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Performance of some potato accessions of USA and Bangladesh in relation to dry matter yield and biochemical constituent

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Abstract

Present research was designed to evaluate the dry matter yield and biochemical constituents of twenty two potato accession of USA in comparison with two Bangladeshi varieties. Studied biochemical constituents were starch, protein and vitamin C contents. Analyses were performed from November 2014 to April 2015 in different laboratories of Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh. Potato accessions differed significantly with respect to dry matter content and biochemical parameters. Dry mater content was found highest in accession AC 10110. Considering biochemical constituent, the accession AC 10062 showed highest protein and vitamin C contents. On the other hand, accession AC 10081 had the highest starch content. Significant positive correlation was observed between dry matter and starch content while significant negative correlation was observed between starch and protein contents. Considering both dry matter yield and biochemical parameters AC 10081 was found as the best USA potato accession for cultivation in Bangladesh.

Keywords: Potato accession, Dry matter, Biochemical constituent

Introduction

Potato is one of the important food crops in the world. It is popularly known as 'The king of vegetables', the fourth most important food crop in the world after rice, wheat and maize. It is a member of the family solanaceae and belongs to the genus *Solanum*. Its diversity is vast with approximately 5000 varieties of potato are known and most cultivated varieties belong to the species (*Solanum tuberosum L.*) (Ganga, 2011). Potato is very nutritious tuber vegetable and rich source of starch, vitamin C and B and minerals. It contains about 20.6% carbohydrates, 2.1% protein, 0.3% fat, 1.1% crude fiber and 0.9% ash. It also contains a good amount of essential amino acids like leucine, tryptophan and isoleucine (Khurana and Naik, 2003). Potato also contains a variety of phytonutrients that have antioxidant activity. Among these, some important health-promoting compounds are carotenoids, flavonoids, caffeic acid and tuber storage proteins (such as patatin) which exhibit activity against free radicals (Breithaupt and Bamedi, 2002).

Potato is a frequent item in the human diet; it is used in a variety of ways. Freshly harvested tuber contains about 80% water and 20% dry matter. About 60 to 80% of the dry matter is starch. On a dry weight basis, the protein content of potato is similar to that of cereals but protein content in potato is very high in comparison with other roots and tubers. Potato protein is quality protein because of essential and valuable amino acid present in tubers. In addition, the potato is low in fat and rich in several micronutrients (Lutaladio and Castaldi, 2009). Most of the potato varieties now grown in Bangladesh have the white flesh. Colored potato is now growing elsewhere in the world for its antioxidant rich character. In 2007, a number of colored potato varieties has been introduced from University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA and finally in Germplasm Center of Bangladesh Agricultural University. Their yield potential is very high considering climatic condition of Bangladesh. Nutritional status of those accessions is yet to be studied in Bangladesh. Considering all these points, the present work has been undertaken in order to characterize the inherent colored potato accessions in relation to dry mater yield and biochemical constituent (starch, protein and vitamin C) with a view to investigating the relationship among the accessions and selecting suitable ones for commercial cultivation under Bangladesh condition.

Materials and Methods

To determine the dry matter yield and biochemical constituent twenty two potato accessions of USA and two varieties from Bangladesh were used as experimental materials. Potato accessions from USA were AC 10016, AC 10062, AC 10063, AC 10064, AC 10068, AC 10069, AC 10072, AC 10073, AC 10074, AC 10076, AC 10077, AC 10078, AC 10081, AC 10097, AC 10109, AC 10110, AC 10112, AC 10120, AC 10122, AC 10123, AC 10125 and AC 10190, where thereof two varieties Diamant and Cardinal from Bangladesh. Sample potato tubers were collected from Horticulture Farm, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh. Six uniformly shaped, disease free, healthy potato tuber of each accessions were collected from three replicated plots. Immediately after collection, each sample were kept in a labeled, air tight plastic zipper bag and stored at 4-6°C temperature with 65-80% relative humidity. The chemical analysis was conducted in the laboratories of Department of Agricultural Chemistry, Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, and Professor Muhammed Hussain Central Laboratory, Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh.

Tuber dry matter content was determined after oven drying the potato tuber at 80°C for 72 hours until constant weight attained. Starch content of the potato tubers were determined by Fehling's method as outlined by Jacskon (1973) and McCardy *et al.* (1950) with the use of alkaline solution. Total N was analyzed using Kjeldahl method and used for the calculation of the crude protein concentration by multiplying with a conversion factor of 5.85. Vitamin C was determined by the indophenol dye extraction method (Ranganna, 1994). This procedure was based upon the quantitative discoloration of 2, 6-dichlorophenol indophenol by ascorbic acid. Data were analyzed for ANOVA with the help of a computer package program of MSTAT (Mathematical and Statistical calculation). A one way ANOVA was made by F variance test. The pair comparisons were performed by DMRT test at 5% level of probability (Gomez and Gomez, 1984).

Results and Discussion

Dry matter content

The results showed that the dry matter content varied within the range of 12.20-24.57% (Fig. 1). The highest dry matter content (24.57%) was produced by the accession AC 10112 which was statistically identical with the accession AC 10068, AC 10073, AC 10081 and AC 10190. Their dry matter contents were higher than the promising variety Cardinal (15.20%) and Diamant (16.10%). This might be due to easy and early sprouting which in return helped the plant to attain maximum dry matter content (Kabir, 2014). On the other hand, the lowest dry matter content was found in the accession AC 10062 which was statistically identical with the accession AC 10110 and AC 10125. Singh *et al.* (2009) and Kita (2002) also noted genetic variation for dry matter in different potato varieties and the values falls within the range of this study. The difference in dry matter content among the cultivars could be due to variation in hereditary factors, agro-climatic conditions as well as agronomic practices followed for raising the crop (Singh and Ezekiel, 2008; Sood *et al.*, 2008; Talburt and Smith, 1975; Lisinska and Leszczynski, 1989; Abong *et al.*, 2010; Kumar *et al.*, 2003).

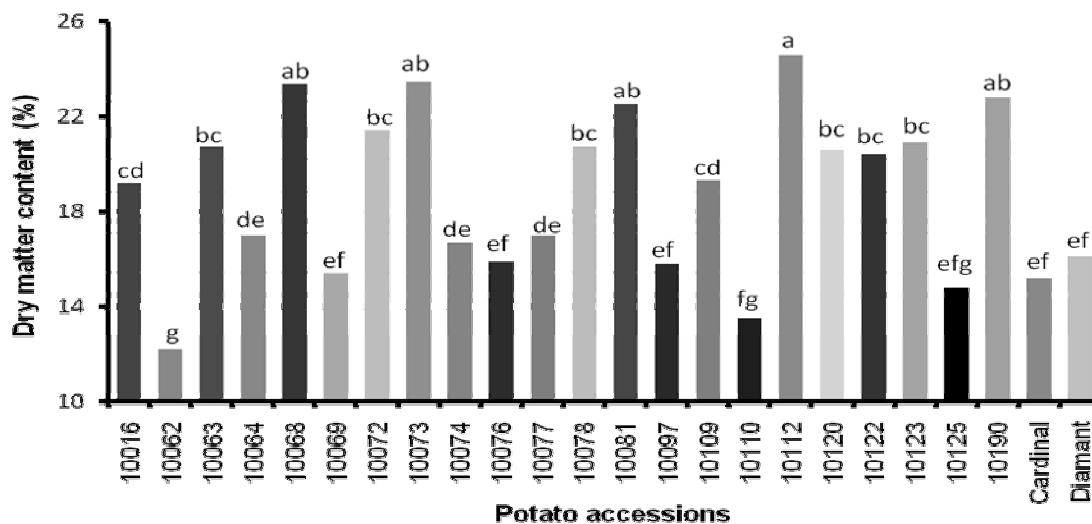


Fig. 1. Dry matter content of some potato accessions of USA and Bangladesh

Biochemical constituents

Biochemical compositions of potato tubers differed significantly among the accessions. To a large extent, it depends on genetic factors, although tubers of the same potato variety, even of the same plant can vary depending on chemical constituents. It is also affected by the age and maturity of potato tubers as well as environmental conditions and changes during storage. Among the biochemical constituents, we considered only the starch, protein and vitamin C contents in this study.

Starch content

Starch contents in potatoes were shown in Table 1. Starch is the major constituent of potato tubers and it ranged between 55.50 to 77.50% of dry weight (DW), with the highest content in the accession AC 10081 which was statistically identical with the accession AC 10190 (75.23% DW). The lowest amount of starch was found in the accession AC 10062 which was followed by accession AC 10069 (56.10% DW) and AC 10110 (56.37% DW), respectively. Considering the Bangladeshi varieties, Diamant (63.57% DW) had significantly higher amount of starch content over Cardinal (59.73% DW). The values fall within the range reported by Sood *et al.* (2008). Ramezani and Aminleri (2004) reported that starch content of four exotic potato cultivars ranging from 55.3 to 60.6% DW which are contrast to the values of present study. The difference in starch content among the cultivars may be due to the differences in morphology of tubers as well as internal distribution of nutrients (Kroner and Volksen, 1950; Talburt and Smith, 1975), and their differential root absorption pattern and translocation to aerial parts, finally distribution to potato tubers for their various metabolic activities (Sood *et al.*, 2008).

Protein content

The perusal of the results inferred that the protein content varied significantly in different potato varieties (Table 1). The protein content varied from 5.19 - 12.79% of dry weight (DW). The results showed that maximum protein was biosynthesized in the potato accession AC 10062 (12.79 DW which was identical to the accession AC 10069 (12.44% DW). The lowest protein content (5.19% DW) was observed in the accession AC 10122. These values are in general agreement with those reported in the literature (Tekaling and Hammes, 2005; Kolbe and Stephan- Beckmann, 1997). In contrary, little higher range of protein contents 9.88 to 11.86% DW was reported by Abbasi *et al.* (2011). The variations in the proximate composition might be due to genetic and non-genetic factors.

Table 1. Starch, protein and vitamin C contents of some potato accessions of USA and Bangladesh

Sl. no.	Accession	Starch (% DW)	Protein (% DW)	Vitamin C (mg 100g ⁻¹ FW)
1	10016	67.77 d-g	9.21 fgh	18.49 efg
2	10062	55.50 l	12.79 a	27.02 a
3	10063	58.43 kl	10.10 de	19.58 cde
4	10064	64.43 ghi	10.63 cd	19.27 de
5	10068	73.23 bc	6.08 m	16.02 jk
6	10069	56.10 kl	12.44 a	26.57 a
7	10072	71.40 cd	6.12 m	14.40 lm
8	10073	73.00 bc	6.96 l	15.15 kl
9	10074	66.90 e-h	8.99 gh	18.08 eh
10	10076	59.93 jk	9.81 efg	17.61 fij
11	10077	62.43 ij	9.65 efg	16.88 gj
12	10078	70.23 cde	7.66 jkl	11.82 n
13	10081	77.50 a	8.05 ij	19.10 def
14	10097	66.67 e-h	8.48 hi	16.60 hk
15	10109	64.67 f-i	5.87 mn	18.33 efg
16	10110	56.37 kl	11.56 b	24.29 b
17	10112	70.37 cde	7.10 kl	13.03 mn
18	10120	66.93 e-h	7.82 ijk	17.53 f-j
19	10122	68.37 def	5.19 n	16.37 ijk
20	10123	69.50 cde	7.35 jkl	17.67 f-i
21	10125	57.70 kl	11.12 bc	21.01 c
22	10190	75.23 ab	9.69 efg	17.55 f-j
23	Cardinal	59.73 jk	11.17 bc	23.12 b
24	Diamant	63.57 hi	9.97 def	20.10 cd
LSD _{0.05}		3.40	0.75	1.39
CV (%)		3.16	5.13	4.59
SE(±)		1.29	0.43	0.77

DW = Dry weight, FW = Fresh weight

Vitamin C content

Vitamin C content of the tested potato accession lies between 11.82 to 27.02 mg 100 g⁻¹ fresh weight (FW) with the highest value in accession AC 10062 and the lowest in AC 10078. Love *et al.* (2004) examined tuber vitamin C content in 75 genotypes and found concentrations ranging from 11.5 to 29.8 mg 100 g⁻¹ FW. A British study measuring vitamin C in 33 cultivars grown in three locations around Europe (Dale *et al.*, 2003). If these author's results in dry weight are converted to fresh weight assuming potatoes having 80% water, a range of 13 to 30.8 mg vitamin C per 100 g FW will be obtained, which is consistent of our result and with the report of Love *et al.* (2004). The variation of vitamin C content in different accessions may be due to the effect of genotype, and the accession AC 10062 might have greater adaptability to the climatic condition of the experimental site.

Correlation among biochemical parameters

Dry matter content of potato tubers had direct significant correlation with starch content at 1% level of probability which is supported by the result of Yagbani *et al.* (2006). The correlation coefficient was 0.84** and the regression line was $y = 1.542x + 36.75$ (Fig. 2A). Considering starch and protein content significant negative correlation ($r = -0.74**$) was observed with regression line $y = -0.249x + 25.26$ (Fig. 2B). Negative correlation between protein and starch contents was also found by Burešová *et al.* (2010).

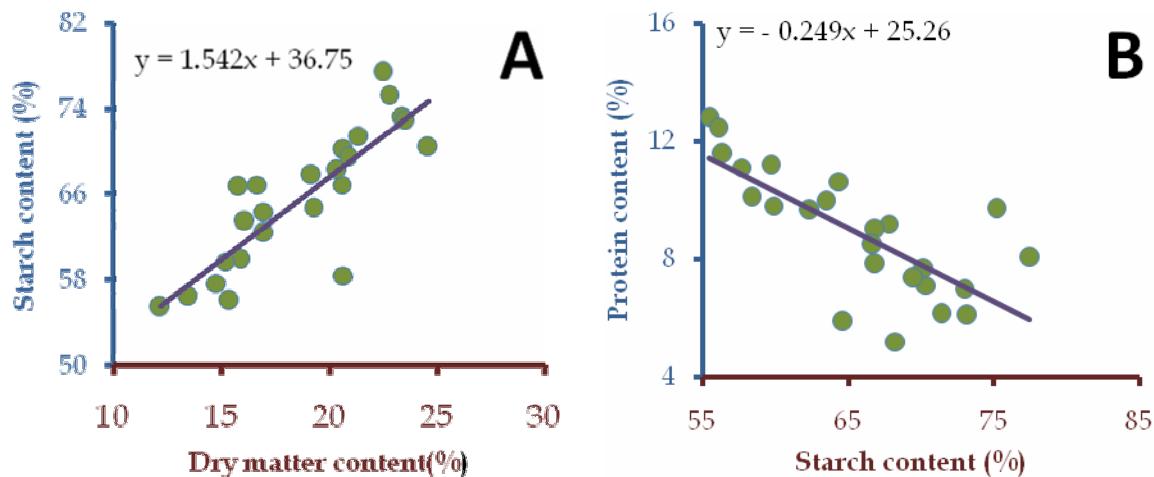


Fig.2. Correlation between dry matter and starch content (A), starch and protein content (B) of different potato accessions of USA and Bangladesh

Conclusion

Both USA potato accessions and Bangladeshi potato varieties showed variability in relation to dry matter yield and biochemical constituents. Among USA accessions, AC 10112 produced the highest dry matter yield. On the other hand the highest starch content was found in AC 10081 though highest protein and vitamin C were biosynthesized by the accession AC 10062. Among the Bangladeshi varieties, neither Diamant nor Cardinal could compete with the best USA accessions (AC 10112, AC 10081 and AC 10062) in relation to dry matter yield, starch, protein and vitamin C contents.

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