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EDITED BY
Hamit KÖKSEL

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Effect of Temperature during Shooting and Grain Filling Period on Yield and Some Quality Parameters of the Bread Wheat <i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.) Cultivars.....	212
<u>Irfan ÖZTÜRK</u> , Turhan KAHRAMAN, Remzi AVCI, Vedat Çağlar GİRGİN, Orhan Onur AŞKIN, Bülent TUNA, Adnan TÜLEK	
Stability Parameters and Effect of the Drought Application in Different Growth Stage on Some Quality Characters of Bread Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.) Genotypes	213
<u>Irfan ÖZTÜRK</u> , Kayıhan Ziya KORKUT	
Determining the Diversity of Bread Wheat Varities on Yield and Quality Traits at Rainfed and Irrigated Conditions	214
<u>Seydi AYDOĞAN</u> , Mehmet SAHİN, Aysun GOCMEN AKCACIK, Berat DEMİR, Sumerya HAMZA OGLU, Seyfi TANER	
Rust Reactions of Some Selected Wheat Lines Having High Quality.....	215
<u>Kadir AKAN</u> , <u>Alaettin KEÇELİ</u> , Zafer MERT, Turgay ŞANAL	
Determination of Rust Reactions on Some Selected Bread Wheat Lines	216
<u>Alaettin KEÇELİ</u> , <u>Kadir AKAN</u> , Zafer MERT, Turgay ŞANAL	
Evaluation of Some Wheat Genotypes for Bread Quality and Grain Yield in Irrigated Conditions	217
<u>Ayten SALANTUR</u> , Asuman KAPLAN EVLICE, Aliye PEHLİVAN, Turgay ŞANAL, Oğuz ACAR, İsmail Hakkı BOYACI	
Investigations of Salinity and Brassinosteroid Hormone Effects on	218
<u>Sevgi MARAKLI</u> , Nermin GOZUKIRMIZI	
Investigations of Houba (<i>Tos5/Osr13</i>), RIRE1, Hopi (<i>Osr27</i>) and Osr30 Retrotransposons Movements in Rice Germinated Under Herbicide Treatments.....	219
<u>Nermin GOZUKIRMIZI</u> , Sibel YILMAZ, Sevgi MARAKLI, Gozde YUZBASIOGLU	
Influence of HMW and LMW Glutenin subunits on Wheat Quality Parameters of CIMMYT Germplasm	220
<u>Hector GONZALEZ-SANTOYO</u> , Carlos GUZMAN, Ravi SINGH, Enrique AUTRIQUE, Suchismita MONDAL, Roberto Javier PEÑA	
Evaluation of Egyptian Durum Wheat Varieties Quality Cultived Under Supplementary Irrigated System in Tunisia	221
<u>Sfayhi DORRA</u> , Zarrouk SARRA, Jarrahi TAREK, Kheriji OUSSEMA	
Response of the Quinoa Genotypes to Different Locations by Grain Yield and Yield Components.....	222
<u>İsmail NANELİ</u> , Abdulkadir TANRIKULU, Tevrican DOKUYUCU	
Barley Germplasm Screening Under Favourable Condition in Tunisia	223
<u>Hajer BEN GHANEM</u> , Mouldi EL FELAH	
Protein Fractions Explaining the Variation for Loaf Volume in South African Hard Red Wheat Cultivars	224
<u>Barend WENTZEL</u> , Maryke LABUSCHAGNE, Angeline VAN BILJON, Mardé BOOYSE, Christina MILES	
Climate Change Impact on Bread Wheat in an Irrigated Area by Treated Waste Water in Medjerda's Lower Valley in	225
<u>Saida SALAH MLAOUHI</u> , Abdelhamid BOUJELBEN, Mohamed ELLOUMI	
Comprehensive Identification of LMW-GS Genes and Their Protein Products in Common Wheat	226
<u>Jong-yeol LEE</u> , Hye-rang BEOM, Susan ALTENBACH, Sun-hyung LIM, Young-mi KIM	
Instrumentation Development for Quantification of Single-Seed Traits Used for Quality Measurement and Seed Phenotyping	227
<u>Paul ARMSTRONG</u> , Shantha PEIRIS, Floyd DOWELL	
Development of Rice Transformant with CryBP1 Gene for Resistance Against Rice Water Weevil.....	228
<u>Seok-chul SUH</u> , Kong-sik SHIN, Jin-hyoung LEE, Hee-jong WOO, Myung-ho LIM, Yang QIN, Hyun-suk CHO, Hyeonso JI, Seung-bum LEE	
Genome-Wide Detection of Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs) and Genetic Map Construction with Two Korean Japonica Rice Varieties.....	229
<u>Hyeonso JI</u> , Tae-ho KIM, Seung-bum LEE, Seok-chul SUH	
Determination of Changes in the Fatty Acids of Durum Wheat Due to Spike Germination.....	230
<u>M. Sertac OZER</u> , M. Reis AKKAYA, Hasan AY, Hatice YUCEL, Osman KOLA	
Effect of Soil and Foliar Late-Season Nitrogen Application on Rheological Parameters and Gluten Content and Composition in High Protein Wheat.	231
<u>Massimo BLANDINO</u> , Simona BELLION, Federico MARINACCIO, Giovanna VISIOLI, Nelson MARMIROLI, Amedeo REYNERI	
Nitrogen Fertilization Strategies to Enhance the Rheological Parameters of Wheat for Biscuits	232
<u>Massimo BLANDINO</u> , Federico MARINACCIO, Amedeo REYNERI	

Nitrogen Fertilization Strategies to Enhance the Rheological Parameters of Wheat for Biscuits.

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The wheat grain protein content (GPC) is certainly one of the key quality factors that can influence the end-use of wheat market classes throughout the world. Unlike improver or superior bread-making wheat, which require high levels of protein, a low grain protein (<10.5%) and flour strength (W) are desirable for the wheat for biscuit (Foca et al., 2007). With the cultivar, nitrogen fertilization is the main factor that affects storage proteins, also for this wheat quality category (Blandino et al., 2015). The aim of this study was to compare the effect of different N fertilization strategies on the quality requirements of common wheat intended for biscuits production in order to setup the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for this food chain.

Field experiment were carried out over 2 growing seasons and 4 sites, characterized by different pedo-climatic conditions in North West Italy. In each site the effect of N fertilization (10 treatments, related to the type of N fertilizer and the application timings) was evaluated on 2 wheat for biscuit cultivars, following a full factorial scheme with 4 replication. The same N rate (130 kg N ha⁻¹) was applied to all compared treatments. The following parameters have been recorder for both crops: ear density, flag leaf greenness (NDVI vegetative index), grain yield, test weight (TW), thousand kernel weight (TKW), GPC, gluten content, alveographic and Mixolab parameters (Chopin+ protocol).

By comparing different timings of N fertilization application at stem elongation stages, as ammonium nitrate, compared to the later N applications at 2nd and 3rd node stages, the distribution at 1 node stage resulted in a higher grain yield (+4%) lower GPC (-0.4% on dry weight basis) and lower value of flour strength (-12%), dough development time (-13%) and stability (-11%).

Taking in account the same N rate, the application of a slow release fertilizer applied only at tillering resulted in a significantly lower GPC (-0.5% on dry weight basis), dough strength (-17%), dough development time (-12%) and stability (-33%) compared to the split fertilization with ammonium nitrate, while no difference was observed for ear density and grain yield. By comparing different slow release mechanism, the best results in term of reducing W and dough stability have been obtained with the application of organo-mineral or double membrane fertilizers, compared to nitrification inhibitor systems. Among the comparison of split application at tillering and stem elongation stage, the use of urea instead of ammonium nitrate in the second fertilization time reduce GPC (-0.3%), W (-8%) and dough stability (-17%). Conversely the application of ammonium sulfate significantly increase GPC (+1.3%), W (+12%) and dough stability (+58%) compared to ammonium nitrate.

The data reported in the present study work clearly underline that in addition to the N rate, the fertilizer type and the adopted N fertilization strategy affect the GPC and the rheological parameters of grain for biscuits. In particular the recommended GAP consider the application of slow release fertilizers applied distributed at tillering, which gradually match the N crop uptake, reduce the risk of having an excessive GPC and flour strength in wheat for biscuits, without causing any grain yield loss. This strategy could help avoid the occurrence of high levels of N in the soil solution immediately after fertilization, which, with the split application of a quickly available N fertilizer, such as ammonium nitrate at the stem elongation stage, could be responsible for a rise in the protein concentration in wheat kernels and flour. This negative effect for GPC could be observed with the use of ammonium sulfate instead of ammonium nitrate or application timings later than second node stage.

Keywords: Triticum aestivum, high protein wheat, gluten, nitrogen fertilization, alveograph, Mixolab.