

VEG-04: The Effects of Light Quality on Mizuna Mustard Growth, Nutritional Composition, and Organoleptic Acceptability for a Space Diet

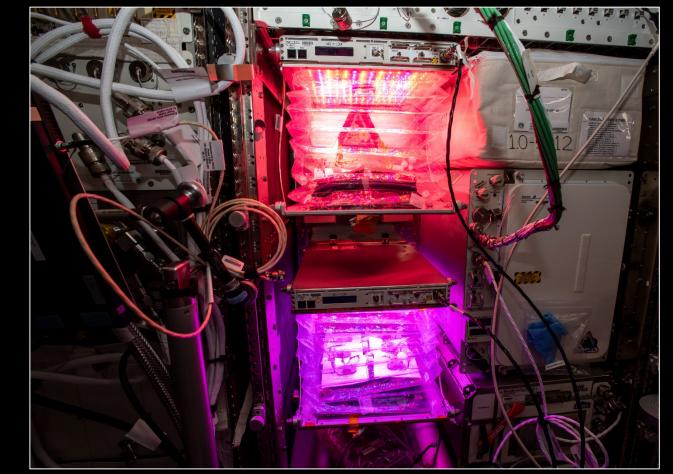
Gioia D. Massa¹, Jess M. Bunchek¹, Grace L. Douglas², Mary E. Hummerick¹, Cary A. Mitchell³, Robert C. Morrow⁴, Asmaa H. Morsi³, Peter G. Roma², Matthew W. Romeyn¹, LaShelle E. Spencer¹, and Raymond M. Wheeler¹

1. Kennedy Space Center 2. Johnson Space Center 3. Purdue University 4. ORBITEC-Sierra Nevada Corporation Pick-and-eat salad-crop productivity, nutritional value, and acceptability to supplement the ISS food system

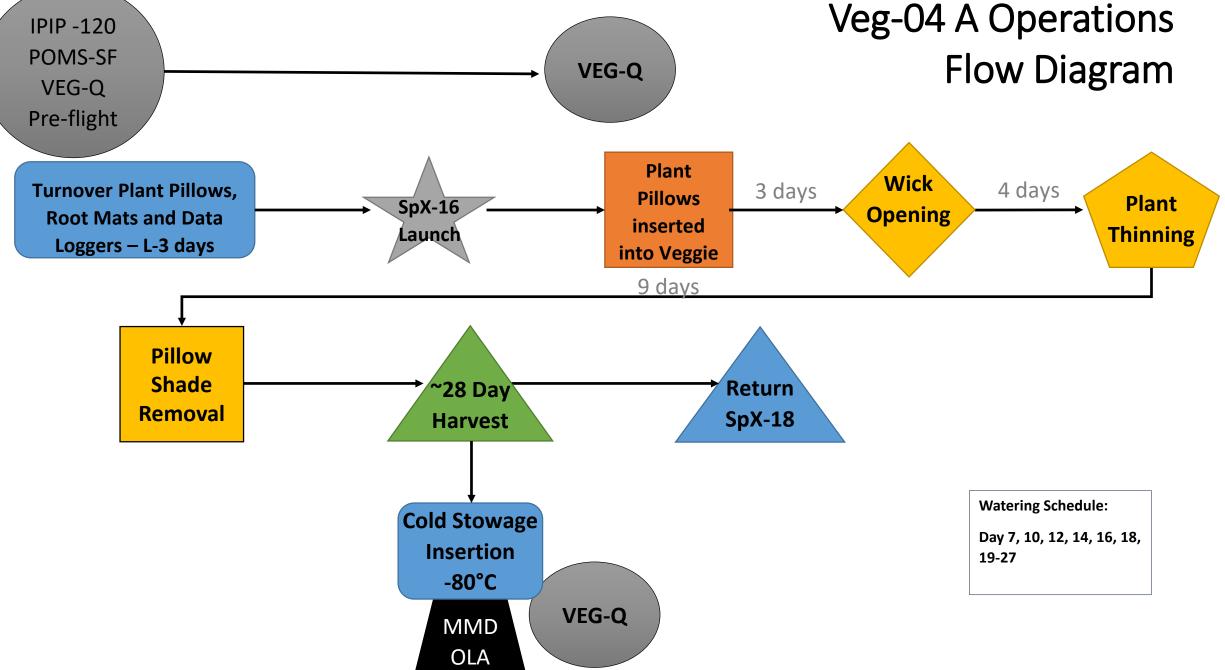
Aim: To examine light quality and fertilizer formulation on crop morphology, edible biomass yield, microbial food safety, organoleptic acceptability, nutritional value, and behavioral health benefits.

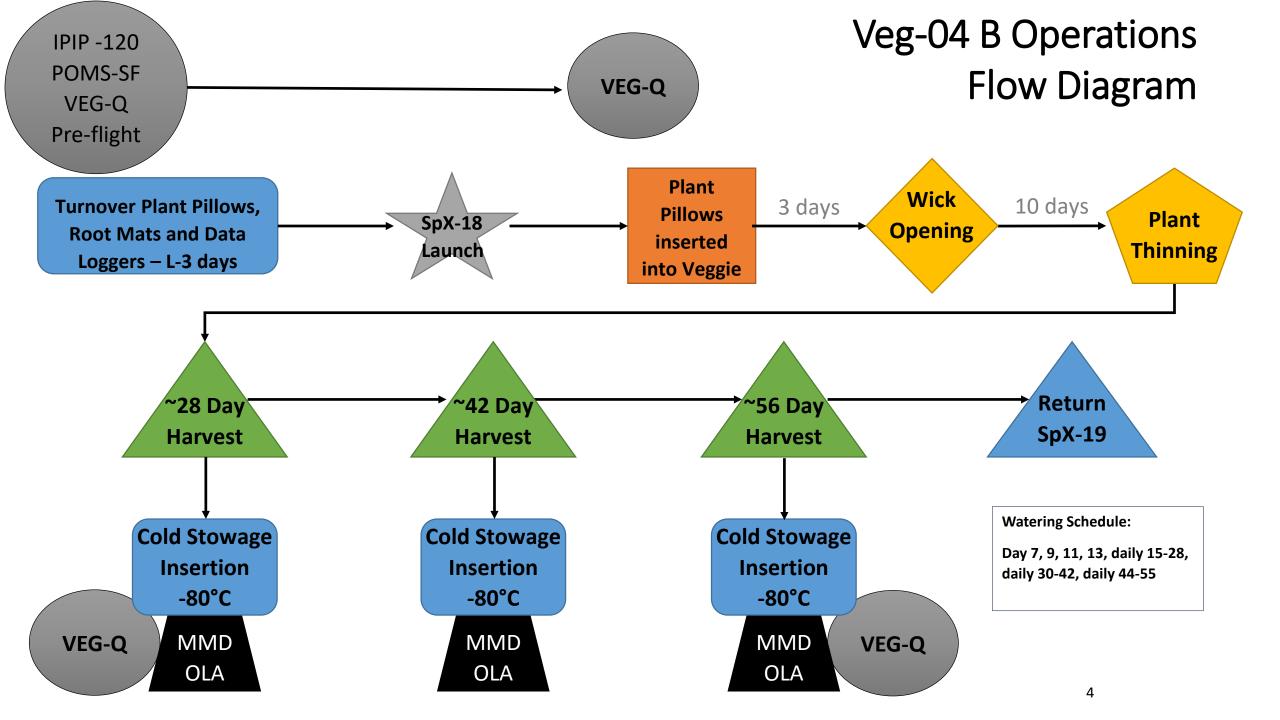
Team Components:

KSC: Crop Testing, Microbiology JSC: AFT, BHP, Statistics Purdue: Crop Testing SNC-ORBITEC: Testing, Lighting, Software Florikan: Fertilizer Consultants



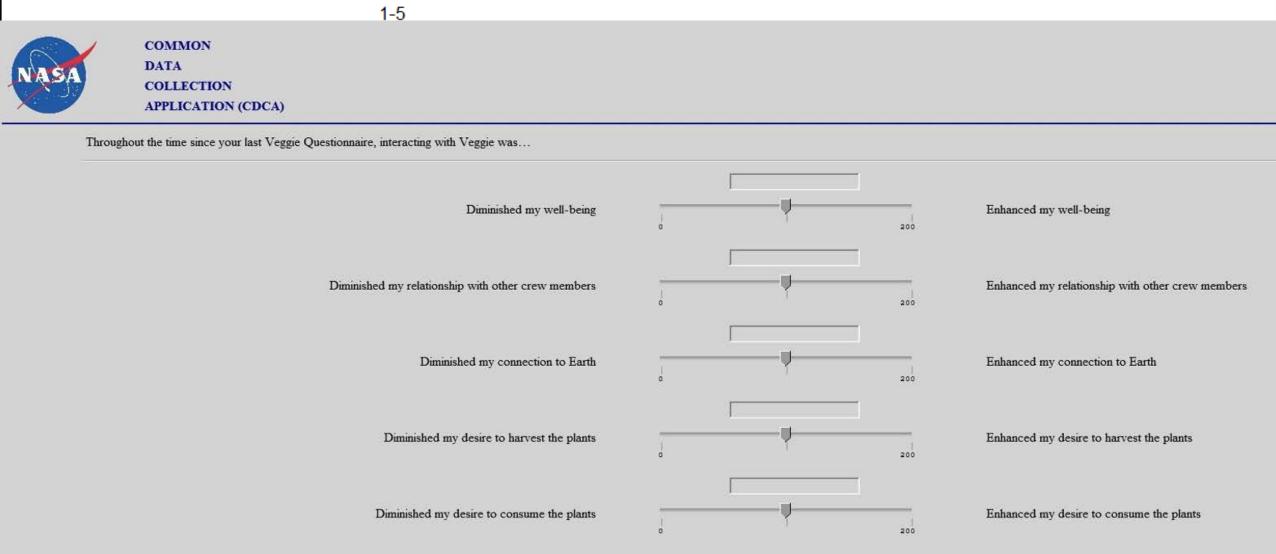
Veggie plant chambers currently on ISS in the Columbus module.





Veggie Questionnaire (VEG-Q) for BHP

In a typical week on orbit, how many servings of fresh fruit and vegetables do you consume (think of one serving as an apple)?



il any of the plants struggled of died, please describe this experience.



11 Days after Initiation Plants 20 cm below lights

> 28 Days after Initiation Plants 10 cm below lights



VEG-04 Harvest



VEG-04A at 35 DAI

VEG-04B at 29 DAI

Organoleptic Evaluation (OLA)

	Not Crisp At All	Not Crisp Enough	Just About Right	Somewhat Too Crisp	Much Too Crisp
*7. Crispness	×				
	Not Tender At All	Not Tender Enough	Just About Right	Somewhat Too Tender	Much Too Tender
*8. Tenderness				¥.	
	Not Bitter At All	Not Bitter Enough	Just About Right	Somewhat Too Bitter	Much Too Bitter
*9. Bitterness	v				
10. Please provide any comme	nts you would like to share regarding the Mizuna	Mizune commenti sample.			<u>^</u>
		Select Next Pag	e and return to Crew Procedure		

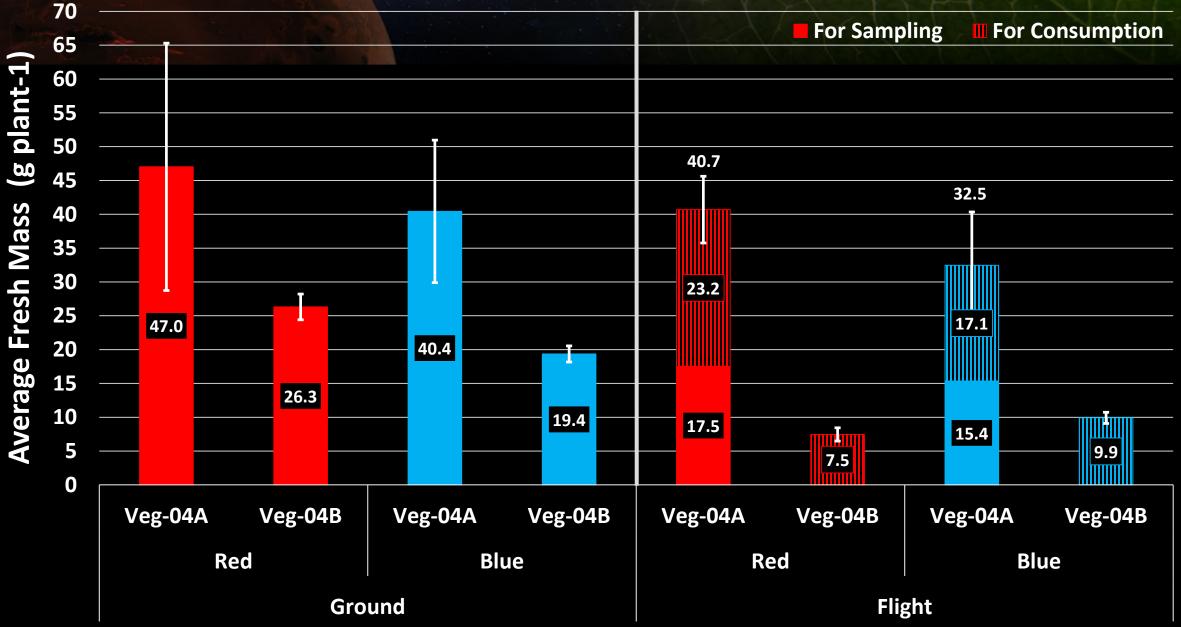
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Select Next Page to continue with survey

Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP) Plan

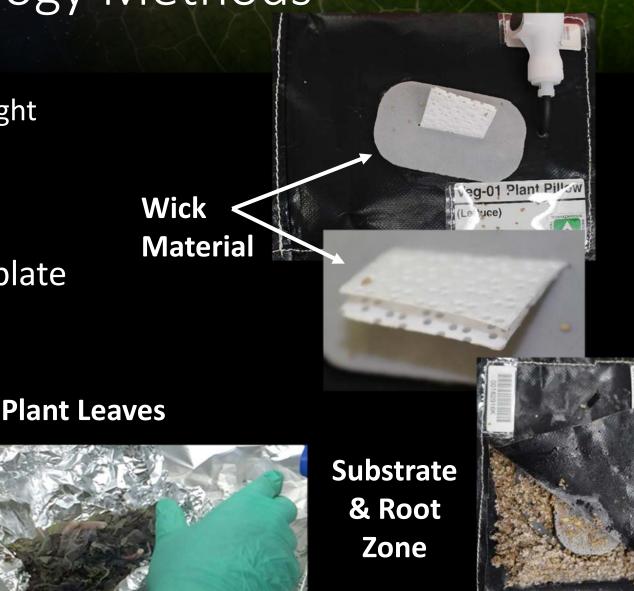
Process Step/Control Point	Food Safety hazard	Methods to reduce hazard	ССР
Ground processing- pillows	Introduction of microbes via handling and materials.	Sterilize components, aseptic technique used while assembling	1
Ground Processing- Seed	Introduction of microbes via handling and indigenous microbes present on seeds	Disinfection. Certification of pathogen free seed. Use of sanitary handling practices	2
Packing	no		
Transport	no		
Integrate with Veggie hardware	Introduction of microbes via handling.	Use of sanitary handling.	3
Watering	Introduction of microbes via water supply or unsanitary handling	Water is potable quality and treated with biocide.	4
Grow	Potential contamination from air and human presence, increase in indigenous flora due to availability of nutrients.	Use of sanitary handling. Minimize handling of plants before harvest.	5
Harvest	Introduction of microbes due to harvest procedures/human handling.	Sanitized instruments should be used and gloves worn.	6
Post-harvest	Microbial presence established during plant growth and introduction via handling.	Crops should be sanitized before consumption following procedures. Veggie facility should be thoroughly sanitized.	7

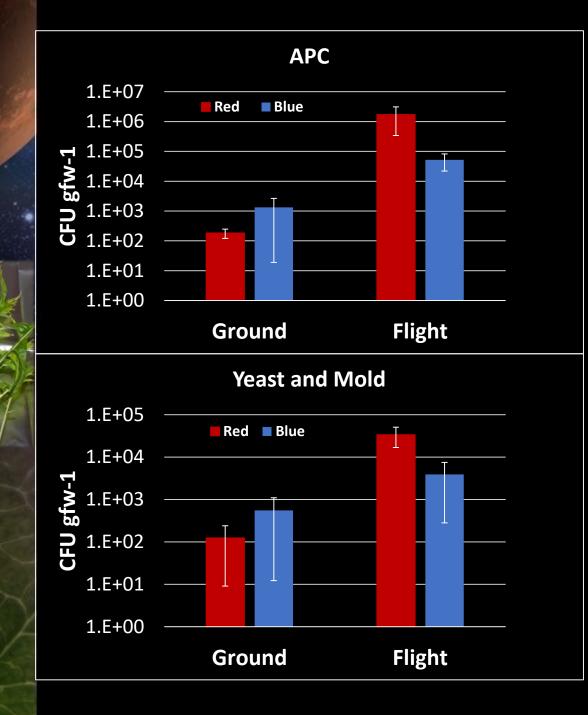
Fresh Biomass at 1-month Harvest



Microbiology Methods

- Post harvest:
- Samples taken from both ground and flight
 - Plant surfaces, Root zone
 - Wicks and Substrate
- Heterotrophic bacterial & fungal plate counts
- Media specific screening
 - E. coli
 - Salmonella sp
 - Staphylococcus aureus
- Microbe Identification



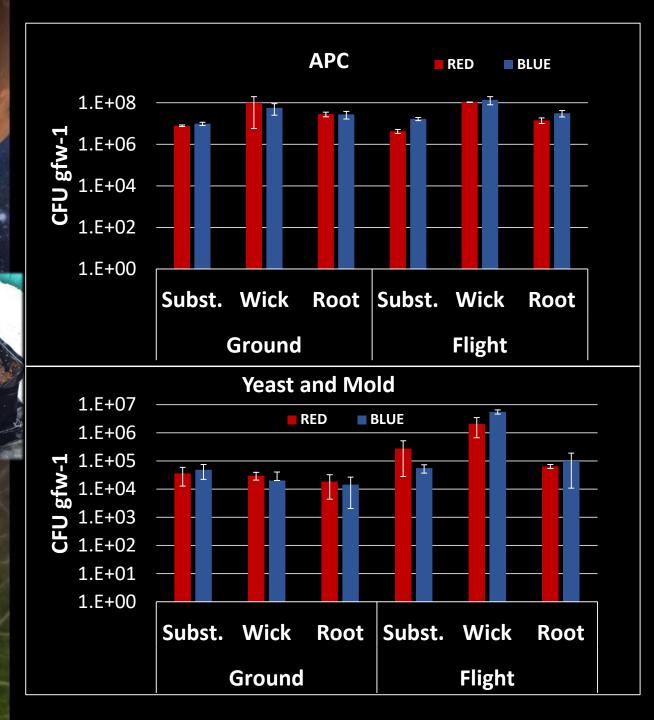


VEG-04A Produce Microbiology from red-rich and blue-rich light treatments

Aerobic bacterial (APC) and yeast and mold plate counts on harvested **mizuna**

leaves. (n=3 except n=5 for flight red-rich light treatment samples).

- Flight leaves have higher bacterial and fungal counts than ground (p<0.01).
- Flight leaves under red-rich light treatment have higher counts than all other sample sets (*p*<0.01).
- Bacterial and fungal counts exceed NASA limits for thermostabilized food but pathogen screening was below detection limit for *S. aureus, E. coli,* coliforms and *Salmonella sp.*



VEG-04A Pillow Microbiology from redrich and blue-rich light treatments

Aerobic bacterial (APC) and yeast and mold plate counts on Veggie **pillow component**.

 Fungal counts are higher on the wicks from the flight pillows

	VEG-04 A Tissue Average Elemental Content (ug/g DW)											
	Al	В	Са	Cu	Fe	К	Mg	Mn	Na	Р	S	Zn
Red-Rich (Ground)	22	74	4,318	12	64	28,962	5,432	^* 166	630	4,139	4,542	34
Red-Rich (Flight)	23	93	6,292	8	67	38,762	8,375	*306	828	5,077	6,929	38
Blue-Rich (Ground)	24	85	5,175	10	62	26,873	6,408	^ 213	479	3,648	4,542	26
Blue-Rich (Flight)	23	124	5,645	11	85	34,029	7,476	248	613	5,154	6,922	40

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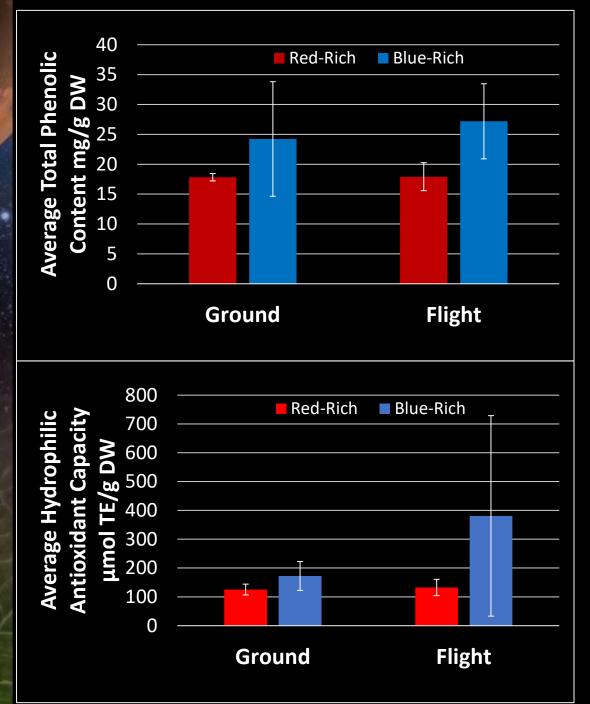
Average elemental analysis, red and blue light treatments

 Manganese - *indicates significant difference between ground and flight Red-rich samples.

[^]indicates significant difference between Red-rich and Blue-rich ground samples.

X	

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VEG-04A chemistry from redrich and blue-rich light treatments

• Average Total Phenolic Content

- Total phenolic content is higher in blue-rich light in both Ground and Flight plant samples. This difference is significant in flight samples.
- Average Hydrophilic Antioxidant Content
 - These are preliminary data. Flight samples (n=2) will be re-analyzed to confirm this large variability.

Next Steps

- Complete VEG-04B growth tests on ISS with the final harvest around Thanksgiving
- Identification of microorganisms from VEG-04A samples
- Continue chemistry of VEG-04A samples
- Continue crew surveys
- Samples from VEG-04B will be returned and analyzed following undock of SpaceX-19 (estimated January 2020)

Thank you!

- Veggie and VEG teams at KSC, JSC, and SNC-ORBITEC
- Astronauts Christina Koch, David Saint-Jacques, Nick Hague, Jessica Meir, Drew Morgan, and Luca Parmitano
- Payload Operations and Integration Center
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