

CASSAVA AND STARCH TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH UNIT BIOTEC

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Is cassava starch in high demand? The demand for cassava and its constituents is high in the domestic economy. However, the supply has been unable to meet the huge demand. For instance, the supply-demand gap for High-Quality Cassava Flour stands at about 485,000 metric tonnes (MT) per annum while the gap for cassava starch is about 290,000MT.

What is the use of cassava starch in pharmaceutical industry? Pharmaceutical industry: Starch is used for coating and dusting as well as binding the constituents of the tablet. Just like a tablet, capsule, etc. 3. Detergent industry: It can be used in the manufacturing of soap and detergent which to get the better recovery and to improve the shelf life of detergents.

What are the different types of cassava starch? Cassava starch can be divided into native starch and modified starch, which is widely used in food and non-food industry. Modified starch can be customized according to the specific requirements of users to be suitable for special uses.

Who is the largest producer of cassava in the world? Cassava (*Manihot esculenta*) production is vital to the economy of Nigeria as the country is the world's largest producer of the commodity. The crop is produced in 24 of the country's 36 states.

Who is the largest importer of cassava in the world? Top importers of Manioc (cassava) starch in 2022 The world's largest importers of this commodity group in

2022: China - 71% of the world imports (\$2.2 billion) Indonesia - 5.09% (\$156 million)

Is cassava starch good or bad for you? Cassava flour is a healthy and versatile ingredient you can use to prepare a wide range of recipes and dishes. Due to its high resistant starch content, it may aid weight loss, help improve gut health, and benefit metabolic markers, such as blood sugar and cholesterol levels.

What is the difference between cassava starch and cornstarch? Source: While tapioca starch comes from the root of the cassava plant, cornstarch comes from corn kernels; therefore, tapioca starch is a root starch, and cornstarch is a grain starch. Root starches thicken at lower temperatures, making them great for thickening a sauce immediately after removing it from the stove.

What industries use cassava starch? Cassava starch is used in the food processing, pharmaceuticals, textiles, and paper industries. It serves as a thickening agent, stabilizer, and binder in various products. Ethanol Production: Cassava can be used as a feedstock for ethanol production.

What is another name for cassava starch? 10.3. From these roots, cassava starch is prepared. It is also known as tapioca or manioc.

Are tapioca starch and cassava starch the same? The main difference is that while cassava contains both the fiber and starch of the cassava root, tapioca starch is mainly composed of starch. This means that cassava flour has a higher dietary fiber content compared to tapioca starch.

What does China use cassava for? ?Raw material for starch production ?Plant for bio-energy reserves Usage of leaves: rich in protein. is food, feed of fish and pigs, silage, etc. Usage of tuberous roots ? tapioca flour, feedstuff, starch, alcohol, etc.

Where does the US import cassava from? In Canada cassava flour is imported from Taiwan, Japan, the U.S., India, Honk Kong Special Administrative Region, China and Thailand. In the U.S. cassava flour is imported primarily from China, Japan, Thailand and Malaysia (Government of Canada).

What country eats the most cassava? - Nigeria and Thailand are top countries for cassava consumption. - Nigeria is the largest cassava producer globally. - Cassava

is a staple food in Africa, Latin America, and Asia.

Does the US grow cassava? Cassava has a significant number of varieties, ranging in taste from bitter to sweet, but the root crop is not widely grown in the United States. Given its importance to millions elsewhere in the world, there are concerted efforts to develop new varieties adaptable to changing climates.

Is cassava in demand? As a food crop, demand for cassava is increasing and this trend is expected to continue with the increase in population and improvements in techniques for transforming cassava roots into more stable, convenient and attractive products.

Which countries are in need of cassava?

Where is cassava grown the most? The largest producer is Nigeria, while Thailand is the largest exporter of cassava starch. Cassava is grown in sweet and bitter varieties; both contain toxins, but the bitter varieties have them in much larger amounts.

Is cassava in demand? As a food crop, demand for cassava is increasing and this trend is expected to continue with the increase in population and improvements in techniques for transforming cassava roots into more stable, convenient and attractive products.

Is cassava a lucrative business? Cassava is highly profitable due to the commercialization potential of its tubers and by-products like stem cuttings, tuber peels, and leaves. It is widely used in food and beverage industries and pharmaceuticals as thickeners, stabilizers, and enhancers in soups and bakery items.

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Is cassava flour profitable? Cassava is also relatively easy to grow and has high yields, making the production and sale of cassava flour a lucrative prospect.

Thieme Atlas of Anatomy Image Collection: Head and Neuroanatomy, 1st Edition

Q: What is the Thieme Atlas of Anatomy Image Collection: Head and Neuroanatomy, 1st Edition?

A: This image collection is a comprehensive resource that presents over 3,000 high-resolution images of the head and neuroanatomy, providing a visually detailed guide to this complex region of the body.

Q: Who is this Atlas designed for?

A: This Atlas is ideal for medical students, residents, and practicing physicians in various fields, including neurology, neurosurgery, and otorhinolaryngology. It offers an in-depth understanding of the anatomy of the head and neuroanatomy, aiding in diagnosis, treatment planning, and surgical procedures.

Q: What are the unique features of this Atlas?

A: The Atlas features annotations and labelling of all important anatomical structures, along with clear and concise explanations, ensuring accuracy and comprehension. It also includes clinical images, helping readers connect the anatomical knowledge to real-world applications.

Q: How is the Atlas organized?

A: The Atlas is divided into 11 chapters, covering the surface anatomy of the head, osteology of the skull, cranial nerves, central nervous system, eye, ear, and muscles of the head. Each chapter is further subdivided into sections for easy navigation and reference.

Q: Where can I access the Atlas?

A: The Thieme Atlas of Anatomy Image Collection: Head and Neuroanatomy, 1st Edition is available in print, e-book, and online formats, allowing users to choose the most convenient option for their learning needs.

The History of Salt: An Essential Seasoning Throughout Time

Paragraph 1: Salt, an indispensable ingredient in culinary traditions worldwide, holds a rich and captivating history. From its humble origins as a naturally occurring mineral, salt has played a pivotal role in civilization, shaping cultures and transforming societies.

Question 1: What is the significance of salt in culinary traditions? **Answer:** Salt is an essential seasoning, enhancing flavors and preserving food.

Paragraph 2: The earliest evidence of salt use dates back to the Neolithic period (8000-4000 BCE) in China, where it was extracted from salt lakes and springs. By the Bronze Age (3000-1200 BCE), salt had become a valuable commodity in Egypt, where it was used for food preservation and religious ceremonies.

Question 2: When did salt first become widely used? **Answer:** During the Neolithic period in China and the Bronze Age in Egypt.

Paragraph 3: Throughout the Middle Ages (5th-15th centuries), salt gained economic and political importance. In Europe, the control of salt mines and trade routes led to conflicts and the rise of wealthy salt merchants. The term "salary" derives from the Latin word for salt, highlighting its role as a form of payment.

Question 3: How did salt influence the development of medieval Europe? **Answer:** Salt mines and trade routes played a significant role in economic and political power.

Paragraph 4: During the Renaissance (15th-17th centuries), scientific advancements led to the discovery of new salt sources from oceans and underground brines. The development of salt-glazing techniques for pottery and glass production also emerged, further extending the uses of this versatile mineral.

Question 4: What scientific advancements influenced the history of salt? **Answer:** The discovery of salt sources from oceans and underground brines.

Paragraph 5: Today, salt remains an essential ingredient in cuisines around the world. However, concerns about excessive salt consumption have prompted efforts to promote healthier diets. Nonetheless, the rich history of salt serves as a reminder of its indispensable role in human civilization, shaping our culinary experiences and connecting us with cultures across time.

Question 5: What is the current status of salt in society today? **Answer:** Salt continues to be essential in cuisines, but there are concerns about excessive consumption.

Thomson Reuters Certification Sample Questions

Thomson Reuters offers various certifications to validate professionals' skills and knowledge in financial data and technology. Here are some sample questions from Thomson Reuters certification exams to help you prepare:

1. What is the difference between a field and a flat file? A field is a single piece of data, while a flat file is a collection of records, where each record is a set of fields.

2. What is the purpose of a data dictionary? A data dictionary defines the structure and content of a data file, including field names, data types, and permissible values.

3. How do you create a pivot table in Excel? Select the data you want to analyze, go to the "Insert" tab, and click "PivotTable." Then, drag and drop fields into the "Rows," "Columns," and "Values" areas.

4. What is the difference between a join and a merge in a database? A join combines rows from two or more tables based on a common field, while a merge combines entire tables by appending one to the other.

5. What is the purpose of a financial data vendor? A financial data vendor provides real-time and historical financial data, such as stock prices, macroeconomic indicators, and company financials, to financial professionals.

Additional Tips for Preparing for Thomson Reuters Certifications

- Review the exam blueprint and identify the key concepts tested.
- Use official study materials provided by Thomson Reuters or authorized training partners.
- Practice with sample questions and online simulations.
- Join study groups or forums to connect with other candidates and share knowledge.

- Focus on understanding the underlying principles behind the tools and technologies.
- Stay updated with industry trends and best practices.

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