

Food Microbiology

Fruit & Vegetable Products

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§ Fresh & Frozen Vegetable

- 10^6 /g, less in fruits

-*Pseudomonas, Erwinia, Xanthomonas, Alcaligenes*, Lactic acid bacteria

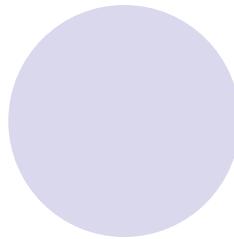
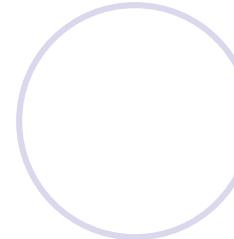
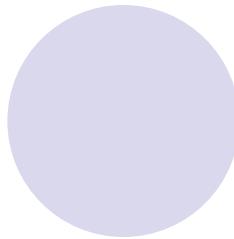
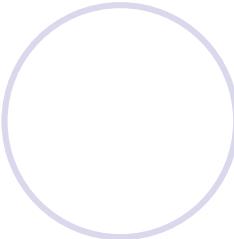
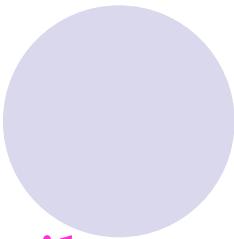
-Lactic acid cocci in raw & processed vegetable

40 ~ 75% in peas, snap beans & corn: *Leuconostoc*,
Streptococcus

-常含有coagulase (+)之*Staphylococcus*，主來自操作者污染，然在乳酸菌存在下，生長受限而安全無顧慮

-*Clostridium botulinum type A & B*孢子曾在真空冷凍菠菜中發現

-新鮮與冷凍蔬菜M.O.見表一&表二



§ Spoilage

蔬菜組成：88% H₂O, 8.6% (CH₂O)_n, 1.9% protein, 0.3% lipid, 0.84% ash

因H₂O%高，且多為free H₂O，pH低酸性，O/R高，腐敗菌以aerobe or facultative anaerobe為主

細菌性因子

1. Bacterial soft rot (細菌性軟腐)

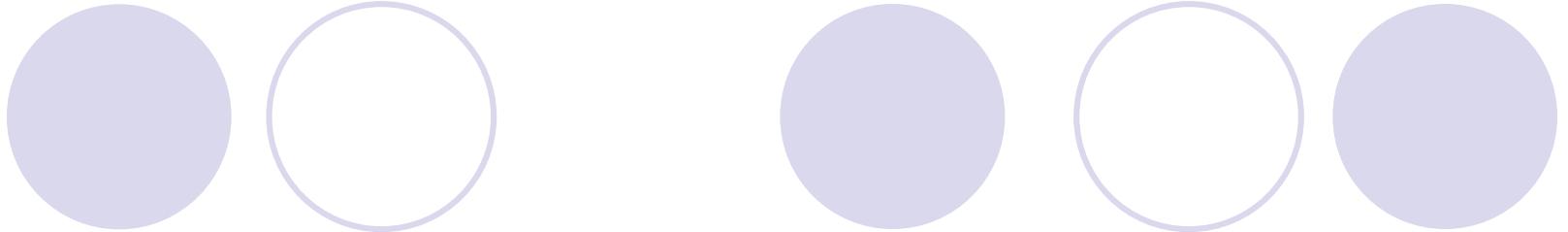
主要由*Erwinia carotovora*和*Pseudomonas marginalis*造成，尤其前者。由於菌產生pectinase，可分解蔬菜中pectin，產生軟腐、爛泥狀，偶有臭味、浸水現象。

Reasons that vegetable spoilage is frequently caused by *Erwinia*

- 雖然植物根部藉產生H₂O₂或O₃-殺菌，但*Erwinia* & *Pseudomonas*等可產生catalase及SOD (superoxide Dismutase) 分解此等殺菌劑而入侵植物。
- *Erwinia*屬腸內科細菌，不需有機氮即可生長，故在蛋白質含量少之蔬菜中生長良好。其可利用蔬菜中的sugar & alcohol，如rhamnose，cellobiose，arabinose等，且在冰箱中仍可生長(1°C)
 - ① *Erwinia*分泌pectinase，破壞barrier，使非pectinase生產菌得以入侵，進行(CH₂O)_n發酵產酸
 - ② 分解蛋白質者，將a.a.行decarboxylation，產生amine，使pH↑
 - ③ 最後，cellulose被分解，此主要由mold及其他具cellulase活性之M.O

-造成馬鈴薯軟腐主要菌*Erwinia carotovora*含有
endopectate lyase，exopectate lyase，
endopolygalacturonase(都屬於pectic enzyme)及
cellulase等酵素，此等酵素再加上phosphatidase C與
phospholipase A，造成軟腐現象。

-胡蘿蔔素若受*Agrobacterium tumefaciens*感染，會加速老化。



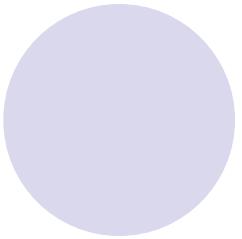
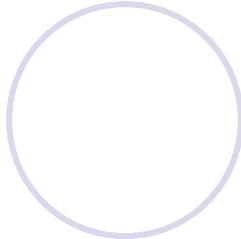
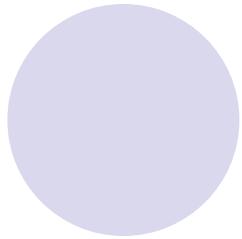
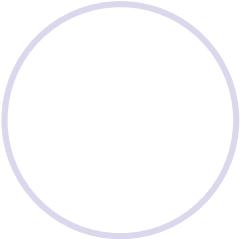
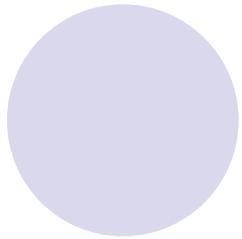
2. 其他腐敗狀況

- 馬鈴薯 Black leg (黑便)，以 *E. carotovora* pv. *astroseptica* 為主，在溫帶地區常發生

- *Xanthomonas* 造成腐敗

可產生 xanthan 而產生黏滑菌落

植物腐敗外觀及造成微生物，見 Table 8.5



真菌因子

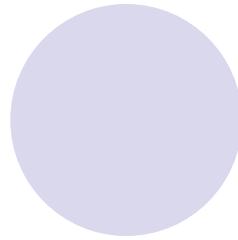
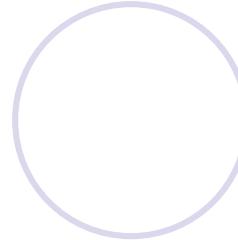
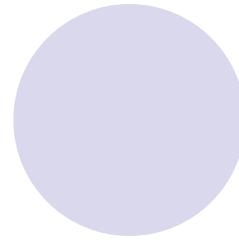
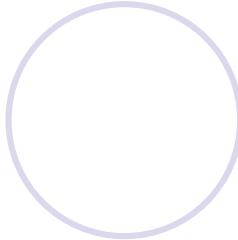
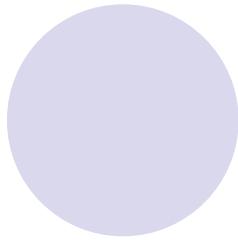
草莓gray mold rot : *Botrytis*

*Colletotrichum*侵襲香蕉表皮 → 碳疽 (anthracnose)

*Gloeosporium*蘋果皮孔 → 皮孔腐敗 (lenticel rot)

-**Gray mold rot** : *Botrytis cinerea* 菌絲侵入植物組織，
生長，造成腐爛及產生灰色菌絲

-**Sour rot** : 酸腐，由 *Geotrichum candidum* 造成，由
受傷植物進入，造成腐爛

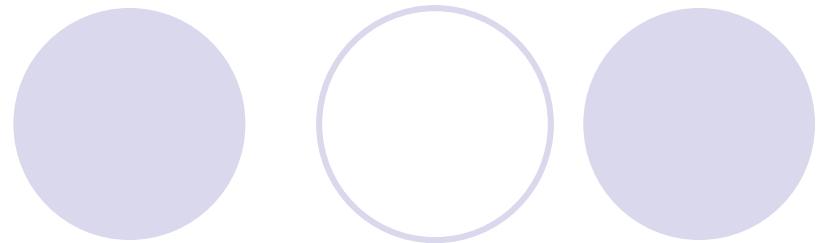
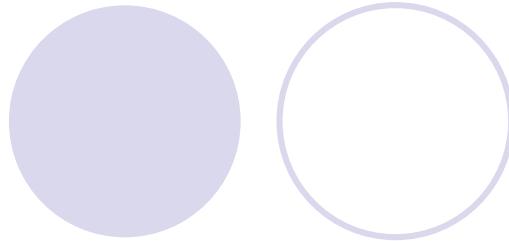


-*Rhizopus* soft rot : 根黴軟腐

由*Rhizopus stolonifier*造成，棉絲狀菌絲及黑色孢子佈滿蔬菜，蔬菜變軟、爛泥狀。可藉果蠅傳播，果蠅產卵在蔬果裂縫，也可自行由裂縫傷口進入。

-*Phytophthora* rot : 疫黴腐敗，由*Phytophthora*造成，主要在田間感染

-*Anthracnose* : 炭疽病，由*Colletotrichum coccodes*造成，導致葉面、果實班點



§ Spoilage of fruits

組成 : H_2O 85%, $(\text{CH}_2\text{O})_n$ 13% (> vegetable)

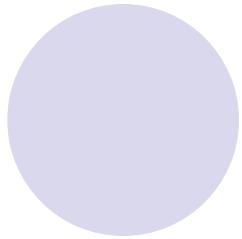
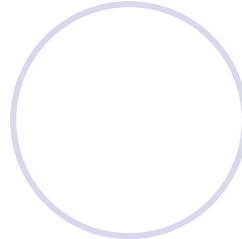
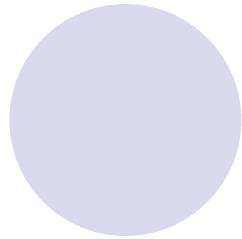
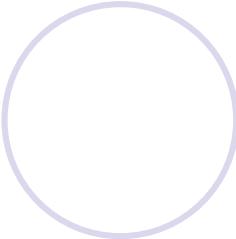
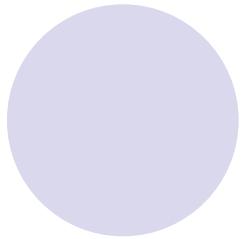
protein 0.9%, ash 0.5% (< vegetable)

lipid 0.53% (> vegetable)

pH < vegetable

腐敗菌以yeast & mold為主，但有例外，如pear，pH 3.8 ~ 4.6，腐敗以*Erwinia*為主，可能*Erwinia*腐敗多在水果表面，pH較高

yeast生長快於mold，水果於田間被感染後，發酵糖類產生 CO_2 &酒精，隨後，mold生長



§ Fermented Products

Breads

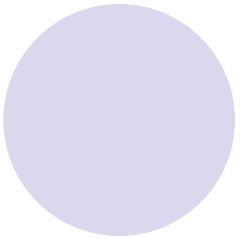
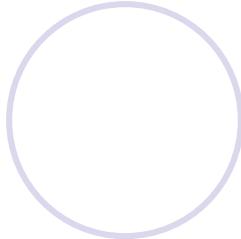
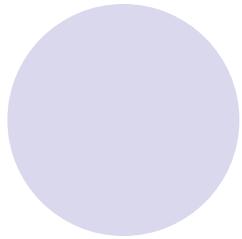
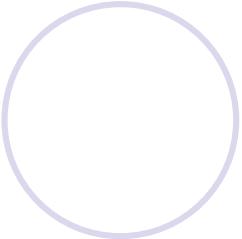
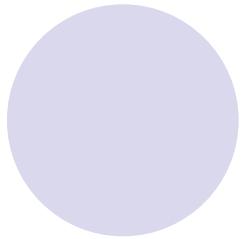
- Sourdough :

Starter 含 yeast & lactic bacteria

Yeast → CO₂

Lactic bac. → pH 3.8 ~ 4.5

接菌採 Backslopping



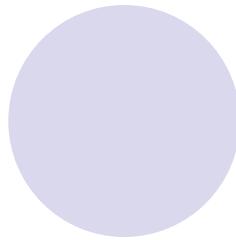
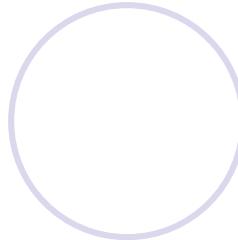
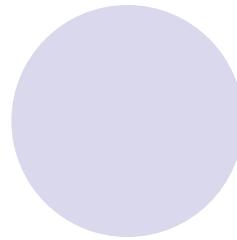
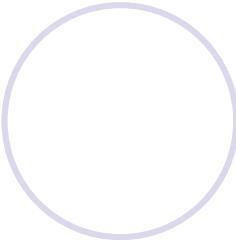
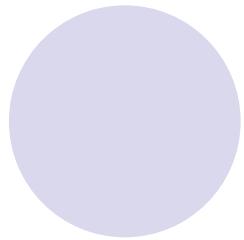
-Idli：印度南方麵包

米 + 葛蘭豆（urd bean）浸3 ~ 10 h，磨碎，混合，
發酵，蒸熟

為天然發酵，來自urd bean之菌，主要為

*Leuconstoc mesenteroides*先生長 → CO₂

Enterococcus faecalis 20小時後生長



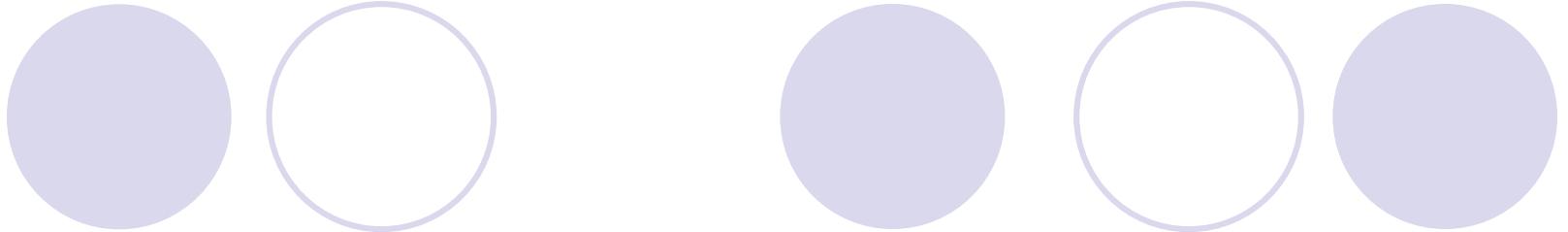
Fermented vegetables

-Olives

Olives + 1.6 ~ 2.0% 石灰，21 ~ 25°C，4 ~ 7 h，去除苦味，清洗石灰，置像木桶中，加鹽水（5-10%），接菌 *L. plantarum*，發酵 6 ~ 10 mon.，pH 3.8 ~ 4.0

腐敗：

- ① Zapatera spoilage : *Propionibacterum* 感染，產生丙酸惡臭
- ② Softening : *Rhodotorula glutinis* 等感染，產生 polygalacturonase 及 pectin methylesterase 分解 pectin
- ③ Sloughing (腐爛型) :
Cellulomonas flavigena 產生 cellulase 分解 cellulose

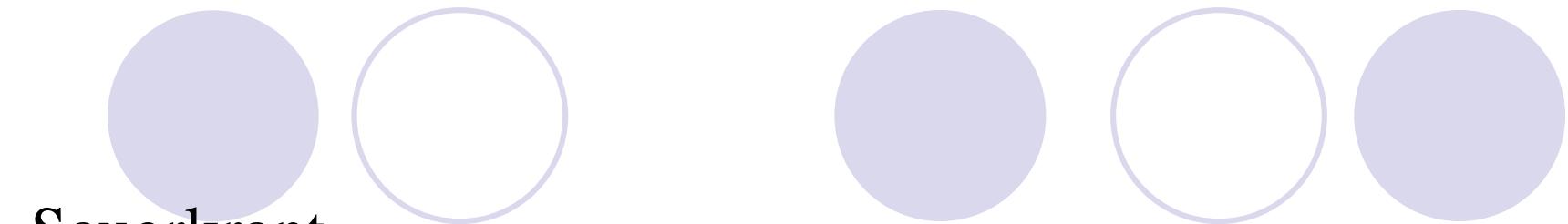


-Pickle

鹽水以醋酸酸化→小黃瓜→接菌 *P. cerevisiae* ,
Lactobacillus plantarum , pH 4.0

腐敗：

- ① Blackening (黑變) : *Bacillus nigrificans* 產生黑色素所致
- ② Bloater : *Enterobacter* 及異型乳酸菌產生CO₂
- ③ Softening : 產生 pectinase 之 M.O. , 包括 *Bacillus* 及多種黴菌



-Sauerkraut

Cabbage切絲→灑鹽（2.25 ~ 2.5%）→入罐（厭
氣）為自然發酵

① *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*先生長，乳酸0.7 ~ 1.0% 止

② *Lactobacillus plantarum* 酸度1.6 ~ 1.8%

L. brevis pH 3.1 ~3.7

P. cerevisiae

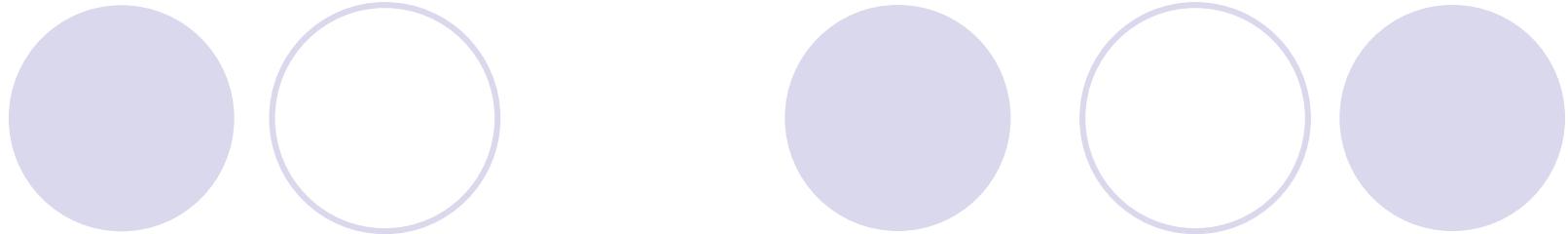
腐敗：

① Soft kraut：軟化，細菌生長，分解果膠

② Slimy kraut：發黏，*Lactobacillus cucumberis*，*L. plantarum*發酵溫度過高所致

③ Rotted kraut：腐爛，yeast & mold生長所致

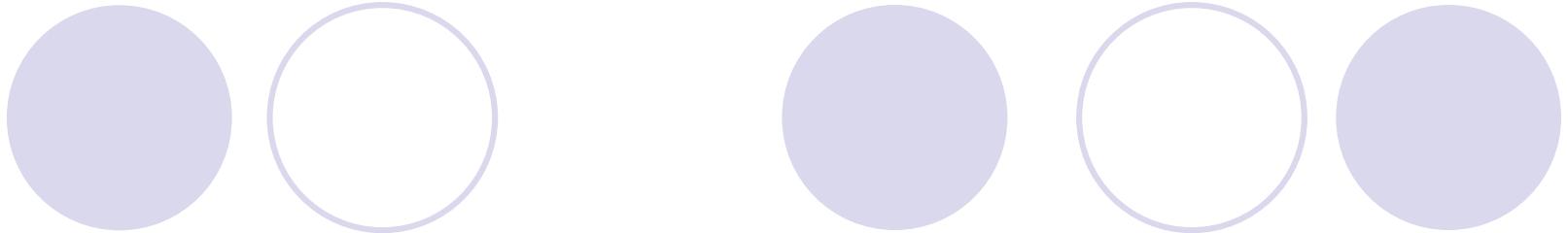
④ Pink kraut：*Rhodotorula glutinis*於表面生長所致



§ Alcohol fermentation

麥粒 → 麥芽 → 烘乾 → 粉碎 \downarrow H_2O 糖化
→ 麥汁 (wort) \uparrow 煮沸 \uparrow 發酵 → 後發酵
 啤酒花 酵母菌

啤酒花：
①沈澱麥汁不穩定蛋白質
②具靜菌作用
③提供苦味



發酵：

Top fermentation : ale , *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

Bottom fermentation : lager , *Saccharomyces uvarum*
(S. carlsbergensis)

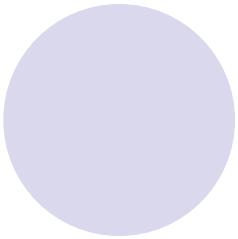
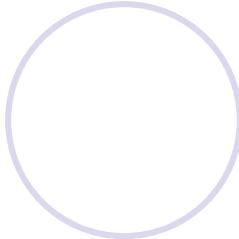
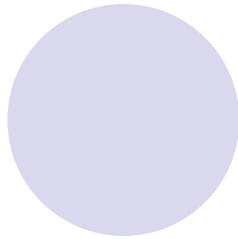
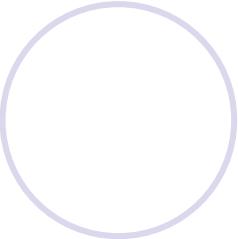
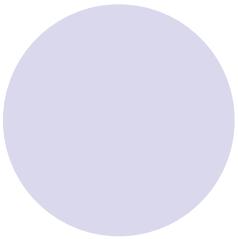
腐敗：

1.Ropiness : *Acetobacter*, *Lactobacillus*, *Pediococcus cerevisiae*, *Gluconobacter oxydans*產生多醣

2.Sarinase sickness : *Pediococcus cerevisiae*產生diacetyl ,
造成啤酒產生類似蜂蜜味

3.Sourness : *Acetobacter*將酒精轉化成醋酸

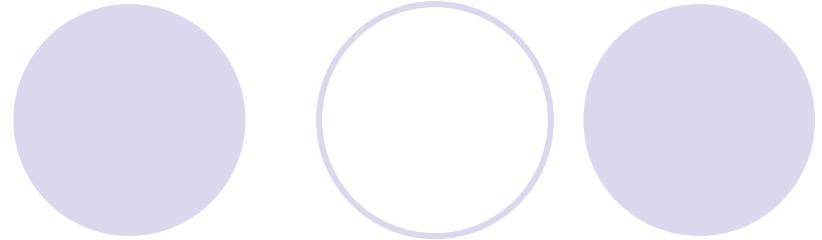
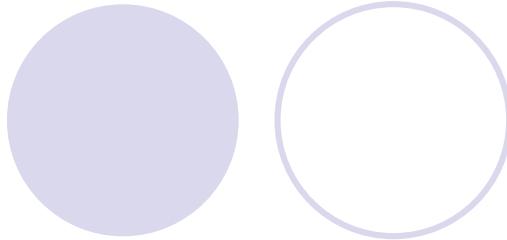
4.Turbidity : *Zymonas anaerobia*產生之混濁及不良味



Cider

蘋果汁輕度自然發酵而得

蘋果清洗 → 打漿 → 榨汁 → juice 置桶中 12~36 h ,
俟 ppt. 產生 (or 數天 , if $\leq 40^{\circ}\text{F}$) → pasteurization
(170°F , 10 min)



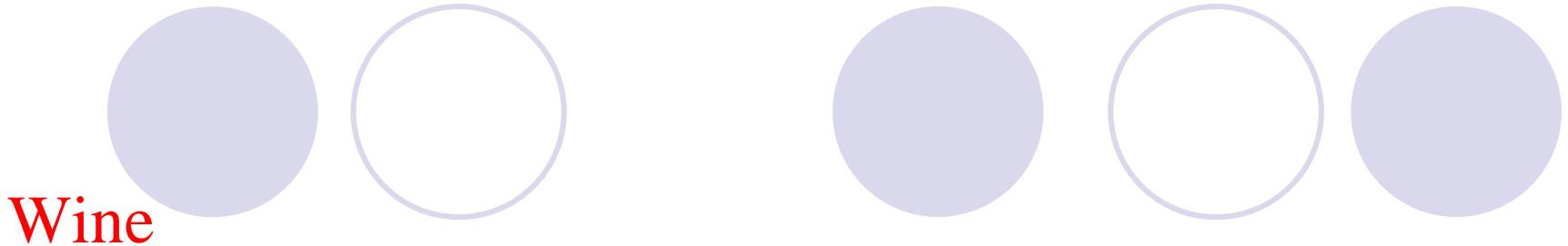
Soy sauce

黃豆：小麥 1：1

① *Aspergillus oryzae* & *A. sojae* → koji

② 加鹽水，接菌 *Lactobacillus*

Zygosaccharomyces rouxii

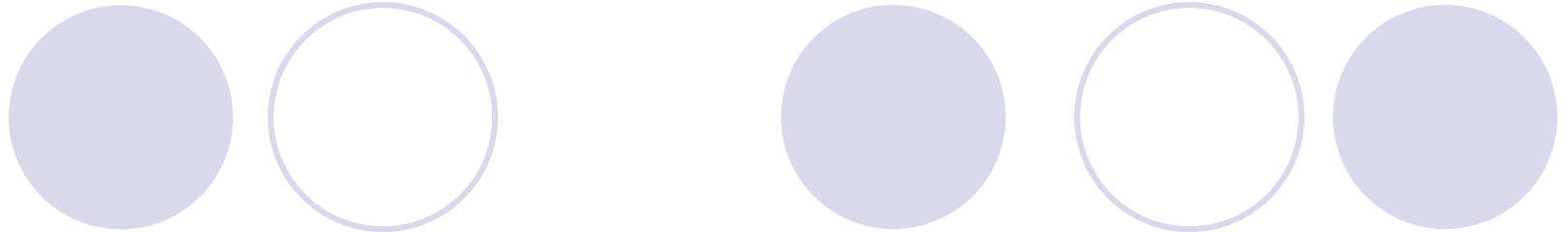


Grape $\xrightarrow{\text{壓榨}}$ 連皮渣 (must) 發酵 \rightarrow 熟成



腐敗：

1. Wine flower : *Acetobacter*於表面生長，形成一層膜之外觀
2. Tourne disease : 厭氧、兼性厭氧菌生長（低酒精度），volatile acidity \uparrow ，silky type of cloudiness，“mousy” odor

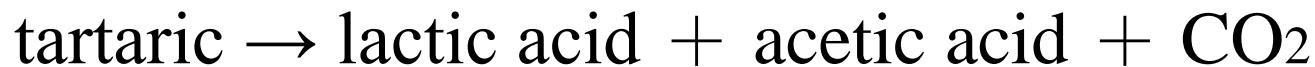


3.malo-lactic fermentation：主要腐敗



↓ acid content , affect flavor 許多乳酸菌造成。

Oenococcus oeni 可因此發酵而有利生長，*O. oeni*為嗜酸性菌，pH 3.5 ~ 3.8 生長，10% EtOH 亦可生長



主要由 *L. plantarum* 造成