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Exploring the Bacterial Communities During the Artisanal Production of Uncooked Pressed Cheese From Raw Bovine Milk

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INTRODUCTION

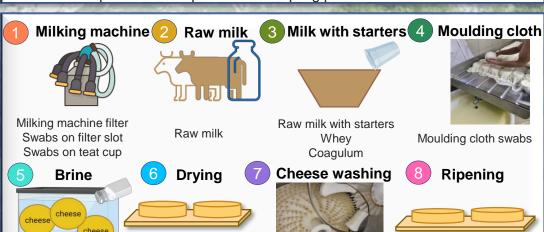
Microorganisms are essential in cheesemaking processes, especially in artisanal raw milk uncooked pressed cheese (UPC). The bacterial ecosystems can be impacted by cheesemaking practices (1)

OBJECTIVE

Characterise the bacterial microbiota of a raw milk UPC throughout the cheese-making and ripening processes, focusing on contact surfaces

MATERIALS AND METHODS

20 farms producing a PDO artisanal UPC sampled in summer 2023 in French mountains: 8 production steps with 16 sampling points





Brine

High –throughput sequencing PCR V3-V4 16S-rDNA

Ripening shelves

swabs



Water

Illumina Miseq sequencing Dairydb (2) 322 analysed samples

Cheese curd

Cheese rind

RESULTS

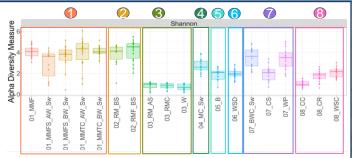


Figure 1. Alpha diversity: Shannon index for all sample types ordered along the cheesemaking continuum

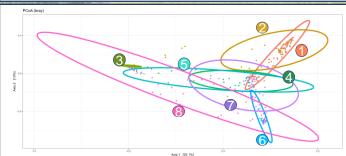


Figure 2. Beta diversity: Bray-Curtis distances among cheese-making production steps

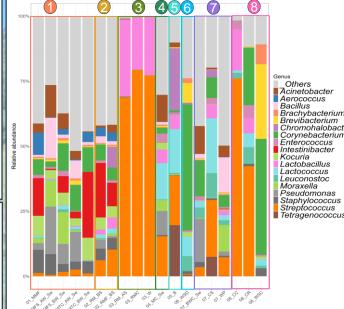


Figure 3. Relative abundance of sequences corresponding to bacteria at genus level of every sample types at sequential processing steps along cheesemaking.

DISCUSSION and CONCLUSIONS

- •Starter culture addition reduced bacterial diversity in cheese production (Fig. 1, step 3)
- •Cheese washing (step 7) is a step where bacterial communities in both the upstream and downstream steps overlap (Fig. 2)
- •Bacterial communities composition shifts throughout production (Fig. 3): raw milk dominated by high bacterial diversity, starter culture introduction leads to higher abundance of *Streptococcus* and *Lactobacillus* then ripening sees increased abundance of *Corynebacterium* and *Brevibacterium*.
- Further analyses should be done to elucidate the precise role of contact surfaces microbiota in the cheese production process.

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Brushes to wash cheese Ripening shelves swabs