#### RESEARCH NOTE



# Effect of harvesting stages on protein, oil and carbohydrate content of groundnut (Arachis hypogaea L.) seeds

### ASHVINI PANDIT GAIKWAD

Department of Agricultural Botany, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri AHMEDNAGAR (M.S.) INDIA

ARITCLE INFO	ABSTRACT				
<b>Received :</b> 22.10.2013 <b>Accepted :</b> 23.03.2014	The studies revealed that in groundnut seed protein content (%), oil content (%) increased after physiological maturity and carbohydrate content (%) remained unchanged.				
Key Words : Groundnut, Protein, Oil, Carbohydrate	How to view point the article : Gaikwad, Ashvini Pandit (2014). Effect of harvesting stages on protein, oil and carbohydrate content of groundnut ( <i>Arachis hypogaea</i> L.) seeds. <i>Internat. J. Plant Protec.</i> , <b>7</b> (1) : 250-252.				
*Correspondance author: Email: ashvini.sangli@gmail.com					

Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) is a valuable food and oilseed crop. Groundnut is the thirteenth most important food crop of the world. It is the world fourth most important source of edible oil and third most important source of vegetable protein. Groundnut seeds contain high quality edible oil (50%), easily digestible protein (25%) and carbohydrates (20%) (Weiss, 1983). Groundnut cotyledons contains 20 per cent carbohydrates and is an excellent source of thiamine and vitamin E and small quantities of vitamin A,  $A_1$ ,  $B_1$ ,  $B_2$ , K, C and D (Weiss, 1983 and Woodroof, 1966). Groundnut oil is used in medicine as it is highly nutritive and laxative too. Different products are prepared from groundnut like ice-cream, candy, butter, milk, cheese, vinegar, soup, shampoo, colours, manure, paper, plastic and groundnut cake which is best source of animal and poultry feed.

The present investigation was conducted during summer, 2012 at All India Co-ordinated Research Project on summer groundnut, on the effect of harvesting stages on protein, oil and carbohydrate content of groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) seeds. The experiment was conducted at, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri. 24 treatments consisted of four harvesting stages, *viz.*, (M<sub>1</sub>) Physiological Maturity, (M<sub>2</sub>) 10 DAPM, (M<sub>3</sub>) 20 DAPM, (M<sub>4</sub>) 30 DAPM and six varieties (V<sub>1</sub>)RHRG-6021, (V<sub>2</sub>)RHRG-6083, (V<sub>3</sub>) JL-501, (V<sub>4</sub>) TAG-24, (V<sub>5</sub>) SB-XI and (V<sub>6</sub>) TPG-41. The laboratory analysis was carried out by using Factorial Completely Randomized Design with three replications. The laboratory observations recorded were protein, oil and carbohydrate content of groundnut seeds for each treatment and after every harvesting stages. The data on laboratory observations were analysed as per method suggested by Snedecor and Cochran (1967).

#### **Protein :**

The genotype V<sub>6</sub> (TPG-41) (23.28 %) recorded highest protein content. The highest protein content (24.20 %) was recorded at M<sub>4</sub> (30 DAPM). The lowest protein content was observed in treatment M<sub>1</sub> (PM) (21.92 %) (Table 1).

#### **Oil content:**

The genotype  $V_5$  (SB-XI) (48.84 %) recorded highest oil content. The higher oil content (49.35 %) was recorded at  $M_4$  (30 DAPM). The lowest oil content was observed in treatment  $M_1$  (PM) (47.54 %) (Table 2).

#### Carbohydrate content :

The genotype  $V_6$  (TPG-41) (16.65) recorded highest carbohydrate content. The highest carbohydrate content (16.75) was recorded at  $M_1$  (PM). The lowest carbohydrate content was observed in treatment  $M_2$  (10 DAPM) (16.16) (Table 3).

#### ASHVINI PANDIT GAIKWAD

Table 1 : Effect of genotypes and harvesting stages on protein content (%) of groundnut cultivars									
Sr No	Harvesting stages		Genotypes						
51. 140.	That vesting stages	$V_1$	$V_2$	<b>V</b> <sub>3</sub>	$V_4$	V <sub>5</sub>	V <sub>6</sub>	Mean	
1.	$M_1(PM)$	21.93	18.08	22.31	23.42	23.38	22.43	21.92	
2.	M <sub>2</sub> (10 DAPM)	22.83	23.42	23.32	22.86	22.42	23.10	22.99	
3.	M <sub>3</sub> (20 DAPM)	23.27	21.73	22.71	22.16	22.93	22.96	22.63	
4.	M <sub>4</sub> (30 DAPM)	23.68	23.95	24.50	24.22	24.21	24.64	24.20	
	Mean	22.93	21.79	23.21	23.17	23.23	23.28	22.94	
			S.E. $\pm$		C.D. (P=0.05)				
	М		0.30		0.84				
	V	0.37			1.02				
	M x V		0.74		2.05				

Table 2 : Effect of genotypes and harvesting stages on oil content (%) of groundnut cultivars										
Sr. No.	Harvesting stages		Genotypes							
		V1	V <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>3</sub>	$V_4$	V <sub>5</sub>	V <sub>6</sub>	Mean		
1.	$M_1(PM)$	47.21	48.10	47.28	48.43	48.19	46.00	47.54		
2.	M <sub>2</sub> (10 DAPM)	48.13	48.24	47.27	47.79	48.69	46.14	47.71		
3.	M <sub>3</sub> (20 DAPM)	48.85	48.41	48.64	48.82	49.18	47.24	48.52		
4.	M <sub>4</sub> (30 DAPM)	49.22	49.15	49.88	49.48	49.29	49.05	49.35		
	Mean	48.36	48.48	48.27	48.63	48.84	47.11	48.28		
			S.E. $\pm$		C.D. (P=0.05)					
	М		0.20		0.56					
	V		0.25				0.68			
	M x V		0.49				N.S.			

Table 3 : Effect of genotypes and harvesting stages on carbohydrates content (%) of groundnut cultivars									
Sr No	r. No. Harvesting stages		Genotypes						
51. 140.		V1	$V_2$	V <sub>3</sub>	$V_4$	V <sub>5</sub>	$V_6$	Mean	
1.	$M_1(PM)$	17.08	16.48	16.35	17.24	16.71	16.66	16.75	
2.	M <sub>2</sub> (10 DAPM)	16.04	15.95	16.53	16.28	15.49	16.65	16.16	
3.	M <sub>3</sub> (20 DAPM)	16.38	16.82	16.54	16.40	15.90	15.92	16.33	
4.	M4(30 DAPM)	16.24	17.01	16.73	16.35	15.42	17.36	16.52	
	Mean	16.44	16.56	16.54	16.57	15.88	16.65	16.44	
			S.E. $\pm$		C.D. (P=0.05)				
	М			0.33					
	V	0.15			0.40				
	$\mathbf{M}\times\mathbf{V}$	0.29 0.81							

PM-Physiological maturity

DAPM-Days after physiological maturity

Harvesting stages/maturity did not show any effect on carbohydrate content of groundnut seeds. The protein and oil content of groundnut seeds increased after physiological maturity because reduction in moisture content of seeds after physiological maturity.

## REFERENCES

Abdel Rahman, A.H.Y. (1982). Changes in chemical composition of peanut during development and ripening. *Riv. Ital. Delle Sostanze Grasse.*, **59** (6) : 285-286.

Basha, S.M. (1991). Deposition pattern of methionine rich protein in peanuts. J. Agric. & Food Chem., **39** (1): 88-91.

Chung, C.H., Yee, Y.J., Kim, D.H., Kim, H.K. and Chung, D.S. (1995). Changes of lipid, protien, RNA and fatty acid composition in developing sesame (*Sesamum indicum* L.) seeds. *Plant Sci.*, 109 (2): 237-243.

Ishikawa, G., Hasegawa, H., Takagi, Y. and Tanisaka, T. (2001). The accumulation pattern in developing seeds and its relation to fatty acid variation in soybean. *Plant Breeding*, **120** (5) : 417-423.

Prathiba, K.M. and Reddy, M.U. (1994). Nutrient composition of groundnut cultures (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) in relation to their kernel size. *Plant Foods for Human Nutrition.*, **45**(4) : 365-369.

Sanders, T.H. (1980). Effects of variety and maturity on lipid class composition of peanut oil. *Am. Oilchem. Soc.*, **57** (1) : 8-11.

Seiler, G.J. (1983). Effect of genotype, flowering date and

environmental on oil content and oil quality of wild sunflower seed. *Crop Sci.*, **23** (6) : 1063-1068.

**Snedecor, G.W. and Cochran, W. G. (1967).** *Statistical methods.* 6th Ed., Ames (Iowa): Iowa State University Press.

Weiss, E.A. (1983). Oil Seed Crops. Longman. New York.

