Food Preservation Method

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Lecture content

Food Preservation: Overview

Preservation Using Chemicals and Microbes

Preservation by Controlling Water, Structure, and Atmosphere

Preservation Using Heat and Energy

Food Preservation

Preservation methods start with the complete analysis and understanding of the whole food chain,

including growing,

harvesting,

Processing,

packaging,

and distribution;

Food preservation

Food Preservation

Heart of food science and technology

Main purpose of food processing

Why Preservation?

Main Reasons for Food Preservation

Overcome inappropriate planning in agriculture,

Produce value-added products

Provide variation in diet

Why to preserve food?



If we are able to preserve foods, we enjoy any kind's foods in any season

We eat food even it is not available in our areas

We can store our food easily and without worries

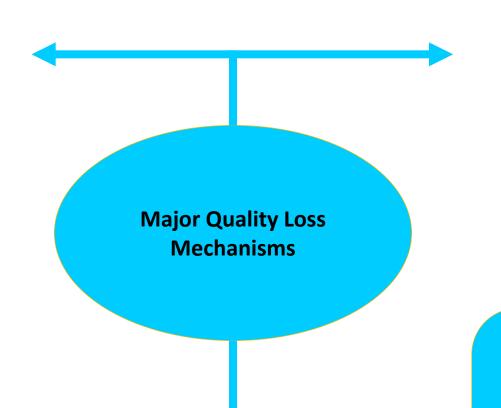
Important Factor

In food preservation, the important points that need to be considered are

- ✓ The desired level of quality (sensory, nutritional, functional, microbiological)
- √ The preservation length,
- √ The group for whom the products are preserved

Microbiological

Microorganism growht
Off-flavor
Toxin production



Enzymatic

Browning Color change Off-flavor

Chemical

Color loss
Flavor loss
Nonenzymatic browning
Nutrient loss
Rancidity

Physical and Mechanical

Crystallization
Flavor encapsulation
Phase changes
Recrystallization
Shrinkage
Transport of component
Demaging
Cracking

Storage Life of Some Fresh Foods at Normal Atmospheric Conditions

Perishable (1-2 days)

Meat, Fish and Milk

Semiperishable

Fruits and vegetables (1-2 weeks)
Root Crops (3-4 weeks)

Nonperishable

Grain, pulses, seeds and nuts
(12 mounths)

Food Preservation Methods

Inhibition

Low-temperature storage Reduction of water activity Decrease of oxygen Increase of carbon dioxide Acidification **Fermentation** Adding preservatives Adding antioxidants Control of pH Freezing Drying Concentration Surface coating Structural modifications Chemical modifications Gas removal Changes in phase transition Hurdle technology

Inactivation

Sterilization
Pasteurization
Irradiation
Electrifying
Pressure treatment
Blanching
Cooking
Frying
Extrusion
Light
Sound
Magnetic field

Avoid recontamination

Packaging
Hygienic processing
Hygienic storage
Aseptic processing
HACCP
GMP
ISO 9000
TQM
Risk analysis and
management