Review Paper

Factors Affecting the Storage Grain Protein Content of Tetraploid Wheat *(Triticum turgidum L.)* and their Management

Abstract

This review work aims to evaluate the factors affecting the storage grain protein content of tetraploid Wheat (*Triticum turgidum* L.) and their management. For commercial production of tetraploid wheat, grain protein content is considered very important. As the grain received great market attention due to protein premium price paid for farmers, mainly above 13% that will give about 12% of protein in the milled semolina. However, this review paper stated that grain protein content of tetraploid wheat is sensitive to environmental conditions pertaining before and during grain filling, crop genetics and cultural practices. This and associated problems universally calls agronomic based alternative solution to ameliorate protein concentration in durum wheat grain. This could be modified through manipulating seeding rates, selection crop varieties, adjusting nitrogen amount and fertilization time and sowing date. The decision of time of nitrogen application however should be made based on the interest of the farmers. If the interest gears towards grain yield, apply nitrogen early in the season and apply the fertilizer later i.e. heading for better protein concentration.

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Keywords: seeding rate, tillage, nitrogen application, temperature, Genotype, Protein

1. Introduction

The Tetraploid or "durum wheat" *(Triticum turgidum L.)* is the second most important *Triticum* species being cultivated throughout the world next to bread wheat for human consumption and commercial production as well (Peńa et al., 2002). The commercial value and quality of durum wheat for pasta and macaroni manufacturing is directly related with its grain protein and gluten content. In recent years grain protein content becomes important issue for durum wheat producers, as important as grain yield. The price that producers are received for durum wheat grain is determined by grain protein content, mainly above 13% that will give about 12% in milled semolina. This ese means that lower the grain protein content can cause significant economic losse to producers, as protein content is a desired criteria in durum wheat market.

In spite of its premium importance, grain protein content of tetraploid wheat is sensitive to environmental conditions pertaining before and during grain filling, crop genetics and cultural practices. The farming practices could tremendously affect the stored grain protein content. Even, the way that the crop responds to agronomic inputs depends on range of factors including time and amount of nitrogen fertilization, methods and form of application, planting date, seeding rate, irrigation practices and seasonal conditions, which in turn decreased the grain protein composition (Geleta et al., 2002). Of these factors, nitrogen application is very important aspect when grain protein improvement is considered and can be easily adjusted by producers as compared with climatic factors.

In addition to grain protein content reduction due to agronomic factors, it is also varied agro-ecology to agro-ecology. It has been reported that, under high rainfall area and wet growing season the protein content was significantly lower, conversely, under drier season and hot area the protein content was higher (Anteneh et al., 2018). The reduction in protein content at potential growing area could be due to leaching of the applied nitrogen, as farmers are applyied the recommended nitrogen fertilizer twice during the season, which may aggravate leaching of the element early in the season. This is also an indicator for the peoples who basically living in such area who have poorer intake of protein from the daily meal as a result of complex interaction between soils, crop management practices and other environmental factors, as well as social and

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economic circumstance. Hence, agronomic based grain nutritional composition improvement is needed to improve their dietary intake which could be the best and sustainable way of enhancing grain protein content to ensuring both food and nutritional security in such group. This review work aims to evaluate the factors affecting the storage grain protein content of tetraploid Wheat (*Triticum turgidum* L.) and their management.

2. Current demand of durum wheat grain in Ethiopia

Ethiopia is considered as a primary center of genetic diversity for durum wheat (Hailu, 1991) and this crop contributes about 40% of the total wheat production (Badebo *et al.*, 2009). This crop plays a vital role for industrial purpose for making pasta, macaroni and other end use products. The demand for pasta and macaroni in Ethiopia has shown gradual increase probably due to globalization, population growth and change in food habit, which in turn increased the demand for durum wheat grain (D'Egidio, 2012). Nevertheless, the low volumes and poor grain quality in terms of (protein) of the national wheat production compel Ethiopian pasta industries to import the required raw materials from abroad (D'Egidio, 2012). The annual imported wheat and pasta to Ethiopia reaches about 1.3 million tons which costs the country millions of dollars of its foreign exchange reserve (Abeba, 2015). This implies that there is huge gap between durum wheat supply and its demand despite the fact that Ethiopia is the centreer of diversity for durum wheat.

3. The role of protein on end use products

Protein content is not only having direct nutritional value to humans, but also it influences the dough properties that made from durum wheat. High protein content and strong gluten are the most desired parameter to process semolina and suitable end products. The flour with high protein content has high water absorption, high loaf volume potential and produces loaves with good keeping quality in baking industries (Tipples et al., 1994). This implies that, the end use products and its quality are strongly depending upon the stored protein in the grain. The protein content of wheat universally seems to account for 30 to 40% of the variability in pasta cooking quality (Feillet, 1988). The accepted normal values of protein in durum wheat semolina range between 11 to 16% are the optimal that are determined by product desired and producers (Turnbull, 2001).

4. Factors affecting storage grain protein content

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4.1. Seeding rate

The seeding rate is amount of seeds which falls into the ground to ensure adequate plant stand establishment and grain yield. The use of seeding rate too low or too high is a frequent report as a limiting factor for yield and grain protein content in wheat (Hamid et al., 2002; Anteneh et al., 2018). Storage grain protein content has an inverse relationship with seeding rate. It was stated that, the protein content was lower at higher seeding rate (175 kg ha^{-1}) and vice versa under lower seeding rate (100 kg ha^{-1}) (Anteneh et al., 2018; Qingwu et al., 2011; Hamid et al., 2002). Higher seeding rate means increased the interplant competition for available moisture, light and nutrient; especially for the applied nitrogen which in turn downgrades the grain protein content when these vital resources are limited (Anteneh et al., 2018). These is often notice when producers used seeding rate above the optimum level and resulting lower the grain protein content (Geleta et al., 2002; Hamid et al., 2002; Gooding et al., 2002; Qingwu et al., 2011; Anteneh et al., 2018). However, the seeding rate effect on grain protein content varied depending upon the climatic conditions of the growing season. Where the cropping season has enough soil moisture, grain protein content cannot affected by the increased seeding rate, but increasing seeding rate during dry season significant quality reduction was occurred (Chen et al., 2008). Increasing of seeding rate up to optimum level can increase both grain and biomass yield, but decrease storage protein content in the harvested grain (Anteneh et al., 2018). Hence, determination of optimum seeding rate is varied on the required product. If the interest is geared is towards the grain yield, higher seeding rate is important and vice versa if the interest is on improving storage protein content, lower seeding rate is favoured. Generally this implies that location and product specific seeding rate is required to achieve maximum profitability yield and acceptable grain protein content.

4.2. Sowing date

The optimum sowing date allows the crops to take full advantage of the available growth resource during the growing season. It has been reported that, the grain protein content and dough quality were increase, as the planting date delayed beyond the optimum windows (Rosella et al., 2007). Similarly, Abdel-Salam et al., (2014) stated that grain protein concentration was significantly higher for the late sowing date than for the normal sowing date. It could be associated with terminal moisture stress occurred at flowering period. The more the sowing date is delayed the

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more the crop is exposed to end season moisture stress. Mukhtar and Fayyaz-un (2015) verified that, effects of extreme climatic conditions including water stress and high temperature are beneficial for quality traits like proline, grain ash and grain protein but on the expense of grain yield. It can be suggested that, as sowing date is the main determinant factor for crop quality traits therefore, it shall be recommended according to prevailing weather conditions using long-term weather forecasting data

4.3. Tillage practices

It has been reported that, the grain protein content of durum wheat was higher under not tillage condition than under conventional tillage (De Vita 2007; Colecchia et al., 2015). It could be due to high organic matter content of the soil. However, the magnitude of this effect varied according to the cultivation environment such as soil type, soil moisture status and the cropping season. Under not tillage system, the protein content slightly decreased than tillage based cropping (Pringas and Koch 2004). The grain protein content tends to decrease under conventional tillage as compared with no tillage condition (Di Fonzo et al., 2001; De Vita et al., 2007). However, in rainfed condition where soil moisture status is enough, the grain protein content was found higher under conventional tillage than no-tillage practices (Lopez-Bellido et al., 1998; Lopez-Bellido et al., 2001). This means that, the effect of tillage practices on grain protein content is varied according to the climatic condition of the growing season.

4.4. The genetic potential: deviation between grain protein and grain yield

In many durum wheat genotypes, an inverse relationship between yield and grain protein is apparent (Blanco et al., 2011). High yielder wheat varieties have low storage protein and low yielder variety tends to show high grain protein content, probably due to their capacity to convert soil nitrogen into grain protein (Ross et al., 2008). Hence, an inevitable consequence of increased yields appears to be decreased grain protein concentration; even it varies according to a given variety. This could be apparently occurred, if the genes that ameliorate the grain protein content linked with the genes that have a deleterious effect on.

4.5. Temperature and Rainfall

High temperature occurrence at grain filling stage in wheat showed to increase grain protein composition (Gooding et al., 2003; Castro et al., 2007). This increment is mainly through reduction in grain starch deposition which influences the protein concentration through allowing more nitrogen per unit of starch (Stone and Nicolas, 1998). Corbellini et al., (1998) verified that increasing of temperature and reduced rainfall amount at grain filling stage caused to increase nitrogen content in the grain.

5. How to ameliorate grain protein content?

5.1. Managing Nitrogen fertilization

In agricultural crop production, nitrogen might be applied in different forms like compost, manures and urea. Optimally supply in multiple doses and timed to supply of nitrogen fertilizer at different developmental stages of a crop is important. Late season nitrogen application made between booting and early milky stage has proven effective to increase grain protein content (Clain and Kathrin, 2012). In dryland condition, protein content was increased by about two folds higher when nitrogen was applied before or during flowering than after flowering (Woodard, 2003; Clain and Kathrin, 2012). This could be partially explained through the fact late season nitrogen application mainly benefits protein buildup than grain starch deposition (Sowers et al., 1994). The benefit of late season nitrogen application have not limited by only improving the protein content, but also increased bread volume made from wheat flour (Xue et al., 2016).

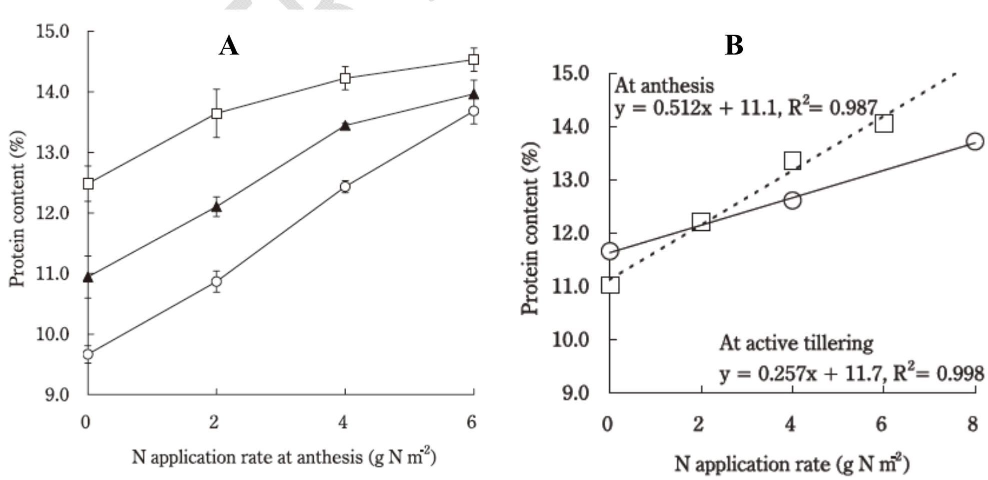

Figure 2: The relationship between increasing nitrogen application rate and grain protein content of wheat. **O** stands for 0 gram N application m^2, ▲ 4 gram N application m^2, □ 8 gram N application m^2 (Figure 2A). Figure 2B illustrates, **O**: N applied at active tillering, □**:** N applied at anthesis (Hiroshi et al., 2008).

With the application of 4 g N m^{-2} at active tillering, grain protein content increased linearly at a rate of about 0.5% per 1 g N m^{-2} [from 10.9% to 14.0%] with increasing N application rate [from 0 to 6 g N m^{-2}] at anthesis (Hiroshi et al., 2008). The other important novel practice is splitting application of nitrogen during the crop growth period (Figure 2B). This approach minimizes the risk of applying single, high rates of nitrogen lose early in the season, especially in wetland wheat production. However, time of application determinate the success of the approach used. The impact of adding more nitrogen at anthesis stage is illustrated in Figure 2B. The figure showed that, as far as protein content is considered an application of nitrogen fertilizer during anthesis stage is more effective than active tillering stage (Hiroshi et al 2008).

5.2. Identify specific traits for potential protein improvement: Nutrient Use Efficiency (NUE)

The nitrogen utilization involves several processes such as uptake, assimilation, translocation and remobilization (Masclaux-Daubresse et al., 2008). Improvement in NUE through plant breeding and agronomic practices has a potential to improve yield and grain protein content in field crops. The routes to improve NUE include exploiting synergy of the applied nutrients *(i.e. when combined fertilizers are used)* and use of efficient varieties. Clain and Kathrin (2012) indicated that the NUE was increase when nitrogen was combined with sulfur fertilizer. This emphasized the need for precision application of sulfur fertilizer. The late season split application nitrogen fertilizer has been also reported to improve nitrogen use efficiency, resulted in higher plant N uptake in turn better grain protein accumulation (Woolfolk et al., 2002; Ercoli et al., 2013). Nitrogen taken up by plants after boot stage has been showed and increase the protein accumulation in a greater extent than grain yield.

Manipulating or adjusting amount of nitrogen fertilization is also other strategy to improve nutrient use efficacy in crops. Fertilization of sulfur also plays an important role in the formation of baking quality due to its effect on stability and quality number of dough, loaf volume and specific volume (Ryant and Hřivna, 2004; Jarvan et al., 2008).

5.3. Foliar or soil based application of micronutrients

Foliar or soil application of zinc sulfate greatly enhances the grain protein and gluten content in bread and durum wheat varieties (Ebrahim and Aly, 2005, Nesa et al., 2012; Ali, 2012; Mitra et al., 2015; Anteneh et al., 2018). Similarly, foliar application of iron fertilizer enhances the grain yield and grain quality traits of wheat compared with non-application of iron fertilizer (Zeidan et al., 2010). The foliar application of iron fertilizer could not only improves the grain yield, but also improves the grain protein content and gluten content which are the most important required grain quality traits in durum wheat market (Nesa et al., 2012; Mitra et al., 2015). However, the effectiveness of mineral fertilizers in amelioration of grain protein content could be affected by its application dose, application method and crop developmental stage. For instance, the finding of Seadh et al. (2009) indicated that the increasing of iron application does up to 500 ppm was increase grain protein content in wheat. Similarly, Abbas et al. (2009) stated that the increasing of iron fertilizer application does up to 12 kg ha^{-1} increase the grain yield and yield components.

During micronutrient fertilization considering the developmental stage of the crop is also very important. Foliar application of zinc in reproductive stage of the crop at heading and early milky stage was found effective to accumulate more grain zinc than early growth stage at booting and stem elongation stage (Cakmak et al., 2010). Similarly, Ozturk et al. (2001) observed that maximum concentration of zinc in wheat grains was found at milky stage.

Conclusion

This review clearly demonstrated that the grain protein content is greatly influenced by the genetic difference tillage practices, seeding rate and sowing date. Improving grain protein content has special advantage, due to its premium price. The route to improve grain protein contents includes, adjusting seeding rate, sowing date, and application of nitrogen fertilizer in multiple dose and timed to supply. However, the decision of time of nitrogen application should be made based on the interest of the farmers. If the interest gears towards grain yield, apply nitrogen early in the season and apply the fertilizer later i.e. heading for better protein concentration.

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Foliar application of zinc sulphate and iron sulfate can increase grain protein concentration in the harvested grain. Hence, application of micronutrient containing fertilizers could be the best approach to ameliorate grain protein content if used in combination with crop varieties with known genetic response to the applied micro fertilizers. On the basis of the available information it can further be conclude that the success of grain protein improvement can be influenced by seed rate under practice as optimal seeding rate is needed to efficiently utilize the applied fertilizers without competition or underutilization.

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Conflict of Interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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