

Development of a New Model to Estimate the Technical Quality of Sugar Beet in the Semi – Arid Climate

M. Honarvar^{a}, I. Alimoradi^b*

^a *Assistant Professor of the College of Food Science and Technology, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran.*

^b *Seed and Plant Improvement Institute (SPII), Karaj, Iran*

Received 12 August 2013; Accepted 30 October 2013

ABSTRACT: Determination of the amount of sugar in sugar beet is usually accomplished by polarimetric method in sugar industry. This method is not accurate due to impurities such as sodium, potassium and amino-nitrogen that are present and might cause some errors in the evaluation of the technical quality of sugar beet. In this research, 7309 samples of sugar beet from two semi- arid county, Isfahan and Chahar-Mahaal, were analyzed by Betalyzer for two consecutive years. Comparison between the experimental results and the estimated one based on the Reinefeld model showed that this model couldn't successfully estimate the amount of sugar loss in molasses for semi-arid areas. Therefore a new model based on the obtained results has been developed and was suggested for this type of climatic condition, especially for samples with 13.5-17.5% sugar content.

Keywords: *Reinefeld Model, Semi-Arid Area, Sugar Beet Impurities, Sugar Loss in Molasses, Technical Quality.*

Introduction

According to the last 5 years records, the average sugar beet production in Iran has not covered more than 80 % of the formal capacity of the factories. Decrease in sugar beet cultivation, low yield of cultivated farms are some of the reasons for this pattern. More over the lower quality of produced beet especially at semi - arid areas in the recent years would not allow the processors to extract sugar from beet efficiently therefore approximately 10 % of sugar might be lost in molasses (Anonymous, 2004).

During the last 10 years some researchers investigated the technological quality of sugar beet that was affected by sugar content and the amount of impurities such as potassium (k), sodium (Na), amino nitrogen and molasses (Rover, 1999). Climatic conditions and agronomic factors

such as location, nutrition, pH of the soil, irrigation, pests and diseases, harvesting time, storage and also delivery technique of the crop might affect the quality of sugar beet (Huijbregts, 1996; Vandergeten, 1998). Studies in Italy showed that the quality of beet might be changed in different locations (Vallini, 1992). Rover (1999) reported that in the year that precipitation is low and the corps suffer drought stress, impurities are increased and the quality of beet is decreased. Gordo (1999) proved that beets that suffered drought stress in south part of Spain had lower response to N- fertilizers.

Investigations in Yugoslavia during 1981-1995, indicated that spring rainfall might affect the technological quality of sugar beet. Pacuta (2000) showed that the quality of beet might be changed by liquid application of N- fertilizer at moderate and warm climatic condition of Slovakia.

Methods, formula and relationships have been developed concerned with molasses

*Corresponding Author: m-honarvar@hotmail.com

sugar (ZM) content by many researchers as shown below and referred as Reinefeld formula;

$$ZM=0.343(K+ Na) +0.094(\text{amino-N}) - 0.031$$

Later corrections were made and the formula was represented as indicated below and called Braunschwik model (Burba, 2003).

$$ZM=0.12 (K+ Na) + 0.24 (\text{amino-N}) + 0.48$$

The presence of invert sugar (I) that might be an affecting factor was also investigated by some other investigators and showed that the extractable sugar content (ZB) might be calculated from the following equation (Draycott, 2006).

$$ZB=\text{pol} - [0.19(K+ Na) + 0.274 (\text{amino-N})+1.145 I+0.576]$$

Where pol is the sucrose content.

Factors affecting the quality of sugar beet in semi- arid area of Isfahan has been determined in our recent study and the results showed that the quality of beet is more affected by sodium content than other impurities. The main object of this research is to develop a new formula to estimate the technical quality of sugar beet in this type of climatic condition.

Materials and Methods

Eight locations from semi - arid and six locations from temperate areas were selected that were near the three sugar factories. Beet samples from all of the mentioned locations were harvested daily for two years and transferred to the factories. Samples were frozen and analysed by Betalyser system in "Research and Laboratory Services Center" (Isfahan, Iran) to measure the sugar content, K, Na and amino-N (Kernchen, 1997). The amount of sugar loss in molasses was estimated according to the Reinefeld formula that was mentioned earlier and compared with the actual sugar loss in molasses on the basis of the published reports at the end of the exploitation time of

the Isfahan and Mobareke factories.

All of the statistical analysis and modeling procedure for developing a new formula have been carried out by SAS software (Honarvar, 2000).

Results and Discussion

Gross correlation coefficients between sugar content of beet samples and each of the parameters including potassium (K), sodium (Na) and amino -N in semi - arid and temperate regions, for two consecutive years are shown in Table1. According to these results, the effect of potassium and sodium on sugar quantity was positive and negative, respectively, although the coefficient factors were very low for all of the studied cases. In table 2, the amount of sugar loss in molasses in the actual (reported by two of the known Iranian sugar industries) and estimated forms (based on the Reinefeld Model) are compared. The results showed that in both factories the estimated quantity was always greater than the real figure. Regarding the Mobareke factory, although the real quantity has been increased from the first to the second year but the estimated quantity decreased. As it might have been observed there are significant differences between the estimated and the actual amounts of sugar loss in molasses, therefore parameters (table 3) based on all the obtained data from the investigations during the two consecutive years resulted in a new model as shown in following formula:

$$ZB = 22.85 - 0.65 (k) - 0.98 (Na) - 0.04 (\text{Amino- N})$$

where ZB is the extractable sugar.

(All variable was significant at 1 % level and $r = 0.9379$)

Sodium with the highest negative coefficient (-0.98) has the greatest effect on the amount of sugar loss in molasses and consequently output of the factory, followed

by potassium (-0.65) and amino- N (- 0.04) that affected the sugar loss and factory output.

Conclusion

It has been previously proved that sugar beet in semi-arid areas suffer drought stresses (Vallini, 1992; Noe, 1996; Huijbregts, 1996; Vandergeten, 1998, Rover, 1999; Pacuta, 2000; Honarvar, 2000). Data obtained in this research showed that sodium is the main impurity in the soil and might be considered as one of the main reasons for low yield in semi-arid areas. Low

precipitation, lack of water results in limited photosynthesis in sugar beet. Therefore by supplying enough water equal to evapo-transpiration, the negative effect might be relatively reduced. It was confirmed that Reinefeld formula might not be suitable for the semi-arid areas, that is the typical climatic condition in Iran. The new developed/simulated model is more applicable especially for the samples with sugar contents of 13.5% to 17.5%. In fact more experimental research is required to confirm the accuracy of the models.

Table 1. Correlation coefficients of sugar content (s.c.) concerned with the amount of potassium (K), sodium (Na) and amino-N in selected locations for two consecutive years

Year	Location and Condition	K	Na	Amino-N
First	Lenjan, semi-arid, low s. c.	0.514	-0.846	0.208
	Roidasht, semi-arid, high s.c.	0.306	-0.708	0.125
	Khanmirza, temperate, low s. c.	0.375	-0.402	-0.299
	Semirom, temperate, high s. c.	0.148	-0.148	-0.322
Second	Mahyar, semi-arid, low s. c.	0.00	-0.670	0.223
	Roidasht, semi-arid, high s. c.	0.201	0.615	0.123
	Khanmirza, temperate, low s. c.	0.149	-0.447	-0.212
	Semirom, temperate, high s. c.	0.127	-0.285	-0.218

Table 2. Actual and estimated* sugar loss in molasses (%) in Isfahan and Mobareke sugar factories for two consecutive years

Factory	Year			
	First		Second	
	Actual	Estimated	Actual	Estimated
Isfahan	2.10	3.86	2.08	3.63
Mobareke	1.56	3.88	1.95	3.66

* According to Reinefeld model

Table 3. Parameters estimates simulated model (based on data for 7309 samples)

Variable	Parameter estimate	Standard error	Prob>T
Intercept	22.845	0.105	0.0001
Potassium	-0.653	0.017	0.0001
Sodium	-0.981	0.003	0.0001
Nitrogen	-0.043	-0.012	0.0001

References

- Anonymous. (2004). Performance details of Sugar factories in Iran, Union of Sugar Factories in Iran.
- Burba, M. & Harling, H. (2003). Qualitats bewertung Non Zuckerruben mit festen Saccharose/Nicht saccharose-verhaltnissen aus Melassen, *Zuckertnlustrte* 128, 233-242, 508-513, 745-750.
- Clattkowski, H., Marlander, B., & Bushel, K. (1996). Development of a formula to estimate the internal quality of sugar beet in Germany. Proceedings of the 59 th IIRB Congress, Bruxelles, 343.
- Draycott, A. P. (2006). Sugar Beet, Black well, USA, 416.
- Gordo, L. (1999). Linfluence del azote sur la production et quality. Technologic de la betterave sucriere de semis autumnal au sud de lespagne, Proceeding of the 62 IIRB Congress. Sevilla.
- Harvey, C. W. & Dutton, J. V. (1993). The sugar beet crop Chapman & Hall, 571-608.
- Honarvar, M. (2000). The role of internal factors of beet sugar in the performance of the factory, and presenting a quality evaluation model in Iran, Ph.D. Dissertation, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University.
- Honarvar, M., Alimoradi, I. & Abdollahian-Noghabi, M. (2005). Study of the technical quality of beet sugar in different regions of Esfahan and Chehar-Mohal provinces, *Journal of Food Technology and Nutrition*, 2 (4), 8-17.
- Huijbregts, A. W. (1996). Effect of agronomical factors on parameters used in formulas to estimate extractable sugar in sugar beets, Proceeding of the 59 IIRB Congress, 353- 368.
- Kernchen, W. (1997). Instruction for installation and operation, Betalyzer, Dr Wolfgang Kernchen, GMBH, Germany, 8-14.
- Noe, B. (1996). Evolution sur 10 ans de la qualite technologic de la betterave sucrier, proceeding of the 59 IIRB Congress, 413.
- Pacuta, V. (2000). The influence of liquid leaf fertilizers on the quality and quantity of sugar beet root, Proceedings of the 63 IIRB Congress, 15-17.
- Rover, A. (1999). Einffub van trackenstreb auf die technische qualitat Von zucker Ruben, Proceedings of the 62 IIRB Congress, 97.
- Vallini, G. (1992). Sugar beet analysis and technological juice quality, Proceeding of the international commission for sugar technology (CITS), 15-17.
- Vandergeten, J. P. (1998). Study group on quality and storage, *IIRB info*, No. 2, 17.
- Vander poel, P. W., Schiwech, H. & Schwartz, T. (1998). Sugar Technology, Bartnes, Berlin, 216-221.