Traditional Greek Meat Products

Dr Ioannis Ambrosiadis

F. Prof. in Department of Food Hygiene and Technology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

The most common Traditional Greek Meat Products

- Traditional dried fresh sausages
- Louza from Tinos
- Air dried Salami from Lefkada
- Pastirma
- Cavourmas
- Siglina or Siglia from Mani
- Apaki from Crete

Map of Greece

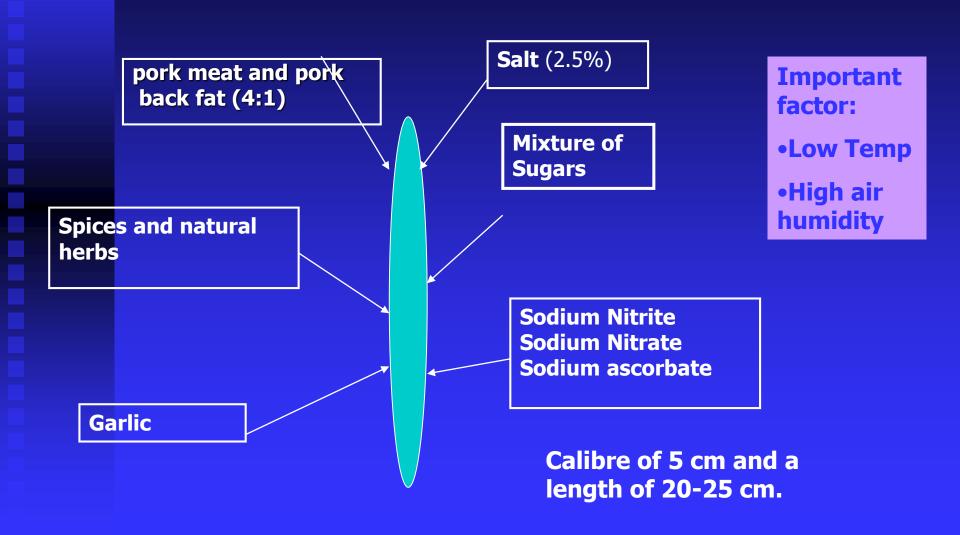


Fermented Salami of Lefkada

- Typical fermented, coarsely comminuted dry salami, produced traditionally since the 19th century in the Ionian island of Lefkada.
- Popular all around Greece.
- Consumed in raw state as a condiment.
- Stable a_w product with mild not too sour- taste, rich in aroma.
- Produced only at the winter, and after a long period of ripening at low temperatures, consumed raw during summer.

Fermented Salami of Lefkada

MAIN INGREDIENTS:

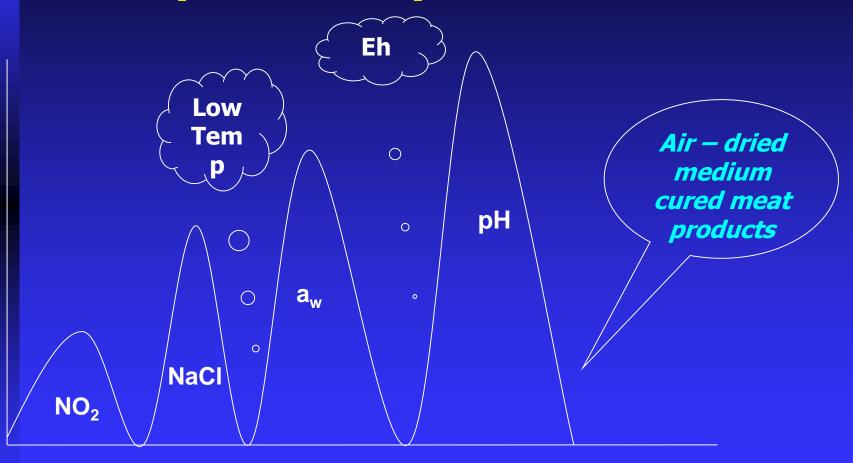


Microorganisms associated with the Product

- Initial flora consisting from Psychrotrophic bacteria
 (e.g. Pseudomonas spp), B. thermosphacta and molds and
 yeasts. (producing nice aromas!!!)
- Pathogenic bacteria (St. aureus, E. coli, Salmonella spp,
 Listeria spp and sulfite reducing bacteria).
- Lactic acid Bacteria (*L. sakei, L. plantarum, L. curvatus etc*)
- Micrococcaceae
- Staphylococcaceae

Fermented salami of Lefkada

Hurdles involved with their storage stability and safety





Syglino from Mani

- Siglino is a traditional cooked meat product from Mani in Peloponisse.
- It consists of lean pork meat pieces without bones, which is cured with salt, marinated in red wine, smoked and cooked.
- Preserved dipped in olive oil or covered with melted pork fat and preserved sometimes without chilling.

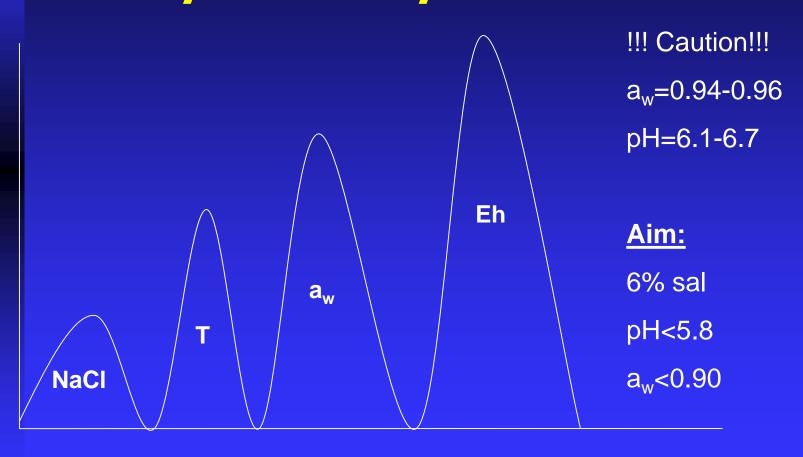
Processing techniques

- The meat used, is without fat and connective tissue, mainly from pork.
- The lean meat pieces from soulter or ham are cured with salt, marinated in red wine, smoked and cooked in water with red wine orange peels and spices
- The cooked meat pieces are cuted in pieces, placed in big pots and covered with oil or hot melted fat.
- The product is stored in cool rooms and consumed over summer or later on, alone or cooked with other foods.

Microorganisms associated with the Product

- Due to the production technology, syglino can be considered as a pasterized product. All vegetative microorganisms are inactivated.
- Some spores of bacilli and clostridia can survive the heat processing.
- Recontamination with pathogenic bacteria (St. aureus, E. coli, Salmonella spp, Listeria spp and sulfit reducing bacteria) is a potential risk.

Hurdles involved with their storage stability and safety





Apaki from Crete

- A local cured and marinated pork meat product of Crete.
- It is produced usually from the fillet of the pork.
- The fillets are placed in salt and then in vinegar.
- After removed from the vinegar it is covered with spices.
- Apaki is dried in the air for many weeks
- Sometimes it is hot smoked

Processing techniques

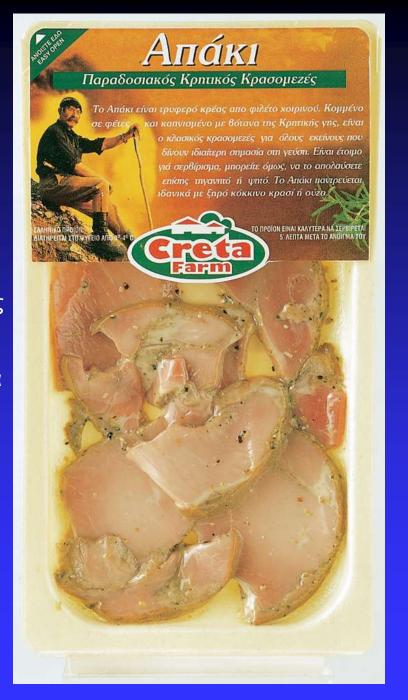
- The meat used for apaci is taken from pork fillet or pork kotollets without bones.
- Meat strips are rubbed and covered with salt and nitrate for 1-3 days.
- After curing the meat pieces are soaked in water and dipped into wine vinegar for 2-4 days.
- After removed from the vinegar it is covered with spices and dried in the air for many weeks
- Sometimes it is hot smoked

Microorganisms associated with the product

- Initial flora consisting from Psychrotrophic bacteria (e.g. *Pseudomonas* spp) and molds and yeasts.
 Pathogenic bacteria (*St. aureus, E. coli, Salmonella* spp, *Listeria* spp and sulfite reducing bacteria) could be present.
- Lactic acid Bacteria (no so much growth!)
- Micrococcaceae
- Staphylococcaceae



Το Απάκι είναι τρυφερό κρέας χοιρινού κομμένο σε φέτες και καπνισμένο με βότανα της Κρητικής Γης. Είναι ο κλασσικός κρασομεζές για όλους που δίνουν σημασία στη γεύση. Είναι έτοιμο για σερβίρισμα αλλά μπορείτε να το ψήσετε ελαφρά. Παντρεύεται ιδανικά με ξηρό κόκκινο κρασί ή ούζο.



Apaki is a tender pork meat cut in slices and smoked with Cretan herbs. It's a typical wine "tapas" for everybody who has seeks the good taste. It's ready to eat but you can grill it a bit if desired. It is ideally combined with red dry wine or "ouzo".



Louza from Tinos

- A local salted and air dried pork meat product from the iland of Tinos.
- It is produced usually from the cotollets of the pork.
- The meat pieces are placed in salt for 3-5 days.
- After removed from the salt are soaked dried for 6-12 houres and then puted in the blind darm of cattles.
- It is dried in the air for many weeks

Microorganisms associated with the product

- Initial flora consisting from Psychrotrophic bacteria
 (e.g. *Pseudomonas* spp) and molds and yeasts.
 Pathogenic bacteria (*St. aureus, E. coli, Salmonella* spp, *Listeria* spp and sulfite reducing bacteria) could be present.
- Lactic acid Bacteria (no so much growth!)
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