Delayed Sucrose Analysis of Pulped Beet Samples

 $C = CORMANY^{1}$

The deep freezing of pulped sugar beet samples for later sucrose analysis appears promising for field plot work. Preliminary tests in 1947 and 1948 indicated that very little change in sucrose content took place in samples frozen shortly after pulping. Delayed analysis, provided it does not change the relative ranking of varieties, certainly may be desirable in plot harvesting in cases in which equipment and qvialified manpower are limited and the harvest season short.

Methods

A practical test involving the statistical analysis of sucrose contents of a variety test was conducted in 1949. This consisted of 25 varieties replicated

Table 1.—Sucrose Analysis on Pulped Beet Samples After Various Periods in Frozen Storage.

Sucrose Analysis in Percentage										
			Change		Change	Change		Change		
		After	over	After	OVEL	After	OVCT	After	OVCE	
Variety	Original	3 wks.	1886	6 wks.	last	9 wks.	İnst	12 wks.	last	Total
No-	Analysis	storage	test	storage	test	storage	resr	storage	test	Increase
1	16.38	16.52	.14	16.74	.22	16.68	06	16.65	09	.27
2	16.74	16.94	.20	17.03	.09	17.08	.05	17.07	01	.33
3	16.76	16.87	.11	17.09	-22	17.12	.03	17.10	02	.34
4	17.81	18.01	.20	18.14	.13	18.16	.02	13.19	.03	.38
5	17.48	17.72	.24	17.83	.11	17.90	.07	17.88	02	.40
6	16.62	16.83	.21	16.96	.13	16.98	.02	16.95	03	.33
7	16.95	17.21	.26	17.24	.03	17.21	03	17.27	.06	32
8	16.34	16.70	.56	16.79	.09	16.76	03	16.80	.04	.46
9	18.65	16.89	.24	17.02	.13	17.01	—.0ì	17.01		.36
10	16.91	17.08	.17	17.18	.10	17.23	.05	17.24	.01	.53
11	16.08	16.23	.15	16.46	.23	16.37	09	16.40	.03	.32
12	16.27	16.45	.18	16.62	.17	16.49	13	16.67	.18	.40
19	16.64	16.91	.27	17.03	.12	17.05	.02	16.92	13	.28
14	17.26	17.50	.24	17.56	.06	17.65	.09	17.51	14	.25
15	17.41	17.60	.16	17.65	.05	17.68	.03	17.76	.08	.32
16	16.51	16.74	.23	16.82	.08	16.88	.06	16.95	.07	.44
17	16.58	16.91	.33	16.92	.01	16.89	03	16.95	.06	.37
18	17.18	17.36	.18	17.41	.05	17.45	.04	17.42	03	.24
19	16.64	16.83	.19	16.96	.13	16.94	02	17.00	.06	.36
20	15.82	15.98	.16	16.07	.09	16.06	01	16.18	.12	.36
21	16.72	16.95	.23	17.08	.13	17.01	07	17.08	.07	.56
22	18.40	18.58	.18	18.60	.02	18.60		18.70	.12	.30
23	16.38	16.72	.31	16.76	.04	16.75	01	16.72	03	.34
24	16.33	16.56	23	16.66	.10	16.70	.04	16.72	.02	.39
25	16.28	16.48	.20	16.63	.15	16.59	04	16.68	.09	.40
Gen.					-					
Mean	16.77	16.98	.21	17.09	.11	17.09		17.11	.02	.34
LSD										
(19:1) Calc. ¥	.39	.39		.41		.41		.40		
Value	19.47551	20.5673	1	16.813	31	17.590	81 81	18.972	1	

^{*} Exceeds the 1% Point : 2.06

¹ Chief Agronomist. Holly Sugar Corp.. Sheridan. Wyoming.

six times each, or a total of 150 plots. Two pulped samples were taken for each plot and placed into containers when making the original sucrose analysis at harvest. No preservatives of any kind were added. These were taken to deep freeze within one and one-half hours after pulping. Samples were stored at —15° F. At intervals of three, six, nine and twelve weeks 300 samples were removed and thawed in a dry heating chamber with a temperature of 110° F. Thawing required from thirty to fifty minutes. Duplicate samples were weighed from each container as soon as the lid was removed. Analysis followed.

Results

A slight increase in sucrose readings was evident at the end of the third and sixth week. Subsequent readings remained practically the same as the six weeks level. The largest average raise, .21 percent, occurred at the three-week period. To this was added .11 percent increase for the six-weeks period, none for the nine-week period, and .02 percent for the twelve-week period. The total average raise was .34 percent. The least average raise of any variety at the end of the twelve-week period was .24 percent, the largest .46 percent (See Table 1). Statistically, the data for each date are very similar. Rankings for 8 of the plots were identical for all dates. Sixteen rankings were identical at the three- and six-weeks periods, fifteen at the nine-week period and thirteen at the twelve-week period.

No differences in the final product were noted in 1947 in comparing tin and paper containers.

In the 1949 tests both tin and paper containers were compared for additional data. Two complete replications were stored in metal containers and four complete replications in waxed paper ice cream cups. The metal containers were much more satisfactory in every respect. A metal container with a tight fitting lid should be used. The final results showed a much greater change in sucrose content in the paper cups (See Table 2).

Table 2.—Effect of Type of Container on Final Sucrose Content of Stored Pulped Beet Samples.

Type of	Replication	n	Sucrose Analysis in Percent							
	No.	Original	3 Wk.	6Wk.	9 W k.	12 Wk.				
Metal	I	16.57	16.49	16.57	16.51	16.53				
Metal	IV	16.78	16.93	17.02	16.99	16.90				
Ave. of Metal		16.58	16.71	16.80	16.75	16.71				
Paper	п	16.71	17.02	17.06	17.08	17.12				
Рарет	rtt	16.86	17.05	17.22	17.24	17.24				
Paper	ν	16.90	17.18	17.32	17.58	17.47				
Paper	VI	17.00	17.22	17.85	17.95	17.41				
Ave. of Pay	рет	16.87	17.12	17.24	17.26	17.31				

Summary

The deep freezing of pulped beet samples for later sucrose analyses appears promising for field plot work. It may also have other applications. Data analyzed statistically covering 25 varieties of sugar beets, with six replications each, showed practically identical results for pulp stored three, six, nine and twelve weeks. A slight increase in the sucrose content was noted in the stored samples but the variation in L.S.D. (19:1) increased only slightly from .39 to .41 percent, indicating that the sucrose data after deep freeze storage is quite reliable. Metal containers gave much better results than waxed paper and were more satisfactory in handling.