

醇化过程中微生物生长对烟叶含氮量的影响

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烟草在加工成卷烟之前的复烤后的储藏、发酵和陈化过程统称醇化过程。分析醇化过程中生物碱及氮含量的变化, 为有效防控微生物生长提供依据。

实验方法 1. 总生物碱的测定: YC/T 160-2002 中国烟草及烟草制品 总生物碱的测定 连续流动法 2. 氮含量的测定: YC/T161-2002 中国烟草及烟草制品 总氮的测定 连续流动法

实验结果 取8个正常烟叶样品作对照, 霉变烟叶与正常烟叶比较值:

	Alkaloids%	Nitrogen%
Mildew tobacco	1.49	3.96
Normal leaves tobacco	2.92	2.46
The Average 8 normal tobacco	3.72	2.43
Difference of mildew and normal tobacco	-1.43↓	+1.50↑
Difference of mildew and the average 8 normal tobacco	-1.60↓	+1.53↑

实验显示微生物生长导致烟叶中生物碱含量降低, 而总氮含量上升, 生物碱降低的百分比基本上与总氮上升的百分比近似。证明烟叶中的部分微生物是以通过降解生物碱, 吸收生物碱中的碳、氢、氧, 释放氮元素为代谢途径的。

关键词: 烟草 Tobacco 醇化过程 Aging process 生物碱 Alkaloid 氮含量 Nitrogen content

Some Microbial Grow to Influence the Nitrogen Content in the Aging Process of Tobacco

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Analyze the data of the experiments are gotten, what the content of Alkaloids reduced and Nitrogen elevated in the aging process of tobacco during Microbial grow. It is approximate that the percentage of Alkaloids content reduced and Nitrogen content elevated. The experiments prove that Alkaloids are catabolized by some microbial in *Nicotiana tabacum* L. and release Nitrogen.