Salt preservation method applied in Rwanda

Dynamo EMSE



https://wiki.lowtechlab.org/wiki/Methode_de_conservation_au_sel_appliqu%C3%A9e_au_Rwanda/en

Dernière modification le 04/03/2020

- ⚠ Difficulté Facile
- ① Durée 1 heure(s)
- ① Coût 1EUR(€)

Description

This tutorial consists of a brief presentation of the state of the art about food preservation methods with salt.

Sommaire

Sommaire

Description

Sommaire

Introduction

Étape 1 - Preamble

Étape 2 - Method of preservation

Notes et références

Commentaires

Introduction

Salt is used in different doses depending on storage needs. At 2% (by mass), it slows the development of certain microorganisms and will bring a salty taste. On the other hand, in high doses, it will destroy almost all of the microorganisms. By reducing the product's water activity, this process slows or stops microbial development. There are two systems: salting (or salting) and brining. These techniques are used in cheese making, delicatessen and for certain species of fish (herring, salmon ...). Finally, according to traditional recipes, smoking can be associated with it.

Étape 1 - Preamble

Some pre-harvest foodstuffs require pre-processing (for meat, fish ...)

Étape 2 - Method of preservation

For the meat is rubbed with salt and wood ashes and repeated several times over several days. The layer of ash helps to absorb moisture and salt to absorb water from food, which makes the foods that are stored for a long time and are difficult to break down. Compress and repeat several times. Store in a closed container.



Notes et références

Advantages:

- Salt is easy to find, cheap, easy to prepare.
- Long shelf life

Disadvantages:

- There is a change in taste due to salt storage.
- For the brining method, some approved additives may be harmful to health (for people with stomach or digestive tract).
- On the nutritional side, the alteration of nutrients (vitamins and trace elements) is significant.
- Pre-treatment (washed) before treatment, avoid direct use.