



Durum: What is it? Can you Bake Bread with this Grain?

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Common Wheat vs Durum Wheat





Wheat Genealogy



Comparison between Grain Characteristics

Common Wheat

- Grain shape: rounded
- Endosperm color : White
- Endosperm texture : From very soft to hard

Durum wheat

- Elongated
- Yellow amber
- Very hard and glassy

- A higher ratio HMW/LMW glutenin subunit
- Higher protein content
- Higher carotenoïds content
- A lower agronomic yield compensated (or not) by price

Wheat Grain Structure Starchy endosperm Aleurone (80-85%) layer (6-8%) Testa (1%) Outer pericarp Germ (3%) (3-4%)

The wheat grain presents a very heterogeneous structure :

- Germ : the future plant
- Endosperm : nutritive substances
- Hulls : protection system

Primary Processing of Cereals

Rice

Wheat





Hull Removing

From outside to inside

Name of the Process

Dehulling or Debraning

Necessary Conditions

From inside to outside

Milling

Hardness and vitreousness of the endosperm

Plasticity and extensibility of the hulls

Processing Durum Wheat as Rice

Hard endosperm texture allows Durum wheat to be debranned But how to reduce the cooking time ?



Processing Durum as Wheat



Milling Process of Common Wheat



Milling Process of Durum Wheat



Durum Milling Process









Secondary Processing



Pasta Processing



Hydration and Mixing

Pasta Processing: Extrusion





Pasta Processing: Drying



Couscous Processing



Durum Bakery Products

- A large diversity of bakery products around the Mediterranean basin from bread to pastry
- Hard endosperm texture implies to regrind semolina with a good control of starch damage
- Dough can be fermented or not
- Baking temperature 250-500°C



Italian Bread: Pane di Altamura

- European bread awarded by « Protected designation of origin
- Recipe : Sponge-dough breadmaking process
 - Remilled semolina : 100
 - Sourdough: 20
 - Water: 60
 - Salt: 2
- Kneading: 20min



- Shaping via 3 molding phases each with intermediate proofing
- Average density (0.30) and very thick crust (> 3mm)

Homemade Bread in Maghreb

- Several names according to the location and recipe : Matlouh, Kesrah, Khobz-el-dar, etc
- Recipe
 - Semolina: 100
 - Yeast: 2 (dry)
 - Salt: 2
 - Water: 55-60
 - Fat: optionnal
- Kneading (by hand): 30-35 min
- Bulk fermentation : 40-70 min
- Shaping as flat bread thickness: 1 cm; diameter: 25cm
- Baking on a *tadjine* for 3 min on each side
- Final thickness: 3cm; density: 0.25; crust: not crunchy



Is-it Possible to Bake Durum as a French Baguette ?





Shaping

Cutting

Baking

Characteristics of French Bread

- Essentially four ingredients: flour, water, yeast, salt
- Small amounts of ascorbic acid and no shortening, sugar, dry milk, etc.
- Normally baked on the oven heart rather than in a pan
- The dough is cut with a blade before baking
- Density: 0.20-0.25
- Crunchy crust ; crumb with irregular alveols

Typical French Bread Formula "Baguette"

- Ingredients %
 Flour 100
 Water 60
 - Yeast 2,5
 - Salt 2,0
 - Ascorbic acid 0,005
- Occasionally
 - Malt 0,3
 - Lecithin 0,3



A Story of Innovation

A non-expected innovation is possible when people met !



Research Steps





A patented 100% Durum flour, now commercialised in France



Flour Characteristics

Characteritics	Common Wheat Flour	Durum Wheat	
		Remilled Semolina	Durum Flour
D50 (µm)	75	155	100
D90 (µm)	170	315	200
D10 (µm)	15	53	28
Ash (% db)	0.55	0.88	1.03
Starch Damage (AACC)	6.0	7.7	10.4

Standard Baking Test



Common Wheat

Durum Flour

Remilled Semolina

Gruau D

Durum Flour for Breadmaking

Durum Flour can be used alone or as an ingredient in a mix



... and for Other Uses

Pastry

<u>Pizza Dough</u> -Reducing kneading time -Inproving dough stability -Yellow colour - Improving dough impermeability to topping

-10% reduction of layering butter
- Improving rolling and sheeting
- High yellow colour allowing to reduce butter colorants and carotenes

Brioche

- Yellow Crumb allowing to reduce butter colorants and egg yolk

<u>Biscuits</u> Less retraction during baking

> Durum Flour a new raw material for bakers ! It gives free rein to the bakers imagination !

Conclusions

- Durum an old cereal, symbol of the Mediterranean diet, is still with evolving uses
- This evolution was mainly dependent from energy availability
- Grain morphology determines primary processing whereas biochemical composition determines secondary processes
- Surprinsingly, even if genome D is lacking it doesn't seem to limit breadmaking usage.
- Durum as other ancient grains can be a source for new products and innovation

Thank you for attention



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