheat (control) had significantly higher length (5.91 mm), length to width ratio (2.06) and lower width (2.86 mm) compared to other buckwheat varieties. In the present study, higher thousand grain weight and volume were recorded for bread wheat compared to buckwheat varieties indicating bolder grains of former. Significantly higher bulk (0.70 g/ml) for and true densities (2.08 g/ml) for Dharwad Selection-1 may be regarded as a consequence of volumes and shape of grains. Buckwheat varieties showed higher greenness (-0.80 to -1.14) lower brightness (78.12 to 82.36) and yellowness (6.30 to 8.09) compared to bread wheat. Chroma being higher for bread wheat (10.06) indicates having high brightness and saturation compared to buckwheat varieties (6.40-8.13). Hydration capacity and swelling index were higher for buckwheat varieties compared to bread wheat. where, in case of hydration index and swelling capacity it was vice versa. The overall information on physical properties plays an important role in food processing and its knowledge is essential to design the equipment for handling, aeration, storing and processing of food grains.

Key words: Buckwheat, pseudocereal, flavonoids, processing

1. INTRODUCTION

Buckwheat is a traditional crop across Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, and the Middle East. China has been the world's greatest producer of buckwheat for the last 40 years [1]. Buckwheat is thought to have originated in Central Asia; nevertheless, its domestication dates back approximately 4000-5000 years in South China and is rich in buckwheat genetic resources. Buckwheat belongs to the family Polygonaceae and genus *Fagopyrum*. Buckwheat is mostly grown in India, Nepal, Bhutan, Canada, China, Mongolia, North Korea, far eastern Russia and Japan. In India, buckwheat is cultivated in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur [2].

The name buckwheat originated from the Anglo-Saxon words boc (beech) and whoet (wheat). The three-sided angular seed resembles a small beechnut [3]. Buckwheat is grown on 2.4 million ha

of land worldwide, with average yield and productivity of 2.4 million tonnes and 1000 kg/ha, respectively. Russia ranked first in both buckwheat area (1.12 Mha) and production (1.19 million tonnes) among the world's buckwheat-growing countries, followed by China and Ukraine. In terms of productivity, France has the highest buckwheat productivity in the world (3735 kg/ha) [19]. Buckwheat, on the other hand, is neither a nut nor a cereal, but is classified as a "pseudocereal" because it has both similarities and distinctions with cereals.

Seed shape and size vary depending on the type. In terms of gross chemical composition and structure, seed is made up of a thick outer hull and an inner groat that mimics the cereal kernel. Buckwheat hull has a lower density than water, making it easier to separate the hull from the kernel [2]. Buckwheat grows in a cool, damp climate and a variety of soil types. Buckwheat is a cover crop and can be utilized as a useful green manure crop since it produces an enormous amount of dry matter [3]. Buckwheat is considered as a smart crop in intercropping systems. Cultivation of buckwheat is low-maintenance and well-suited to environmentally friendly agriculture. It is extremely resistant crop that can be cultivated in an array of soil types, including infertile, rocky and poorly tilled fields [4], where no other grain crop can possibly be grown [5]. It tolerates both poor and acidic soils, as well as light soils, but thrives best in well-drained sandy or silty soils. As a result of fast germination, grows fast and large above the ground biomass, buckwheat is comparatively less affected from weeds and diseases are rare [6].

However, limited information is available on physical and functional properties of buckwheat varieties in comparison with wheat. Physical and functional characteristics are defined as "the physical and chemical properties of proteins that influence their behaviour in food systems during processing, storage, cooking, and consumption" [7]. The objective of this study was to determine physical properties of buckwheat grains.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted in the Department of Food and Nutrition, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad.

2.1 Procurement of raw materials

Buckwheat varieties, such as Dharwad Selection-1, PRB-1, VL-7, IC- 42412 and IC-79147 along with bread wheat (control) were procured from MARS, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad during kharif 2021. Other ingredients were procured from a particular shop in the local market of Dharwad. Care was taken to purchase ingredients of same brand and quality throughout the study.

2.2 Physical properties of buckwheat grains

2.2.1 Length

Length of randomly selected 10 buckwheat grains were measured by using slide caliper. Mean length was expressed in mm as given by Unal et al.[8]

2.2.2 Width

Width of randomly selected 10 buckwheat grains were measured by using slide caliper. Mean width was expressed in mm as given by Unal et al.[8]

2.2.3 Length/width ratio

Length/Width ratio was calculated by using length and width values of respective grains.

2.2.4 Hundred grain weight (g)

Three sets of 100 intact buckwheat grains were selected randomly using procedure of Williams et al. [9] with some modifications. The mean weight was expressed in g/100 grains. Weight of selected grains was recorded in triplicates using electronic weighing balance and average was calculated.

2.2.5 Hundred grains volume (ml)

The volume of buckwheat grains was measured by water displacement method using procedure of Williams et al. [9] with some modifications. Hundred randomly selected grains were dropped in measuring cylinder containing known volume of water. The rise in volume was recorded in ml. The volume of grains were calculated by subtracting the initial volume from final volume. Mean of three readings was expressed in ml as volume of hundred grains

2.2.6 Bulk density

Bulk density was calculated using hundred grain weight and volume of buckwheat grains as given by Williams et al. [9]

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

2.2.7 True density

25 g of grains were filled into the measuring cylinder and volume occupied by them was measured. It was then calculated by following formula and represented in g/ml as outlined by Bhavsar et al. [10].

Weight of grains

$$\text{True density (g/ml)} = \frac{\text{Weight of grains}}{\text{Volume occupied}}$$

Volume occupied

2.3 Color

Buckwheat grains 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 as described by Garg et al. [11]. The color was assessed for L* (lightness/ black to white), a* (redness/ redness to greenness) and b* (yellowness/ yellowness to blueness). Chroma, an expression of the purity or vividness or saturation of a single color, was calculated by using the

formula= $(a^*^2+b^*^2)^{0.5}$. Hue value measures most obvious value of a color, and was calculated by using the formula= $\tan^{-1}(b^*/a^*)^2$

2.4 Functional properties of buckwheat grains

Functional properties like hydration capacity, hydration index, swelling capacity and swelling index were assessed for buckwheat varieties.

2.4.1 Hydration capacity (g/100 grains)

About 10 g of seeds were counted and transferred to a measuring cylinder. The 50 ml of water was added to cylinder and covered with aluminum foil and left overnight at room temperature. The seeds were drained, superfluous water was removed with filter paper and swollen seeds were reweighed. Hydration capacity and hydration index was calculated using the following formula given by Sangeetha and Grewal[12].

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

2.4.2 Hydration index

Hydration index was calculated by using formula:

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

2.4.3 Swelling capacity and swelling index

Seeds weighing 10 g were counted and transferred to a measuring cylinder and Total volume was recorded. For soaking, 50 ml of water was added. The cylinder was covered with aluminium foil and left overnight at room temperature. The water was drained and volume of soaked seeds was noted in graduated cylinder. Swelling capacity and swelling index was calculated using the following formulae as given by Sangeetha and Grewal[12].

$$\text{Swelling capacity} = \frac{\text{Volume of seeds after soaking (ml)} - \text{Volume of seeds before soaking (ml)}}{\text{Total number of seeds (N)}}$$

2.4.4 Swelling index

Swelling index was calculated by using the formula,

$$\text{Swelling index} = \frac{\text{Swelling capacity per 100 seed}}{\text{Volume of 100 seeds}}$$

2.5 Statistical analysis

The experimental results were carried out by different statistical methods in SPSS statistical packages (23.0). Mean, standard deviation was used to interpret data. ANOVA (Analysis of variance) was used to know the significant difference.

3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Physical Properties of buckwheat grains

Physical properties play an important role in food processing and its knowledge is essential to design the equipment for handling, aeration, storing and processing of food grains. Physical properties of different foods decide its market value and consumer acceptability [13]. The results pertaining to physical properties of buckwheat varieties are depicted in Table 1. The length and length/width ratio of buckwheat varieties, Dharwad Selection-1, PRB-1, VL-7, IC-42412, IC-79147 were 3.99 mm and 1.22, 3.95 mm 1.24, 4.35 mm and 1.42, 4.28 mm and 1.36, and 4.01 mm and 1.22 respectively which were significantly lower compared to bread wheat (5.91 mm and 2.06). Whereas, width of bread wheat (2.86 mm) was significantly lower compared to buckwheat varieties, Dharwad Selection-1 (3.27 mm), PRB-1 (3.17 mm), VL-7 (3.07 mm), IC-42412 (3.14 mm) and IC-79147 (3.28 mm). Hundred grain weight (g) and hundred grain volume (ml) were 2.20 and 3.10, 1.85 and 2.73, 1.96 and 2.86, 1.91 and 2.82, 1.94 and 2.88, 4.08 and 7.03 respectively for Dharwad Selection-1, PRB-1, VL-7, IC-42412, IC-79147 and bread wheat respectively. Being significantly highest for bread wheat compared to other buckwheat varieties. Seed weight represents the grain size and big grain size means easy for processing. Big size grain has got more endosperm therefore has more edible portion. The results were in accordance with length and width of buckwheat reported by Unal et al.[8]. Seed weight, seed volume and seed density related information are important for easy post-harvest processing of the food grains. These parameters are most often used and the oldest quality indices [14]. In the present study, higher thousand grain weight and volume were recorded for bread wheat compared to buckwheat varieties (Table 1) indicating bolder grains of former. Significant difference among the varieties may be influenced by influenced by many factors, including fungal infection, insect damage, kernel shape and density, broken and shrivelled kernels, agronomic practice, climatic and the weather conditions [14].

Theories used to forecast pressure and loads on storage structures necessitate understanding of bulk density and true density against bin wall materials. Data on bulk density and true density (Table 1) are also required for the design of grain hoppers for processing machines. However, bulk density and true density were found to be significantly higher in Dharwad Selection-1 (0.70 & 2.08 g/ml respectively). PRB-1, IC-42412 and IC-79147 possessed same value for bulk density (0.67 g/ml), VL-7 had 0.68 g/ml. Next to Dharwad Selection-1, true density was found significantly high in IC-79147 (1.43 g/ml) followed by bread wheat (1.34 g/ml), IC-42412 (1.32 g/ml), VL-7 (1.07 g/ml) and PRB-1 (1.01 g/ml). This may be regarded as a consequence of volumes and

shape of grains [8]. The results were in line with values reported by Baljeet[15], Sindhu and Khatkar[16], Sangeeta and Grewel[12]. Rani and Kulkarni [17] for bulk density.

3.1.1 Color values of buckwheat grains

Color of grains have impact on the acceptability of food and depends on the various components present in them. The colour of the food matrix explained by the colour values L^* , a^* and b^* where, ' L^* ' measures brightness, from black (0) to white (100), a^* measure chromaticity parameter, red to green with positive values being red and negative values being green and b^* measure chromaticity parameter, blue to yellow with positive values being yellow and negative values being blue. Chroma, expresses the purity or saturation or vividness of a single color, hue shows most obvious value of a color[11]. Buckwheat varieties showed higher greenness (-0.80 to -1.14) lower brightness (78.12 to 82.36) and yellowness (6.30 to 8.09) compared to bread wheat (Table 2). Chroma being higher for bread wheat (10.06) indicates having high brightness and saturation [18] compared to buckwheat varieties (6.40-8.13).

3.2 Functional Properties of buckwheat grains

Functional properties of grains are one of the important contributing traits in texture, formulation and manufacture of food products. In the present study hydration capacity and swelling index were higher for buckwheat varieties compared to wheat variety (Table 3) which depicts higher hydration and swelling capacity allows the grain to absorb more water, making it soft. Soaking causes pectic compounds to dissolve, inner starch and protein molecules to hydrate faster, and grain permeability to increase, resulting in softening and faster cooking. Hydration capacity was ascertained to be higher for VL-7 (3.98 g/100 grains) followed by Dharwad Selection-1 (3.50 g/100 grains), IC-42412 (3.15 g/100 grains), bread wheat (3.10 g/100 grains), IC-79147 (3.05 g/100 grains) and PRB-1 (3.02 g/100 grains). Conversely hydration index was significantly lower for VL-7 (1.48) followed by Dharwad Selection-1 (1.55), PRB-1 (1.60), IC-79147 (1.61), IC-42412 (1.69) and bread wheat (1.71). Respective values for hydration capacity and swelling index obtained by Kumari and Raghuvanshi[13] and Rani and Kulkarni [17] on buckwheat were lower compared with present study results. Swelling capacity was 2.32 ml/100 grains for Dharwad Selection-1, 2.31 ml/100 grains for PRB-1, 1.98 ml/100 grains for VL-7, 2.98 ml/100 grains for IC-42414, 2.65 ml/100 grains for IC-79147 and 5.30 ml/100 grains for bread wheat, being significantly highest compared to other buckwheat varieties. Significantly higher swelling index was noted in IC-42412 (2.08) variety in comparison with Dharwad Selection-1 (1.90), PRB-1 (1.25), VL-7 (1.10), IC-79147 (1.93) and bread wheat (1.74). Hydration index (1.71) and swelling capacity (5.30 ml/100 grains) known to be higher in bread wheat in comparison to buckwheat varieties (1.48-1.69 and 1.98-2.98 ml/100 grains respectively). These variations may be attributed to difference in carbohydrate and proteins. The particle size of flour is important role in defining the texture of foods. Finer particles contribute to smoother textures, but coarser particles can provide granular or gritty textures.

3. CONCLUSION

There were significant differences observed in various physical and functional properties buckwheat grains. Although, the physical and functional properties of buckwheat grains were comparable with bread wheat. The buckwheat can be blended with other grains for the preparation of different kind of food products because its grains have good physical and functional properties. Overall findings of the present study are important for processing and food applications of buckwheat.

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Table 1. Physical properties of buckwheat varieties

Varieties	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Length/Width ratio	100 grain weight (g)	100 grain volume (ml)	Bulk density (g/ml)	True density (g/ml)
Bread wheat (Control)	5.91±0.16 ^a	2.86±0.13 ^b	2.06±0.12 ^a	4.08±0.05 ^a	7.03±0.05 ^a	0.58±0.02 ^c	1.34±0.01 ^b
Dharwad Selection-1	3.99±0.07 ^c	3.27±0.08 ^a	1.22±0.03 ^c	2.20±0.04 ^b	3.10±0.11 ^b	0.70±0.04 ^a	2.08±0.18 ^a
PRB-1	3.95±0.20 ^c	3.17±0.14 ^a	1.24±0.04 ^c	1.85±0.05 ^c	2.73±0.05 ^c	0.67±0.04 ^{bc}	1.01±0.47 ^c
VL-7	4.35±0.28 ^c	3.07±0.20 ^a	1.42±0.09 ^c	1.96±0.05 ^{bc}	2.86±0.01 ^{bc}	0.68±0.02 ^{bc}	1.07±0.03 ^c
IC-42412	4.28±0.81 ^b	3.14±0.18 ^{ab}	1.36±0.09 ^{bc}	1.91±0.28 ^{bc}	2.82±0.28 ^{bc}	0.67±0.03 ^{bc}	1.32±0.01 ^b
IC- 79147	4.01±0.17 ^b	3.28±0.15 ^{ab}	1.22±0.08 ^c	1.94±0.05 ^{bc}	2.88±0.05 ^{bc}	0.67±0.03 ^{bc}	1.43±0.01 ^b
F value	18.95	32.24	53.11	3.04	44.11	22.17	92.37
S.Em±	2.02	1.77	0.10	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.08
CD	6.37*	5.58*	0.31*	0.27*	0.14*	0.17*	0.27*

Note: Values are expressed as Mean ± Standard deviation of three replications, S.Em- Standard error of mean, CD – Critical difference,*- significant at @ 5%. Values with the same superscripts (a, b, c) in the same column are not significantly different.

Table 2. Color values of buckwheat varieties

Varieties	Colour				
	L*	a*	b*	Hue	Chroma
Bread wheat (Control)	90.89±5.27 ^a	2.11±0.13 ^a	9.84±0.59 ^a	77.89±1.56	10.06±0.60 ^a
Dharwad Selection-1	82.36±1.75 ^b	-0.83±1.00 ^b	8.09±0.49 ^b	84.14±5.05	8.13±0.31 ^b
PRB-1	82.26±5.24 ^b	-0.80±1.60 ^a	7.86±0.24 ^b	83.97±5.88	7.90±0.21 ^b
VL-7	78.12±6.03 ^c	-0.90±0.50 ^d	6.34±0.32 ^c	81.92±3.28	6.40±0.30 ^c
IC-42412	78.58±3.46 ^c	-1.10±0.13 ^d	6.30±0.44 ^c	80.09±4.00	6.42±0.41 ^c
IC- 79147	78.83±4.34 ^c	-1.14±0.06 ^{cd}	6.31±0.38 ^c	79.75±4.78	6.41±0.30 ^c
F value	77.01	30.19	0.05	0.99	0.06
S.Em±	0.07	0.06	2.64	2.49	2.73
CD	0.23*	0.21*	0.13*	NS	0.24*

Note: Values are expressed as Mean ± Standard deviation of three replications, S.Em- Standard error of mean, CD – Critical difference, *- significant at @ 5%, NS- Non Significant. Values with the same superscripts (a, b, c) in the same column are not significantly different.

Table 3. Functional properties of buckwheat varieties

Varieties	Hydration capacity (g/100 grains)	Hydration index	Swelling capacity (ml/100 grains)	Swelling index
Bread wheat (Control)	3.10±0.10 ^c	1.71±0.07 ^a	5.30±0.57 ^a	1.74±0.15 ^{ab}
Dharwad Selection-1	3.50±0.71 ^b	1.55±0.02 ^b	2.32±0.57 ^{bc}	1.90±0.54 ^a
PRB-1	3.02±0.04 ^c	1.60±0.08 ^b	2.31±0.56 ^{bc}	1.25±0.27 ^c
VL-7	3.98±0.10 ^a	1.48±0.01 ^c	1.98±0.01 ^c	1.10±0.01 ^{bc}
IC-42412	3.15±0.03 ^c	1.69±0.05 ^a	2.98±0.02 ^b	2.08±0.37 ^a
IC- 79147	3.05±0.06 ^c	1.61±0.02 ^b	2.65±0.57 ^{bc}	1.93±0.34 ^a
F value	718.76	13.59	19.89	4.40
S.Em±	0.04	0.02	0.27	0.19
CD	0.13*	0.08*	0.83*	0.55*

Note: Values are expressed as Mean \pm Standard deviation of three replications, S.Em- Standard error of mean, CD – Critical difference, *- significant at @ 5%. Values with the same superscripts (a, b, c) in the same column are not significantly different.

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