

Study on the safe moisture content during paddy rice storage

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Abstract

The impact of temperature and moisture content on mycotoxin generation of hsien rice and japonica rice during storage were investigated with ergosterol as an indicator. The results showed that the safe moisture contents are 13.5% and 14.0% for hsien rice and japonica rice respectively, which should be used as the guide for storage of high moisture content rice. Safe moisture content of paddy rice storage in warehouse should be validated experimentally.

Keywords: paddy rice storage, ergosterol, moisture content, temperature, hsien rice, japonica rice

1. Introduction

Recently, a series of grain storage technologies such as grain drying technology, ventilation drying technology and temperature controlling grain storage technology have been developed. High moisture grain is often brought in directly to grain depots. Paddy rice is an important crop in China. Research on the safe storage of paddy rice is necessary to ensure quality.

2. Materials and Methods

The instruments used were as follows: liquid chromatograph (5510 pump produced by Water company), 7725 sample injector (Luo Danny company), Dual wavelength UV detector (Water company), 6110 type electronic balance (Tecator company), Whirlwind milling (40 mesh sieve plate, Tecator company), artificial climate cabinet for cultivating, refrigerator (with icebox), SK1200H type ultrasonic cleaner, thermostatic waterbath: temperature could be controlled within 80g, °C, riffle sampler. Reagents were: hexane, methanol & isopropanol belong to chromatographic pure, caustic potash belongs to analytical reagent, ergosterin (standard substance). Sampling was done as follows: 100 kg nonglutinous rice are sampled from Sichuan province, China in November, 2011, normal smell and luster, non-mildew, middle-level quality, initial content of coprocampesterol is between 1.76 mg/kg~1.93mg/kg. 100 kg round-grained non-glutinous rice are sampled from Jiangsu province, China in December, 2011, normal smell and luster, non-mildew, middle-level quality, initial content of coprocampesterol is between 1.68 mg/kg~1.92mg/kg.

Pre-treatments include cleaning, edulcoration, determining moisture content, drying the two types of paddy to 2.1% and 13.0% respectively. Samples were taken according to Table 1.

Table 1 Moisture content of Sample.

Nonglutinous rice	Moisture-content (%)	12	13	14	15	15.5
	Weight (Kg)	20	20	20	20	20
Round-grained nonglutinous rice	Moisture-content (%)	13	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5
	Weight (Kg)	20	20	20	20	20

Table 2 shows non-glutinous rice, round-grained non-glutinous rice with different moisture content and their experimental storage temperatures.

Table 2 Storage Conditions.

Species	Storage Temperature (°C)	Moisture-content (%)				
	Nonglutinous rice	15	12	13	14	15
20		12	13	14	15	15.5
25		12	13	14	15	15.5
30		12	13	14	15	15.5
Round-grained nonglutinous rice	15	13	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5
	20	13	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5
	25	13	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5
	30	13	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5

Sampling was done each month to detect coprocampesterol content in samples according to Chinese National Standards (GB/T25221).

3. Results and Discussion

Coprocampesterol content changes during the process of paddy rice storage (Table 3).

Coprocampesterol content in non-glutinous rice stored at different temperature and humidity. (Table 3)

Table 3 Coprocampesterol content change during the process of Nonglutinous unhulled rice storage.

No.	Temperature (°C)	Moisture content (%)	Period (day)					
			0	30	60	90	120	150
1	15.0	12.1	1.76	1.98	1.85	1.93	1.72	1.84
2	15.0	13.2	1.88	1.76	1.75	1.94	2.01	1.83
3	15.0	14.3	1.86	1.83	1.91	1.79	1.99	2.07
4	15.0	15.0	1.81	1.93	2.29	2.72	3.19	3.61
5	15.0	15.6	1.85	2.11	2.81	3.75	4.68	5.62
6	20.0	12.2	1.79	1.92	1.85	1.74	1.83	1.97
7	20.0	13.3	1.87	1.89	1.76	1.94	1.71	1.89
8	20.0	14.1	1.91	1.95	2.23	2.57	2.91	3.27
9	20.0	15.2	1.84	2.07	2.73	3.58	4.41	5.16
10	20.0	15.5	1.86	2.35	3.98	5.61	6.87	9.13
11	25.0	12.1	1.73	1.92	1.75	1.87	1.99	1.77
12	25.0	13.0	1.92	1.9	1.94	1.77	2.01	1.85
13	25.0	14.2	1.85	1.91	2.41	2.89	3.41	3.94
14	25.0	15.1	1.9	2.15	3.02	4.28	5.62	7.03
15	25.0	15.6	1.88	2.93	5.53	8.53	10.84	14.32
16	30.0	12.3	1.93	1.88	1.75	1.86	2.07	1.79
17	30.0	13.0	1.89	1.92	1.97	1.81	1.69	1.92
18	30.0	14.4	1.86	2.09	3.35	5.02	6.74	8.43
19	30.0	15.1	1.91	3.39	6.37	10.09	12.83	15.58
20	30.0	15.5	1.93	3.97	7.58	11.46	14.59	17.93

Fig. 1 shows the variation trends which are summarized from the results of Table 3.

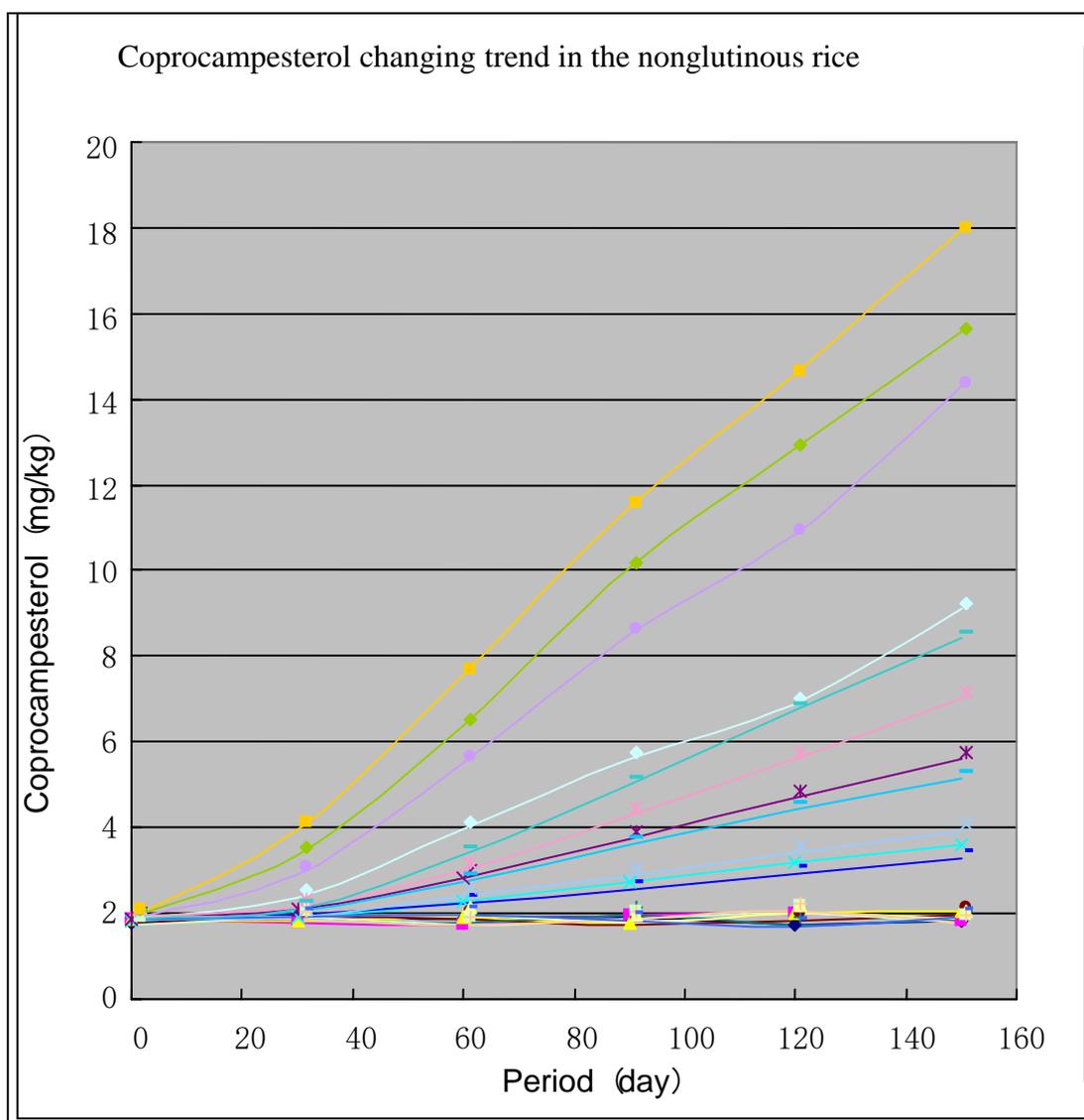


Figure 1 Coprocampesterol content change during the process of nonglutinous rice storage.

Table 4 shows coprocampesterol content in round-grain non-glutinous unhulled rice.

Table 4 Coprocampesterol content change during the process of Round-grained non-glutinous unhulled rice storage.

No.	Moisture content (%)	Temperature (°C)	Period (day)					
			0	30	60	90	120	150
21	13.0	15	1.68	1.93	1.77	1.88	1.78	1.89
22	13.1	20	1.72	1.87	1.66	1.95	1.79	1.83
23	13.0	25	1.89	1.74	1.94	1.76	1.85	1.97
24	12.9	30	1.77	1.65	1.81	1.77	1.9	1.86
25	13.6	15	1.92	1.76	1.88	1.69	1.75	1.91
26	13.6	20	1.75	1.84	1.62	1.94	1.85	1.74
27	13.6	25	1.81	1.74	1.66	1.83	1.72	1.85
28	13.6	30	1.8	1.69	1.75	1.62	1.91	1.79
29	14.5	15	1.79	1.87	1.64	1.96	1.88	1.72
30	14.5	20	1.82	1.68	1.94	2.01	2.13	2.41
31	14.5	25	1.74	1.92	2.17	2.41	2.86	3.39
32	14.4	30	1.76	2.07	2.65	3.39	4.22	5.14
33	15.6	15	1.83	2.08	2.41	2.89	3.35	3.78
34	15.6	20	1.75	2.13	2.86	3.71	4.65	5.49
35	15.5	25	1.78	2.25	3.17	4.35	5.72	7.05
36	15.6	30	1.89	3.21	6.52	8.84	12.24	15.39
37	16.5	15	1.84	2.37	3.42	5.03	6.87	8.63
38	16.6	20	1.76	3.59	6.71	9.26	12.66	15.81
39	16.5	25	1.83	4.83	9.55	13.36	18.16	22.72
40	16.5	30	1.75	7.92	16.64	23.69	31.58	38.96

Similarly, Fig. 2 shows the trends from Table 4.

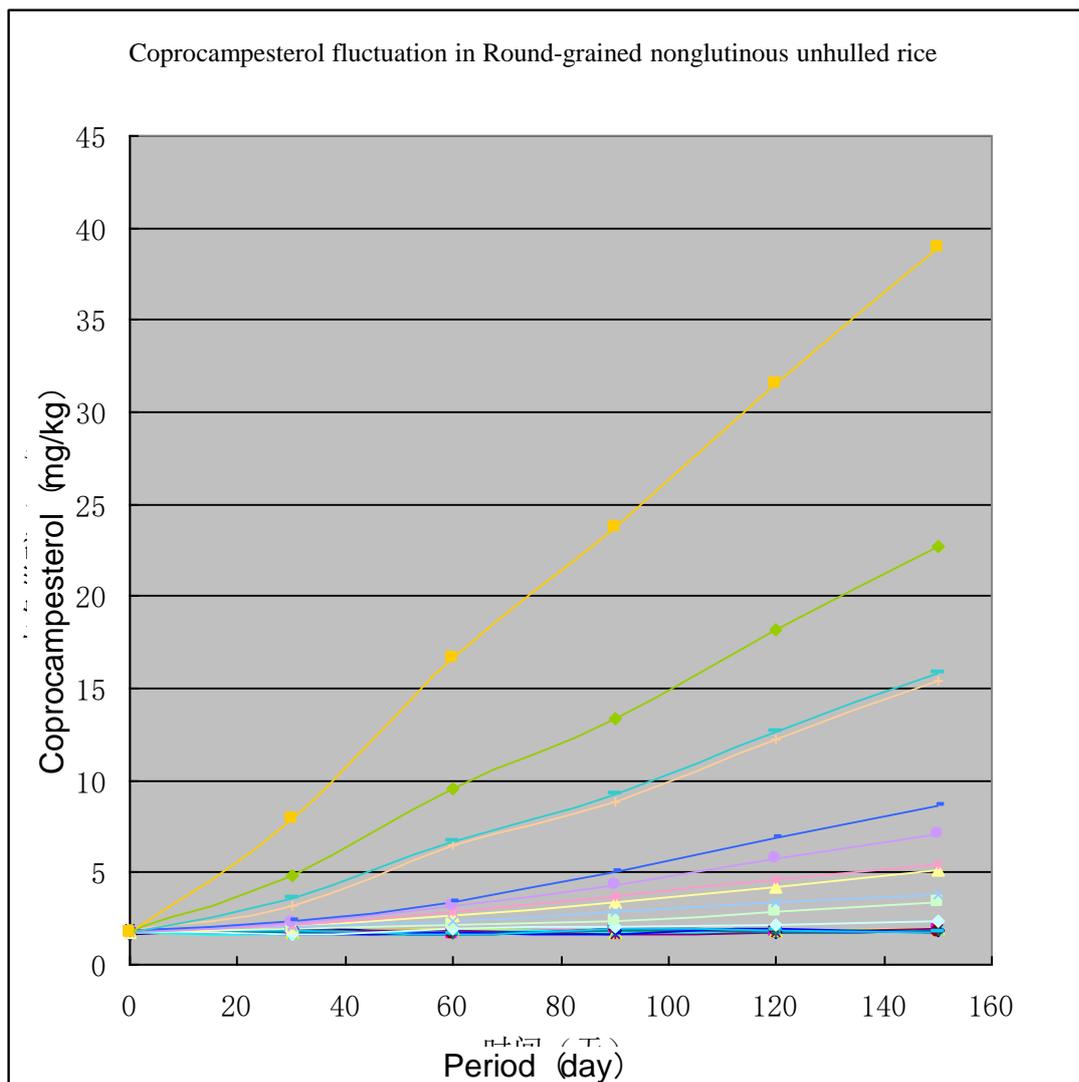


Figure 2 Coprocampesterol fluctuation in round-grained non-glutinous unhulled rice.

Tables 5 and 6 show the equations for the safe storage period.

Table 5 Safety storage period of the non-glutinous rice.

Moisture-content(%)	Temperature(°C)	Computational Formula	Safety period (day)
15.5	30	$y = 0.1164x + 0.627$	46
	25	$y = 0.0936x + 0.003$	64
	20	$y = 0.0548x + 0.653$	98
	15	$y = 0.0296x + 1.127$	165
15	30	$y = 0.1028x + 0.4$	54
	25	$y = 0.0412x + 0.712$	128
	20	$y = 0.0262x + 1.232$	182
	15	$y = 0.0142x + 1.47$	319
14	30	$y = 0.0536x + 0.305$	106
	25	$y = 0.0169x + 1.394$	273
	20	$y = 0.0111x + 1.59$	397
	15	$y = 0.0019x + 1.75$	2237

Table 6 Safety storage period of the round-grained non-glutinous rice.

Moisture-content (%)	Temperature (°C)	Computational Formula	Safety period (day)
16.5	30	$y = 0.2567x + 0.652$	21
	25	$y = 0.148x + 0.407$	38
	20	$y = 0.1013x + 0.489$	54
	15	$y = 0.0532x + 0.473$	104
15.5	30	$y = 0.1003x + 0.216$	58
	25	$y = 0.0405x + 0.863$	127
	20	$y = 0.0284x + 1.215$	168
	15	$y = 0.0145x + 1.6$	303
14.5	30	$y = 0.0257x + 1.181$	188
	25	$y = 0.0121x + 1.461$	375
	20	$y = 0.0055x + 1.539$	811
	15	$y = -1E-17x + 1.81$	

We could see from tables 5 and 6 that with the decreasing moisture content and temperature of the paddy rice, the safe storage period is longer. Field validation of these laboratory tests are currently underway.