

Chemical and Microbiological Characteristics of White Cheese (Jibna-beida) Produced in Sudan

Zakaria A. Salih¹, Abdel Moneim E. Sulie man^{2,*}, Elamin A. Elkhalifa¹, Ali O Ali¹

¹Department of Food Science and Technology, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, University of Gezira, Wad-Medani, Sudan

²Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, University of Hail, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Abstract This study aimed to investigate the chemical and microbiological characteristics of Jibna-beida collected from some Sudanese local markets (Kenana, Eldueim, Elobeid, ELgezira and New Halfa). The average chemical composition was 50.31%, total solids, 49.49% moisture, 20.12 % protein, 22.27 fat, 4.76 salt, 5.57 % ash, 1.64 lactose, 4.85 pH, 1.85 titratable acidity, 1.70 (0.1N ml NaOH /100g cheese), volatile fatty acids, 10.02 mg/100g acetaldehyde , 30.89 mg/ 100g diacetyl content. Most of the chemical components of collected cheeses were in close agreements to those of literature values with slight variations. The microbiological analysis revealed the presence of some pathogenic bacteria like *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Salmonella spp.* and coliform bacteria in most of the collected cheeses, which contained high counts of total bacteria (TBC), lactic acid bacteria (LAB) and yeasts and moulds which averaged 9.02×10^6 cfu/ml for TBC, 6.5×10^5 cfu/ml for LAB, 5.5×10^1 cfu/ml for coliform, 3.5×10^1 cfu/ml for *Salmonella*, 3.7×10^3 cfu/ml for *Staphylococcus aureus*, 1.86×10^5 cfu/ml for yeast and moulds.

Keywords Chemical Composition, Acetaldehyde , Diacetyl, Microbiological Analysis

1. Introduction

Cheese is a vital fermented dairy product which had a major role in human nutrition for centuries. Cheese is perhaps the oldest processed food known to mankind and one of the most ubiquitous food stuffs in the world (Chemical and Engineering News, 2000. It is an excellent tasty, 99% digestible energy food, which is suitable for all age groups and contains high quality proteins[1]

Cheese is made in almost every country of the world and there exist more than 2000 varieties of cheese while may be classified into different groups, i.e. ripened and unripened cheese, cheese with low or high fat content and cheese with soft or hard consistency[2]. The global sale value of cheese represents about 30% of total dairy products sales with a forecast of 9.8% growth in cheese sales between 2003 and 2007[3]. Cheese making is a major milk preservation method in Sudan[4]. There are two main types of cheeses in Sudan white cheese (Jibna beida) and braided semi hard cheese (Mudaffarra). Jibna-beida is practically the only kind of cheese on the market available to the public at large in the Sudan. There is little doubt that the technology of making Jiban-beida has been introduced into the Sudan from Egypt or, through Egypt, from the Mediterranean countries, such as Greece. It is not known exactly when jibna-beida was first

introduced into the country but it is most likely that Sudan has known this cheese for nearly a century[5].

The processing of Jibna-beida is done traditionally, begins by receiving cow's raw milk which is strained and mixed with salt in a clean petrol drum. Then 4 or 5 rennet tablets (8–10g) are crushed, suspended in a little water and added to each drum, with constant stirring. The milk is next covered with cheese cloth and left to coagulate within 4–6 hours. The curd is transferred to wooden moulds lined with cheese cloth and left to drain overnight. The cheese obtained is cut into cubes and placed into petrol cans. The whey is added to the cheese to immerse it completely and the cans hermetically sealed by soldering. Cheese is then stored for ripening[4]. The objective of the present study was: Determination of the chemical and microbiological characteristics of Jiban – beida found in Sudanese local markets.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Sampling

Cheese samples were collected in clean dry and sterilized plastic containers from local markets in Kenana, Eldueim, Elobeid, ELgezira and New Halfa, during September (2007). All collected samples were then placed in an insulated box containing ice crystals to suppress microbial growth during transportation to laboratory. The samples were kept at 4° and transported to the department of Food Science and Technology, University of Gezira, while some of the sample were transported to the of Food Technology Research

* Corresponding author:

moneim_ug@yahoo.com (Abdel Moneim E. Sulie man)

Published online at <http://journal.sapub.org/fph>

Copyright © 2012 Scientific & Academic Publishing. All Rights Reserved

Institute– Egypt.

2.2. Methods

2.2.1. Chemical Analysis

Chemical analysis were conducted for the collected cheese samples, the analysis included the following parameters.

The moisture content, total solids, protein content, lactose content, ash content, pH and titratable acidity (TA) of the different samples were determined according to AOAC[6]. Fat content was determined according to Foley and Murphy[7]. The salt in cheese samples was determined according to the method described by Ling (1963). The total volatile fatty acids (TVFA) content in cheese was determined by the direct distillation method of Koiskowski [8].

2.2.2. Acetaldehyde Content

The acetaldehyde content was estimated as described by Less and Jago[9] using the Conway microdiffusion semicarbazide methods. Acetaldehyde reacts with the semi-carbazide to form semi-carbazone with absorption peak at 224nm. The procedure follows: one ml of 1 micromole semi-carbazide solution was pipetted in inner wall of Conway microdiffusion cell. Three mls of sample were rapidly pipetted in the other compartment and the cell was converted, confirmed by plaster and incubated at 37°C for 90 min. The solution in the inner wall was transferred to 10 ml. volumetric flask and made up to volume with distilled water. The absorption was measured at 224 nm.

2.2.3. Diacetyl Content

The previous procedure for determination of the acetaldehyde content was used also to determine diacetyl content with the exception of measuring the absorption at 270 nm. Using same spectrophotometer as described by Less and Jago[9].

2.2.4. Microbiological Analysis

Ten gram samples of cheese type were homogenized with 90 ml of distilled water by shaking for several minutes, from this suspension; 1 ml was taken from the dilution and transferred to another tube to make serial dilution up to 10^{-6} . Plate Count Agar (Oxoid) was used for enumeration of total viable count according to APHA[10]. Lactic acid bacteria count was determined according to the method described by Kiss[11], using MRS media. Coliform bacteria count was determined according to Marshall[12] using MacConkey broth. Mannitol Salt Agar was used for enumeration of *Staphylococcus aureus* count. according to Rayman *et al.*,[13]. Deoxycholate Citrate Agar was used for detection of *Salmonella* according to Thatcher and Clark[14]. Yeasts and moulds were enumerated according to Marshall[12] using Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA).

2.2.5. Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was done using Statistical Package for Social Studies Software SPSS. Complete Randomized Design was used to estimate chemical, microbiological and sensory characteristics of the jibna beida.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Chemical Characteristics

The chemical characteristics of the collected cheese samples are presented in Table (1). The total solids content ranged between 44.80 and 56.54% with an average value of 50.31%. Statistical analysis showed highly significant differences ($P \leq 0.01$) between the different cheeses. Relatively similar values were reported by Babiker[15], while Abdel Razig[16] and Elowni and Hamid[17] reported lower values who found that the total solid contents were 44.00% and 42.38%, respectively. The moisture content ranged between 43.37 % and 55.14 % with an average value of 49.49%. This range is close to the usual value for semi hard cheese (45 – 55%) and also in close agreement with that found by Ali[18] for cheese samples (56%). However, the results were lower than those reported by Alla Gabo[19] and Elshibly *et al.*,[20], who reported moisture content of 61.2% and a range of 54.6–56.4%, respectively. The study showed significant variation ($P \leq 0.01$) between collected cheese samples in moisture content.

The protein content of cheeses ranged from $18.28 \pm 0.37\%$ to $21.89 \pm 0.33\%$ with an average value of $20.12 \pm 1.14\%$. These results agreed with those of Ceylan *et al.*,[21] who reported a range of 16.00 to 22.71% in orgu cheese, higher than those reported by Ali[18] who found a value of 13.8%, and lower than those reported by Elowni and Hamid[17], Nuser[22] and Sulieman *et al.*,[23] who reported protein content of 22.5%, 23.26% and 33.0% for white cheese, respectively. Statistically, highly significant differences ($P \leq 0.001$) in protein content of different cheese samples were found.

The fat content of cheese samples ranged between 19.46% and 25.93 % with an average value of 22.27. These values were in close agreement to that reported by Elowni and Hamid[17] who reported a range of 19.17% to 23.83% in jibna-beida samples collected from Zalengei area, On the other hand, fat contents determined in the present study were higher than those reported by Aly and Galal[24], Khalid and Elowni[25], and Elowni and Hamid[26] for cheese samples, who reported fat contents of 12.80%, 11.70%, and 18.9 ± 0.18 , respectively. Statistical analysis showed highly significant differences ($P \leq 0.001$) in fat content of collected cheese samples. The variation in fat content in this study could be attributed to several factors like breed, individuality of animal, type of feed, health and age of the animal when the milk was taken.

The salt concentration in cheese mass is an important parameter affecting acceptability and quality of the product. The salt content of cheese samples ranged between 3.40 % and 5.3 %, with an average of 4.76. The variation in salt

content was highly significant at ($P \leq 0.01$). Similar values were reported by Ibrahim (1971) and All Gabo[19] for Sudanese white cheese, who reported salt contents of 4.3% and 4.2%, respectively. The results are not far from those reported by Elowni and Hamid[17] who reported an average of 5.72%. The ash content of cheese samples ranged from 5.35 % to 6.22 % with an average of 5.57 %. The variation in ash contents could be due to the different salt levels used by different producers. Statistically no significant difference ($P > 0.05$) was found in the ash content of the various cheese samples. The obtained results were higher than those reported by Abdel-Razig[16] and Elowni and Hamid[17] for Sudanese white cheese, who reported a value of 2.2% and 4.8%, respectively.

Lactose content of cheese samples varied from 1.54 % to 1.78 % with an average of 1.64. No significant ($P \geq 0.05$) variations were found in lactose content of the cheese from different areas. The results in this study were higher if compared with that reported by Sulieman *et al.*, [27] who reported a lactose content of (1.3%) in Sudanese white cheese, However, the value was lower than that reported by Kosikowski[1] who reported a range of 1.80 and 2.0%.

pH values of cheese samples (Table 2) varied between 4.25 and 5.48 with an average of 4.85. Significant ($P \leq 0.01$) differences were found in pH values of cheese in different areas. The variation of pH values of various cheese samples from different areas might be due to variation in composition and properties of milk[21]. The findings are in close

agreement to those obtained by Ibrahim[[4], Ali[18]) and Alla Gobo[19], who reported 4.6%, 4.9% and 4.9% values, respectively for Sudanese white cheese. Titratable acidity of collected cheese samples in different area was 1.58 % to 2.10 % with an average of 1.85. The present study showed significant ($P \leq 0.001$) differences between the collected cheese samples from different areas in titratable acidity values. The results were higher than those reported by Elowni and Hamid[17] and Ceylen *et al.*, [21], who found an average titratable acidity of 1.08% and 1.11%, respectively in Sudanese white cheese. The high acidity of the cheese samples could be due to high lactic acid bacteria counts in raw milk used for cheese making, or might be due to long period of storage of cheese.

The range of volatile fatty acids contents of collected cheese samples from different areas (Table 2) was 1.2 and 2.10 (0.1N ml NaOH /100g cheese) with an average of 1.70 (0.1N ml NaOH /100g cheese). The result indicated that significant ($P \leq 0.01$) differences were observed in volatile fatty acid content between the cheese samples. The variation of volatile fatty acids content of the different cheese samples was possibly due to the variation in manufacturing conditions. The findings in this study were lower than those obtained by Elowni and Hamid[17] and Elowni and Hamid[26], who found that the average of volatile fatty acids content of Sudanese white cheese were 9.7 and 14.12 \pm 3.09 (0.1N ml NaOH /100g cheese), respectively.

Table (1). Chemical composition of collected cheese samples

Cheese source	Moisture (%)	Total Solids (%)	Ash (%)	Fat (%)	Salt (%)	Protein (%)	Lactose (%)
Kenana	43.37 ± 1.59 a	56.54 ± 0.40 c	5.35 ± 0.40 a	25.93 ± 1.85 b	3.40 ± 0.52 c	21.89 ± 0.33 c	1.78 ± 0.18 a
El dueim	51.25 ± 2.57 b	48.48 ± 1.90 b	5.56 ± 0.65 a	21.22 ± 0.89 a	5.10 ± 0.06 b	19.75 ± 0.13 b	1.59a ± 0.16
El Obaid	55.14 ± 0.90 c	44.80 ± 1.04 a	5.61 ± 0.43 a	19.46 ± 0.40 a	5.20 ± 0.09 b	18.28 ± 0.37 a	1.54a ± 1.44 a
El Gezira	53.73 ± 1.62 b	45.95 ± 1.68 a	5.50 ± 0.80 a	19.63 ± 0.49 a	4.84 ± 0.27 b	9.23 ± 0.17 b	1.60 ± 0.26 a
New Halfa	43.97 ± 1.63 a	55.82 ± 0.84 c	6.22 ± 0.61 a	25.13 ± 1.82 b	5.31 ± 0.21 b	21.67 ± 0.37 c	17.5 ± 0.25 a
Average	49.49 ± 25.30	50.31 ± 5.24	5.57 ± 0.64	22.27 ± 3.04	4.76 ± 0.07	20.12 ± 1.14	1.61 ± 1.41
Level of Sig.	***	***	NS	***	***	***	NS

Mean values bearing different, within columns are significant different ($P < 0.05$)

*** = Significant at ($P \leq 0.001$), NS = Non Significant

Table (2). pH, acidity, volatile fatty acid (%), acetaldehyde and diacetyl contents of collected cheese samples

Cheese source	pH	Acidity	VFA	Acetal-dehyde	Diacetyl
Kenana	5.48 ± 0.31 b	1.58 ± 0.07 a	1.6 ± 0.36 ab	8.53 ± 0.18 c	20.10 ± 0.30 a
El dueim	4.57 ± 0.26 a	2.04 ± 0.26 bc	1.8 ± 0.20 bc	7.52 ± 0.08 b	36.5 ± 0.26 b
El Obaid	5.40 ± 0.04 b	1.76 ± 0.15 ab	1.2 ± 0.20 a	6.38 ± 0.09 a	33.33 ± 3.27 b
El Gezira	4.25 ± 0.21 a	2.10 ± 0.17 c	1.8 ± 0.17 bc	12.48 ± 0.23 d	32.21 ± 1.90 b
New Halfa	4.58 ± 0.18 a	1.81 ± 0.40 ab	2.10 ± 0.18 c	15.18 ± 0.34 e	32.34 ± 2.48 b
Average	4.85 ± 0.54	1.85 ± 0.24	1.70 ± 0.37	10.02 ± 0.32	30.89 ± 0.18
Level of Sig.	***	***	***	***	***

Mean values bearing different, within columns are significant different ($P < 0.05$)

*** = Significant at ($P \leq 0.01$), NS = Non Significant

Table (3). Microbiological analysis of cheese samples (cfu/ml)

Cheese source	Total bacterial count (c.f.u/ml)	Coliform (c.f.u/ml)	LAB (c.f.u/ml)	Salmenella (c.f.u/ml)	Staphylo- coccus (c.f.u/ml)	Yeast and Mould (c.f.u/ml)
Kenana	1.35×10^7 b	5.0×10^1	9.0×10^5 b	4.0×10^1	1.52×10^4 b	1.35×10^5 a
Eldueim	1.03×10^6 a	ND	1.7×10^4 a	ND	2.0×10^1 a	1.74×10^5 a
Elobied	2.45×10^7 c	ND	8.0×10^5 b	3×10^1	ND	3.2×10^5 a
El Gezira	5.8×10^5 a	ND	1.4×10^6 c	ND	3×10^3 a	5.2×10^7 b
New Hafa	5.5×10^6 a	6.0×10^1	1.6×10^5 a	ND	ND	3.5×10^6 b

Mean value bearing different within columns are significant different ($P < 0.05$).
ND = not detectable count

The range of acetaldehyde contents of the different cheese samples (Table 2) was 6.38 and 15.18 mg/100g with an average value of 10.02 mg/100g, while diacetyl contents ranged 20.10 to 36.50 mg/100g with an average value of 30.89 mg/100g. The highest acetaldehyde content was found in cheese samples from New Halfa, while the lowest were obtained in cheese samples from Elobeid. The results of this study were lower than those reported by Alyan[28] for Sudanese traditional fermented camel's milk product "Gariss" which were 22.6 ± 40.3 (μ mol./ml) in Kordofan Gariss, 27.5 to 40.22 (μ mol./ml) in Butana Gariss, and 20.0 to 40.0 (μ mol./ml) in laboratory made Gariss at 0,10, 20 and 30 days of storage. On the other hand, highest diacetyl content was found in cheese samples from Eldueim, whereas the lowest diacetyl value was from cheese samples from Kenana. Diacetyl is a natural byproduct of fermentation. It is a vicinal diketone with the molecular formula $C_4H_6O_2$. Diacetyl occurs naturally in alcoholic beverages and is added to some foods to impart a buttery flavor. Acetaldehyde is an organic chemical compound with the formula CH_3CHO , sometimes abbreviated by chemists as MeCHO. It is one of the most important aldehydes, occurring widely in nature and being produced on a large scale industrially. The present study showed significant variation between the collected cheese samples from different areas in the level of acetaldehyde and diacetyl ($P \leq 0.01$). The variation might be due to the methods of preparation and storage conditions.

3.2. Microbiological Characteristics

The results obtained from the microbiological analysis of cheese samples are shown in Table (3). The total bacterial count (TBC) of cheese samples varied between 5.8×10^5 and 2.45×10^7 cfu/ml with an average of 9.02×10^6 cfu/ml. Statistical analysis showed that there were significant differences ($P \leq 0.05$) found in total bacterial count of the different cheese samples. The high total bacterial count in this study could be due to low quality of the milk used in cheese making or could be due to unsanitary conditions during processing and handling of the cheese[29]. These findings were consistent with the results of Hamid and Elowni[17], Warsama *et al.*,[30].

The average lactic acid bacterial count (LAB) of cheese samples was cfu/ml 6.5×10^5 . The lowest LAB count was 1.7×10^4 cfu/ml found in El dueim samples, while the highest was 1.4×10^6 cfu/ml for ElGezira sample. Significant ($P \leq 0.01$) differences were found in different cheese samples.

The high LAB count in cheese samples could be due to higher initial microbial load of fresh milk. The average lactic acid bacteria counts in this study was lower than those reported by Hamid and Elowni[17] for white Sudanese cheese collected in ZanIngie area, also lower than those reported by Ahmed[31].

Coliform bacteria were not detected in three cheese samples (Eldaiem, ELOBied and ElGezira), whereas, coliform bacteria were found in two cheese samples(from Kenana and New Halfa) which were 5×10^1 and 6×10^1 cfu/ml, respectively. The coliform count in some cheese samples were probably due to production of milk and cheese under poor conditions (Ceylan *et al.*, 2003; Warsama *et al.*, 2006). According to the International Standards, white cheese should not contain more than 100 cfu/ml coliform bacteria (Law.1999). These results were lower than those reported by Elowni and Hamid, (2007) and Hayaloglu. *Et al.*, (2005), however, these findings were in agreement with that reported by Ahmed, (1997).

No *Salmonella* cells were detected in Eldoem, El Gezira and New Halfa cheese samples, while Kenana and El Obeid samples contained 4.0×10^1 and 3.0×10^1 cfu/ml, respectively. The high count of *Salmonella* found in some cheese samples could be attributed to the poor hygienic conditions prevailing during cheese production. On the other hand *Salmonella* were not found in other cheese samples examined probably due to high levels of salt and titratable acidity. The result agreed with Hamid and Elowni,[17], who did find *Salmonella* in all collected cheese samples in Zalingi area. However, the *Salmonella* results disagreed with Warsama *et al.*,[30].

The average *Staphylococcus aureus* count which was 3.7×10^3 cfu/ml. However, cheese samples from (Elobeid and New Halfa) showed no growth. The high content of *Staphylococcus aureus* found in Kenana, ElGezira and Elduiem samples, might be attributed to the high initial numbers of *Staphylococcus aureus* in milk contaminated during processing[32]os and Genigeorgis 1981). These findings were not in line with those reported by Hamid and Elowni[17]) and Ahmed[31].

Yeast and moulds cells were detected in all cheese samples. The average count was 1.86×10^5 cfu/ml, while the lowest yeasts and moulds count was 1.36×10^5 cfu/ml found in Kenana samples, whereas the highest count was 5.2×10^7 cfu/ml. Statistical analysis showed that there were highly significant differences at ($P \leq 0.01$) in yeasts and moulds

count of different cheese samples. The high count of yeasts and moulds in the cheese samples indicates poor hygienic conditions. The results were higher than those reported by Hamid and Elowni[17], who stated that the yeasts and moulds count in white cheese samples collected in Zalingi area, was 4.46 log cfu/ml. Also these are higher than those reported by Girgis *et al.*, [33] for Ras cheese in the Egyptian market, who found a range between 0.15×10^4 and 8×10^5 cfu/g.

Generally, the presence of different microbial groups especially the pathogens in jibna-beida could be attributed to the use of raw milk in its preparation. It is known that the microbiology of raw milk is crucial for the production of any high quality dairy food. Most soft, unripened cheeses are microbiologically unstable due to metabolic activity of bacteria, yeast or mould contaminants [34][35].

4. Conclusions

The chemical analysis indicated that most of the chemical components in cheese samples from different areas were in close agreements to that of literature values with slight variations. The microbiological analysis revealed the presence of some pathogenic in some cheese samples, and also high total bacterial count, lactic acid bacteria and yeasts and moulds

It is highly recommended to utilize the surplus milk in rural areas in production of jibna-beida and other dairy products under controlled conditions. In addition to pasteurize milk before preparation of jibna-beida as this heat treatment is suitable to eliminate the pathogenic bacteria and at the same time production of cheese with high quality.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The paper is derived from the PhD thesis of the first author. The authors express their thanks for Ministry of Higher Education of Sudan which funded this research.

REFERENCES

- [1] Koskowsiki, F. V. (1977). Cheese and Fermented Milk Food. Edward Brothers. Inc. Ann, Arbor, Michigan
- [2] O'connor, C.B. (1993). Traditional cheese making manual. ILCA (Intern-ational Livestock Center for Africa), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 43 pp.
- [3] Farkye, N.Y. and Verdammuthu, E.R. (2004). Microbiology of soft cheeses in Dairy Microbiology Handbook, (ed) R. K. Robinson John Wiley and Sons Inc. New York.
- [4] Ibrahim, A.E. (1971). Studies as on some characteristics of Sudanese white cheese, Sudan J. Vet. Sci. And Anim. Hubundry 12(1). 31 – 39.
- [5] Dirar, H.A. (1993). Indigenous. Fermented Foods of the Sudan, A Study of Africa Food and Nutrition, Sudan. pp. 303–304.
- [6] AOAC (2000). Official Methods of Analysis. Helrichik, (ed.) 15th edition Association of Analytical Chemists, Inc. USA PP. 777.
- [7] Foley, J. B. and Murphy, M.F. (1974). Commercial Testing and Product Control in Dairy Industry Institute. Ltd London.
- [8] Kosikowski, F.V. (1982). Cheese and Fermented Milk Food 3rd edition F.V. Kosikowski and Associates. New York.
- [9] Less, G.J. and Jago, G.R. (1969). Method for the Estimation of acetaldehyde in culture dairy products. Aust. J. Dairy Tech., 24 – 181
- [10] APHA (1967). In Speek, M.L. (Ed.) Compendium of Methods for the Microbiological Examination of Foods. American Public health association, Washington, D.C.
- [11] Kiss, I. (1984). Testing Methods in food Microbiology. A Textbook. Ersevier, New York.
- [12] Marshall, R.T. (1993). Standard methods for the Examination of Dairy Products, 16th ed. American Public Heath Assn Washington D.C.
- [13] Rayman, K. N. Malik and G. Jarvis, (1988). Performans of four selective media for enumeration of *staphylococcus aureus* in corned beef and in cheese. J. Food prot, 51: 878-888.
- [14] Thatcher, F.S. and D.S. Clark, (1968). Microorganisms in Foods: Their Significance and Methods of Enumeration. University of Toronto. Press, Baffalo NY.
- [15] Babiker, M.E.A. (1987). Technological studies on Sudanese white cheese (Gibna Bayda). M.Sc. University of Khartoum. Sudan.
- [16] Abdel-Razig, A.K. (1996). The production of white soft cheese from different sources. M.Sc. Thesis University of Khartoum, Sudan.
- [17] Elowni, O. A. O. and Hamid, O. I. A. (2007). Production of white cheese (Gibna beyda) in Zalingei Area West Darfgur (Sudan). Australian J. of Basic and Applied science, 1 (4) 756 – 761.
- [18] Ali, M.Z. (1987). The technology of cheese making in Sudan. Paper presented at the UNESCO regional training course on fermented foods of the Arab world, 1 – 15 Feb. 1987, Food Research Center, Shambat, Sudan
- [19] Alla Gabo, I.H. (1986). Studies on the composition and quality of gibna beyda M.Sc. Thesis. University of Khartoum. Sudan.
- [20] El-Shibily, S., Ahmed, N.S. and Abd-El-Salam, M. H. (1973). Effect of buffer salts on the yield, quality and chemical composition of domiati cheese, Egyptian. J. of Food Science 1(1), 107–118.
- [21] Ceylan, Z. G., H. Turkoglu and S. Dayisoglu. (2003). The microbiological and chemical quality of skima cheese produced in Turkey. Pak. J. of Nut., 2(2). 95 – 97.
- [22] Nuser, S. N. M., (2001). The effect of cooking and vacuum packaging on the quality of white soft cheese. M.Sc. thesis. University of Khartoum, Sudan

- [23] Sulieman, A. E., H. Mohamed and Elterefi, M. Reem (2005). Chemical and microbiological characteristics of Maddafara cheese. Sudan journal of Agricultural Research. 5: 73 – 81.
- [24] Aly, A. S., and E. A. Galal, (2002). Effect of milk pretreatment on the keeping quality of Domiati cheese. Pak. J. of Nutr.1 (3): 132 – 136. examination of foods. American Public health association, Washington, D.C.
- [25] Khalid, E. A. and O. A. O. Elowni (1991). The effect of concentration on the yield and chemical composition of Sudanese white soft cheese. Sud. J. Vet. Sci. Anim. Husb 30: 7-10.
- [26] Elowni, O. A. O and Hamid O. I. A. (2009). Effect of storage temperature on weight loss, chemical composition, microbiological properties and sensory characteristics of white cheese (Gibna bayda). Research Journal of Agriculture and Biological science 5(4): 498 – 505.
- [27] Sulieman, A. E. (2001). Chemical, Biochemical and Microbiological Studies on the Sudanese Traditional Fermented Milk (Rob). Ph.D. thesis, University of Gezira, Sudan.
- [28] Alyan, A. A. (2007). Chemical and microbiological quality of the Sudanese traditional fermented camel's milk product "Garss". Ph.D. thesis, University of Gezira, Sudan.
- [29] WHO/MZCP. (1997). Milk borne zoonoses, management surveillance and control. The Mediterranean region. A report of work Health Organization Mediterranean Zoonoses Control Programmed, Workshop Cephalonia, Greece, 1-2, April.
- [30] Warsama, L. M., Ibtisam, E. M. El Zubeir and O. A. O. Elowni, (2006). Composition and hygienic quality of Sudanese soft cheese in Khartoum North (Sudan). Int. J. Dairy Science, (1): 36 -43.
- [31] Ahmed A. M. (1997). The common microorganisms in Sudanese white cheese. Sudan J. Vet. Sci. and Anim. Husb. 36, (1): 109 – 114. Egyptian soft cheese. Journal of Food Protection 51: 442 – 444.
- [32] Santos, E. C. and C. Genigeorgis, (1981) Survival and growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* in commercially manufacture Brazilian Minas cheese J. food port, 44: 177 – 184.
- [33] Girgis, E. S., M. N. A. Hassan, and L. M. Youssef (1992). Some chemical and microbiological properties of Ras cheese in the Egyptian market. Egyptian J. Dairy sei. 20: 373 – 387.
- [34] Tamime, A. Y, and Kirkegaard, J., (1991). Manufacture of Feta cheese. In Feta and related cheeses R.K. Robinsons and Tamime A. Y. eds., Ellis Horwood Ltd., England.
- [35] Farkye, N.Y. and Verdamuthu, E.R. (2004). Microbiology of soft cheeses in Dairy Microbiology Handbook, (ed) R. K. Robinson John Wiley and Sons Inc. New York.