

Shelf-life Extension of Brown Rice

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Presented at the PCIEERD Technology Promotion Activity Great Eastern Hotel Aberdeen Court Makati City December 19, 2013

2013 National Year Rice SAPAT NA BIGAS KAYA NG PINAS

National Year of Rice

OPresidential Proclamation No. 494 Aims to encourage everybody to join in the government's efforts towards rice self-sufficiency One of the key messages for the public is to "Eat brown rice for better health"







Filipinos love to eat rice
 It is our staple food
 Average consumption is
 307g/capita/day (7th National Nutrition Survey, FNRI 2008)



The rice importation

- Based on the data from the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, our top agricultural import in 2010 was wellpolished rice
- According to the National Food Authority, the Philippines imported 2 Million metric tons of rice in 2010 but in 2013, this went down to 350,000 metric tons

Our rice production in 2010 was 10.32 million metric tons which went up to 17.97 million metric tons in 2013







The micronutrient deficiencies

- Iron deficiency anemia was highest (55.7%) among infants 6 to 11 months old based on the 2008 National Nutrition Survey
- Over all anemia prevalence was 42.5% among pregnant women, classified as high public health significance
- Zinc deficiency was noted in 21.6% of infants & pre-schoolers, 20.6% in female adolescents, 33.6% in male adults and 21.5% among pregnant women







Effects of micronutrient deficiencies

 The presence of anemia is an indication of an individual's iron status

 Iron deficiency anemia causes long-term cognitive impairment, poor-school performance, risk of low birthweight for infants and increased maternal mortality

 Zinc deficiency causes growth retardation and stunting, impaired reproduction and immune disorder

The emerging health problems

- Prevalence of high FBS (> 126 mg/dL) increased from 3.4% to 4.8%, peaking at age 50-69 years old
- No. of overweight individuals had almost doubled since 1993
- Overweight and obesity affected
 27 in every 100 adults











If we take a closer look on brown rice

 we will know that production of brown rice has 10% higher recovery than white rice = economics

 we will realize that our rice importation in 2010 was 13% of our national consumption = savings

we may be able to reduce the risk factors associated with certain life style diseases = health

we may be able to feed more with our current rice production = food security



Facts on brown rice

- Brown rice is more nutritious than white rice
- Bran layer is rich in fiber, minerals and B- vitamins
- Brown rice has low to moderate glycemic index
- There is shorter milling time and higher output volume when brown rice is produced







The problem with brown rice

Shelf-life of brown rice is short

 Consumers are not aware of the health benefits of brown rice

 Brown rice is expensive and not readily available

 These had to be addressed to increase utilization of brown rice











"R&D Program for the Optimization, Utilization and Promotion of Brown Rice in the Philippines" (Dec 2010 – Apr 2012)

 Proj. 1 Optimization studies for the improvement of shelf-life of brown rice

 Proj. 2 Mineral availability, dietary fiber and fermentability characteristics
 of optimized brown rice

Objectives

General:

 To improve the shelf-life of brown rice through process optimization

Specific: • to determine optimum processing parameters



Objectives

 to determine the retention of nutrients, microbiological safety, and sensory properties of brown rice after processing and during storage and

to estimate shelf-life of optimized brown rice



Methodology

- **O** Screening experiments
- Optimization experiments using Response Surface Methodology
- Standardization runs
- Chemical, microbiological and sensory evaluation of optimized brown rice
- Verification experiment



7 variables / 8 run screening design

Run	Lag time	Variety	Microwave	Steaming & drying	Drying	Packaging	Storage
1	24 hrs	mixed	no	yes	yes	vacuum	open
2	6 hrs	mixed	no	no	no	vacuum	shaded
3	24 hrs	pure	no	no	yes	no vacuum	shaded
4	6 hrs	pure	no	yes	no	no vacuum	open
5	24 hrs	mixed	yes	yes	no	no vacuum	shaded
6	6 hrs	pure	yes	no	yes	no vacuum	open
7	24 hrs	mix	yes	no	no	vacuum	open
8	6 hrs	mix	yes	yes	yes	vacuum	shaded

Sample collection in commercial rice mill







Screening experiment

Results of screening experiments:

 Among the three heat treatments the combination of steaming and drying has the largest reducing effect on the FFA

Steaming and drying contributes to the reduction of off odor

 Steaming and drying contributes to the increase in the over-all liking of the product

Variety affects the over-all acceptability

3 Factor Box-Behnken Design					
Standard Run	Steaming Time	Drying Temp	Drying Time		
1	30	55	60		
2	90	55	60		
3	30	75	60		
4	90	75	60		
5	30	65	45		
6	90	65	45		
7	30	65	75		
8	90	65	75		
9	60	55	45		
10	60	75	45		
11	60	55	75		
12	60	75	75		
13	60	65	60		
14	60	65	60		
15	60	65			

Fitted Surface; Variable: QDA-C OA

3 3-level factors, 1 Blocks, 15 Runs; MS Residual=.6385166

DV: QDA-C OA

Responses considered in optimization

• The FFA should be as low as possible

 The peroxide value should be as low as possible

The off odor should be as low as possible

 The over-all liking should be as high as possible

Overlayed plots of dependent variables showing the optimum region

HIGH IMPRCE TECHNOLOGT SU

Verification runs (storage studies)

Actual storage in commercial mill

- Optimized parameters were applied to four (4) rice varieties
- Samples were stored in actual storage facility of a commercial rice mill in San Leonardo, Nueva Ecija

% FFA of brown rice during the storage period

Acceptability rating of odor of raw brown rice during storage

Shelf-life of control and treated brown rice

Variety	Treatment	Observations during storage	Shelf-life (months)
B Variety	Control	Presence of rice weevils, and rancid odor on the fourth month of storage	3
	Treated	Presence of rice weevils and rancid odor on the eighth month of storage	7
C Variety	Control	Presence of rice weevils, and rancid odor on the 4 th month of storage	3
	Treated	Presence of rice weevils and rancid odor on the seventh month of storage	6
D Variety	Control	Presence of rice weevils and drop of hedonic rating to 6.5 on odor on the fifth month of storage	4
	Treated	Rancid odor perceived by the panelists on the tenth month of storage	9
E variety	Control	Presence of molds on the second month of storage	1
	Treated	Rancid odor and drop of hedonic score to 6.0 on raw samples on the fifth month of storage	4

Continuation....

 The heat treatment did not affect the acceptability in terms of sensory qualities; the texture was even improved

- Nutrients such as vitamin B1 & B3, including phosphorus were retained after the heat treatment
- There were no significant changes in the color of brown rice due to treatment done

NUTRITION INFORMATION

Serving Size 67 g Servings per pack 7

	Amount per	Amount per
	Serving	100 g
Energy (Calories)	250	370
Total Fat (g)	2	3
Total Carbohydrates	(g) 53	79
Total Dietary Fiber (g) 2	3
Total Protein (g)	5	8
Sodium (g)	0	5
	Amount per Serving	% RENI
Calcium (mg)	19	3
lron (mg)	1	5
Zinc (mg)	1	18

Base on RENI for Male 19 years old and above

Brown rice recipes developed

Everlasting Turon

Kalamay Balls in Ginger Ale

Suman Duo in Dulce de Leche Dip

First adoptor of the FNRI brown rice technology with DOST Sec. Mario G. Montejo, FNRI Director- Dr. Mario V. Capanzana and brown rice study project leader