

## FOOD 2000 Project Exam Help

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# Food Microbiology and Safety

**AProf Helen Billman-Jacobe** 

hbj@unimelb.edu.au



#### **Intended Learning Outcomes**

Explain microbial fermentation and its use in food production

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## Food biotechnology

Food biotechnology can be broadly divided into traditional and modern technologies.

Fermentation of foods started as a method to preserve raw ingredients when they are abundant and to the factor of food materials.

https://powcoder.com Fermentation is a very important part of traditional cultures and cuisines

Some modern approached the object the logy moder development of

- new foods using fermentation
- microbial conversion of substrates to products
- biofortification of foods to change their nutritional value or digestibility

In this lecture we shall explore some examples of fermented food and microbial food products

## Fermented foods and starter cultures

- Fermentation means that raw materials are converted by microbes to fermented food
- It requires the growth and metabolism of the microbes which may be bacteria or fungitive strangent Project Exam Help
- nutrients in food are used to generate energy for microbial cell growth
- all kinds of raw materials are fermented: milk, meat, fish, vegetables
- many processes are of ancient origin, but we now know much more about the microbes, their activity and the biochemical processes

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## Fermented food: examples

Food Groups	Examples
Dairy	cheeses, yoghurt, buttermilk, sour cream, dahi, kumiss, kefir
Meat	salami, chorizo, pickled meat, nahm  Assignment Project Exam Help
Cereals	Assignment Project Exam Help breads, dosa, miso
Fruits/vegetables	olives, sauerkraut, kmchi, aachar, pickled fruits, pickled vegetables
Legumes	tofu, tempen, soy sauce, mizo, matty coder
Fish	fish sauce, Hákarl, bagoong, tarama, paak, izushi
Beverages	beer, wine, distilled spirits, coffee, cocoa
Starch crop	fermented potato, sweet potato, cassava, bananas
miscellaneous	vinegar, fermented eggs,



## Fermented food: examples

Sake
Tempeh
Kombucha
Shrimp paste
Miso
Coffee
Chocolate
Kimchi
Bread
Sourdough
bread
Yoghurt



Beer
Fish sauce
Mirin
Soy sauce
Sauerkraut
Stout
Olives
Vegemite
Miso
Salami
Kefir



### Microorganisms involved

 There many different types of fermented foods and there are diverse bacteria, yeasts those foods and moulds are associated with such foods

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• A fermented food may be made with a single species or mixture of different babteps; opening bacteria/yeasts/molds

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- if a mixture is involved, then should they should be able to work together (synergistic, not antagonistic) or in sequence
- some cases, the growth of different species is <u>sequential</u>, not simultaneous during fermentation (e.g. fish sauce, yoghurt)

#### Natural fermentation

- using flora of raw ingredients, often variable outcomes
  - Example: Sauerkraut Project Exam Help "back-slopping" using some of last batch to inoculate next batch

Example Sourd https://ppyycoder.com

## Controlled fermentation Add WeChat powcoder

- pure cultures added. These are often commercially produced for industry
- Raw ingredients may be heated first to kill off natural flora
- high levels, e.g. > 10<sup>6</sup> microbes/ml added to speed up processing and overwhelm any residual flora
- specific growth conditions used to optimise growth
- large scale, consistent, less chance of failure



### Kimchi: Lactic acid fermentation

Example of natural fermentation which relies on natural flora of plants and ingredients

Salting in 15% brine for 5-10hrs.

Cabbage

Shredded radish.

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Garlic

Green onion

Ginger

Fish sauce or oysteAsqueWeChat powcodet

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Stuffing between cabbage leaves

drain



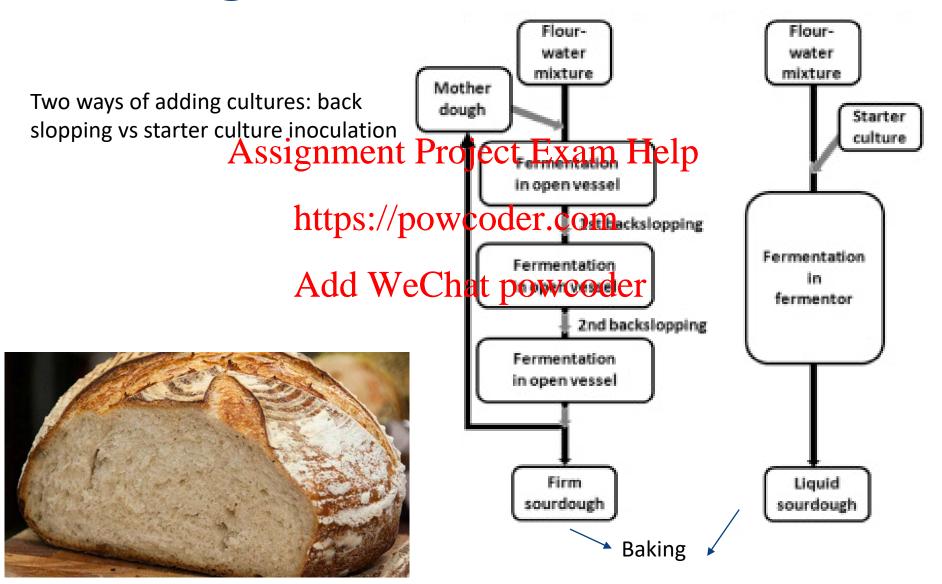
Put in earthen jar (kimchidok),

Press with a stone weight on the top and cover with jar lid

Fermentation for 1-2 months in winter

Consumed for 3-4 months until next spring

### Sourdough: Lactic acid fermentation



## Yoghurt: example of a dairy fermentation

- Yoghurt fermentation (plain yoghurt)
- a semisolid mass, from coagulation of milk by starter-culture bacteria
- sharp, acidic tastes significant Project Exam Help
- flavour— acetaldehyde (aroma), lactate (tart taste), diacetyl and acetate
- 90% of taste is due to the acetaldehyde der.com
- many variants of plainwell that powcoder





## Batch process of yoghurt production:

- 1. Mix ingredients, standardize (can +/- water, milk solids, etc.)
- 2. Heat by pasteurization (mandatory in Australia)
  - a. kills off pathogens, and reduces microorganisms that would compete with starte Assignment Project Exam Help
  - b. destroys enzymes and immunoglobulins (may interfere)
  - c. also improves ger formation/texture (denatures whey proteins)
  - d. releases nutrients favourable to starter culture bacteria

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- homogenise break fat globules down to smaller, more consistent size > smoother/creamier product
- 4. Starter culture added (44-46 °C)
- 5. 6 hrs incubation leads to ~pH 4.8 (lactic acid levels measured)
- 6. Rapidly cooled to 29 °C to stop further fermentation
- 7. Packaged and cooled to 4.4 °C and stored 24 hr (to pH 4.3)



## Starter cultures for yoghurt production:

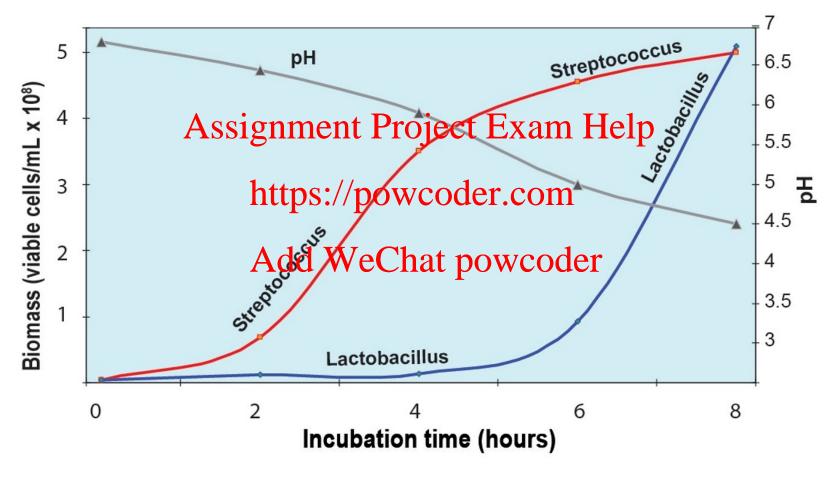
Streptococcus thermophilus & Lab. delbrueckii ssp. bulgaricus Initial ratio of 1:1

excellent for yoghunt feight in Project Exam Help other bacteria may be added, such as "probiotic" species e.g. Lab. acidophilus, Bifidobacterium spp.

- -but don't compete well ar during fermentation
- -so often added after fermentation



## **Yoghurt culture**



Streptococcus produces formate which is used by Lactobacillus which in turn produces amino acids used by Streptococcus



# Protocooperation: Growth of starter cultures in yoghurt production

Two strains show synergy or 'proto-cooperation'

#### Streptococcus

- grows rapidly in oxygen, produces formic acid and CO ASSIGNMENT Project Exam Help
- removes oxygen, and under anaerobic conditions formic acid & CO<sub>2</sub>
- stimulate growth of Liften begeill bowcoder.com

Lactobacillus as good protease activity

- digests casein to amino alids wersichate powcoder
- Some of these (glycine, valine, leucine) are needed by Streptococcus, so stimulates its growth

pH drops to 5.5, then *Streptococcus* grows poorly while *Lactobacillus* grows further until pH is at target (pH 4.8)



### **Inoculation of yoghurt**



Ingredients: Milk solids (99%) (emulsifier (soy lecithin)), live lactic cultures (L.bulgaricus, S.thermophilus, L.acidophilus).

#### Starter culture.

In this case all of the ingredients for the yoghurt are in the sachet. This is for home use

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Approx. servings per sachet: 5 Serving Size: 200g of made-up yogurt

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- dimeeti	Abbill	JAPPI
Fat, total	7.49	3.79
-saturated	5.09	2.59
Carbohydrate, total	10.39	5.29
-sugars**	10.39	5.29
-lactose	10.39	5.29
Sodium	69mg	34mg
Calcium (31% of RDI"	) 249mg	124mg

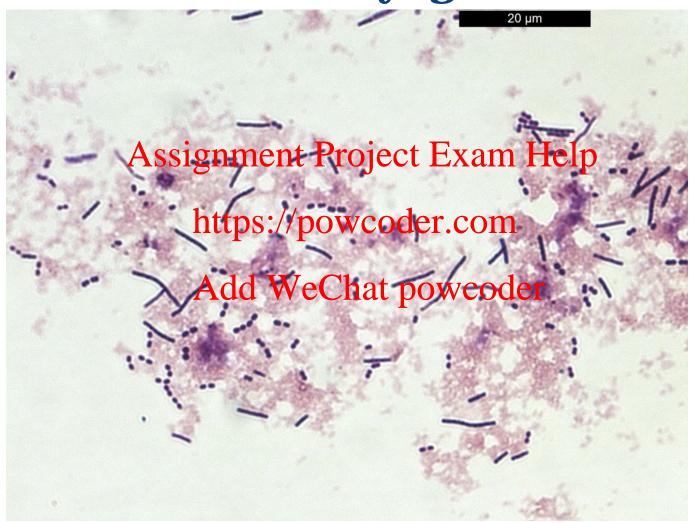
<sup>&</sup>quot;Nil detectable at testing.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Not all is added sugar, some of this is natural milk sugar (lactose).

<sup>&</sup>quot;" I Recommended Dietary Intake.



## Live bacteria in yoghurt





## Summary: Fermented food

- There are many types of fermented food
- Bacteria, yeasts and moulds used to ferment food might be part of the natural flora of animals or plants

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- Starter cultures are pure cultures of characterised organisms which par softe to be seen make food
- Lactic acid bacteria play a major role in food fermentation
- Examples: Kimchi, Sourdough bread, Yoghurt