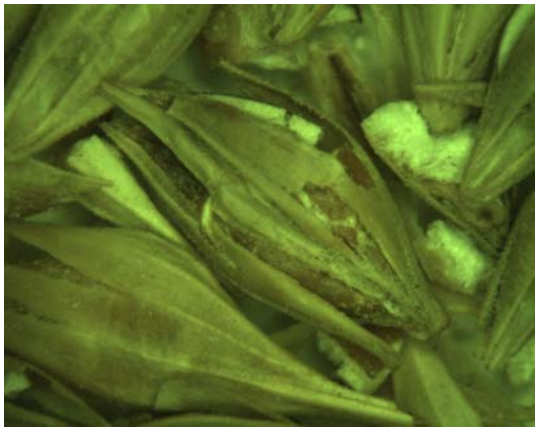
Report

This is the report of the analysis of three samples provided by Patricia Anderson during the ICEB Meeting (September 2009) in Bariloche, Argentina

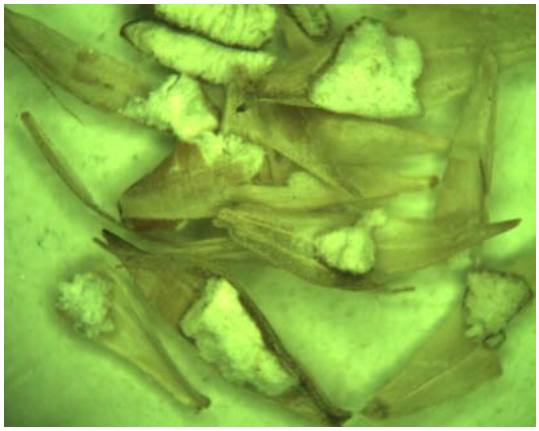
General methodology

First, a general picture was taken of each sample as a whole. After that each sample was sieved through a metallic sieve of 840 microns in order analyse the fraction larger than 0,8mm. Each of those fractions was fully screened under stereoscopic microscope with a magnification of 8 x. Different classes of material were recognized. Each class of each sample was photographed. All fragments belonging to each class were weighted all together in order to evaluate relative percentages of each class based on absolute weight quantity. Fraction minor than 0,8 mm was only weighted..

Sample 03: *Prémien passage. Pillon et mortier. "Shorba"*

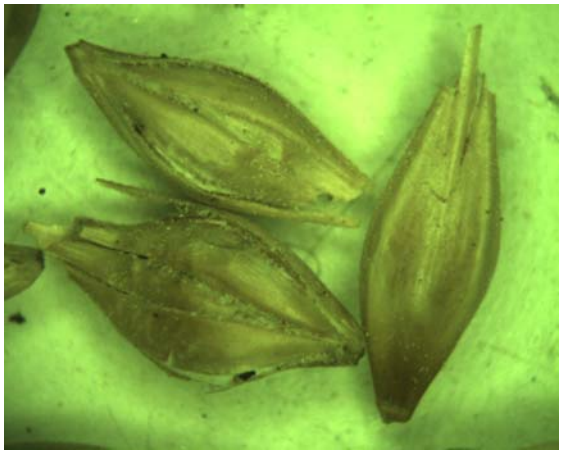


Fraction less 1 mm: 0,07 gr.

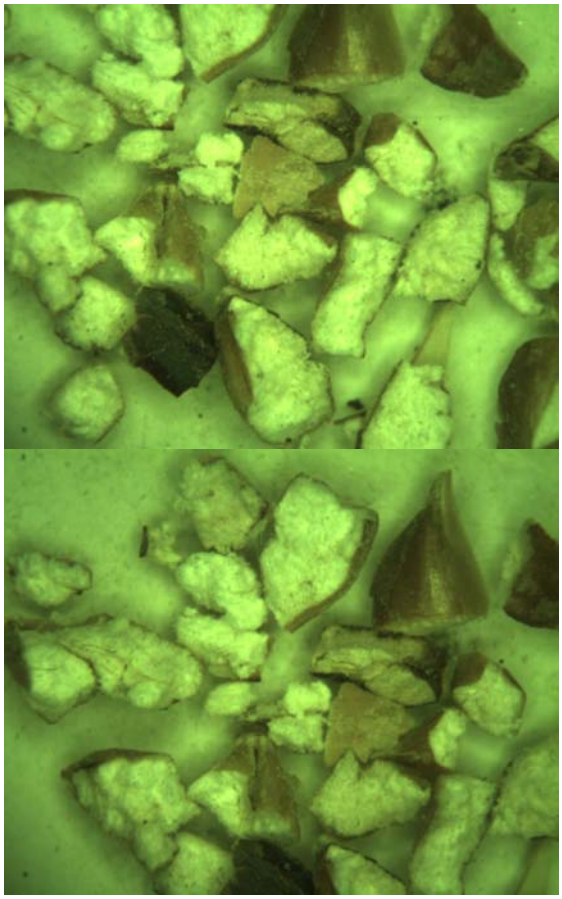


Classes:

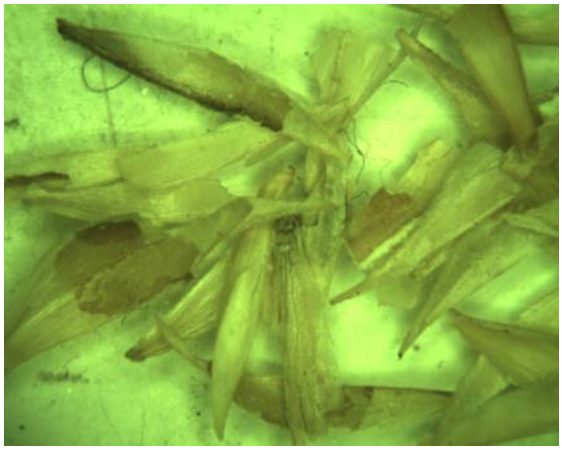
Entire husked grains: 1, 14 gr.



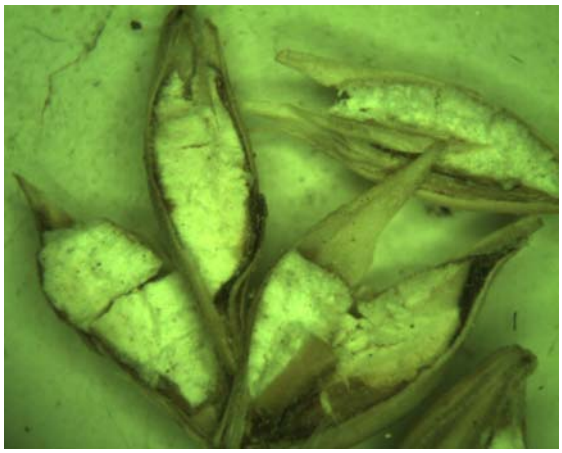
Broken grains (without bracts): 0,22 gr.



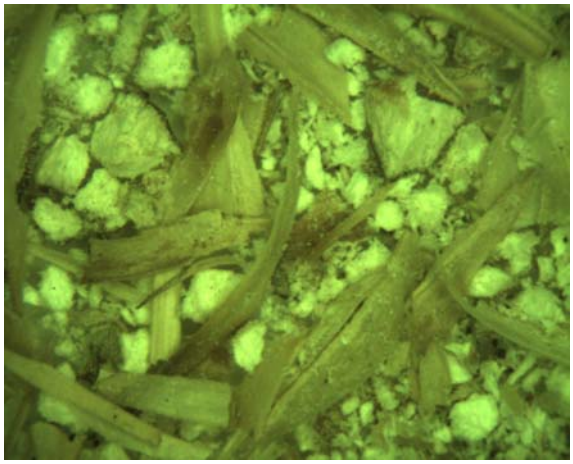
Bracts (Palea and lemma): 0,04 gr.



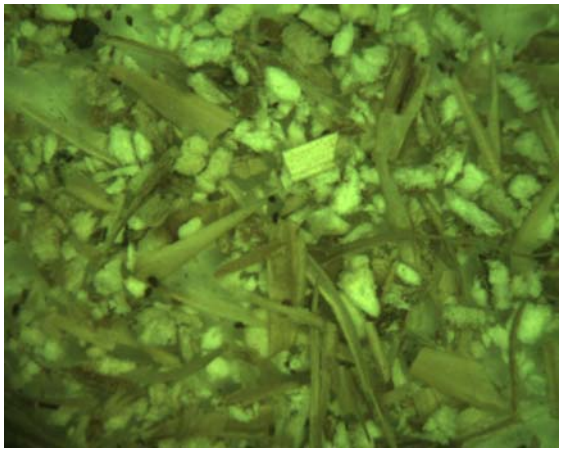
Bracts with parches of grain remains still attached: 0,38 gr.



Sample 04: *Mortille, pillon. ?. "Shorba"*

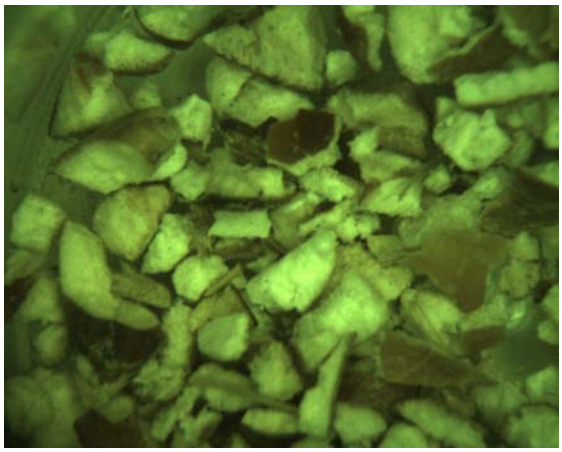


Fraction less 1 mm: 0,1 gr.

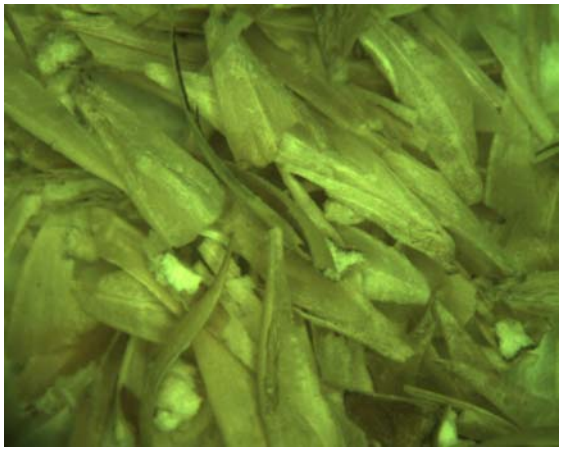


Classes:

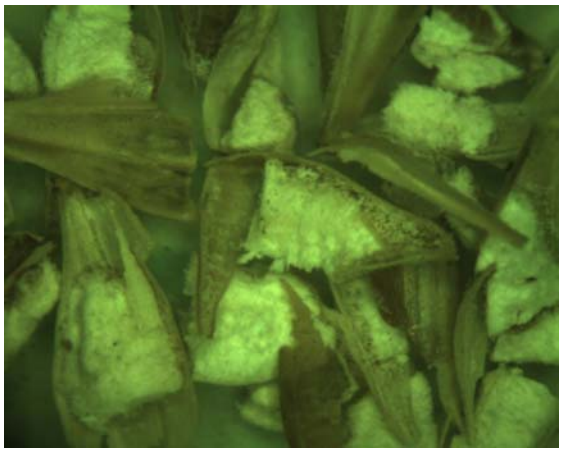
Broken grains (without bracts): 0,44 gr.



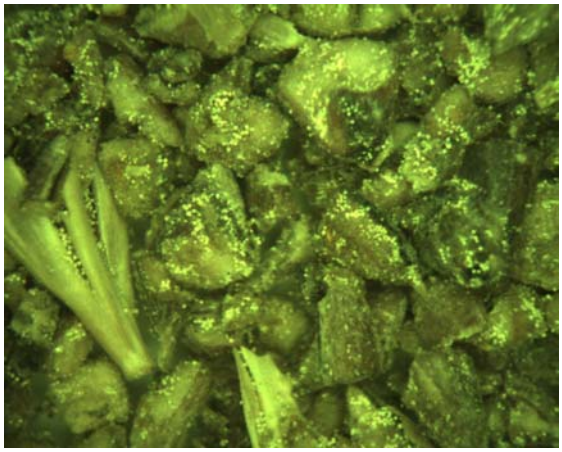
Bracts (Palea and lemma): 0,18 gr.



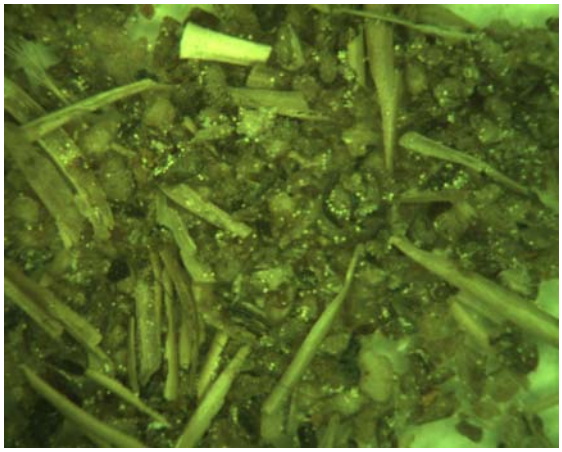
Bracts with parches of grain remains still attached: 0,2 gr.

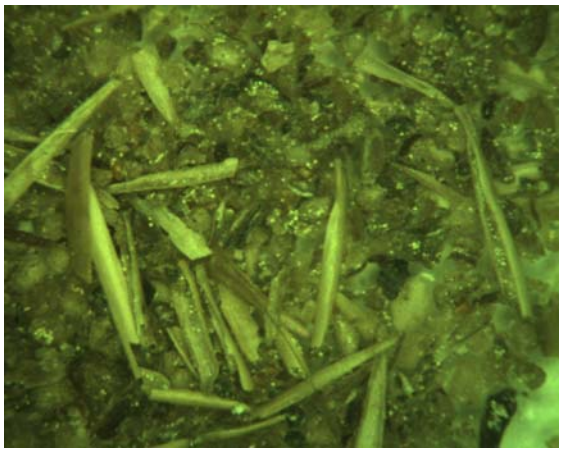


Sample 05: *Grillen, “pounded”. Soacked, regrillen. Fin. “Shorba”*



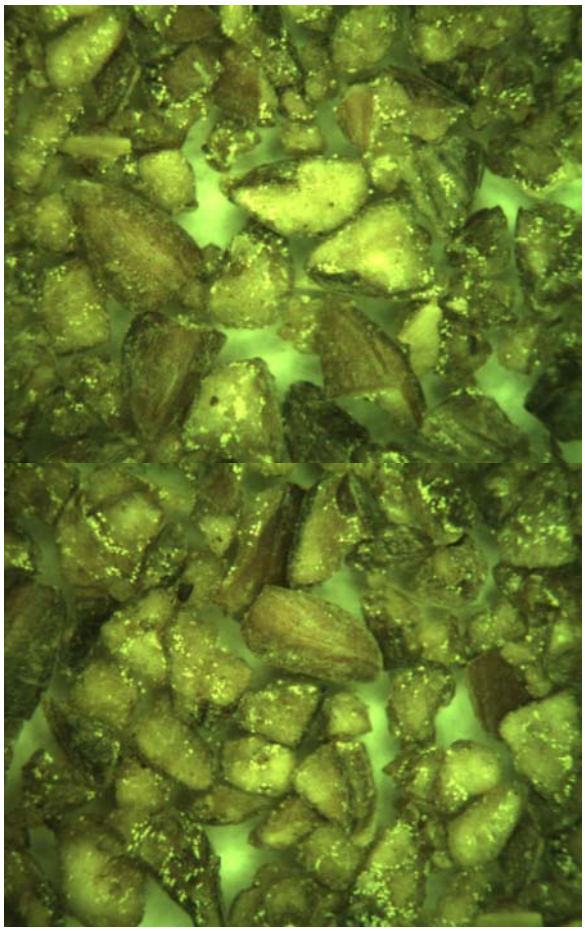
Fraction less 1 mm: 0,16 gr.



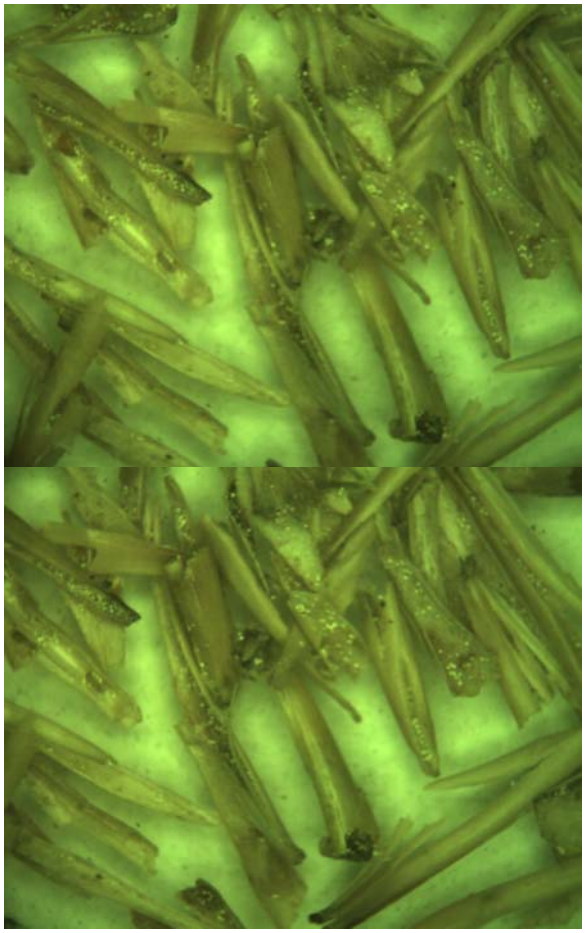


Classes:

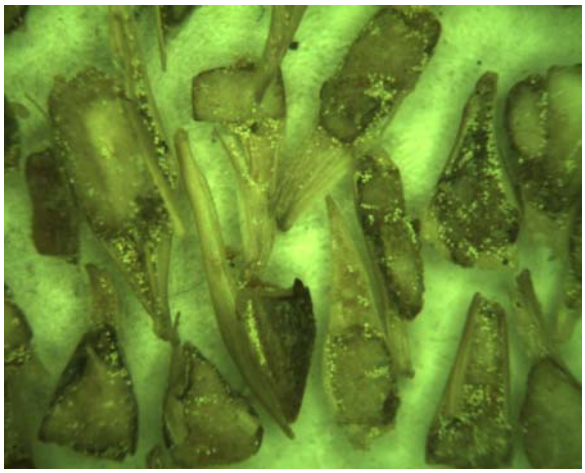
Broken grains (without bracts): 4,68 gr.

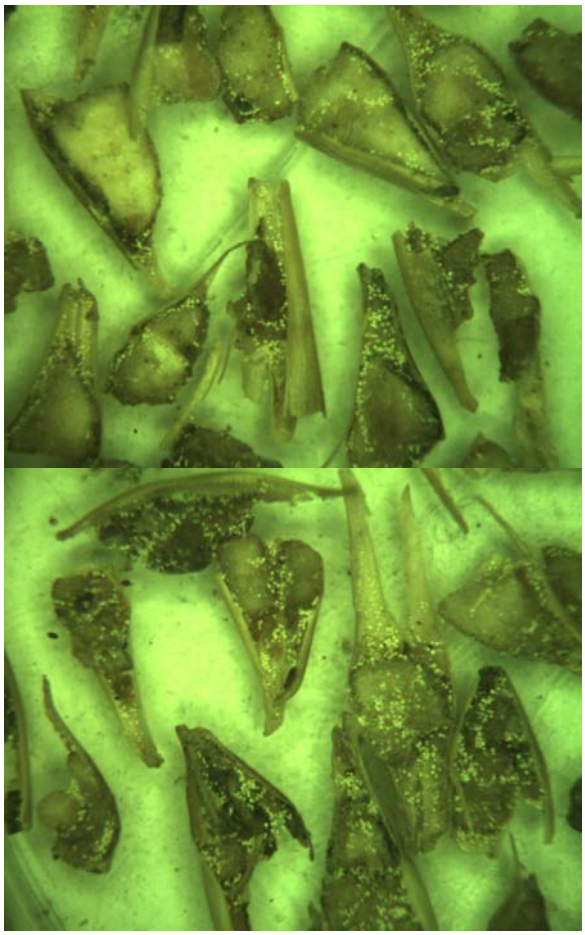


Bracts: 0,05 gr.



Bracts with parches of grain remains still attached: 1,05 gr.





Observations: This sample had a lot of green fungi over the surface of all the remains. Grains remains included in bracts were of minor size respect to those of samples 3 and 4. Endosperm of these grains was more translucid than the previous ones (we inferred that this characteristic is typical of soaked grains, the same happens to the quinoa (see Lopez et al. work attached). Those endosperms of samples 03 and 04 were very white and had a very starchy aspect.

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