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Shelf-life and consumer acceptance of rice and tiger nut plant-based fermented beverages

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INTRODUCTION & AIM

The development of innovative fermented beverages from Mediterranean plant materials represents a promising approach to meet growing consumer demand for healthy, sustainable alternatives to dairy products [1]. This study evaluated the shelf life under refrigeration storage (through microbiological, physicochemical and sensory parameters) and consumer acceptance of fermented plant-based beverages made from rice and tiger nut [2]

METHOD

Phase 1: shelf-life study

- •Sample preparation: Two fermented plant-based beverages (rice, tiger nut) were produced in two stages: (1) base beverage preparation, (2) fermentation using VEGE061 starter culture at 37°C until pH 4.0-4.5.
- •Storage conditions: 10 days at refrigeration temperature (1/3 samples at 4°C, 2/3 at 8°C)
- Analysis performed:
- 1) Microbiological: Aerobic mesophiles, lactic acid bacteria, pathogens (Salmonella spp., Listeria monocytogenes, Escherichia coli, Bacillus cereus)
- 2) Physicochemical: pH, water activity
- 3)Sensory evaluation: Trained panel (n=7) using descriptive-quantitative and preference tests (UNE-ISO 6658:2008, UNE-ISO 4121:2006)





Phase 2: consumer acceptance test

- •Samples evaluated: Rice and tiger nut fermented beverages (carob excluded due to fermentation failure)
- •Consumer panel: n=60 (73% female, 52% aged 18-34 years, 65% monthly consumption frequency)
- •Testing conditions: Blind tasting in individual booths (March 11, 2025).

Monadic sequential presentation with randomized three-digit codes. Samples served cold (50 mL per portion).

- •Tests performed:
- 1) Hedonic acceptability: 9-point hedonic scale (1=dislike extremely, 9=like extremely) for appearance, odor, flavor, texture, and overall liking
- 2) JAR (Just-About-Right): 5-point scale for sweetness intensity with penalty analysis
- 3) Purchase intent: 5-point scale (1=definitely would not buy, 5=definitely would buy)
- 4) Preference ranking: Direct comparison between both beverages
- 5) Statistical analysis: T-test for differences (p= value < 0.05), Compusense software

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

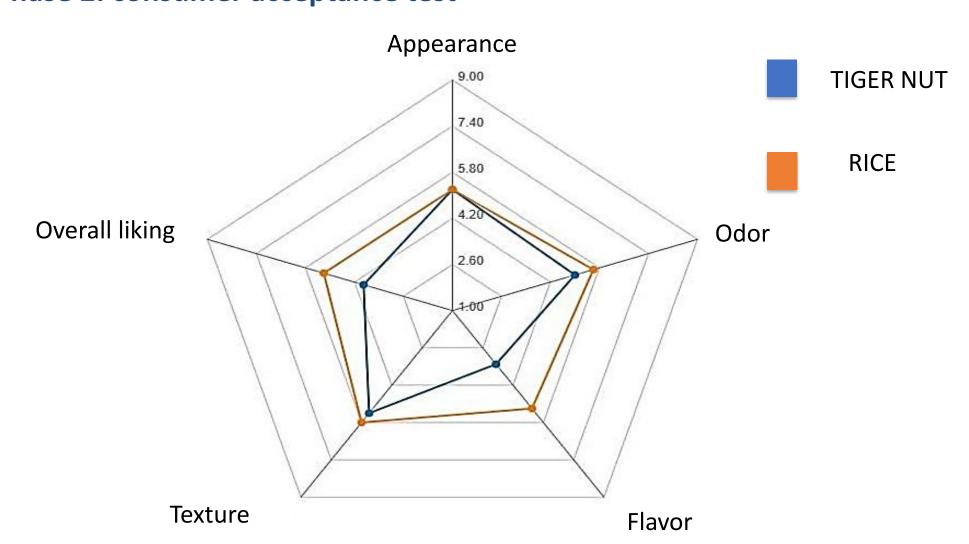
1. Phase 1: shelf-life study

Parameter	Rice	Tigernut
& B. cereus	<2 log CFU/g	3.28 → 2.65 log CFU/g
🎂 E. coli	<1 log CFU/g	<1 log CFU/g
🍇 Salmonella	N.D. in 25g	N.D. in 25g
🎄 L. monocytogenes	N.D. in 25g	N.D. in 25g
10 pH (Day 0 → 10)	$4.05 \rightarrow 3.82$	$4.12 \rightarrow 3.95$
aw	0.97	0.97

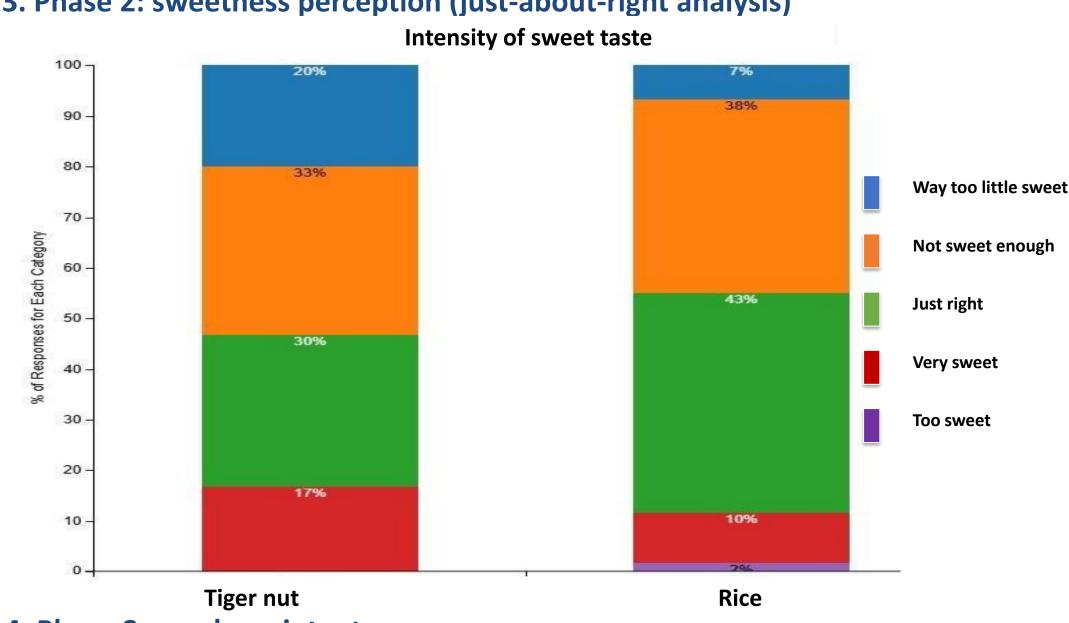
N.D. = Not Detected in 25g Safety limits: EC 2073/2005 (Salmonella, L. monocytogenes) & CNTA guidelines (B. cereus <4 log CFU/g, E. coli <2 log CFU/g)

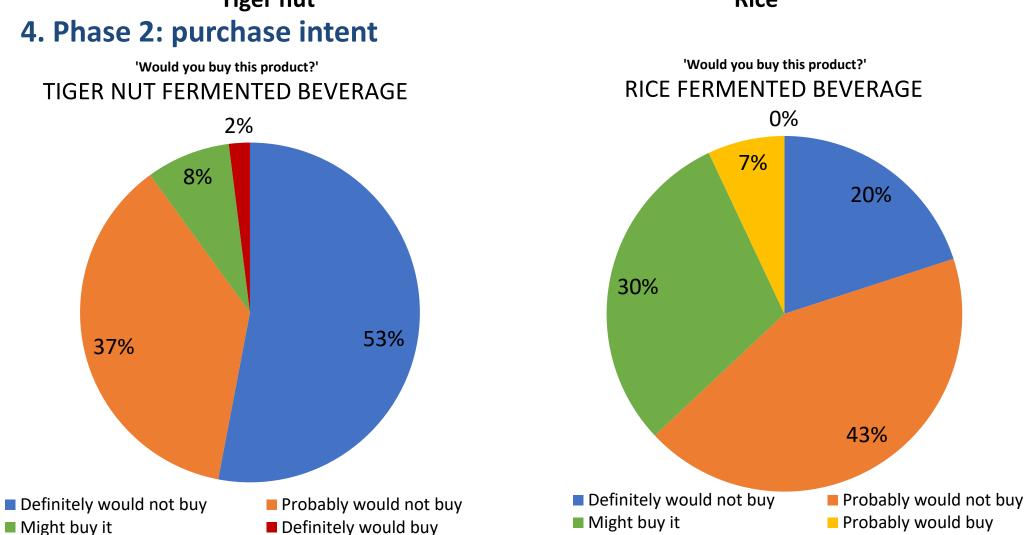
RESULTS & DISCUSSION (cont.)

2. Phase 2: consumer acceptance test



3. Phase 2: sweetness perception (just-about-right analysis)





5. Phase 2: preference ranking



CONCLUSION

- 10-day shelf life confirmed under refrigeration (4-8°C).
- Rice beverage preferred: 80% consumer preference, higher acceptance (p<0.05).
- Sweetness optimization and formulation improvements required for commercial viability. These findings demonstrate the potential of Mediterranean plant-based fermented beverages

REFERENCES