

Food Spoilage Microorganisms Ecology and Control



Edited by
Yanbo Wang • Wangang Zhang
Linglin Fu

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Food Spoilage Microorganisms

Ecology and Control



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Preface

Food spoilage can occur in any segment of the whole food chain and thus threatens both public health and food quality. Therefore, food spoilage significantly affects food supply and our daily life. Microorganisms involved in food spoilage include a wide variety of bacteria, yeasts, and molds. Studying the ecology of these microorganisms and how food spoilage occurs are crucial to develop proper measures to prevent and control food spoilage. This book covers the occurrence, outbreak, important consequences, control, and evaluation of spoilage microorganisms in food.

This book contains nine chapters and each chapter is organized based on a food category so readers may easily understand and access the relevant knowledge. In all given food categories, the authors discuss the taxonomy, characteristics, and possible mechanisms of spoilage microorganisms, specific methods for detection and evaluation, corresponding control, prevention, and management options. In addition, current opinion and future research needs related to food spoilage microorganisms are discussed. Section I (Chapters 1 through 4) covers spoilage microorganisms in foods of plant origin including cereals, legumes, fruits, and vegetables. Section II (Chapters 5 through 9) tackles spoilage microorganisms in foods of animal origin including meat, poultry product, sea food, powdered milk, and egg products.

This book is intended for both food scientists/engineers and nonspecialists, especially for those responsible for food quality, safety, and regulation. This book also provides readers with the necessary basic knowledge in food spoilage consequences and control so as to ensure food safety, and in particular, in developing countries where postharvest food hygiene requires special care.

We would like to thank all the contributing authors for their excellent contribution. We also thank the editorial and production team for their work. We hope that readers will benefit from reading this book.

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Editors

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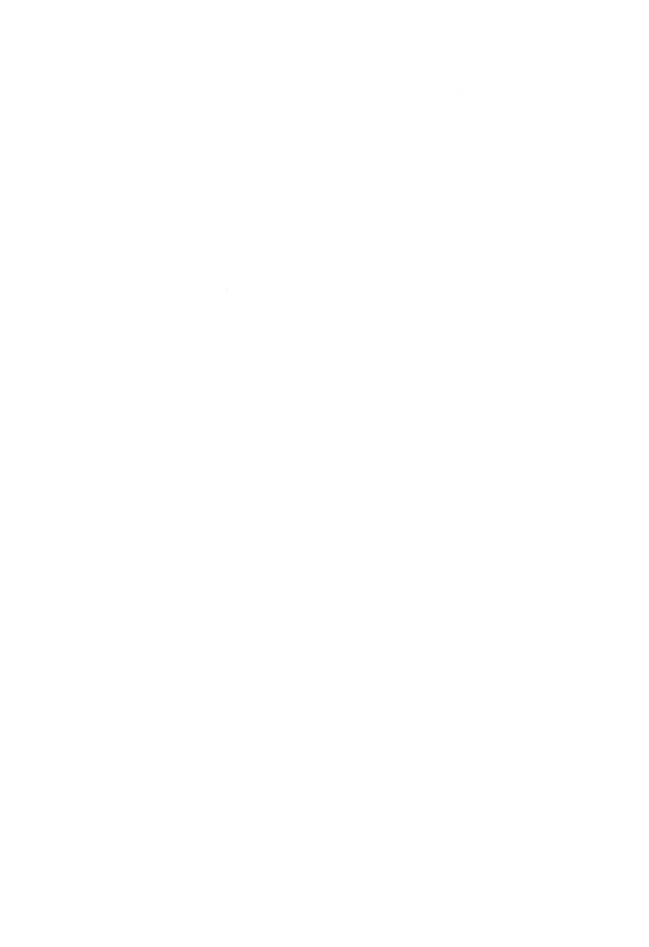
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Section 1

1 Spoilage Microorganisms in Cereal Products

Wenjian Yang, Dapeng Li, and Alfred Mugambi Mariga

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1.1 INTRODUCTION

Cereal grains are the most important food commodity for the world population and represent up to 80% of the diet in some cultures. Grains are often contaminated with microorganisms during harvest, transport, and storage, and the safety and quality of grains also decrease. Immediately after harvesting, cereal grains contain microbial contaminants from several sources, such as dust, water, ill plants, insects, soil, fertilizers, biofilm on surface of equipment, humans, and animal feces (Butscher et al., 2015).

A wide range of cereal products, including bakery items, frozen dough, fresh pasta products, dried cereal products, snack foods, and bakery mixes, are manufactured for food consumption. These

products are also subject to microbial spoilage that affects the taste, aroma, leavening, appearance, and overall quality of the end product. Microorganisms are ubiquitous in nature and have the potential to cause food spoilage and foodborne disease. However, compared to other categories of food products, bakery products rarely cause food poisoning. The heat that is applied during baking or frying usually eliminates pathogenic and spoilage microorganisms and the low moisture content of the final product contributes to product stability (Cook and Johnson, 2009). Nevertheless, microbial spoilage of these products occurs, resulting in substantial economic losses.

Many cereal products are often contaminated with spoilage or pathogenic microorganisms making them nonedible or affecting their taste by the production of undesirable flavors. For example, lactic and coliform bacteria can make wet mash of grains suffering acid fermentation. Molds are the most important spoilage organisms in cereal grains as they can reduce the nutritional value, properties, cause dry matter loss, heating of grain, off-odors, and in the worst case, form mycotoxins and allergenic spores. These microorganisms can sometimes produce toxic substances causing a serious hazard in human and animal health besides a very high economic loss (Gupta and Srivastava, 2014). Food poisoning can arise either through the ingestion of food containing toxigenic microorganisms or by the ingestion of food containing only toxins that are formed by the microorganisms. In particular, during the postharvest period many toxin-producing microorganisms can grow heavily on several food products (Magan and Aldred, 2007). Microbes involved in spoilage of cereal products are shown in Table 1.1.

The quality and the safety of cereal products are of major concern to producers, quality control authorities, and end product consumers. In addition to the economic losses incurred because of spoilage, possible foodborne illnesses could cost billions of dollars to the industry due to costly adverse health effects, the loss of productivity, medical expenses, and most importantly, adverse publicity for the industry. Additional costs in international trade include the costs of rejections, detention of products, recalls, and the resulting adverse publicity for the industry and even for the country. Food spoilage and the resulting waste of nutritious food is a problem worldwide. Approximately, 5%–10% of the world food supply is lost annually because of the presence of fungi and mycotoxin alone.

Microbes Involved in Spoilage of Cereal Products				
Organism Types of Food Spoiled		Type of Spoilage		
	Fungi			
Aspergillus	Bread	Black mold		
	Grains	Black mold rot (aflatoxin)		
Candida	Breads	Yeasty		
Cladosporium	Bread	Brown/black mold rot		
Claviceps purpura	Corn, grain	Ear rot (ergotism)		
	Breads	Black rot		
Fusarium	Corn	Pink mold rot (fumonisins)		
Penicillium	Breads	Blue-green mold		
Rhizopus	Breads	Black mold		
Saccharomyces	Breads and pastas	Yeasty		
Zygosaccharomyces	Breads and pastas	Yeasty		
	Bacteria			
Bacillus	Bread	Slime		
Clostridium	Bread	Ropy		
Lactobacillus	Bread	Ropy		
Leuconostoc	Bread	Ropy		

TABLE 1.1