

Study of the olive orchard as a source of autochthonous starter culture for table olives fermentation

Gaia Vanzetti (g.vanzetti@unito.it)

National PhD in Food Science, Technology and Biotechnology
 Department of Agricultural, Forest and Food Science, University of Turin,
 Grugliasco, Italy
 Tutor: Prof. Ilario Ferrocino



Figure 1: Orchard in Chiusavecchia (IM) where samples were collected.

BACKGROUND

Table olives are one of the oldest fermented foods in the Mediterranean area, significant both economically and nutritionally due to their rich bioactive compounds. Despite their importance, olive fermentation remains largely **traditional and artisanal**, leading to variability and unpredictability in the final product.

Research suggests that a consistent and ideal fermentation process begins with examining the **natural microbiota** in olives, with the most effective starter cultures being a combination of **lactic acid bacteria (LAB) and yeasts**. LAB and yeasts work synergistically during fermentation, with yeasts enhancing the organoleptic qualities by producing metabolites that support LAB growth, stabilizing the product, and preventing spoilage.

Key traits in LAB for successful fermentation include the ability to **degrade oleuropein, tolerate high salt and phenol concentrations**, endure **low temperatures**, and **rapidly acidify** brines. Yeasts contribute by synthesizing volatile compounds like alcohols and esters, improving the flavor and preservation of olives.

OBJECTIVES AND KEY MILESTONES

This research project aims to identify and characterize yeasts and lactic acid bacteria (LAB) strains community along the Taggiasca olive orchard system in Chiusavecchia (IM) with the aim of developing a microbial autochthonous starter culture with improved features, as vitamins and bioactive compounds production for an innovative healthy food fermentation.

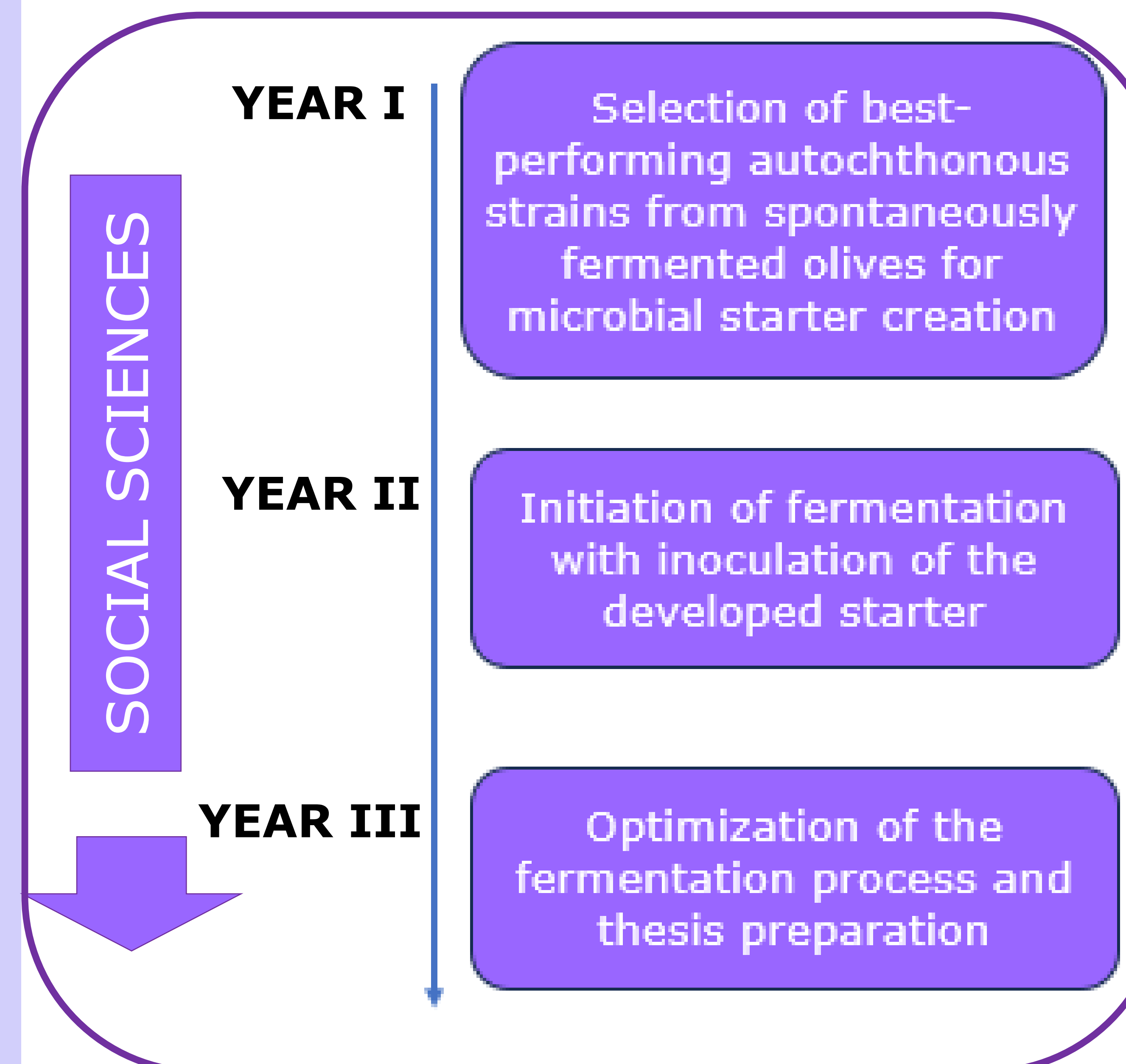


Diagram 1: Representation of milestones as a timeline.

Activities	Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
A1) Sampling collection of orchard and tree specific fermentation		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
1) Microbiome monitoring		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
2) Biobank development		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
A2) Living lab on fermented food		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
1) Consumers visioning sessions		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
2) Pathways to impact sessions		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
A3) Characterization of yeasts and LAB		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
1) Microplate screening		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
2) Enzymatic tests		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
A4) Fermentation scale up		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
1) Assessment of the microbial community dynamics		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
2) Starter efficiency assessment		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
A5) Final product testing		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
1) Metabolomic analysis		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
2) Metagenomic analysis		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
A6) Thesis and Paper Preparation		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█

Table 1: Gantt diagram for this PhD thesis project.

References

Botta C, Coccolin L. (2012) Microbial dynamics and biodiversity in table olive fermentation: culture-dependent and -independent approaches. *Front Microbiol.*
 Cecchi, Grazia, Simone Di Piazza, Ester Rosa, Furio De Vecchis, Milena Sara Silvagno, Junio Valerio Rombi, Micaela Tiso, and Mirca Zotti. 2023. Autochthonous Microbes to Produce Ligurian Taggiasca Olives (Imperia, Liguria, NW Italy) in Brine, *Fermentation* 9, no. 7: 680.
 Perpetuini G, Prete R, Garcia-Gonzalez N, Khairul Alam M, Corsetti A. (2020) Table Olives More than a Fermented Food. *Foods*.