



Variety Specification for Soybeans and Buckwheat

How IP Technical Handling Improves Food
Manufacturing Processes

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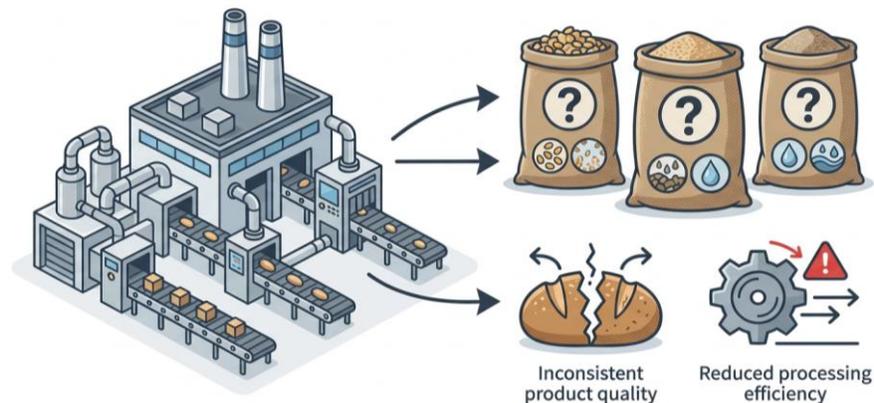


Why Variety Matters in Food Processing

Food manufacturers need raw materials that perform the same way every time.

The Challenge with Commodity Grains

- Variable composition
- Unpredictable processing behavior
- Inconsistent product quality
- Reduced processing efficiency



The Hidden Cost of Raw Material Variability



- When grain quality changes, the entire m



Processing In



Unpredictal processing perfo

- Different water absorption
- Different cook behavior
- Different gel formation

Processing Impacts:



Unpredictable processing performance

- Different water absorption
- Different cooking behavior
- Different gel formation



Yield variability

- Lower extraction efficiency
- Reduced product output



Product quality inconsistency

- Texture differences
- Color variation
- Flavor differences

From Variety to Final Product Quality

How Crop Genetics Drives Product Quality

Variety Selection (Genetic Traits)

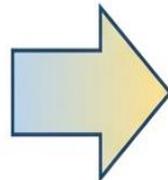
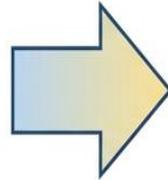


 Protein content

 Starch properties

 Seed color

 Bioactive compounds



Grain Characteristics



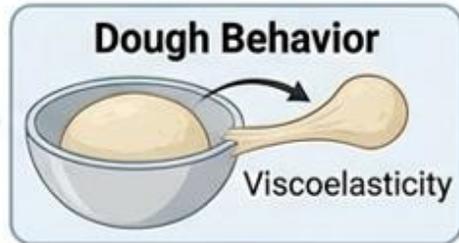
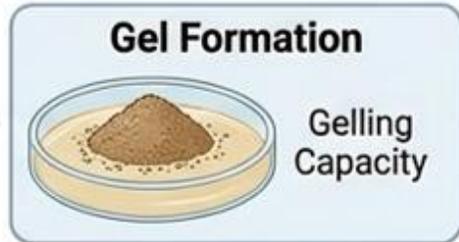
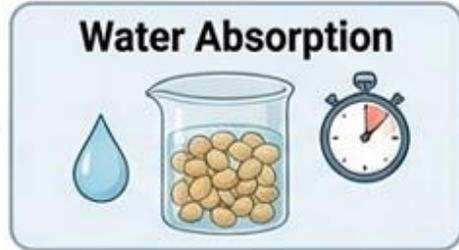
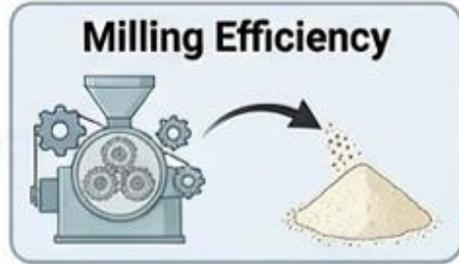
 Seed size and uniformity

 Hull thickness

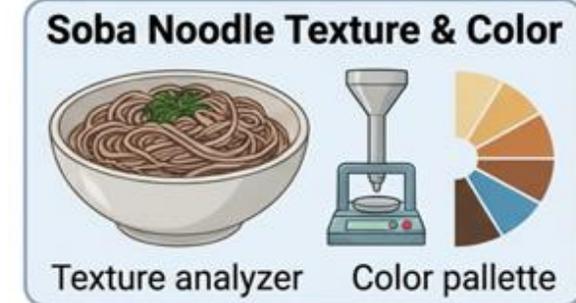
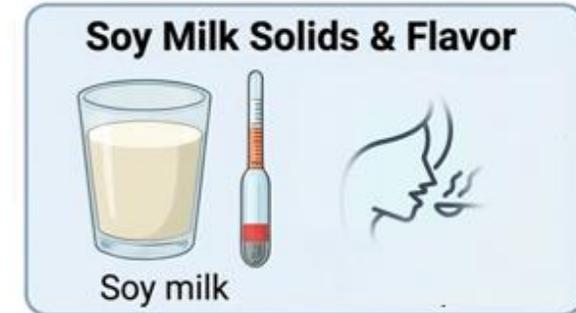
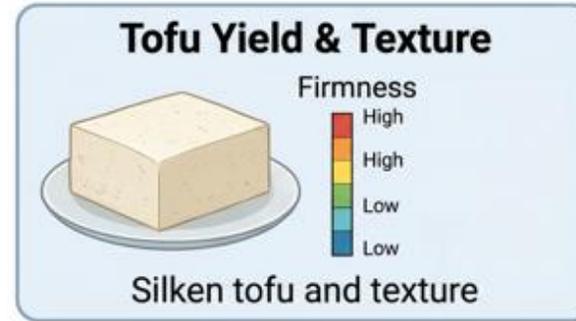
 Chemical composition

 Functional components

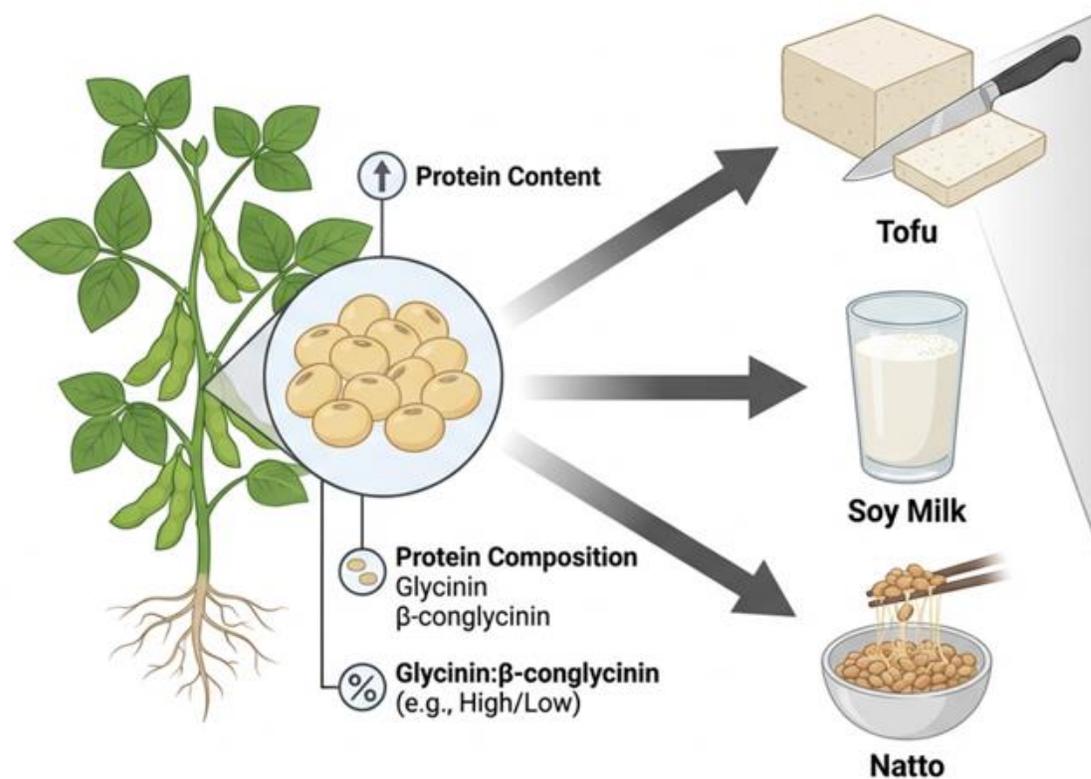
Processing Performance



Final Product Quality



Soybean Variety Traits that Drive Soyfood



Important characteristics of Soybean varieties determine the performance of products such as Tofu, Soy Milk, and Natto.

Soybean Variety Traits that Drive Soyfood

Soluble Solids (°Brix)

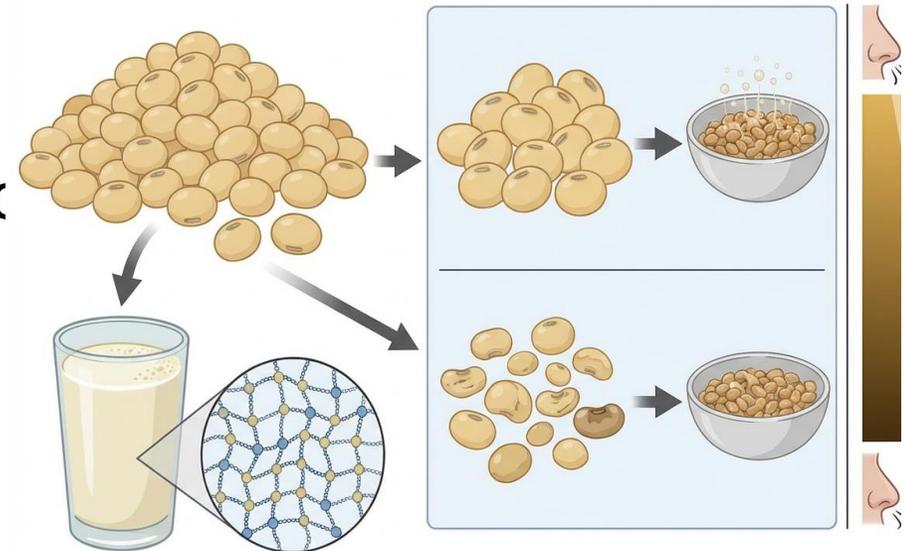
- Higher solids improve soymilk body
- Supports stronger protein network formation

Seed Size and Uniformity

- Important for hydration efficiency
- Critical for natto fermentation

Lipoxygenase Activity

- Determines beany flavor intensity



Soybean Variety vs Tofu Yield and Texture

Soybean Variety Directly Impacts Tofu Production.





Case Scenario: The Cost of the Wrong Soybean Variety

Raw Material Change

- High-protein Soybean → 42 %
- Lower-protein soybeans → 38 %

Yield Impact in Tofu Production

- Normal yield 1 kg soybeans → 2.5 kg tofu
- Lower protein soybeans 1 kg soybeans → 2.0 kg tofu
- Loss ⚠ 0.5 kg tofu per kg soybeans

Processing **5,000 kg soybeans/day**
2,500 kg tofu lost per day
≈ \$7,500 revenue lost per day
≈ \$2.2 million lost per year



Plin Plin



Product

Preferred Soybean Traits

Product	Preferred Soybean Traits
Tofu	High protein, large uniform seeds, light hilum
Soy milk	High protein, bland flavor, light-colored beans
Natto	Small seed, high sugar, sticky texture, fast hydration
Tempeh	Medium size, uniform, moderate oil
Roasted Snacks	Uniform size, good flavor, crunchy texture
Soy Sauce / Fermented Products	Medium protein, moderate sugar, unique flavor compounds

Know Your Product First

Define your product goal:

- Tofu (silken, firm, yuba, dougan)
- Soymilk
- Soy flour
- Snacks
- Natto
- Tempeh
- Miso
- Soy sauce
- Extruded product (plant base meat)



Activity :

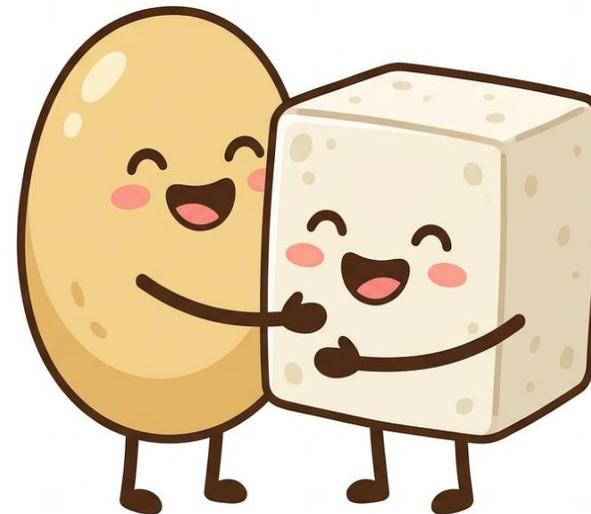
You are selecting a variety of **Soybean** for producing **Tofu**. Which trait would you prioritize the most?

A) Larger seed size

B) Higher protein content

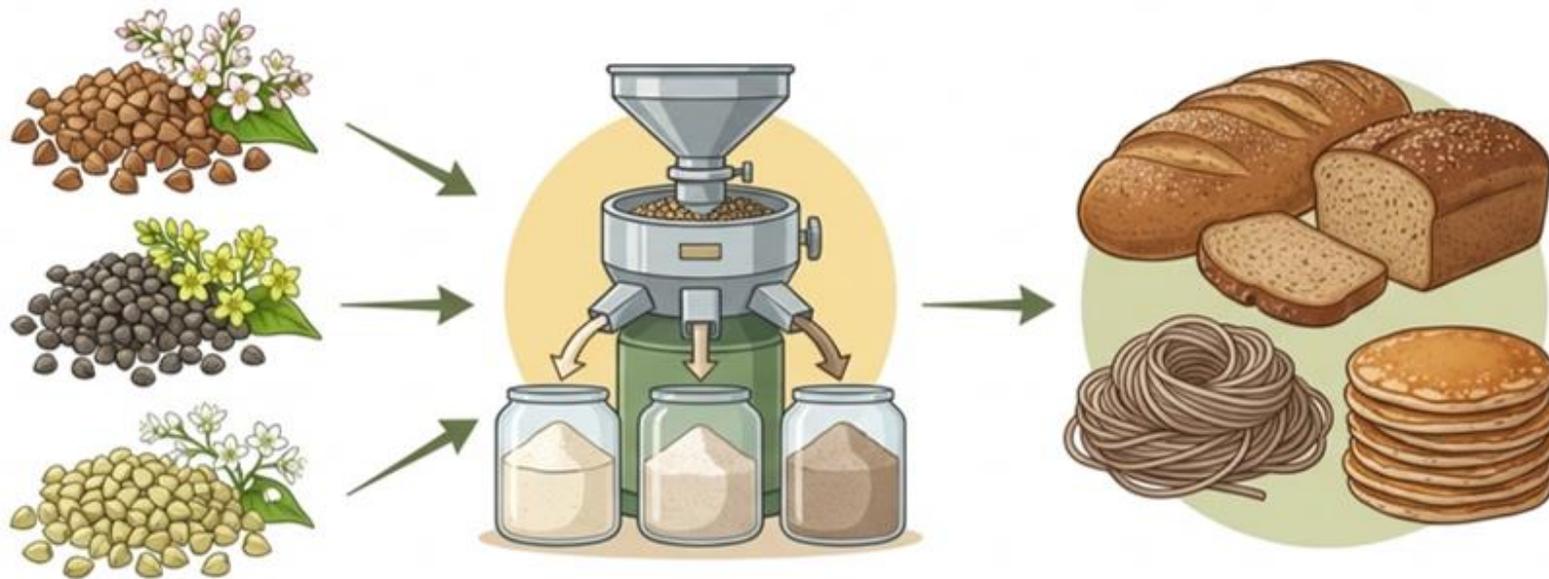
C) Higher oil content

D) Higher yield in the field



Why Buckwheat Variety Matters for Milling and Food Applications

The characteristics of Buckwheat varieties significantly affect milling performance, flour functionality, and final food product quality.



Key Traits that Vary Between Buckwheat Varieties

Kernel Size and Uniformity

- Influences milling efficiency
- Affects flour particle size distribution

Hull Thickness

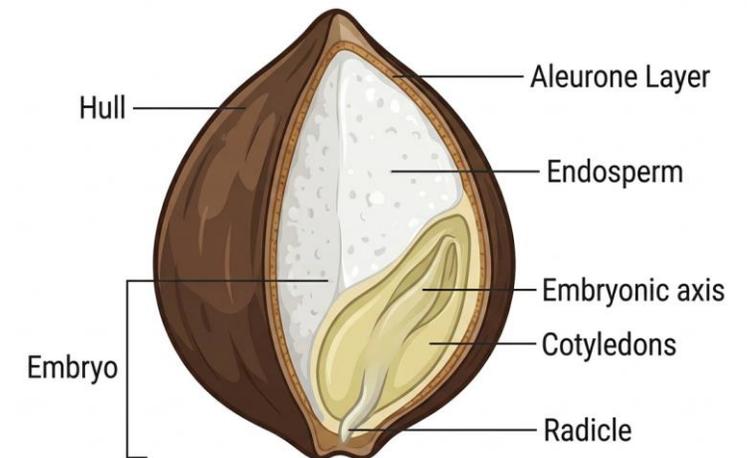
- Determines dehulling performance
- Impacts flour yield

Starch Properties

- Affect gelatinization and viscosity
- Influence noodle texture and cooking behavior

Flour Color

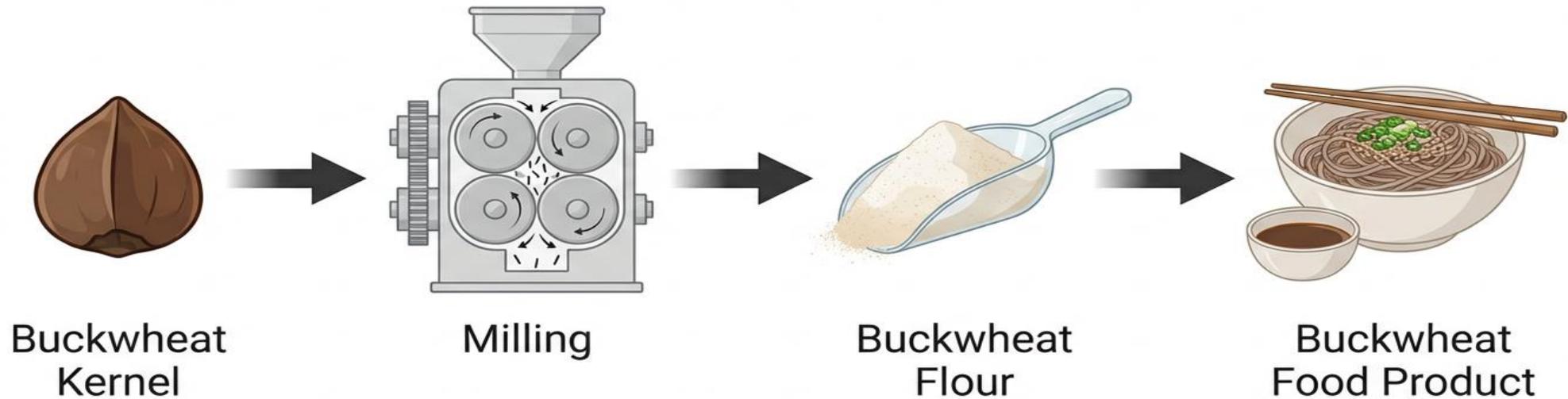
- Important for consumer acceptance
- Determines appearance of finished products



From Buckwheat Kernel Structure to Flour Functionality



The physical structure of Buckwheat determines how the grain behaves during milling and how the resulting flour performs in food applications.



Buckwheat
Kernel

Milling

Buckwheat
Flour

Buckwheat
Food Product

How Buckwheat Variety Affects Soba Noodle Quality



Important traits

-High flour yield -Light flour color -Strong starch functionality for stable noodle texture

Case Scenario: The Cost of the Wrong Buckwheat Variety

Raw Material Change

- Preferred variety → thin hull, high flour yield
- New variety → thicker hull, lower milling efficiency

Milling Impact

- Normal yield 100 kg buckwheat → 70 kg flour
- Lower-yield variety 100 kg buckwheat → 60 kg flour
- ⚠️ Loss: 10 kg flour per 100 kg grain

10,000 kg buckwheat/day
1,000 kg flour lost per day
≈ \$2,000 lost per day
≈ \$600,000 per year





Simple and memorable

In Japanese, *soba* (そば) literally means *buckwheat*.

Cultural fun fact

In Japan, people traditionally eat *soba* noodles on New Year's Eve (*Toshikoshi Soba*) because the long noodles symbolize a long life and resilience.

Processing fact

Traditional *soba* noodles are often made with 80% buckwheat and 20% wheat flour, a style called “Ni-hachi *soba*” (二八そば).

Variety connection

Japanese *soba* producers pay close attention to grain quality and milling characteristics.

When Variety and Processing Align, Everyone Wins

Seed Companies

- Develop varieties with functional traits

Farmers

- Access higher value specialty markets

Food Manufacturers

- Predictable processing performance

Consumers

- Better texture, flavor, and quality



Key Takeaways



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- Variety Determines Processing
 - Raw Material Traits Affect Product Quality
 - Raw Material Variability Has Real Economic Impact
 - Collaboration Across the Supply Chain Is Essential



Thank you

