



# Sealed for Safety: Insights on Home Food Preservation

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# Methods of Home Food Preservation

- Canning
- Freezing/Refrigeration
- Drying
- Pickling
- Fermenting
- Sweetened Spreads
  - jams, jellies, butters, preserves
- Curing, smoking







# Food Spoilage

## Microbial spoilage

-  Molds
-  Yeasts
-  Bacteria

## Non-microbial spoilage

-  Enzymes
-  Moisture loss
-  Oxygen
-  Insect contamination



# Food Spoilage



# *Clostridium botulinum*

- Ubiquitous bacteria – soil and water
- Bacteria and spores alone do not cause disease
- Toxin does!

Spores germinate when:

- Absence of O<sub>2</sub>
- Low acid (pH > 4.6)
- 40 °F to 120 °F

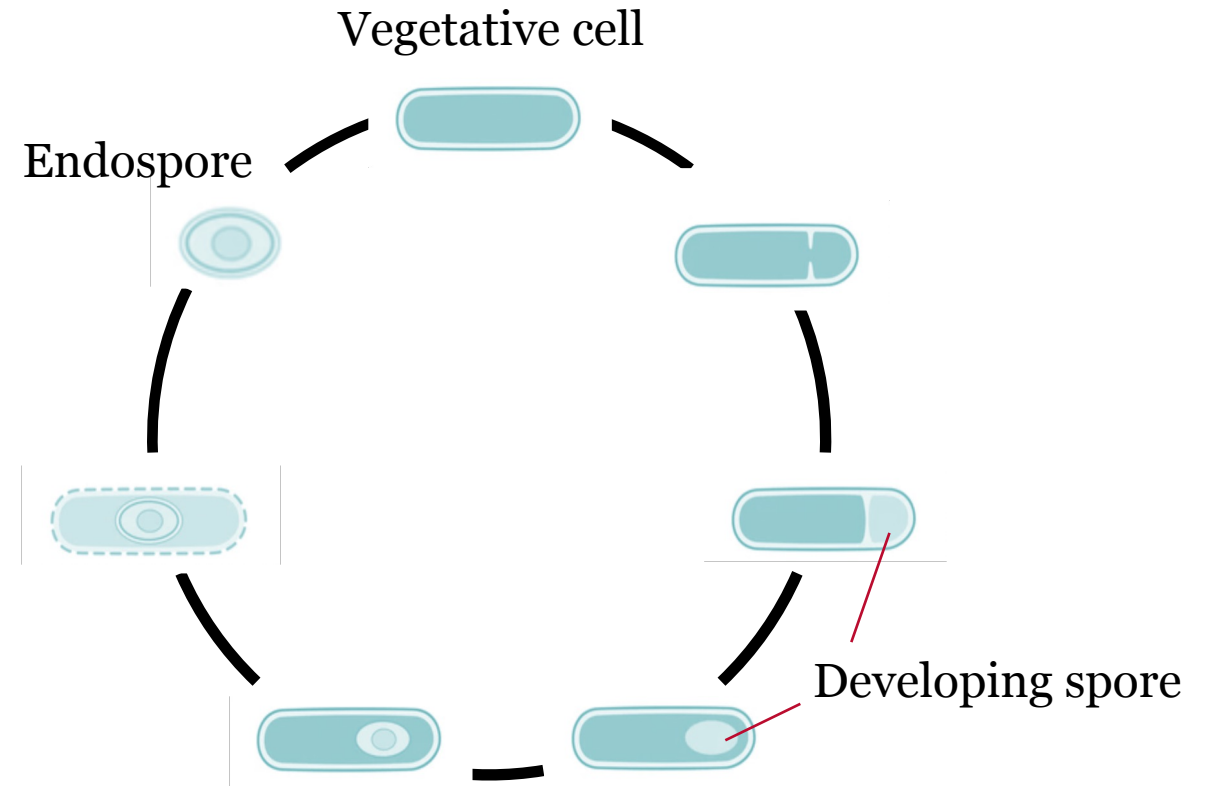


Figure 2. Endospore formation

# Botulinum toxin

- Deadliest known
- 1 g can kill more than 1 million people
- Contaminated food doesn't smell, taste, or look differently
- Antitoxin is available – slow recovery
- Potential nerve damage





# Symptoms

Usually appear within 12 to 72 hours:

- Eyes – blurred vision
- Face – slurred speech
- Mouth – dry mouth
- Throat – difficulty swallowing
- Neck
- Arms
- Legs
- Ultimately lungs -- breathing



# Principles of Canning

- Heat + vacuum seal
- Heat destroys microorganisms and inactivates enzymes
- Air is driven from inside the jar during heating
- The vacuum seal is formed during cooling





# Canning methods

**Boiling water process**



Credit: Waterbury Public. Co.

**Atmospheric steam process**



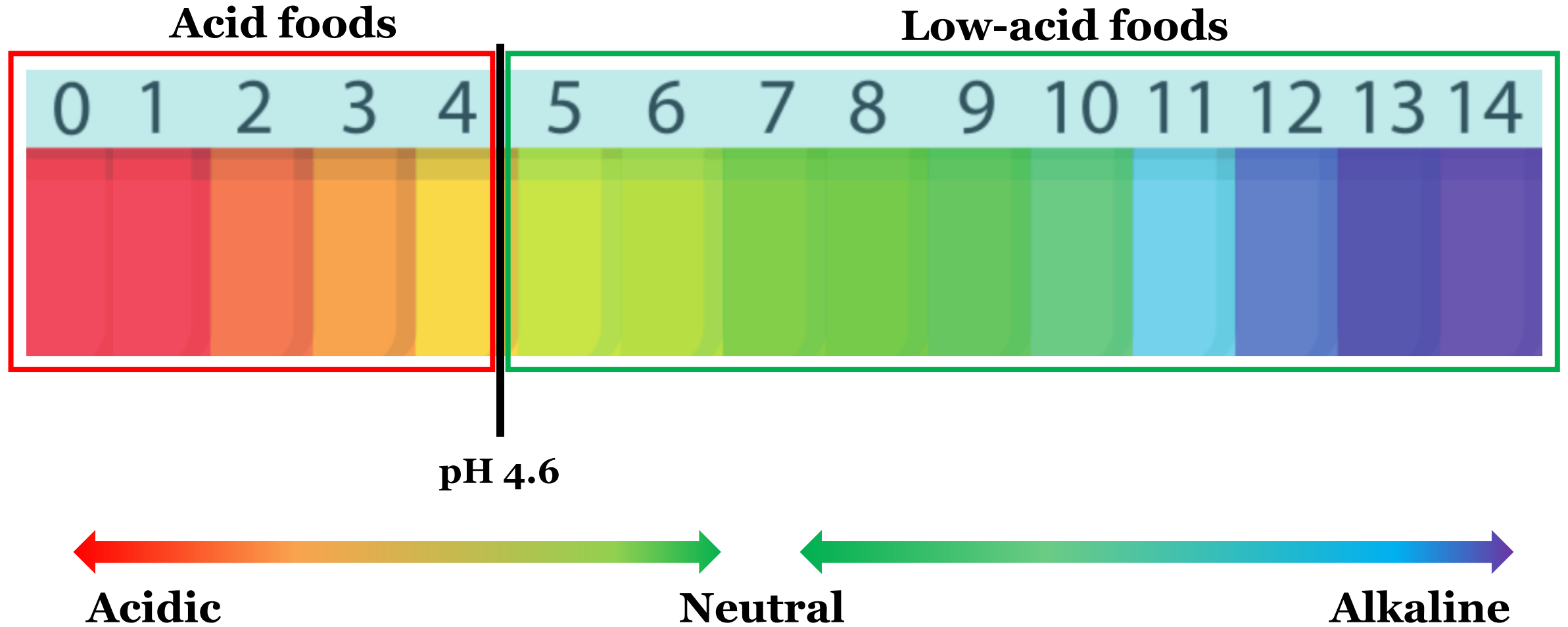
Credit: NCHFP

**Pressure process**



Credit: Corrie Cook Inc.

# Which one should I use?



# Acid foods (pH $\leq$ 4.6)

## Acid foods



pH 4.6



Lemon  
2.2-2.4



Apple  
3.2-3.5



Peach  
3.4-3.6



Strawberries  
3-3.5



# Low-acid foods (pH > 4.6)



pH 4.6



Bananas  
4.7-5.2



Eggplant  
5.5-6.5



Fish  
6.8-7.8



Corn  
5.9-7.30

# Summary

Acid foods

≤

pH 4.6

>

Low-acid foods



**Boiling  
water  
process**

**Atmospheric  
steam  
process**

**Pressure process**



Credit: Waterbury Public. Co.

Credit: NCHFP

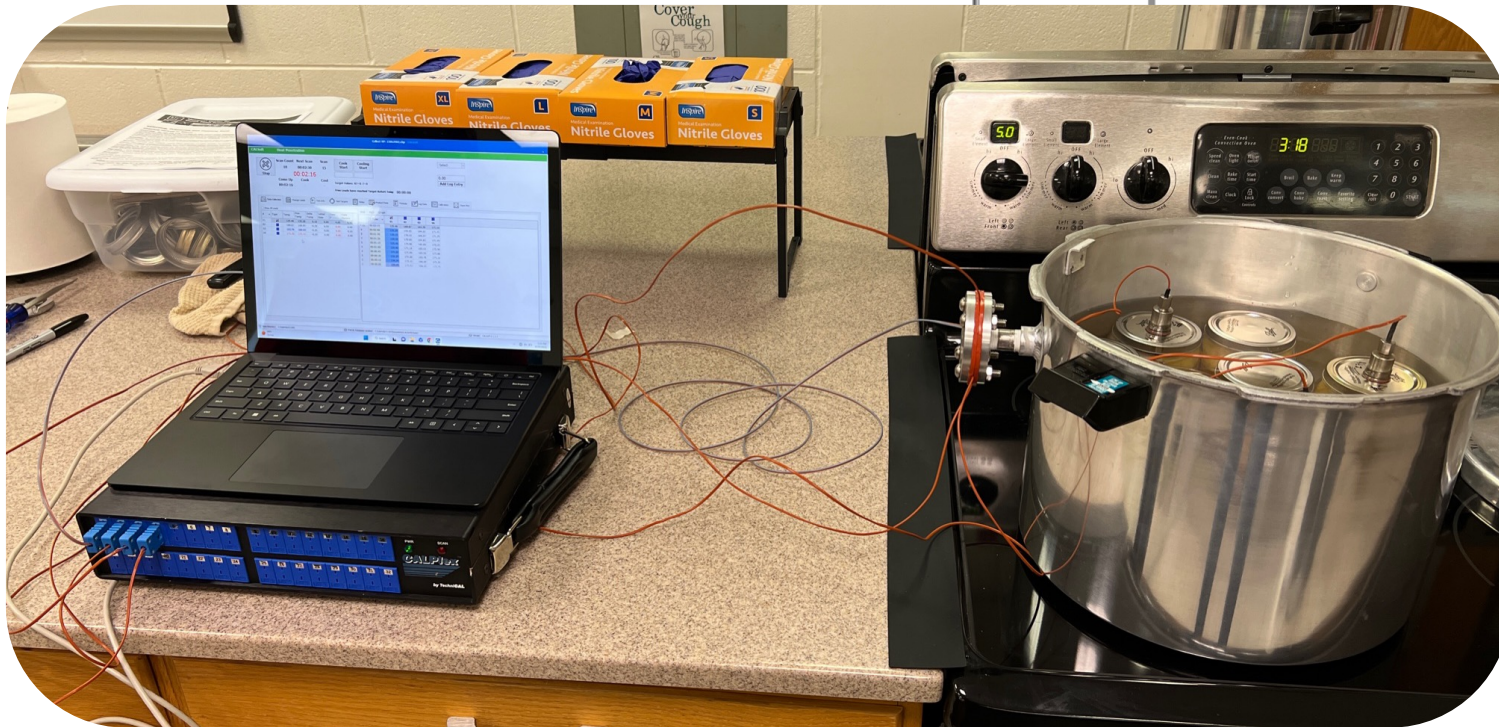
Credit: Corrie Cook Inc.

# Factors affecting process times

- 1 Acidity (pH)
- 2 Method of pack
- 3 Food composition
- 4 Liquid to solid ratio
- 5 Initial temperature of food
- 6 Temperature of processing
- 7 Size and shape of jar
- 8 Elevation



# Research behind a recipe



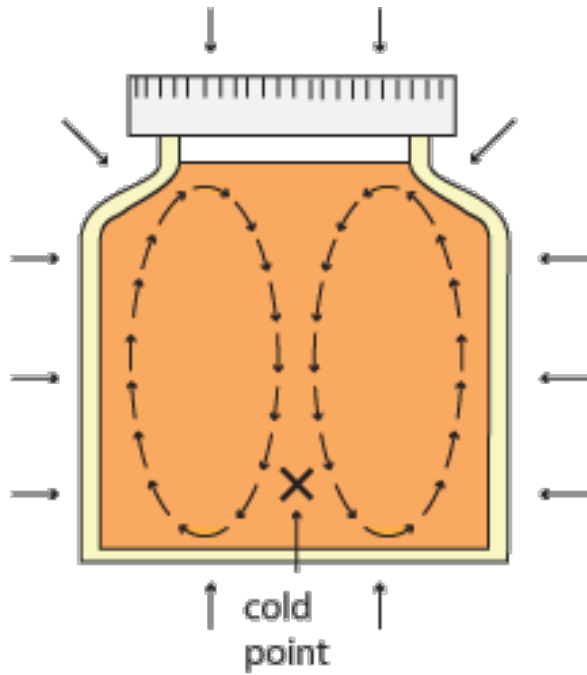
Convection heating  
(liquid in a jar)

Conduction heating  
(solid food in a jar)

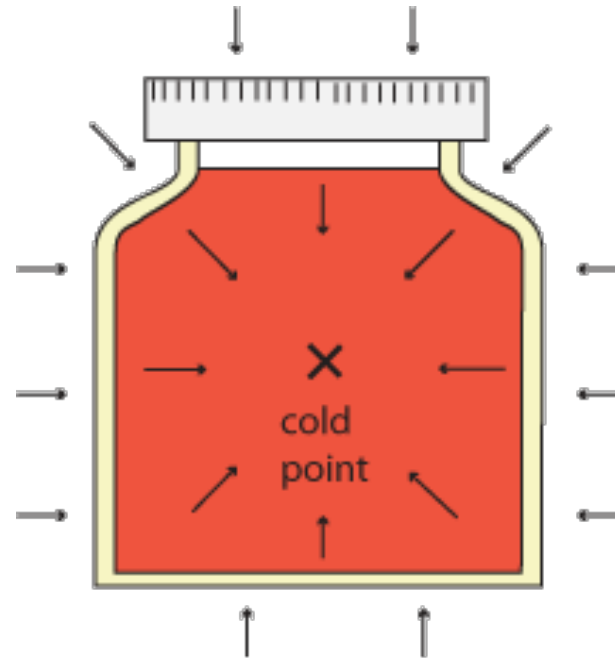


NCHFP

# Research behind a recipe



Convection heating  
(liquid in a jar)



Conduction heating  
(solid food in a jar)

# Common questions

## Measuring the pH at home

- Why it is not a good idea?
- pH alone - limited information
- Specific methodologies
- Special equipment and supplies
- Paper strip (litmus paper)  $\neq$  pH meter





# Common questions

## Dry Canning (e.g., Potato)

- Potato is a low-acid food
- Heat transfer
- *Clostridium botulinum* testing at laboratory – presence and absence
- One sample – what does that tell me?
- Analogy: Carla never had a car accident, therefore NOBODY in the world will have a car accident.



# Common questions

## Dry Canning (e.g., Potato) cont.

- Risk of *Clostridium botulinum* (Botulism).
- **Dry canning is not recommended!**

## Validated recipe



# Resources

## Research-based information

### 1) Universities and Cooperative Extension Service



**National Center for Home Food Preservation**  
*College of Family and Consumer Sciences*  
**UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA**



**WISCONSIN**  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Book



**Website – FREE  
resources and recipes**



So Easy to Preserve



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# Resources, cont.

## Research-based information





# Thank you!!

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