# The use of natural **antimicrobial** compounds in **packaging** of leafy greens

- impact on microbial load and sensory quality

Justyna Wieczynska<sup>a,b</sup>, Alexandru Luca<sup>b</sup>, Ulla Kidmose<sup>b</sup>, Ivana Cavoski<sup>a</sup>, **Merete Edelenbos**<sup>b</sup>

- <sup>a</sup> CIHEAM-MAIB, Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Bari, Valenzano, Italy
- b Department of Food Science, Aarhus University, Aarslev, Denmark





### Introduction

Microbial growth is one of the main causes of deterioration in fresh produce. Control of microorganisms is essential, especially in organic produce, as microbial loads can be high. Active packaging is one of several ways to control the microbial load after harvest (Fig. 1).

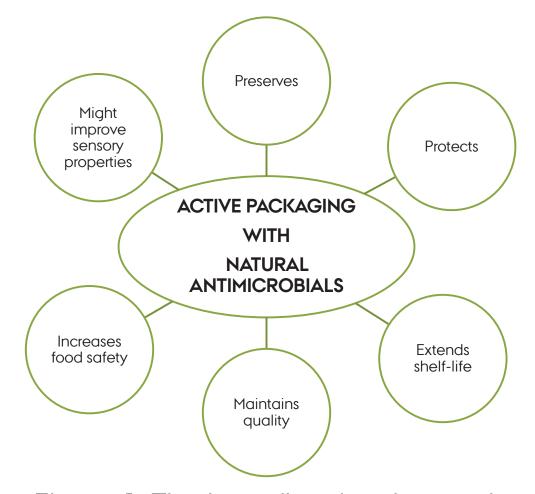


Figure 1. The benefits of active packaging

Several steps are invol-

ved in development of

active packaging solu-

Test for antimicrobial activity

**Incorporation** of essential oils into

materials for a steady release

Test of efficacy in **laboratory tests** 

Test of efficacy at **industrial scale** 

Produce **quality** &

Consumer acceptance

tions:

# Sensory quality

tory tests.

### Apperance of product

microbial load and sensory quality.

Active packaging of leafy greens

An industrial scale experiment with 100 g packages of orga-

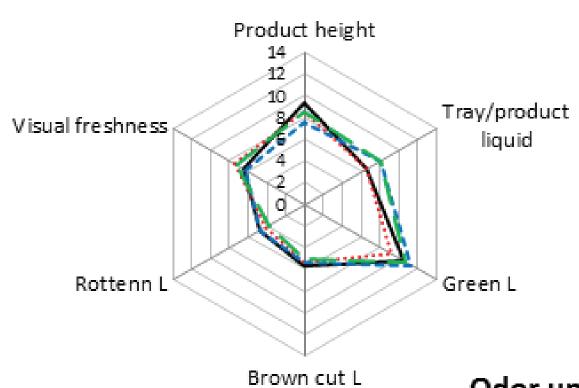
nic wild rocket was performed (Fig. 2). A sachet with pellets

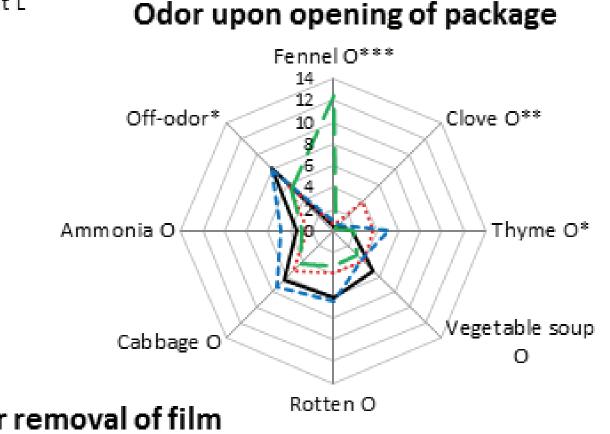
containing an antimicrobial compound was embedded into

each tray. Eugenol, carvacrol, trans-anethole were tested.

All compounds showed high antimicrobial activity in labora-

The produce was stored for 7 days at 5 °C and analyzed for





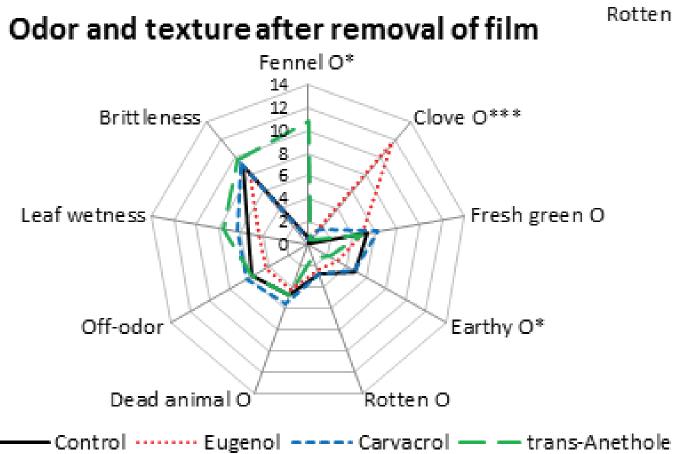


Figure 3. The effect of antimicrobial compounds on the sensory quality of packaged organic wild rocket stored for 7 days at 5 °C. Asterisks indicate significant differences between treatments. L: leaves; O: odor

Figure 2. The experimental setup for active packaging at industrial scale.

## **Antimicrobial effect**

Table 1. Effect of the antimicrobial compounds on microbial load.

Compound	Sensory impession	Microorganisms (log CFU g <sup>-1</sup> )*	
		Aerobic bacteria	Yeast & mold
Control (almond oil)	-	8.6a	6.6a
Eugenol	Clove odor	8.6a	6.6a
Carvacrol	Thyme or ore- gano odor	8.5a	6.6a
trans- Anethole	Fennel, anise or liquorice odor	8.8a	6.6a

\*Different letters within a column indicate significant differences between treatments at P = 0.05.

### Conclusions

- Eugenol, carvacrol and *trans*-anethole have sensory impressions that differ from those of wild rocket.
- Natural antimicrobial compounds impair the odor of decaying wild rocket at first but the positive effect on off-odor scores disappears.
- The antimicrobial effect was insignificant at high relative humidity as with packaged fresh leafy greens.
- Use of natural antimicrobial compounds in packaging is promising but the technology needs to be optimized.









