

Hallophytes plants diet impact on camel milk indigenous lactic flora evolution: preliminary study

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Abstract

Camel is the most arid's areas adapted dairy species, raw camel milk, having nutritional, therapeutic properties, rich in salts, enzymes, inhibiting growth of the indigenous lactic flora, where it's weak capacities in coagulation and transformation.

Researchs related on thermophilic lactic flora isolation, reported some particular characters as: resistance to high salts concentrations and the bacteriocinogénic properties.

This was attributing to the camel preferred vegetation, rich in salt-tolerant plants, particularly species: *Atriplex* sp, *Accacias* sp and *Limonia Strum guyomanum*.

The purpose of this preliminary study was to evaluate the impact of this diet (rich in salt-tolerant plants) on camel milk composition, on indigenous lactic flora evolution, understand the constraints coagulation, through exploration of physico-chemical parameters: pH, titrable acidity, lactic acid concentration, density, and viscosity, then assessing their impact on the indigenous lactic flora development. pH were ranged between: 04,79 and 05,04. Titratable acidity between: (65.7 °D and 78.3 °D. density 01,014 and 0,992, viscosity between 01,67 and 02,06. Indigenous lactic flora Counts in cfu/ml, on corresponding mediums M17 and MRS, showed a predominance of *Enterococcus* species. Selected thermophilic lactic strains were characterized by bacteriocinogenic activity and milk acidifying power.

Key Words: Raw camel milk, Hallophytes plants, physico-chemical, indigenous flora.