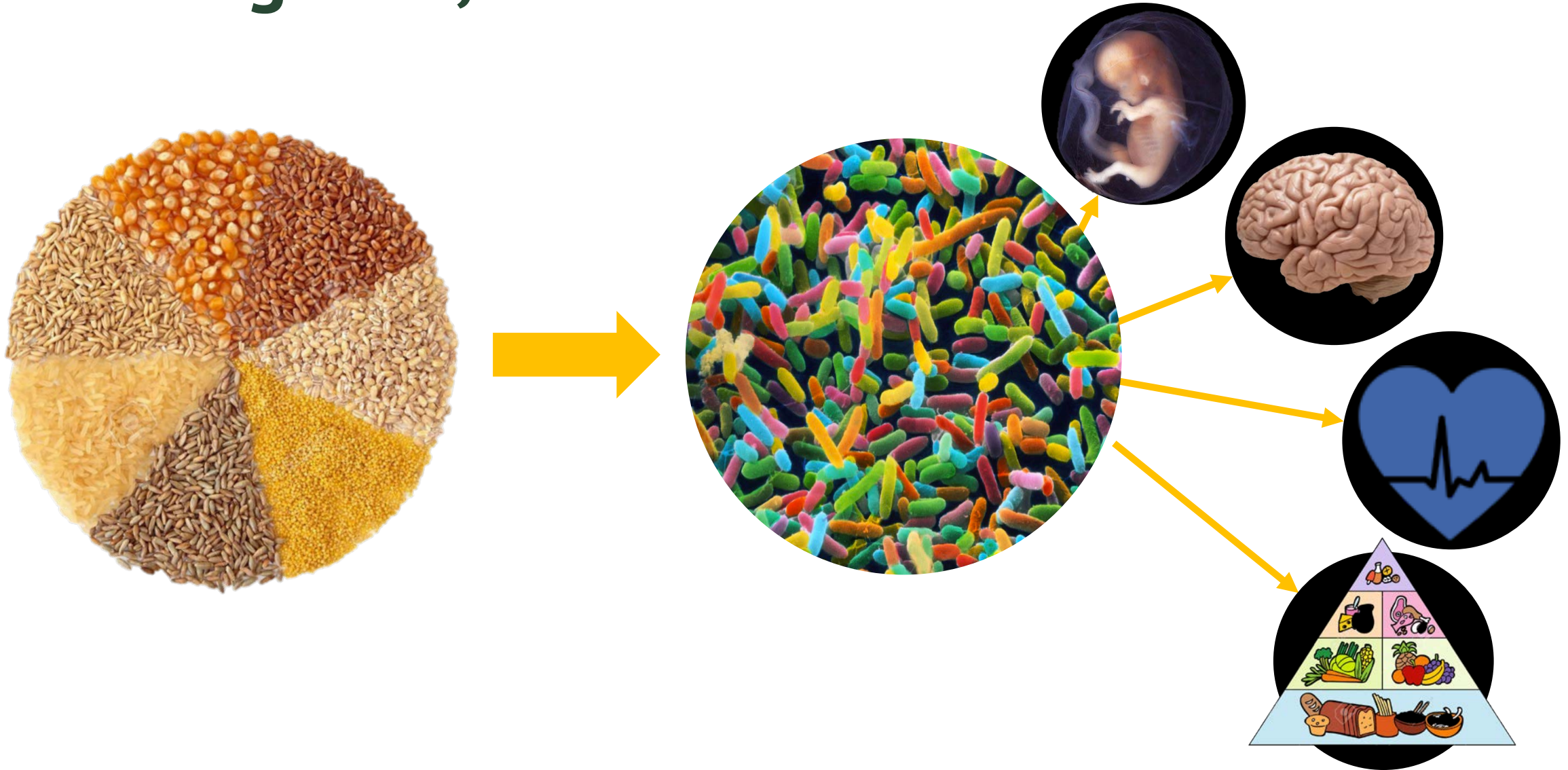


Sourdough

Erin McKenney, MS, PhD
Department of Applied Ecology
North Carolina State University

Whole grains, holistic health.



Overview

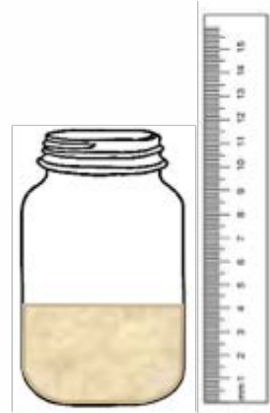


- HOW to grow a starter
- WHY sourdough is so popular
- WHAT is happening in that jar

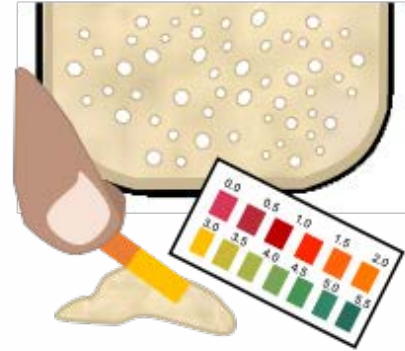
1 – How to make a starter



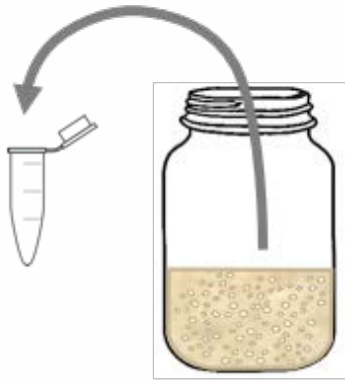
1. Mix flour and water.



2. Measure height.



3. Measure pH.



4. Sample for sequencing.



5. Backslop.



6. Add fresh flour and water.
Mix.

7. Repeat steps 2-6 daily for two weeks.

Smelling your starter

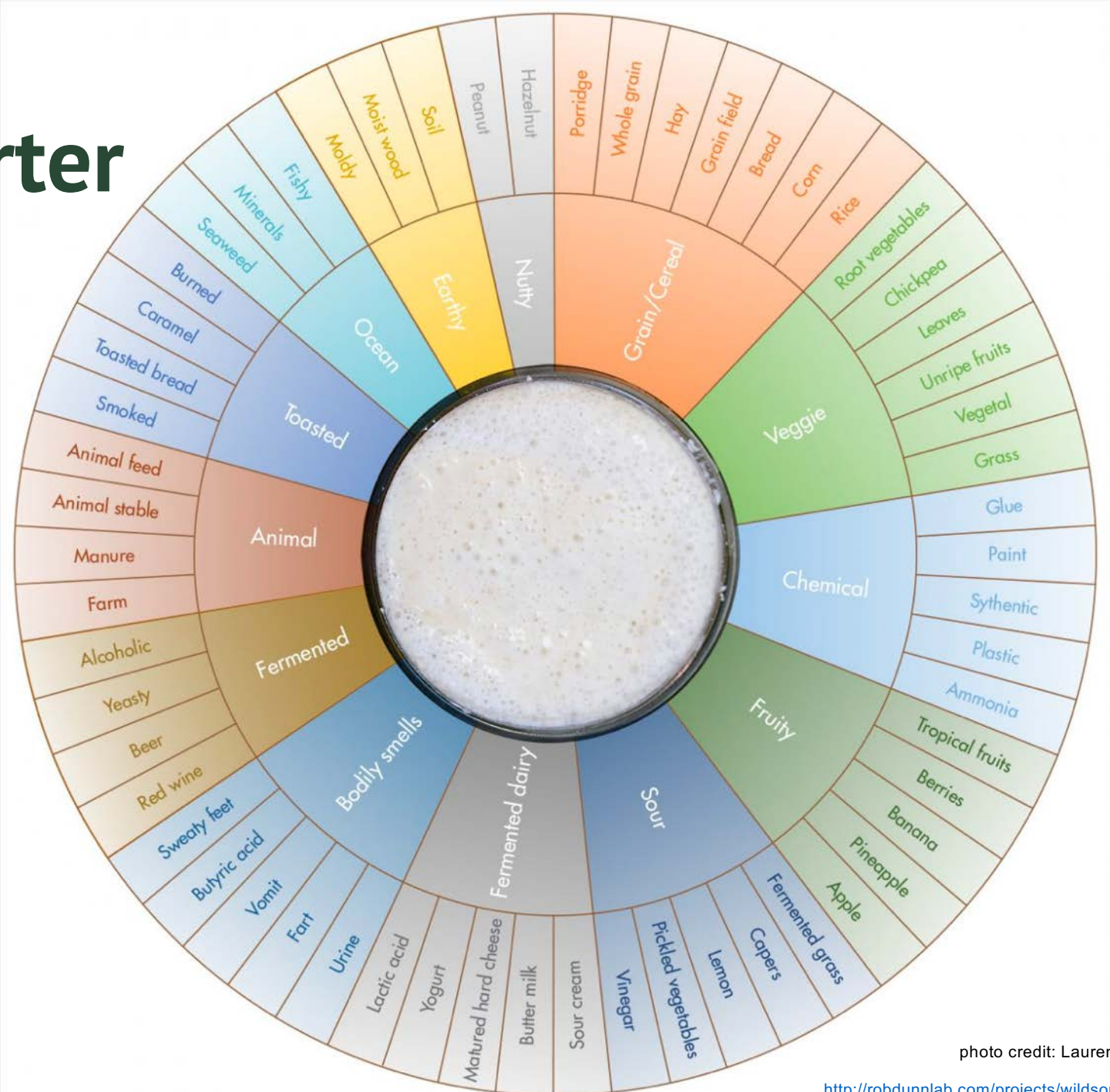


photo credit: Lauren Nichols

<http://robdunnlab.com/projects/wildsourdough/>

2 – Why is sourdough so popular?



photo credit: Lauren Nichols



save \$1.80

save 30c

save 30c

3.99

save 70c

save 70c

save 60c

\$2.99

Science of Sourdough

BACTERIA

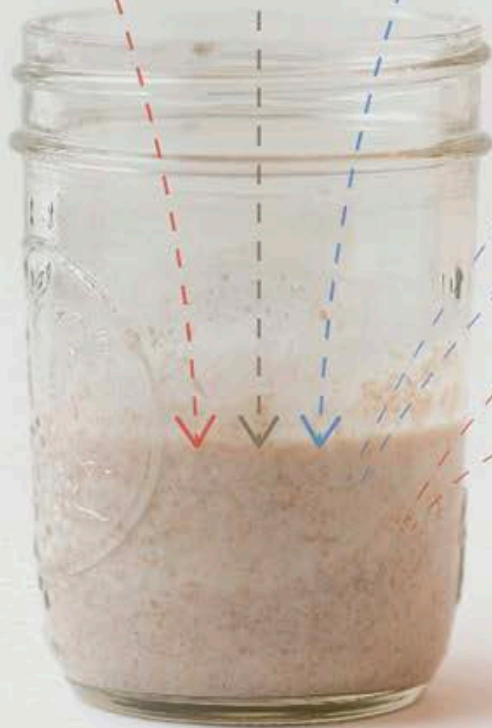
from the environment

YEAST

from the environment (only the acid-tolerant yeasts survive!)

FLOUR

sugar & starch is food for the microbes



Acid

produced by bacteria
also produces sour flavor

Acid

produced by bacteria
keeps other microbes
from growing

Aromas

produced by yeast
contribute to complex
flavors and smells

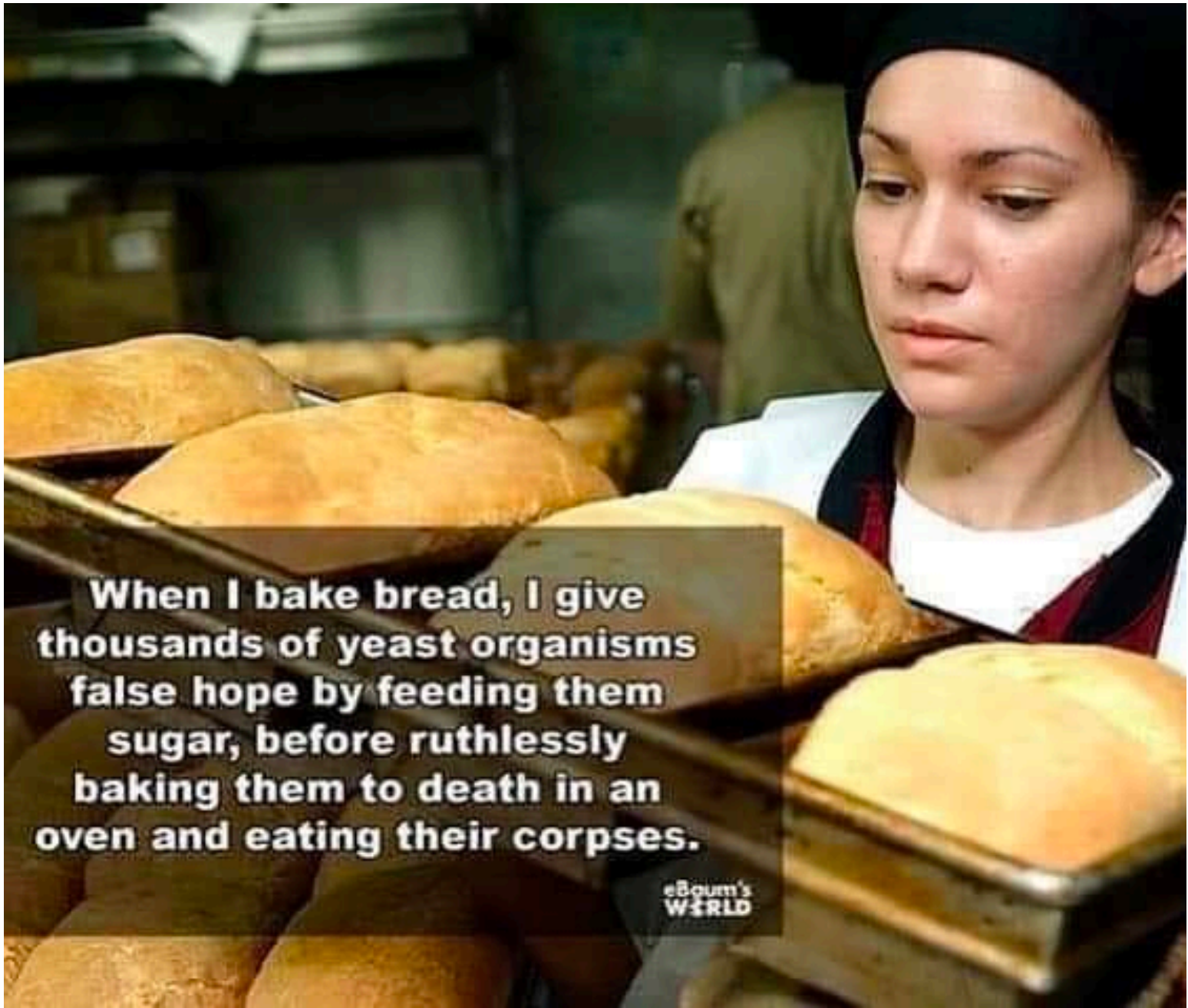
CO₂

produced by yeast
makes bread rise
and affects
texture



Sourdough is a PRE-biotic.





When I bake bread, I give thousands of yeast organisms false hope by feeding them sugar, before ruthlessly baking them to death in an oven and eating their corpses.

eBoum's
WORLD



rediscover  goodness
OLDWAYS

Health benefits of sourdough



- vitamins B and K



- reduced glycemic index



- reduced gluten sensitivity



photo credit: Lauren Nichols

rediscover  goodness
OLDWAYS

3 – What is happening in that jar??



photo credit: Lauren Nichols

**NOTE: The following slides contain unpublished results.
Please do not share any of the images or figures.**



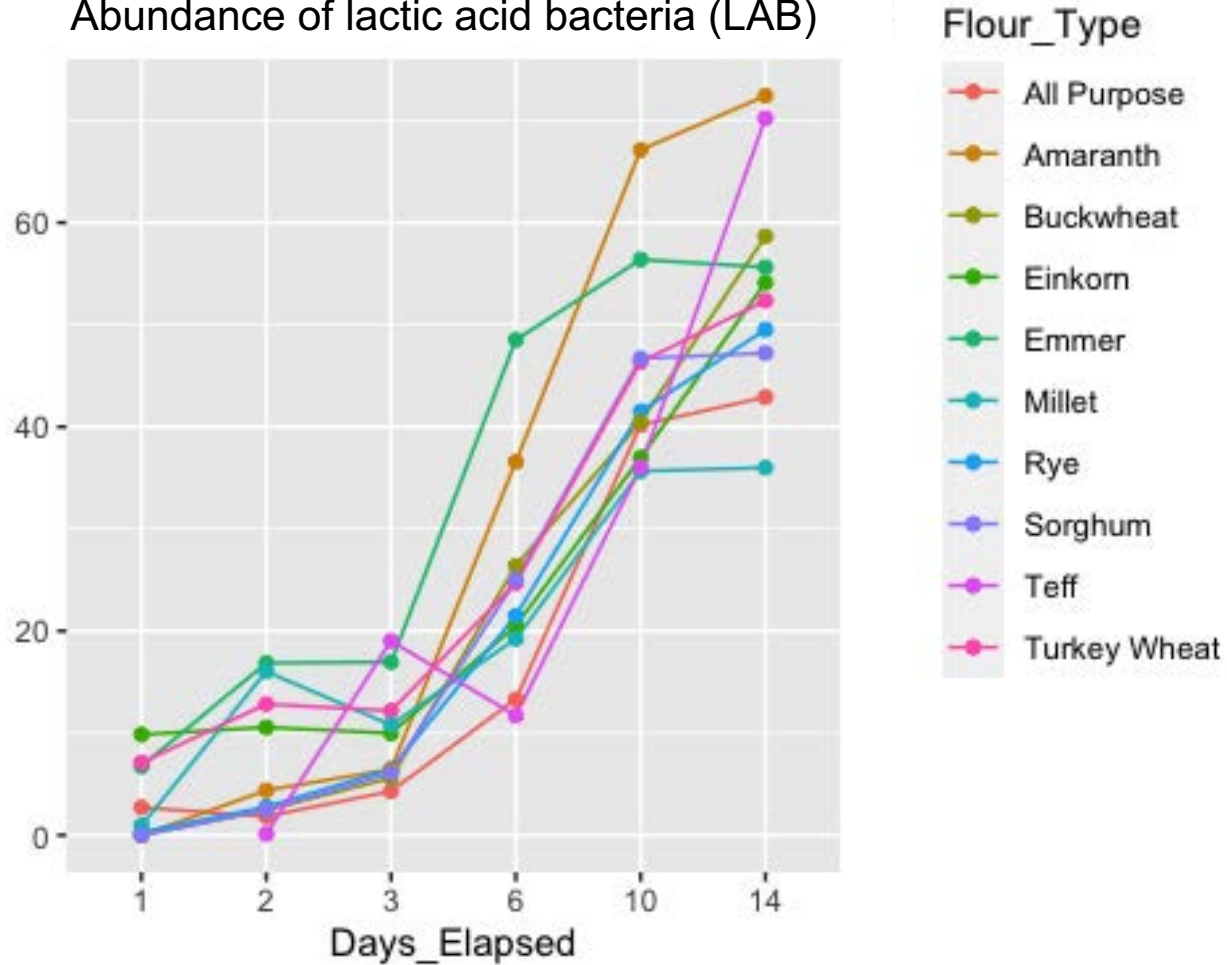
<http://studentsdiscover.org/lesson/sourdough-for-science/>
<http://robdunlab.com/projects/wildsourdough/>

WILD SOURDOUGH



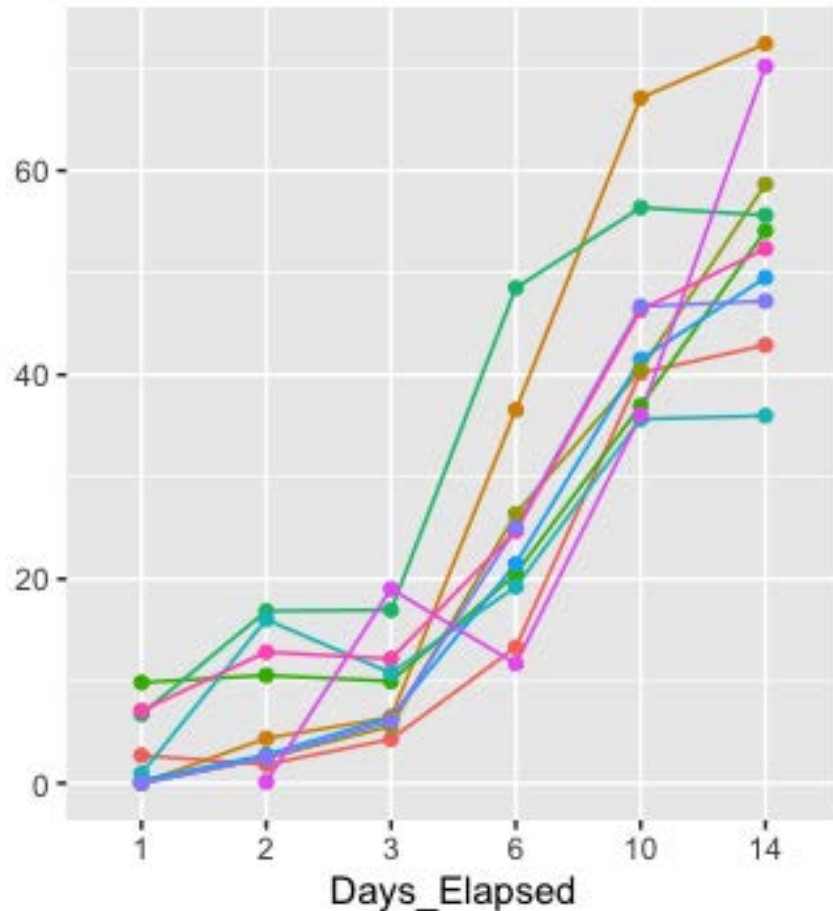
Lactic Acid Bacteria (LAB) increase over time.

Abundance of lactic acid bacteria (LAB)

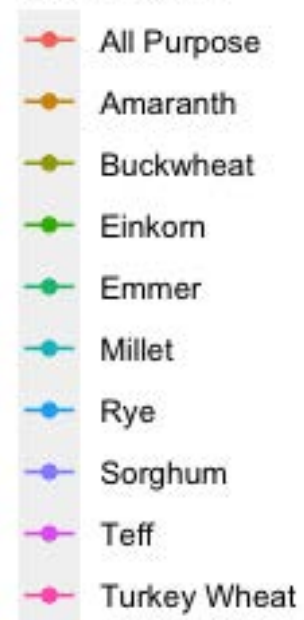


Lactic Acid Bacteria (LAB) produce acid.

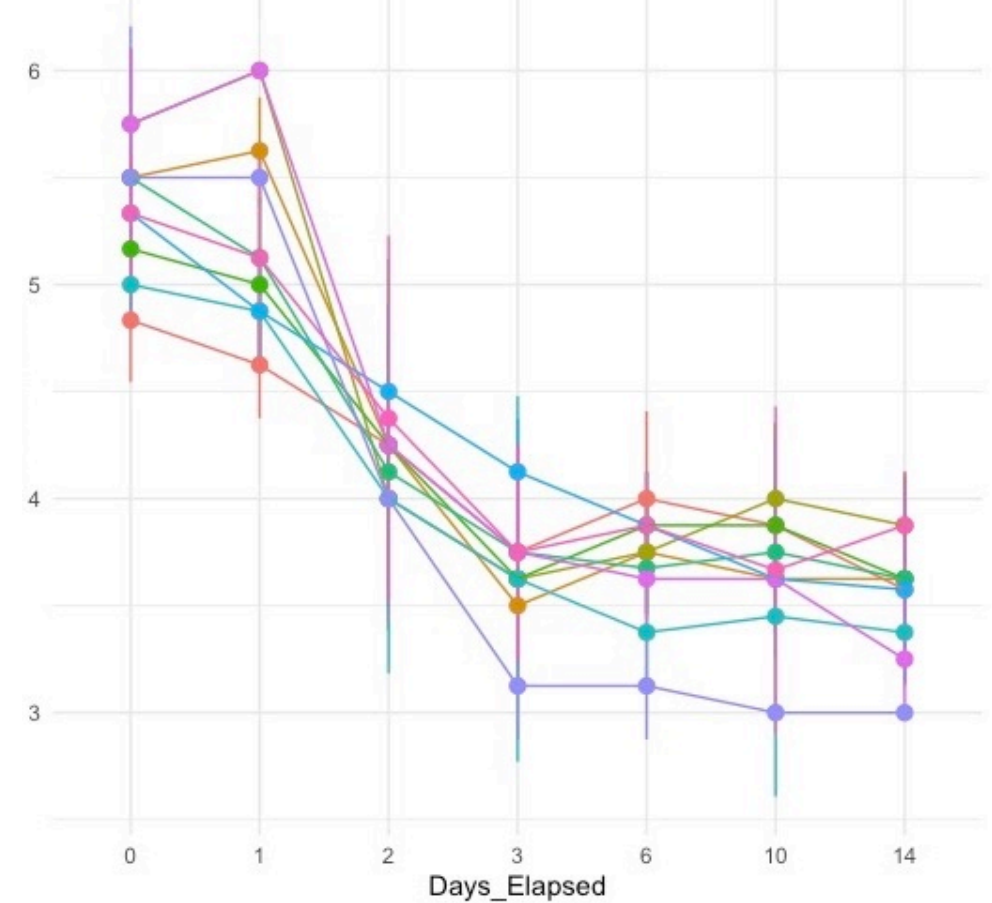
Abundance of lactic acid bacteria (LAB)



Flour_Type

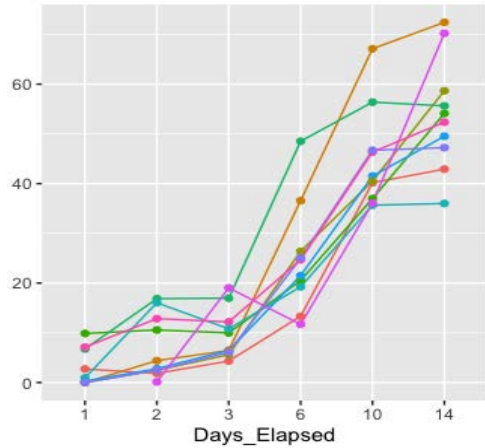


pH of the starter after mixing

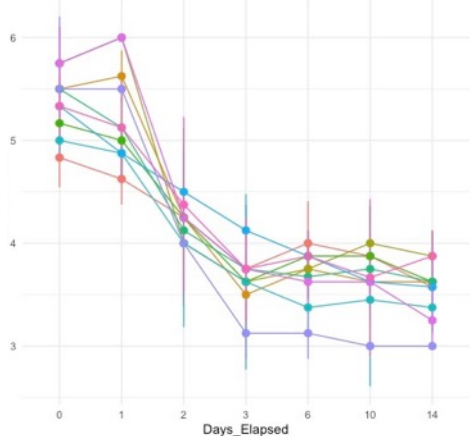


Acidity limits bacterial diversity.

Abundance of lactic acid bacteria (LAB)



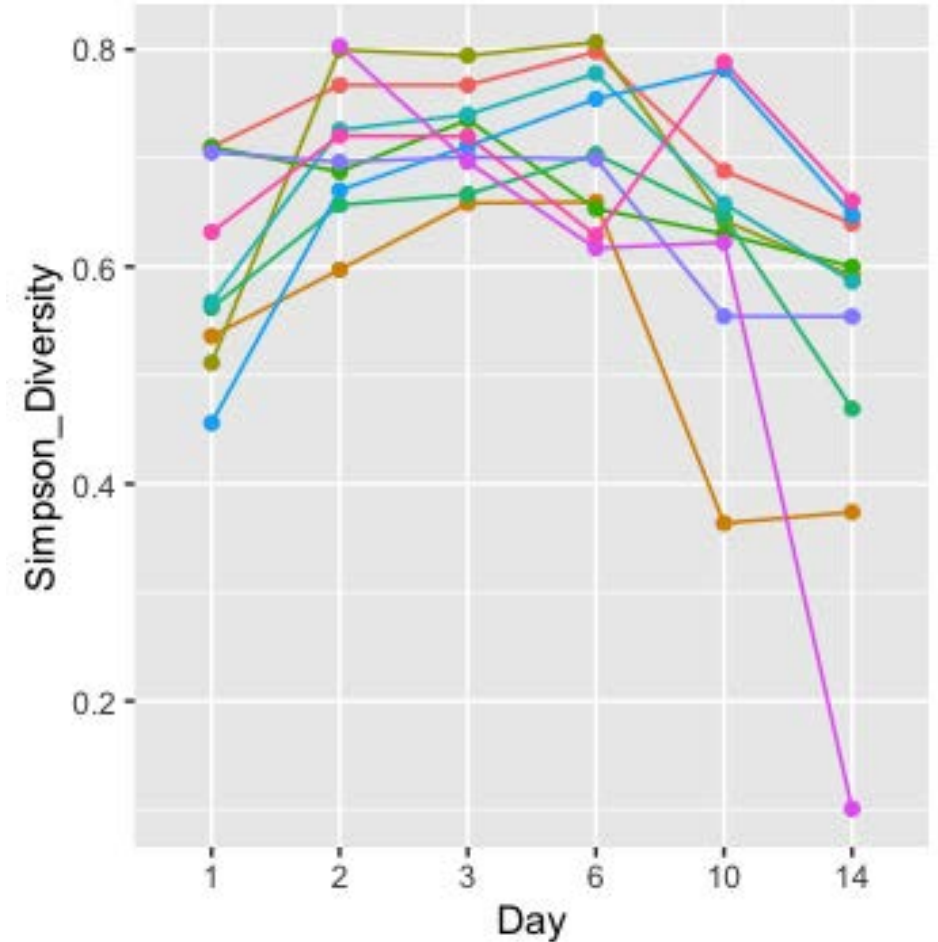
pH of the starter after mixing



Flour_Type

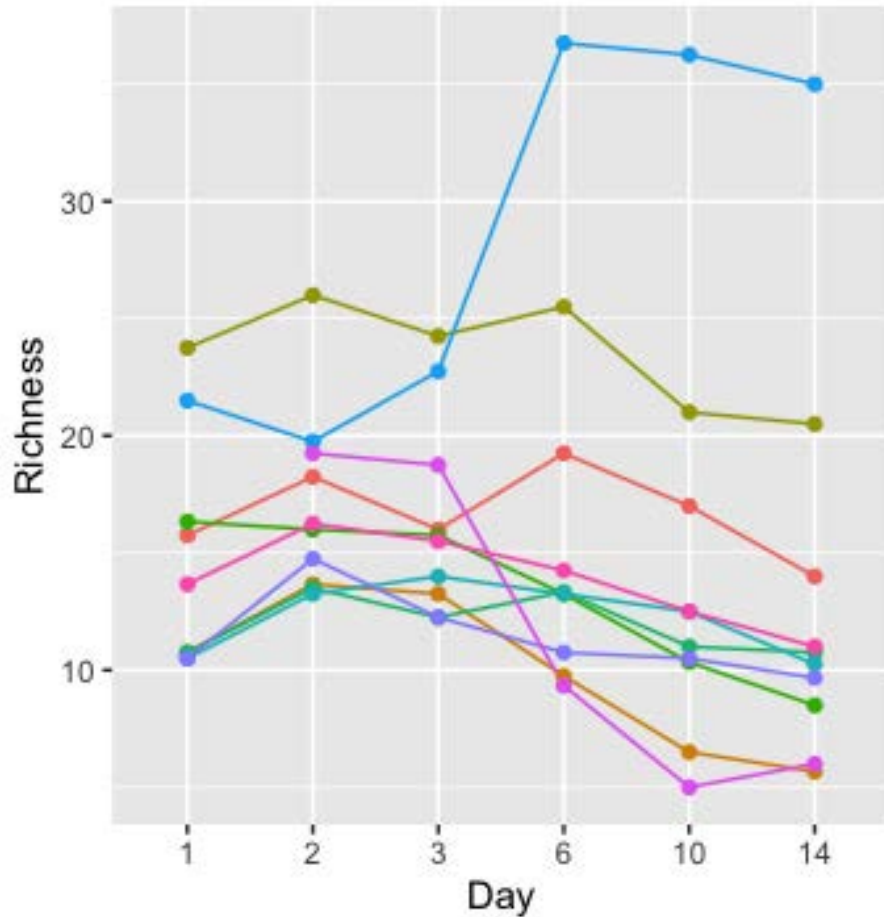
- All Purpose
- Amaranth
- Buckwheat
- Einkorn
- Emmer
- Millet
- Rye
- Sorghum
- Teff
- Turkey Wheat

Bacterial diversity



...although Rye is an outlier.

Number of types of bacteria



Flour_Type



Bacterial diversity

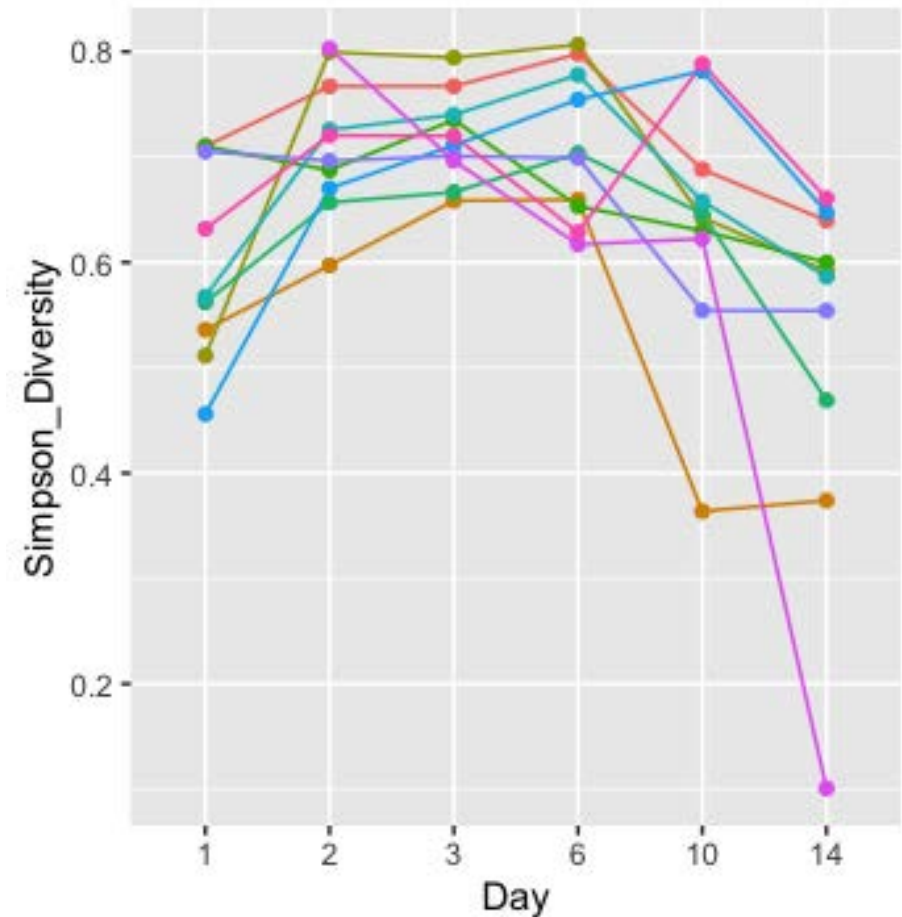
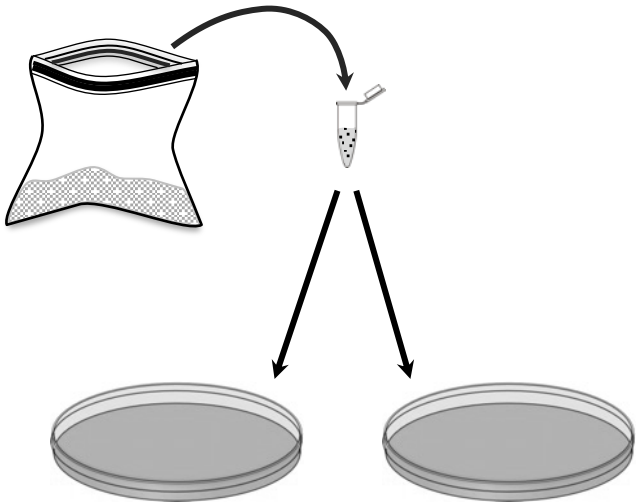
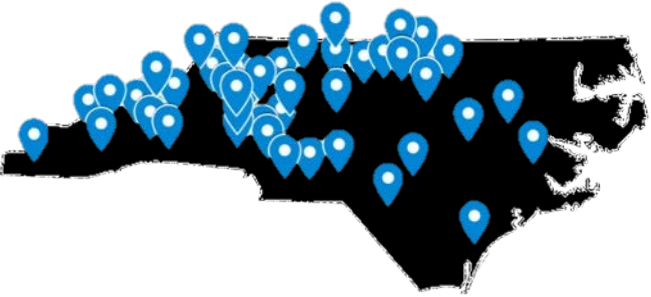


photo credit: Erin McKenney

GSW 2017





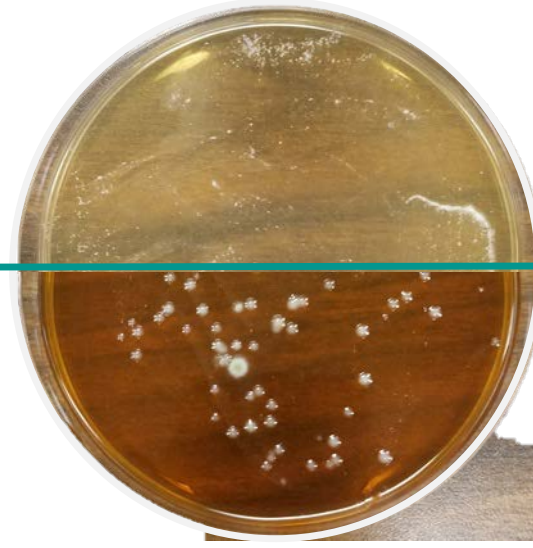
BACTERIA

YEAST

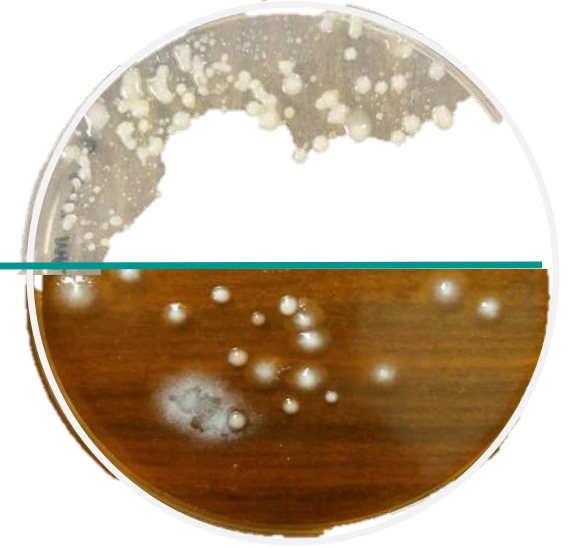
all-purpose



whole wheat



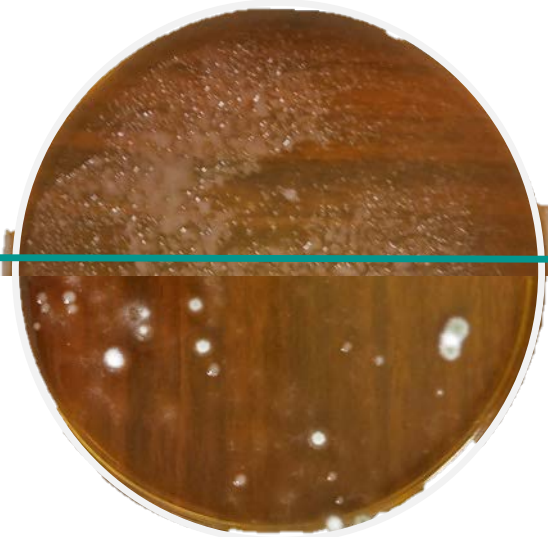
rye



teff



sorghum



buckwheat



amaranth

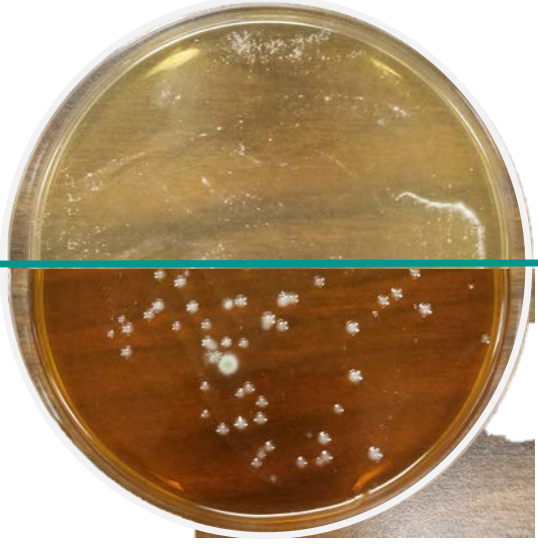




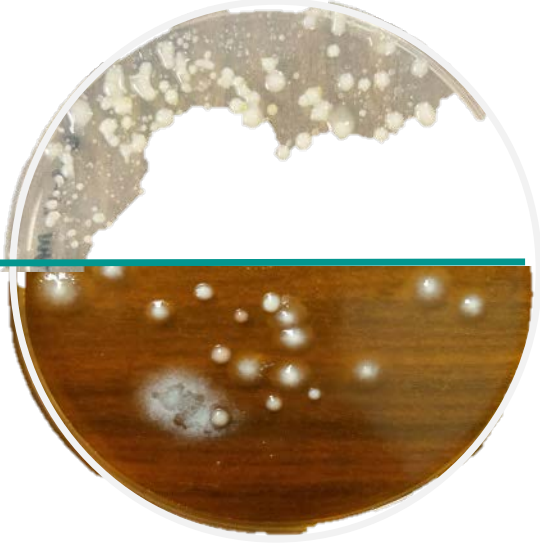
all-purpose



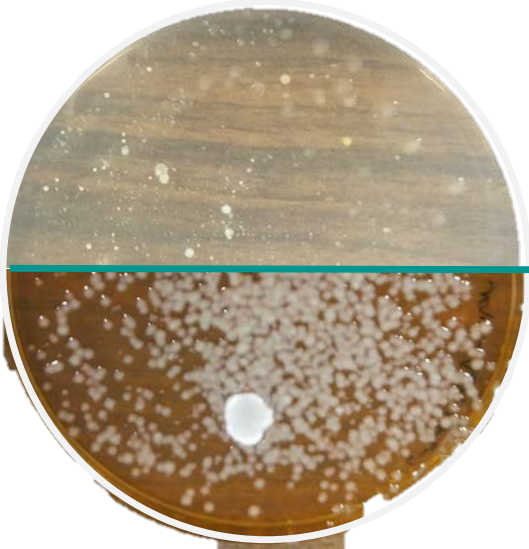
whole wheat



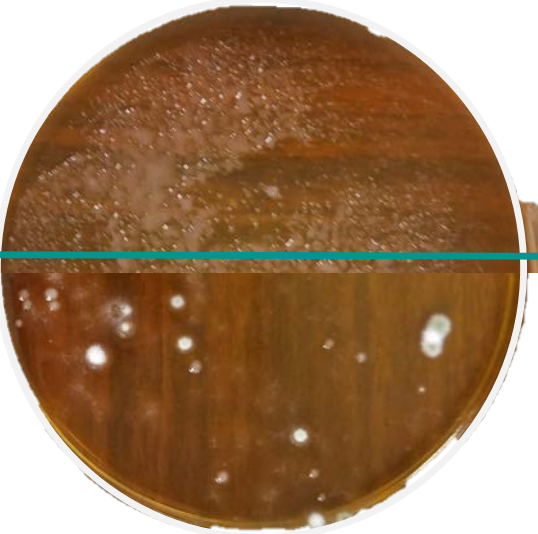
rye



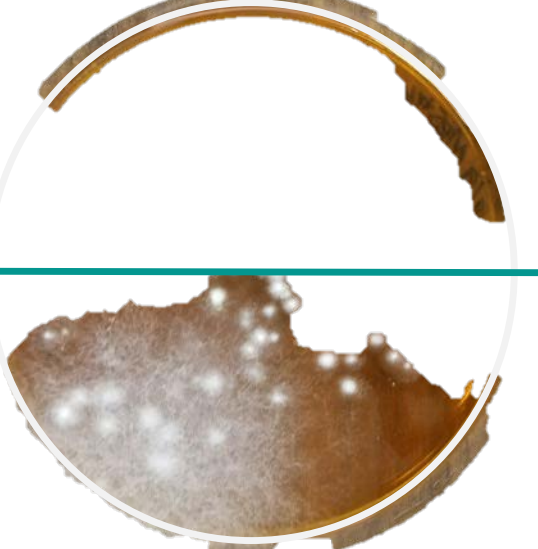
teff



sorghum



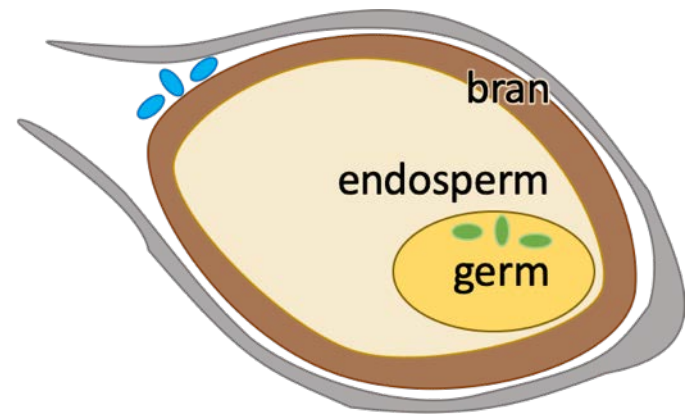
buckwheat



amaranth



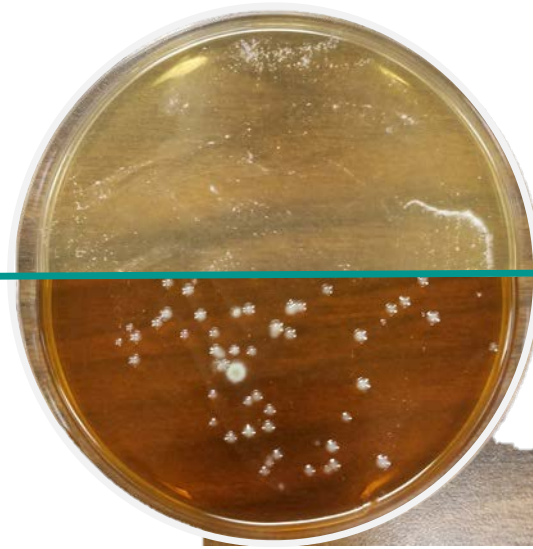
photo credit: Erin McKenney



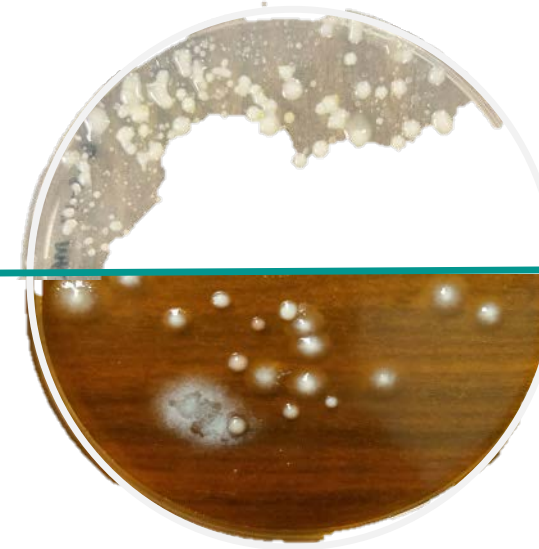
all-purpose



whole wheat



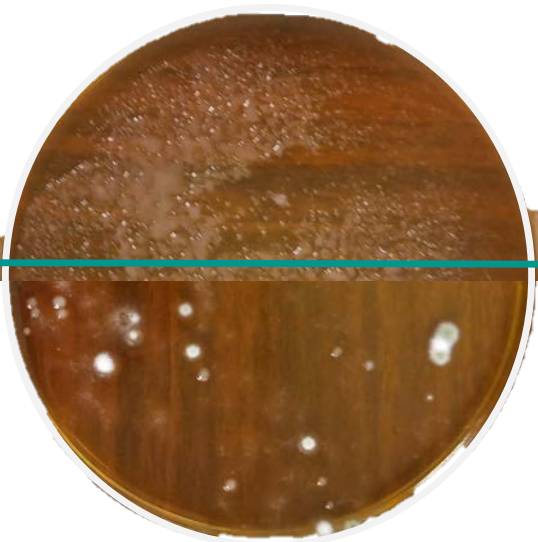
rye



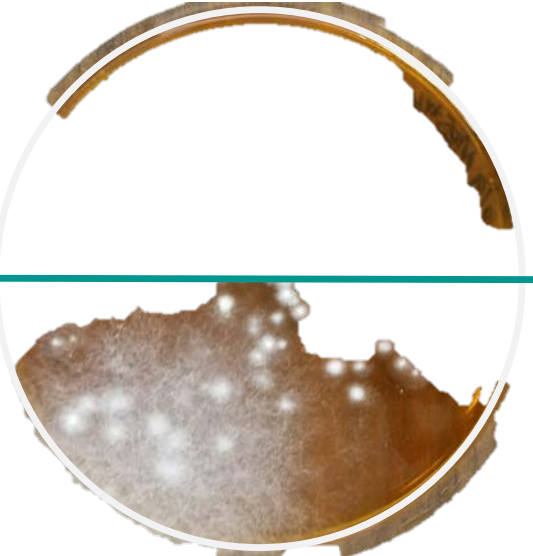
teff



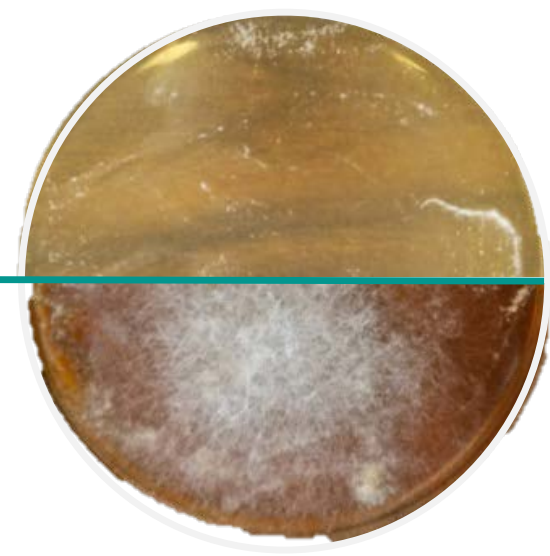
sorghum

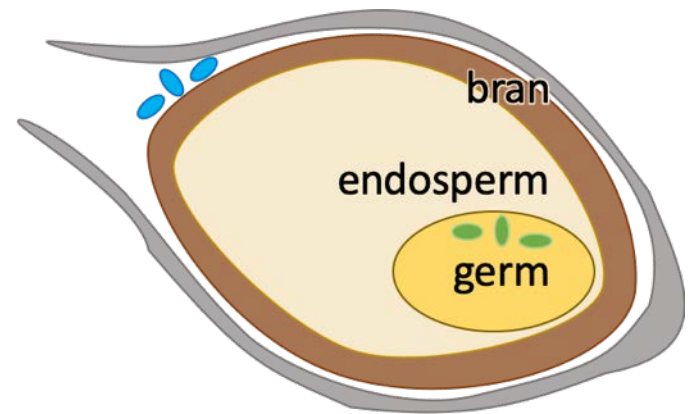


buckwheat



amaranth

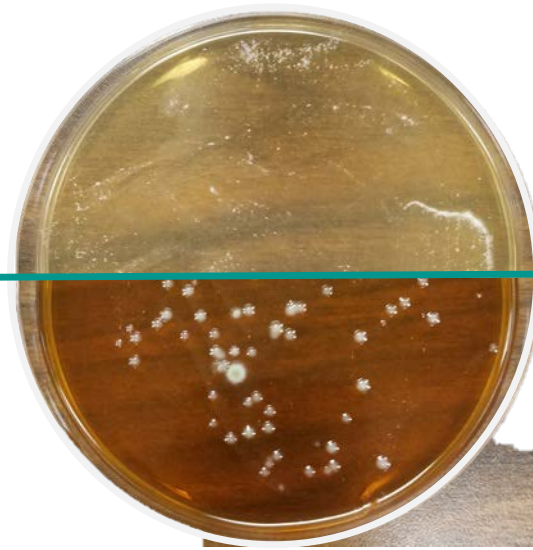




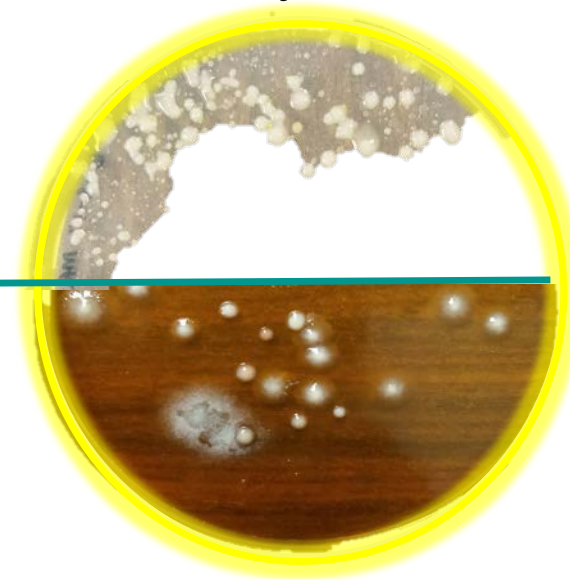
all-purpose



whole wheat



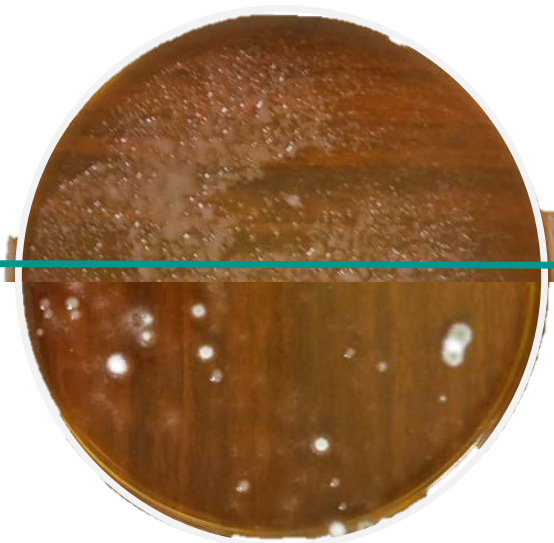
rye



teff



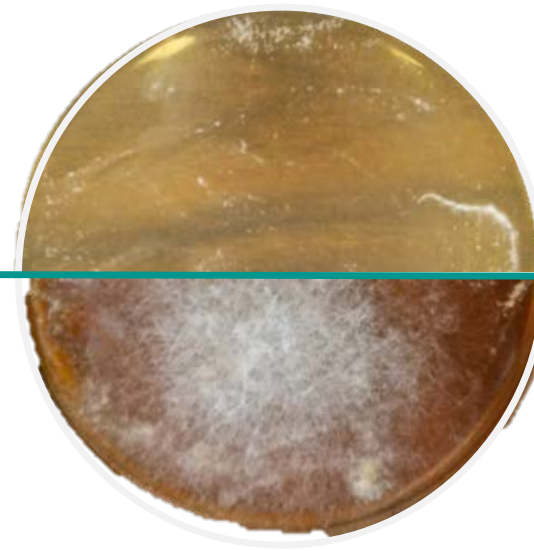
sorghum



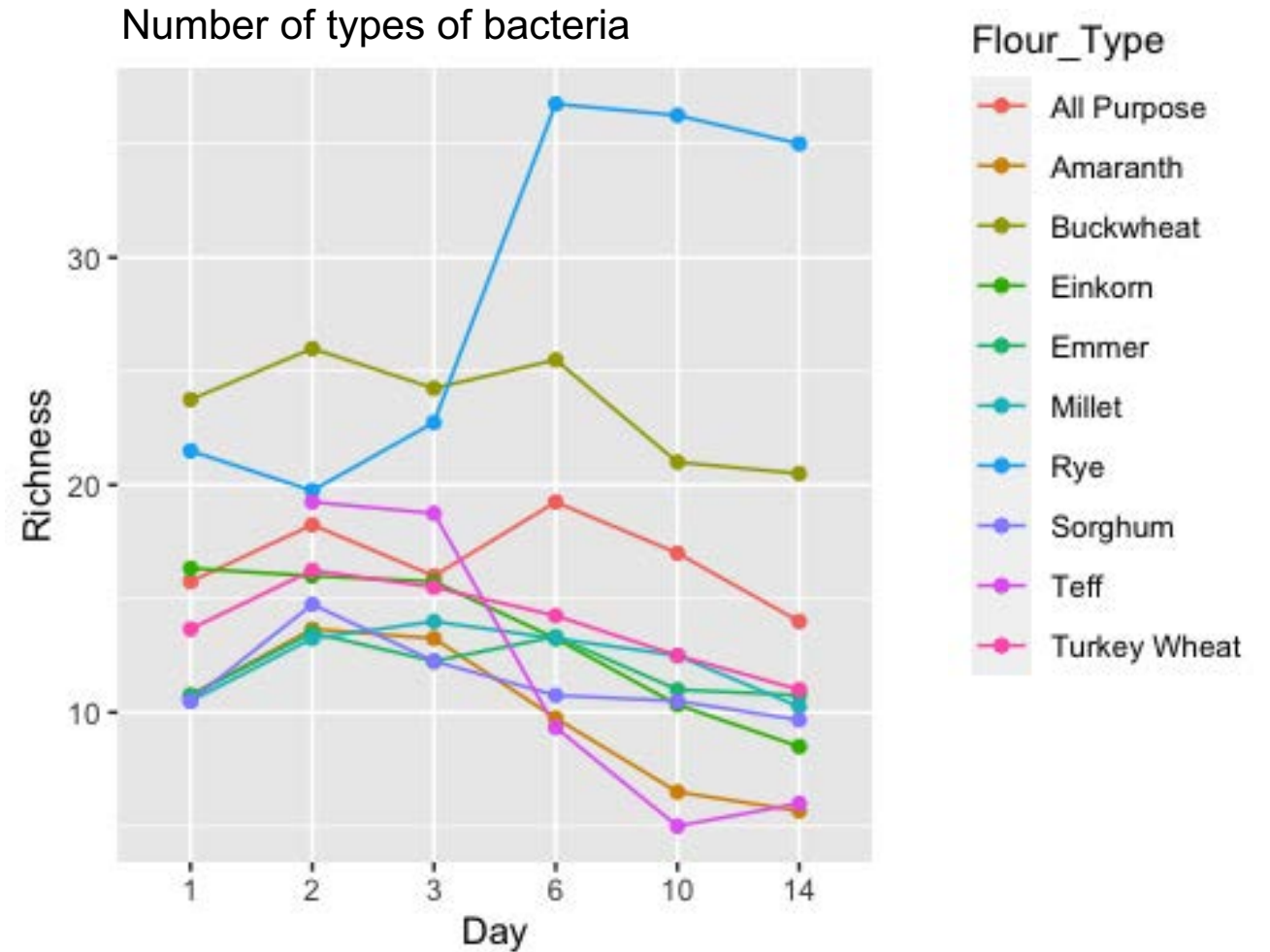
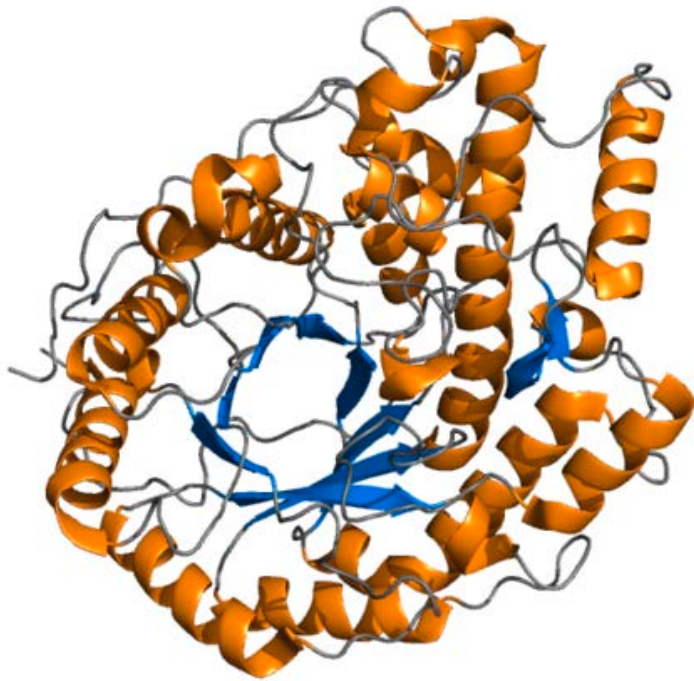
buckwheat



amaranth



Beta amylase unlocks sugars, fueling diversity.





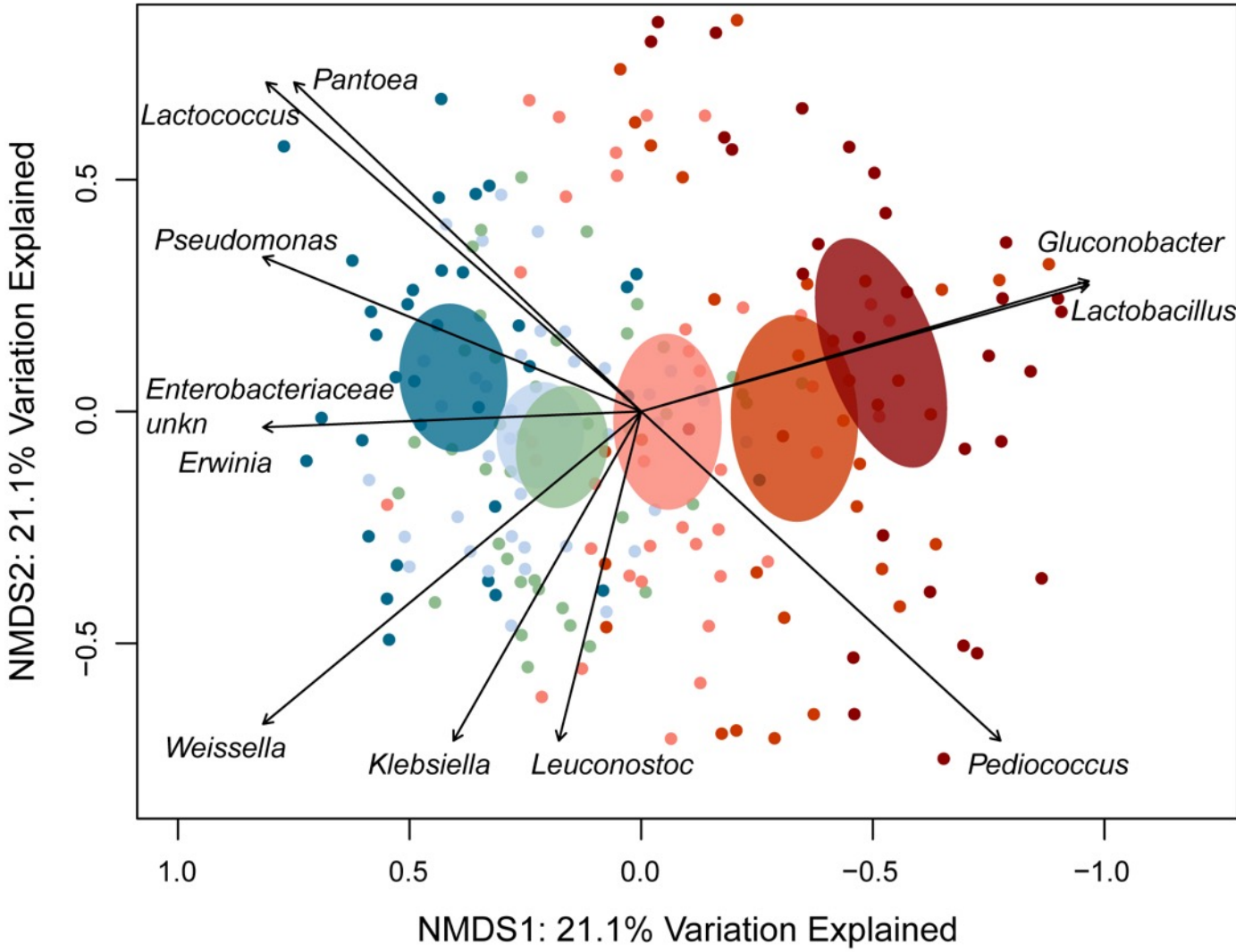
I digress.

Back to the colonization story!



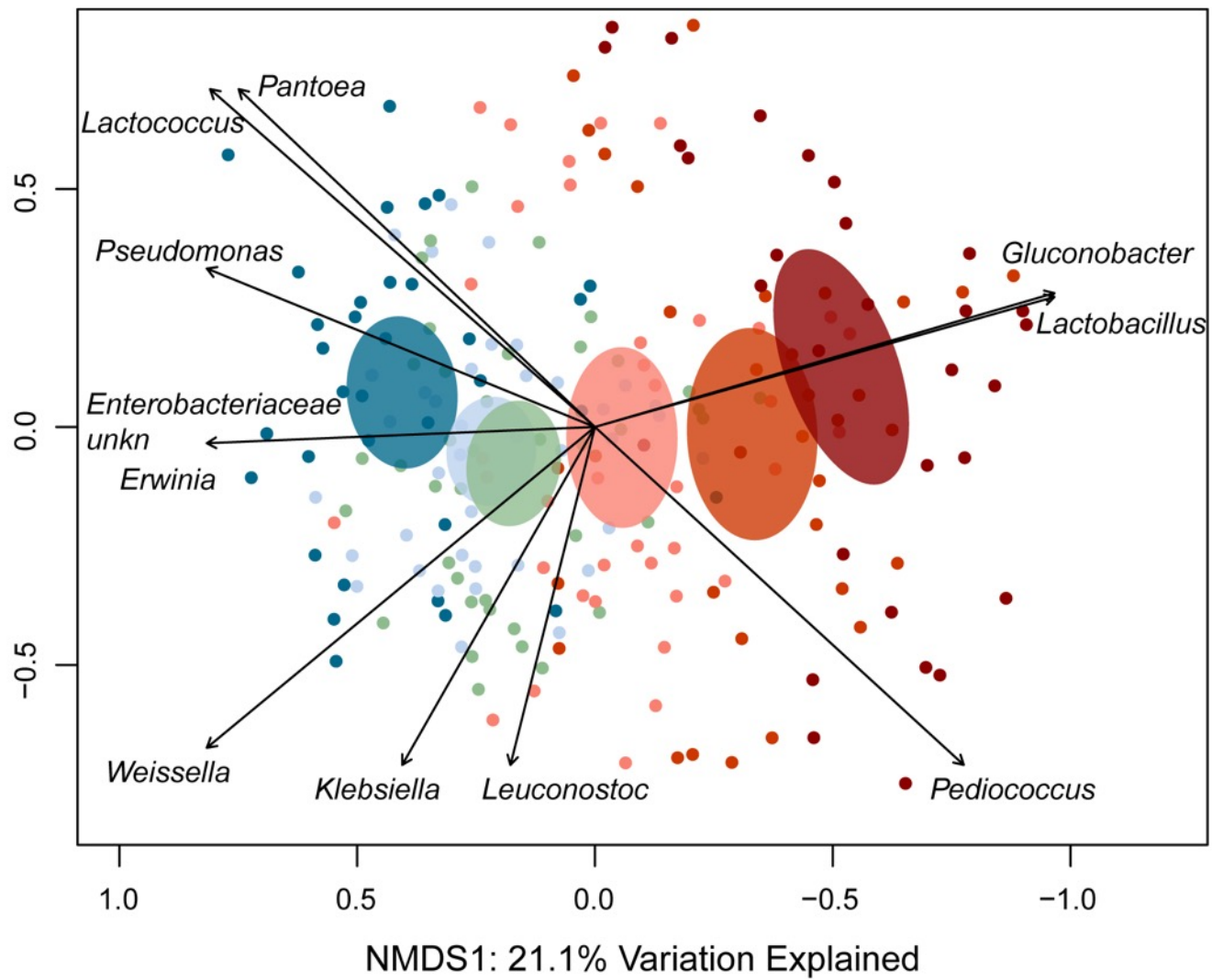
Day 1

Day 14



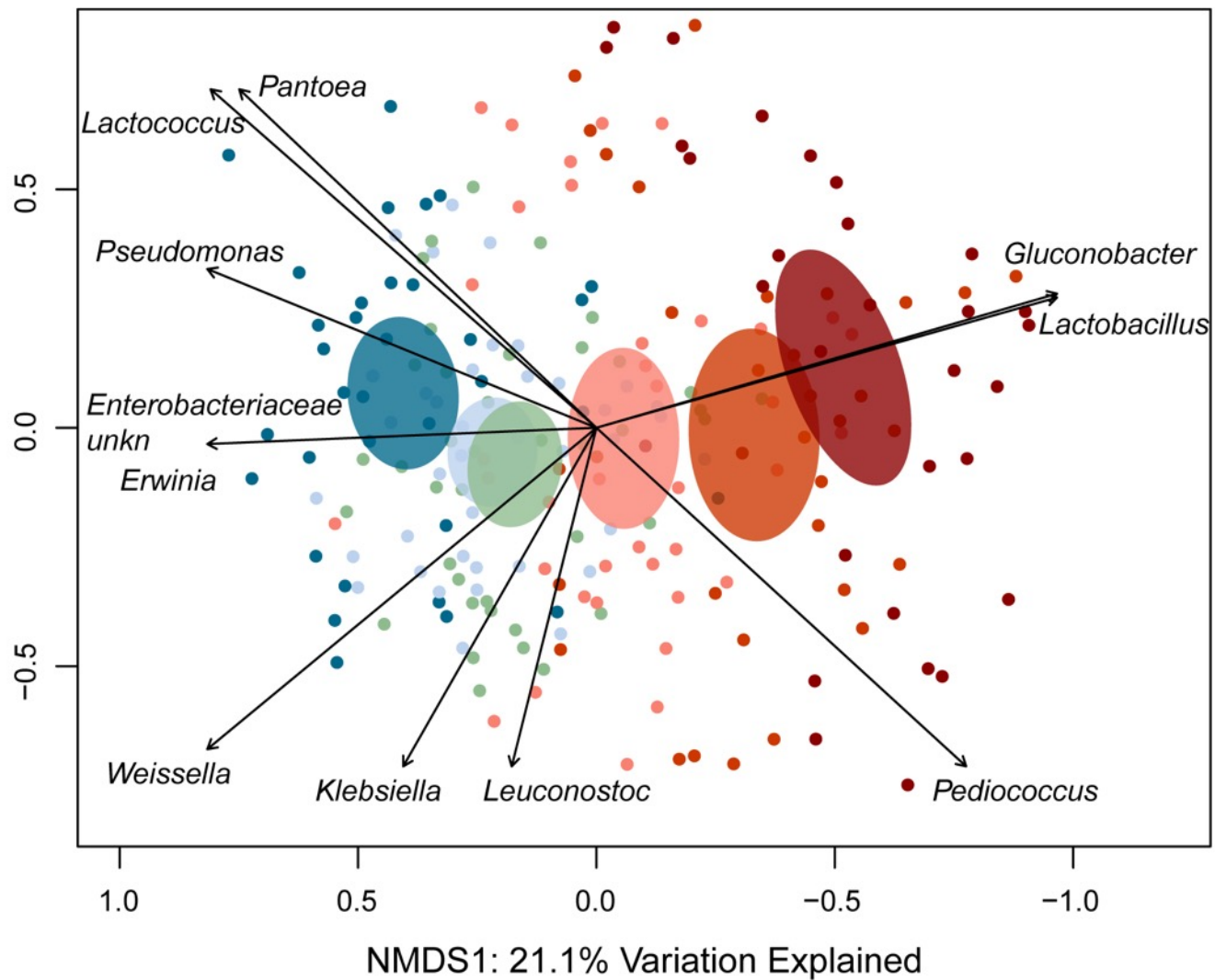
Day 1

Day 14

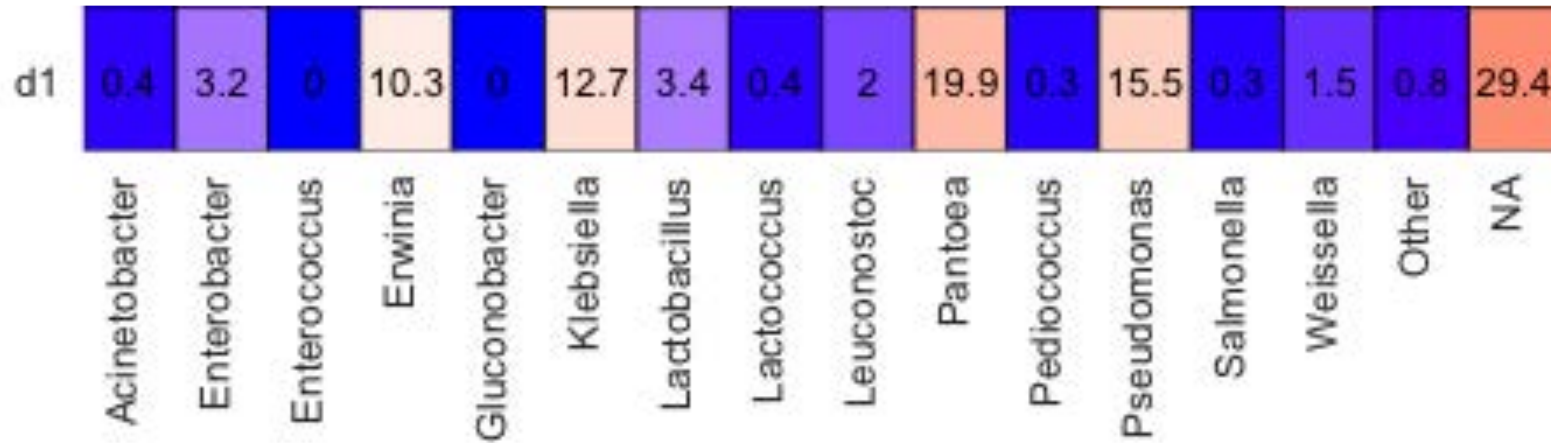


Day 1

Day 14



All Samples



rotten, bodily odors

All Samples

d6	0.2	1.9	0.6	0.2	5.2	6.8	27.8	6.4	8.3	2.3	5.5	10.4	0.2	14.4	1	9
d3	0.3	3.1	1.3	1.1	2.9	11	9.5	8.6	4.3	3.5	3.8	16.9	0.3	16.8	0.5	16
d2	0.4	3.3	1.8	2.6	0.2	11.1	8.1	4.8	5.5	5.3	1.5	18.4	0.3	16.9	0.6	19.1
d1	0.4	3.2	0	10.3	0	12.7	3.4	0.4	2	19.9	0.3	15.5	0.3	1.5	0.8	29.4
	Acinetobacter	Enterobacter	Enterococcus	Erwinia	Gluconobacter	Klebsiella	Lactobacillus	Lactococcus	Leuconostoc	Pantoea	Pediococcus	Pseudomonas	Salmonella	Weissella	Other	NA



sour

rotten, bodily odors

All Samples

	Acinetobacter	Enterobacter	Enterococcus	Erwinia	Gluconobacter	Klebsiella	Lactobacillus	Lactococcus	Leuconostoc	Pantoea	Pediococcus	Pseudomonas	Salmonella	Weissella	Other	NA
d14	0	0.1	0	0	22.1	0.4	54.2	0.1	0.8	1.3	16.8	1.2	0	0.4	1.2	1.5
d10	0.1	0.6	0	0.1	14.8	1.2	48.7	1.6	4.6	1.5	14	3.8	0.1	4	0.9	4
d6	0.2	1.9	0.6	0.2	5.2	6.8	27.8	6.4	8.3	2.3	5.5	10.4	0.2	14.4	1	9
d3	0.3	3.1	1.3	1.1	2.9	11	9.5	8.6	4.3	3.5	3.8	16.9	0.3	16.8	0.5	16
d2	0.4	3.3	1.8	2.6	0.2	11.1	8.1	4.8	5.5	5.3	1.5	18.4	0.3	16.9	0.6	19.1
d1	0.4	3.2	0	10.3	0	12.7	3.4	0.4	2	19.9	0.3	15.5	0.3	1.5	0.8	29.4

sour, bread



sour



rotten, bodily odors

Day 14

Turkey Wheat	0	25.1	0	66.5	0.5	0.1	0	0.7	4.7	0	1.2	0	1.1	0	0
Teff	0	0	0.2	0	1.6	0	0	0	95.5	0	0.1	0	2.4	0.2	0
Sorghum	0.1	33.3	0	18.6	0.6	0	0	0	45.6	0	0.2	0.1	0	0.1	1.4
Rye	0.9	12.3	0.1	64.9	0.6	0.7	0.4	3.3	2.4	1	2.1	1	0.4	3	6.9
Millet	0	46	0.9	26.3	0.4	0	0	0.5	22.7	0	1.5	0	0.2	0.3	1.2
Emmer	0	18.1	0	74.3	0	0	0.3	2.9	1.4	0	1.1	0	0.4	0.2	1.2
Einkorn	0	25.1	0	72.9	0.2	0	0	0	0.7	0	1	0	0	0	0
Buckwheat	0.6	5.8	0	79.5	0	0.5	0.2	5.6	0.3	0.1	3.5	0.9	0.1	2	1
Amaranth	0	0	0.2	95.7	0.9	0	0	0	2.8	0	0	0	0.4	0	0
All Purpose	0	35.4	1.6	43	2.5	0	0	0	15.4	0	0.8	0	0	0.5	0.7
	Curtobacterium	Gluconobacter	Klebsiella	Lactobacillus	Leuconostoc	Massilia	Paenibacillus	Pantoea	Pediococcus	Pedobacter	Pseudomonas	Sphingomonas	Weissella	Other	NA



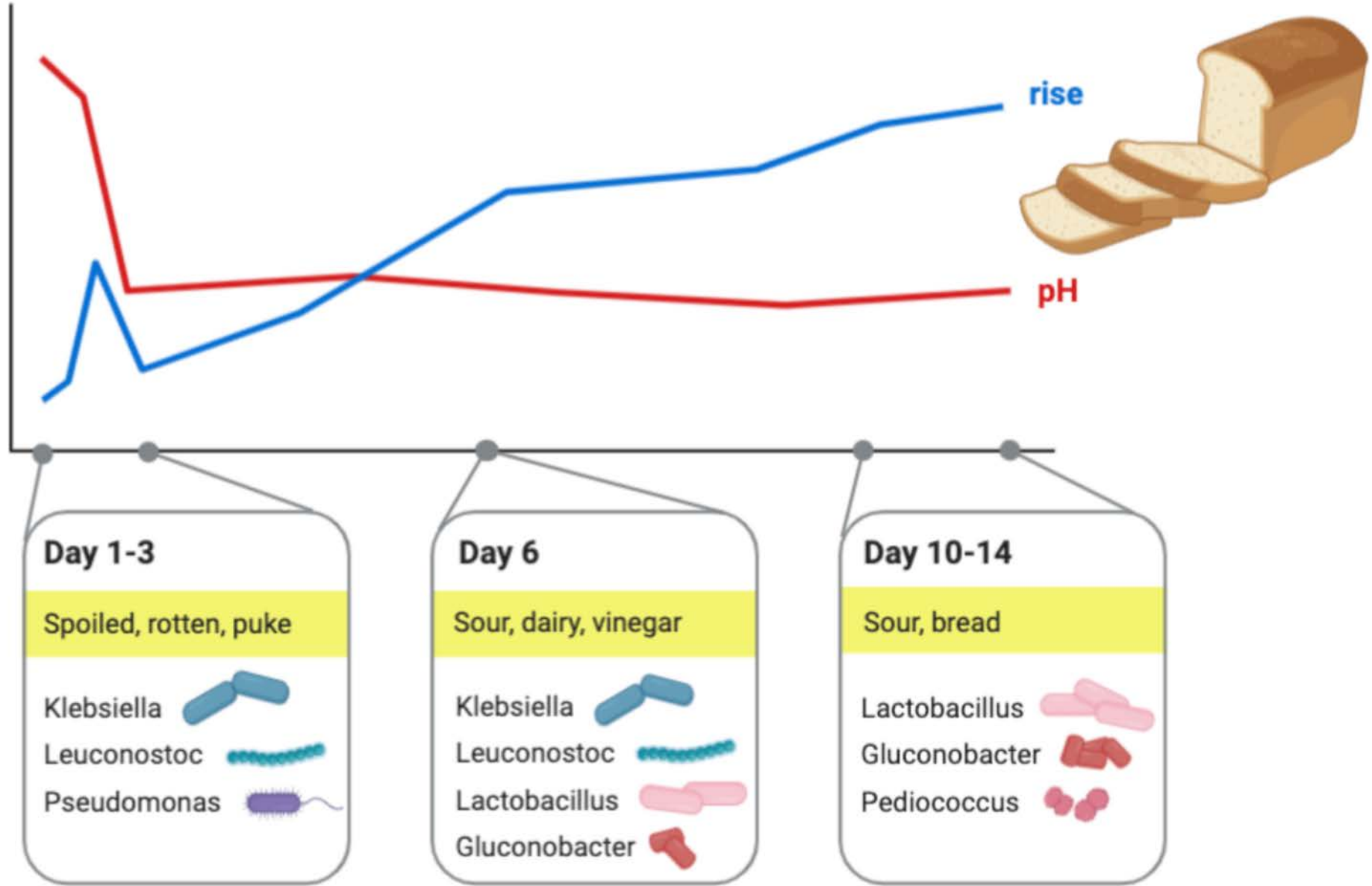




photo credit: Lauren Nichols

Sourdough recipes!

- [bread](#) (whole wheat, rye, millet)
- [crackers](#) (whole wheat, amaranth, buckwheat)
- [pancakes](#) (whole wheat, buckwheat, oats)
- [waffles](#) (whole wheat, rye)
- [pizza dough](#) (whole wheat)

