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Effects of Wetting Treatment Period and Moisture Content on Water Uptake by Wheat Grain During Germination and α -amylase activity

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Abstract:

To vary the moisture content in wheat grain from 20 to 45%, various quantities of water were instilled in non-dormant grains in two varieties and one pedigree (Chihokomugi, Horoshikomugi and Kitakei-1354). After incubation for 24 and 72 hr, the incidence of germination and α -amylase activity were evaluated. 1) Germination and activation of α -amylase were not observed in grains having a moisture content under 25%. 2) Grains with moisture content from 25 to 30% showed relatively high activity in the absence of germination. 3) In grains with a moisture content over 30%, the relationship between α -amylase activity and germination was affected by wetting periods. At 72 hr of wetting, almost all grains showed high α -amylase activity with germination. 4) Whereas at 24 hr of wetting, some grains with a moisture content over 30% exhibited relatively low activity in spite of apparent germination. Thus in 2) and 4), correspondence between germination and activation of α -amylase was not observed. With respect to 4), grains absorbed water rapidly after wetting and immediately showed signs of germination, while α -amylase was activated slowly because de-novo synthesis needed a considerable period. Concerning 2), a difference between the moisture content which activated α -amylase and that which induced germination was a probable cause. Finally α -amylase activity in Kitakei-1354 was lower than the other two varieties, which was possibly influenced by varietal differences in water uptake rate.

Keywords:

α -Amylase activity, Germination, Grain, Moisture content, Preharvest sprouting, Water uptake, Wheat.

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