



# Microbial community analysis to assess food safety of crops grown in the Veggie plant chambers on ISS

CHRISTINA L. KHODADAD, SIERRA LOBO, INC.

MARY E. HUMMERICK, VENCORE, INC.

LASHELLE E. SPENCER, CRAIG TECHNOLOGIES, INC

JOHN A. CATECHIS, E.R.C.

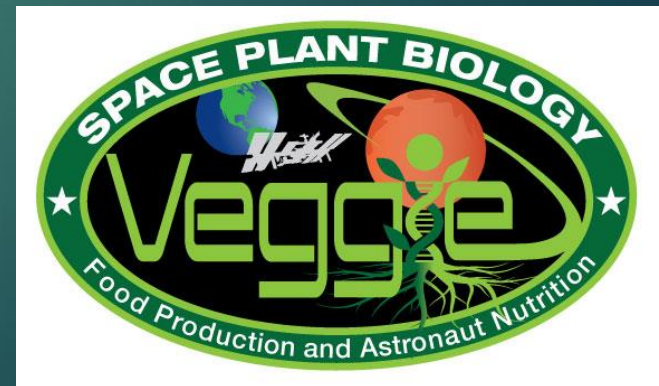
JESSICA E. SCOTTEN, OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

TRENT M. SMITH, NASA-UB

NICOLE F. DUFOUR, NASA-UB

RAYMOND M. WHEELER, NASA-UB

GIOIA MASSA, NASA-UB



# History

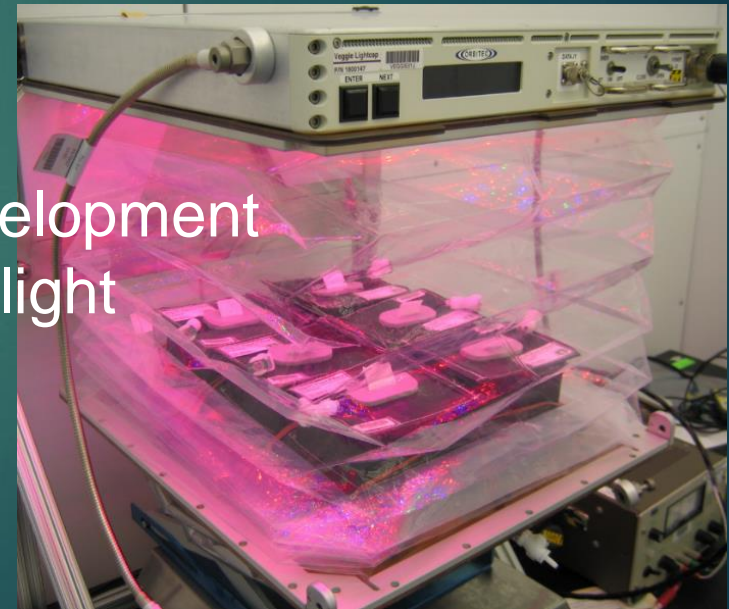
- Astronauts have extended stay in space
  - Requires adequate nutrition
  - Fresh, nutritional value items
  
- NASA has made efforts to grow and harvest healthy vegetables on ISS
  - Red lettuce “Outredgeous”
  
- Importance in methods used to grow fresh food
  - Safety emphasis



**‘Outredgeous’  
red romaine lettuce**

# History

- Bacterial and fungal communities play important roles in plant health and growth systems
- Requirements & concerns being developed toward a healthy crop
  - Safety
  - Nutrition
- Provide insight into community development
  - Differences between ground & flight
  - Total microbial load
  - Microbial constituents



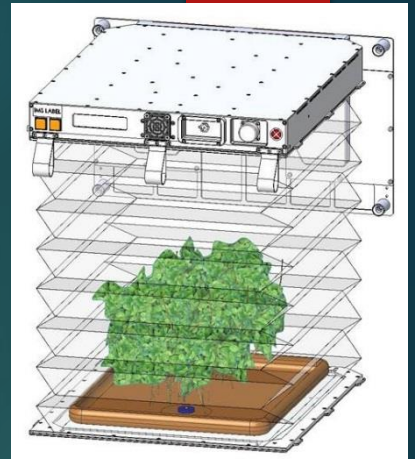
# Goals

- To investigate and compare the microbial communities between flight and ground crops grown under similar conditions
- To compare two grow outs of flight crops
- To identify the presence of any plant or human associated microbes



# Methods

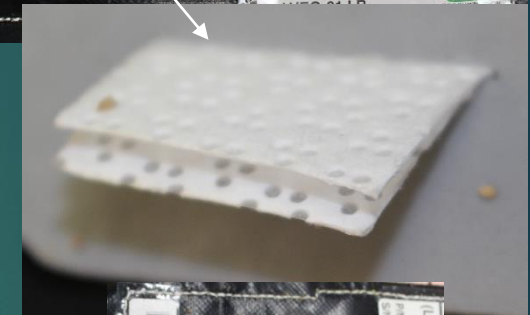
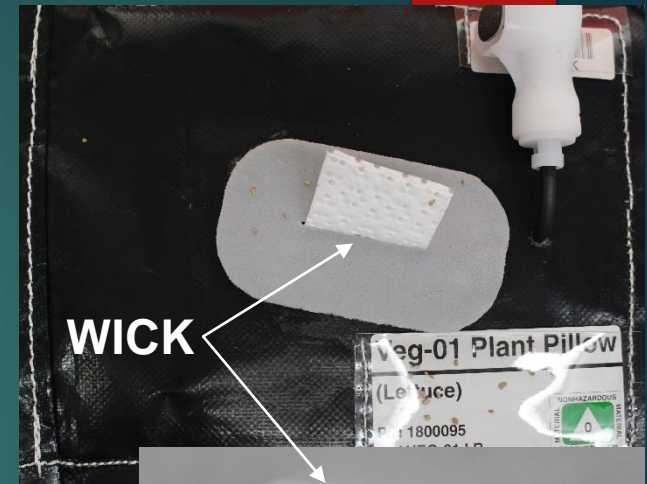
- Red romaine lettuce (*Latuca sativa* cv Outredgeous) was grown & harvested on ISS in Veggie pillows under controlled conditions
- Parallel experiment was completed on ground under similar conditions
  - Temperature ~25 °C
  - Soils – arcillite w/ nutricote (7.5 g /L)
  - Water source



# Methods

Post harvest:

- Samples taken from both G & F
  - Plant surfaces, Root Zone
  - Wicks and Soil
- Heterotrophic bacterial & fungal plate counts
- Media specific screening
  - *E. coli*
  - *Salmonella*
  - *Staphylococcus*
- Identification



Plant leaves

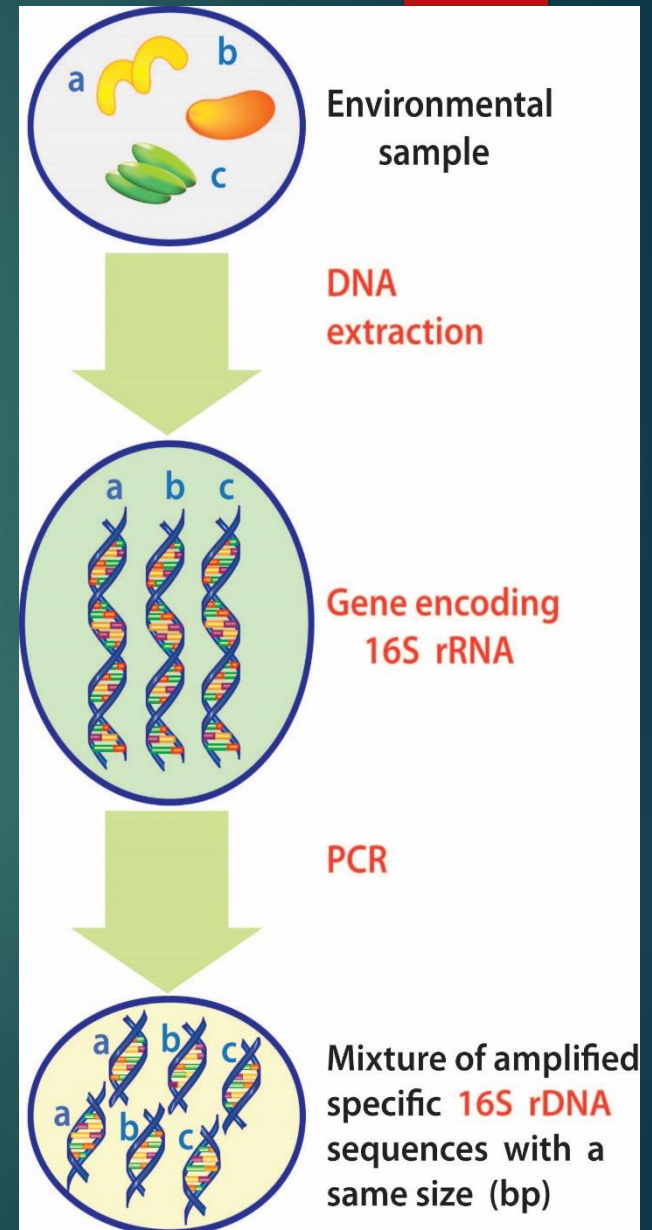


Soil & root zone



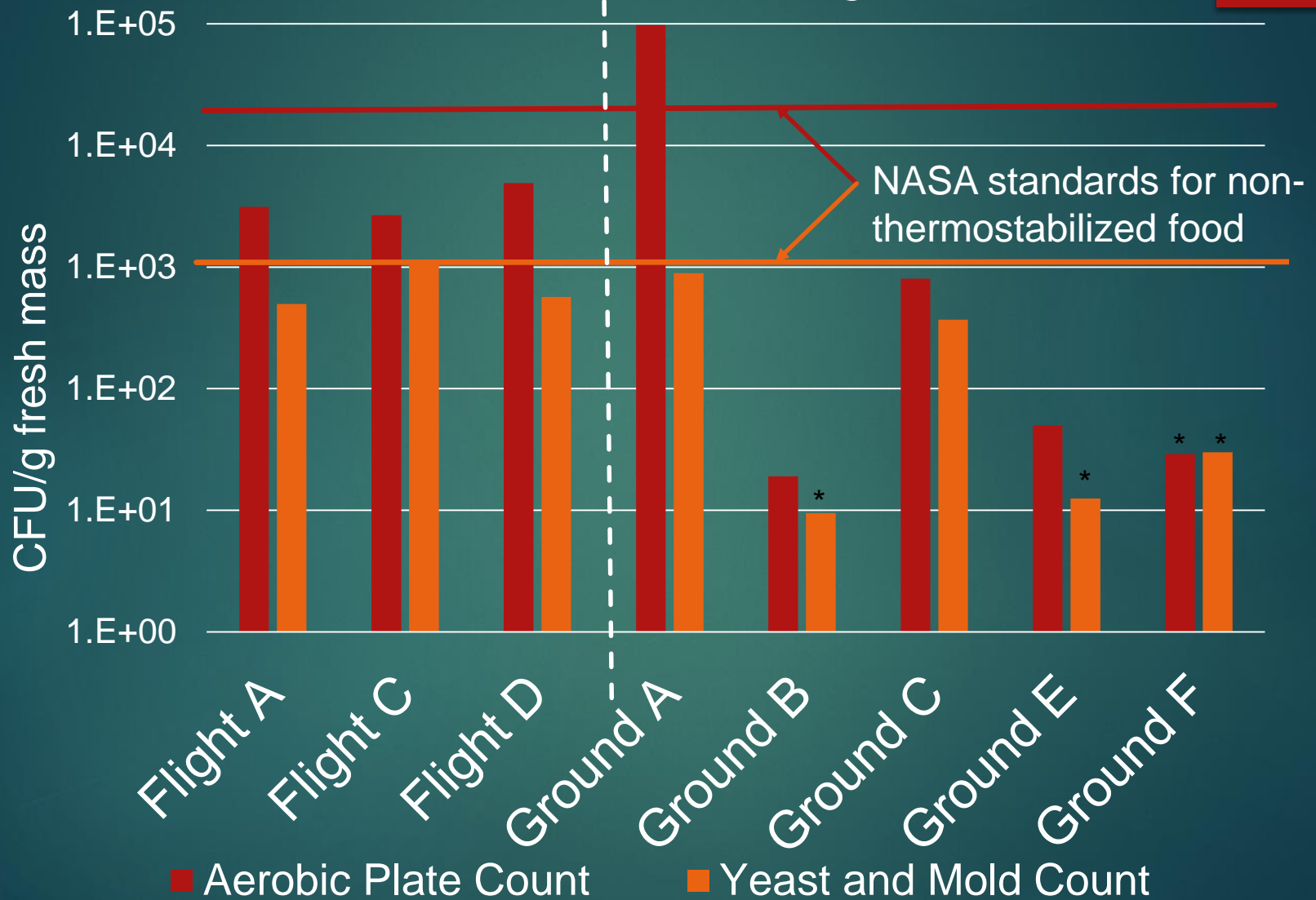
# Methods

- PCR completed using barcoded primers
  - Bacterial 16S rRNA gene
  - Fungal ITS region
- Sequenced with MiSeq NGS
- Preliminary data analysis
  - GreenGenes bacterial database
  - UNITE fungal database



# RESULTS

## Lettuce leaves-Veg 01A



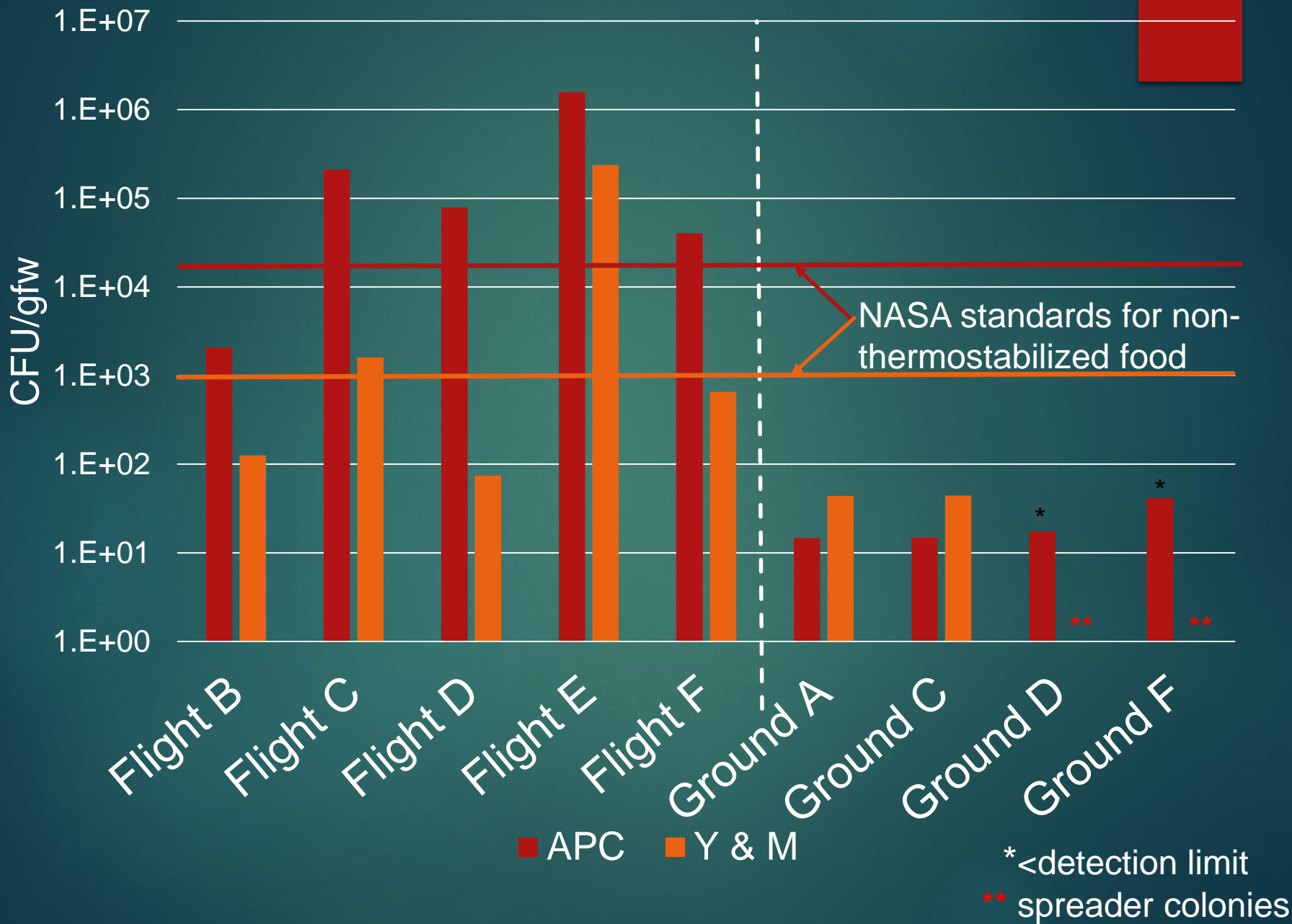
■ Aerobic Plate Count

■ Yeast and Mold Count

\* < detection limit

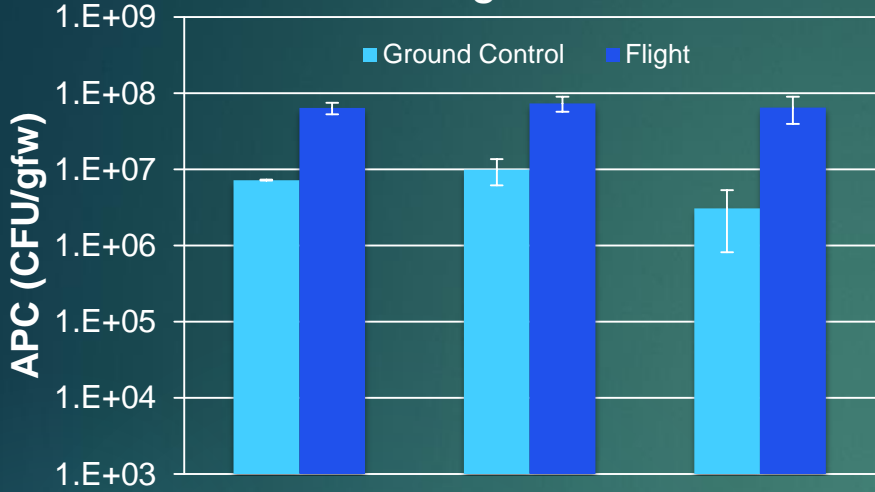


# Lettuce leaves-Veg 01B

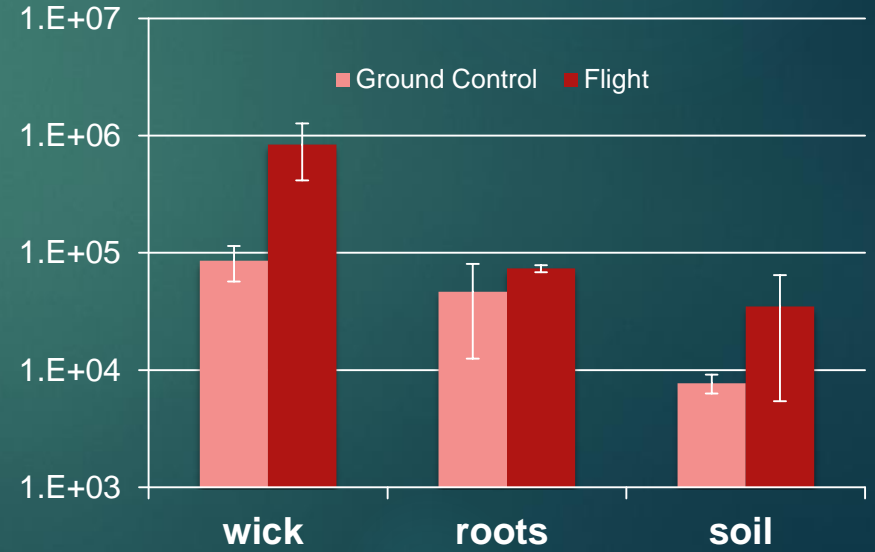
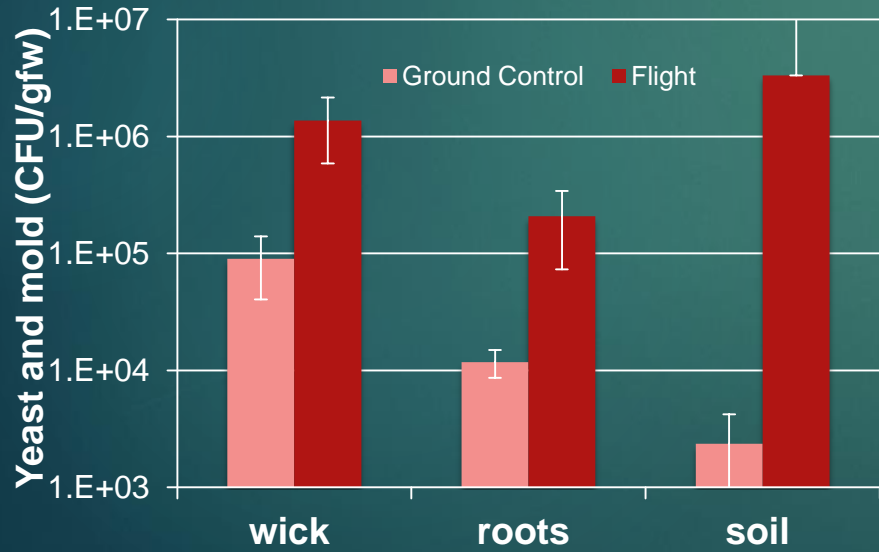
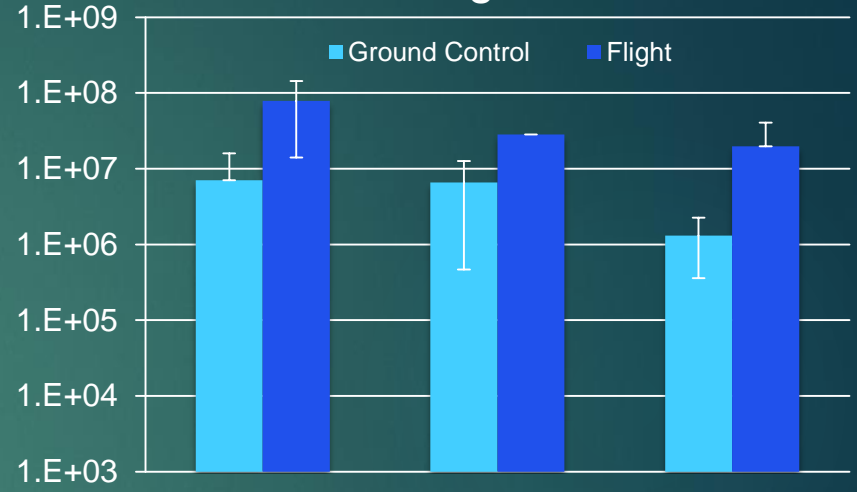


# RESULTS

## Veg 01 A



## Veg 01 B



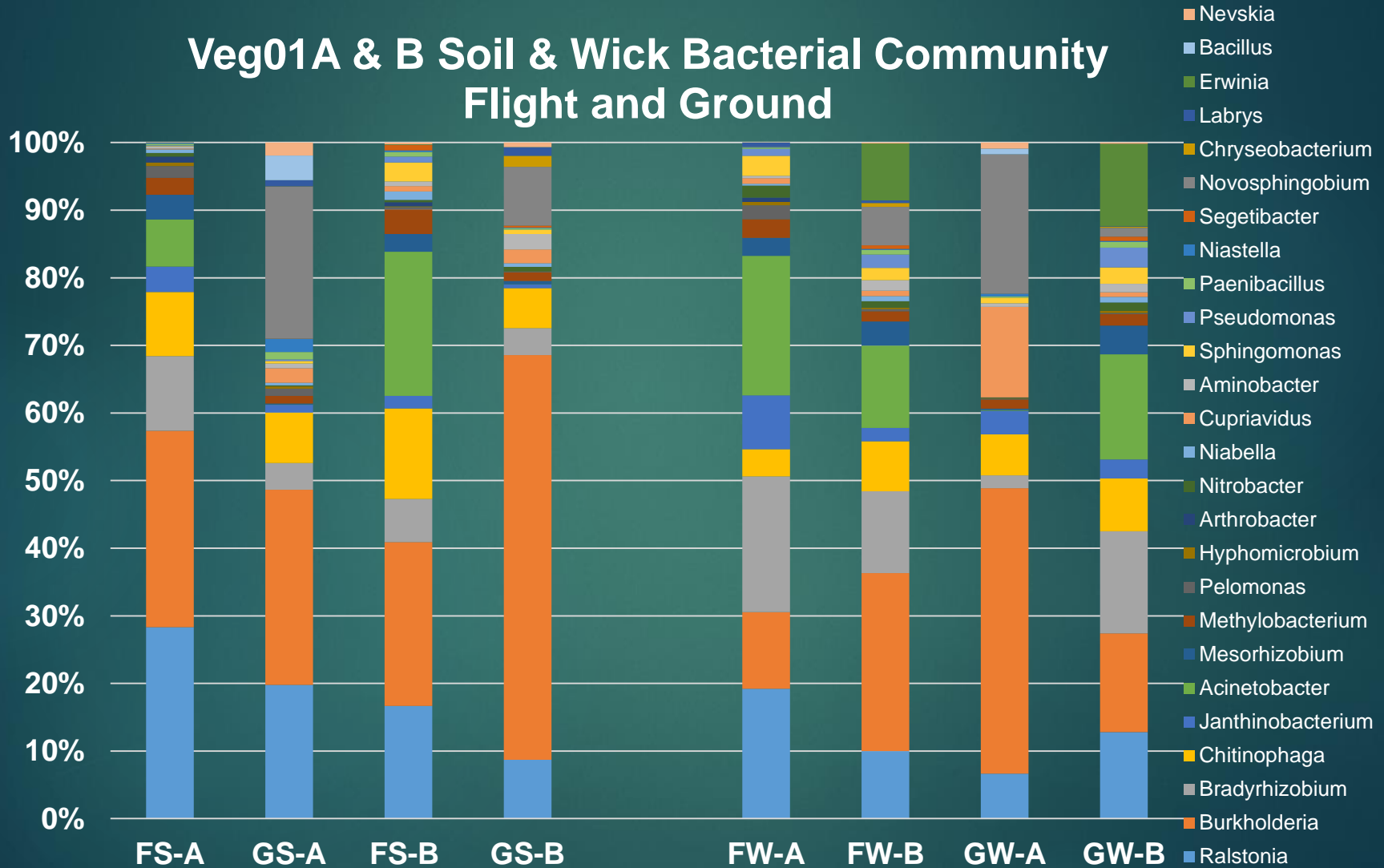
# Results-Bacterial Community ID

Sample ID	Average Number of Species Identified		Shannon Species Diversity	
	Veg01A	Veg01B	Veg01A	Veg01B
<b>Flight - Root</b>	334±9.9	298±50.9	2.46±0.002	2.66±0.3
<b>Flight - Soil</b>	333±1.4	280±32.5	2.41±0.08	2.76±0.03
<b>Flight - Wick</b>	351.5±20.5	284	2.48±0.06	2.77
<b>Flight - Plant</b>	82.5±40.3	123.2±44.7	0.517±0.02	0.8±0.2
<b>Ground - Root</b>	68	329.0±49.5	2.291	2.16±0.17
<b>Ground - Soil</b>	390±22.6	410	2.207±0.08	2.27
<b>Ground - Wick</b>	304±53.7	408	1.587±0.23	2.77
<b>Ground - Plant</b>	61.4±16.6	72.3±18.5	0.462±0.02	0.5±0.0



# Results

## Veg01A & B Soil & Wick Bacterial Community Flight and Ground



# Fungal Species Detected

## Plant & Root

	Veg 01A	Veg 01B
<b>Flight Plant</b>	<i>Sporidiobolus pararoseus</i> <i>Rhodotorula aurantiaca</i> <i>Rhodotorula glutinis</i> <i>Rhodosporidium fluviale</i> <i>Penicillium sp</i>	<i>Rhodotorula mucilaginosa</i> <i>Rhodosporidium sp</i> <i>Cryptococcus albidus var. diffluens</i> <i>Sporidiobolus ruineniae</i> <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> <i>Aspergillus niger</i>
<b>Ground Plant</b>	<i>Rhodotorula glutinis</i> <i>Rhodosporidium fluviale</i> <i>Cryptococcus albidus var. diffluent</i> <i>Aspergillus sp.</i>	<i>Rhodotorula mucilaginosa</i> <i>Penicillium rubrum</i> <i>Aspergillus niger</i>
<b>Flight Root</b>	<i>Exophiala exophila</i> <i>Rhodosporidium fluviale</i> <i>Rhodotorula glutinis</i> <i>Filobasidium unigluttulatum</i> <i>Rhodotorula mucilaginosa</i> <i>Rhodosporidium dibovatum</i>	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> <i>Aspergillus phoenicis</i> <i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i> <i>Alternaria tenuissima</i>
<b>Ground Root</b>	<i>Rhodotorula mucilaginosa</i>	<i>Aspergillus awamori</i> <i>Exophiala jeanselmei</i> <i>Exophiala oligosperma</i> <i>Penicillium oxalicum</i> <i>Penicillium sp.</i> <i>Penicillium rubrum</i> <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> <i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i>

# Fungal Species Detected

## Soil Media & Wick

	Veg 01A	Veg 01B
<b>Flight Soil Media</b>	<i>Exophiala exophila</i> <i>Rhodosporidium fluviale</i> <i>Rhodotorula glutinis</i> <i>Filobasidium unigluttulatum</i> <i>Rhodotorula mucilaginosa</i> <i>Rhodosporidium dibovatum</i> <i>Exophiala jeanselmei</i>	<i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i> <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> <i>Aspergillus phoenicis</i> <i>Byssochlamys spectabilis</i> <i>Trichoderma moravicum</i> <i>Tomentella sp</i> <i>Verticillium leptobactrum</i>
<b>Ground Soil Media</b>	<i>Rhodosporidium fluviale</i> <i>Rhodotorula mucilaginosa</i>	<i>Aspergillus awamori</i> <i>Aspergillus sydowii</i> <i>Exophiala jeanselmei</i> <i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i> <i>Penicillium sp.</i> <i>Penicillium rubrum</i> <i>Purpureocillium lilacinum</i> <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> <i>Penicillium oxalicum</i> <i>Exophiala oligosperma</i>
<b>Flight Wick</b>	<i>Exophiala exophila</i> <i>Rhodosporidium fluviale</i> <i>Rhodotorula glutinis</i> <i>Rhodotorula mucilaginosa</i> <i>Rhodosporidium dibovatum</i>	<i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i> <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> <i>Aspergillus phoenicis</i>
<b>Ground Wick</b>	<i>Rhodotorula mucilaginosa</i> <i>Rhodosporidium dibovatum</i>	<i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i> <i>Aspergillus awamori</i> <i>Exophiala jeanselmei</i> <i>Alternaria tenuissima</i> <i>Penicillium oxalicum</i>

# Conclusions

- Specific pathogen screens: *E. coli*, *S. aureus*, *Salmonella* sp. were not detected on any plants.
- Aerobic plate counts were less than the limit for non-thermostabilized food on all flight plants and all but one ground plant.
- Total yeasts and molds all below limit except on one flight plant (plant C, the largest, slightly over).
- Fab five species – commonly found and previously identified on the ISS
- Many species also previously identified in ISS potable water source
- Many species normally associated with soils and plants
- Identified species are opportunistic species and not found to be harmful to healthy individuals



# What's Next?

- Continue to look at the communities to characterize each community type.
- Evaluate additional plants to be grown aboard ISS for characterization, food safety, and nutritional value
- Investigate the functional structure of microbial communities in plants.

# Acknowledgements

Funding source for this work was supported by NASA  
Space Biology

Thanks to the team:

Mary Hummerick

LaShelle Spencer

Larry Koss

Gioia Massa

Ray Wheeler

Nicole Dufour

Trent Smith

Jessica Scotten

INTERNS





???

QUESTIONS