

16.01 Terra Noire starter culture.

Outline for making a signature lactic acid. - (Like Natural vine)

What to do:

1. Hand milk a healthy animal and let the milk stay at 19-20° C until fermented. (Get the full recipe from Mejeriet).

Procedure:

- 1. Sterilise all equipment to prevent the growth of unwanted bacteria or contaminants.
- 2. Heat some milk to approximately 95°C for a few minutes to kill competing bacteria. Allow the milk to cool to 18° C.
- 3. Mix 1% of the natural fermented milk with the pasteurised milk. The sour milk will now introduce the desired LAB strains.
- 4. Use a stainless-steel container with a lid on, and keep the mixture in a heating cabinet with a constant temperature. Maintain this temperature throughout the fermentation process.
- 5. Allow the fermentation process to occur undisturbed for 12 hours, depending on the lactic acid's desired strength and flavour. Time and temperature controlling the lactic acid's personality.
- 6. Once the desired pH and titer are archived, remove the container from the heating cabinet and chill the fermented milk to slow the fermentation process and preserve the starter.

Controls:

- 1. Sanitation: Maintaining cleanliness and proper sanitisation of all equipment and utensils is essential to prevent the growth of unwanted bacteria or contaminants.
- 2. Compare food safety with computer safety. Just like hackers, wild bacteria are always present and can cause harm if proper precautions are not taken.
- 3. To prevent contamination, practice good hygiene, such as a clean dress and footwears, easily access to handwashing before handling the starter ingredients and equipment.
- 4. Regularly check the fermentation area for any signs of mould, unusual odours, or discolouration. If abnormalities occur, discard the batch, and start with fresh ingredients.
- 5. Temperature control: LAB fermentation requires a specific temperature range for optimal growth. Use electronic devices to monitor and maintain the desired temperature throughout fermentation.
- 6. Check daily the titter of your starter, as well as the organoleptic impression.

Following these guidelines and maintaining proper controls can create a particular signature lactic acid bacterium or any other culture through fermentation.





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Another important aspect of food safety is maintaining proper hygiene. All personnel shall wash their hands often. This helps to prevent the spread of harmful bacteria.