



SPROUT into the New Year

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Ashley Bailey, MS, RDN, LDN

With the New Year also comes new beginnings and feelings of a clean slate. With that fresh start, many of us have high hopes of cleaning up our diets and eating more nutritious foods.

You've probably heard all about the importance of replacing [processed carbs](#) with intact, whole grains and limiting your intake of [added sugars](#). So why not take it one step further this year with sprouted grains!

Sprouted Grains

Sprouted grains are quickly gaining ground in the food industry. They used to be hidden away in a back corner of health-food stores, but now we're seeing sprouted grain products in the main aisles of many grocery stores. But why the sudden popularity? What's so special about them?

Sprouted grains are seeds that germinate and begin to grow or 'sprout'-but JUST barely. They offer the same or better nutritional benefits compared to regular whole grains. Sprouting grains changes the original chemistry of the grain resulting in:

- **higher concentrations of protein** because carbohydrates within the grains are used for energy during the sprouting process- a plus for glucose control and satiety!
- **easier digestion**
- **greater nutrient accessibility** thanks to the enzymes that are activated to grow the new sprouts
- **increased vitamin C, folate, soluble fiber, and antioxidants**
- **decreased gluten and insoluble fiber.**

While sprouting helps create nutritional powerhouses, its effects differ for every grain. For example, sprouting has been shown to [increase folate in wheat pita bread](#) by 4x while increasing the bioaccessibility of [iron in sprouted millet](#) by more than 300%!

Sprouting Process

Any intact whole grain can be sprouted (barley, amaranth, quinoa, rice, lentils, etc). Grains that have been processed- hulled, husked, pearled, or rolled- will not sprout.

The sprouting process involves soaking, rinsing and draining grains. After sprouting, food manufacturers generally use either a wet or dry approach to create sprouted grain products.

The Wet Approach is when wet, sprouted grains are mashed into a thick puree which is then used to make bread, tortillas, pasta, etc.

The Dry Approach is when grains are sprouted and then dried. These grains can be stored until cooked as a [side dish](#) or in a [soup](#) or they can be milled into sprouted grain flour to then be used in a variety of recipes.

Although you can sprout your own grains at home, it's probably best to leave it up to the professionals. Conditions have to be exactly right or the grain can break down and rot or if left too long, it can turn into a cereal grass stalk which is very hard to digest.

The growing conditions for sprouting are also an ideal breeding ground for bacteria- food poisoning you say? No thank you!

Health Benefits of Sprouted Grains

Research on sprouted grains is promising. A wide range of potential health benefits are being documented for different grains such as:

- Sprouted brown rice may [control blood sugar](#) and [reduce risk of heart disease](#).
- Sprouted buckwheat may [protect against fatty liver disease](#) and [lower blood pressure](#).

Enjoying Sprouted Grains

Sprouted grains add a unique flavor and texture to meals. Since some of the starches are broken down during the sprouting process, they often taste slightly sweeter than their whole grain counterparts.

They can be incorporated into most any recipe- wherever you would use a grain, simply replace it with a sprouted version. If you're planning to make [shrimp stir-fry](#), swap out brown rice for sprouted brown rice instead. Or simply mash avocado on a piece of sprouted grain bread for breakfast (I particularly like Trader Joe's Sprouted 7-Grain Bread but there are several brands with great options-if you don't see it on the shelf, check the freezer section).

Sources:

[Whole Grains Council](#)

[Food & Nutrition Magazine, Sept-Oct 2015](#)