ECHO Conference, Chiang Mai, Thailand





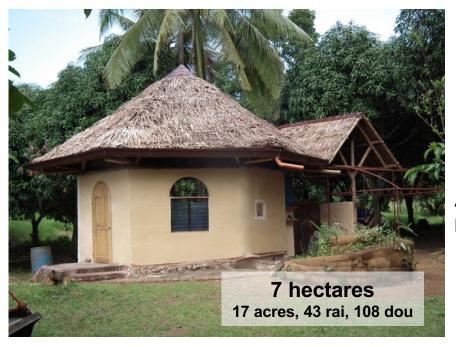


Aloha Kitchen

Artisan Farmstead Cheeses, Salsas, Jams and many more value added natural and organic goodies









Aloha Ranch and Organic Farm
Ecological Village Half way to the Underground River





http://www.slideshare.net/mik1999/

Farm Business Success

Assessing the 3 main skills

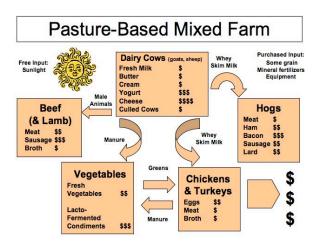
http://www.lulu.com/spotlight/mik



Technical Knowledge/work



Management Ability



https://www.westonaprice.org

Business Sophistication



Goal: Develop high quality, nutrient dense food for our customers.

Don't chase profits, Create value and Profits will follow

All the competition is at mediocracy. There is no competition for superior product.

A generous man will prosper; he who refreshes others will himself be refreshed.

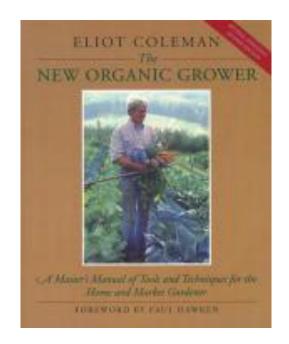
Proverbs 11:25



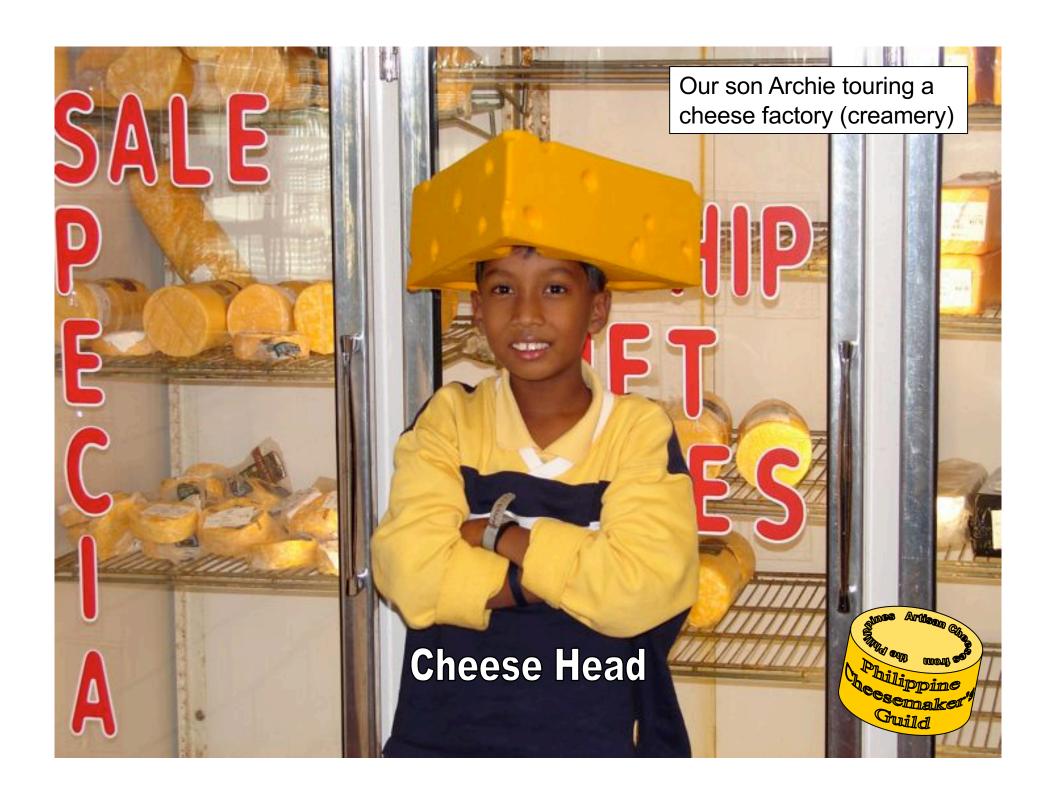
1989- Elliot Coleman

"...when a business succeeds there is always a tendency to multiply the success by getting bigger. I have one word of advice — don't. My experience confirms it. I have seen too many successful producers make the expansion mistake.

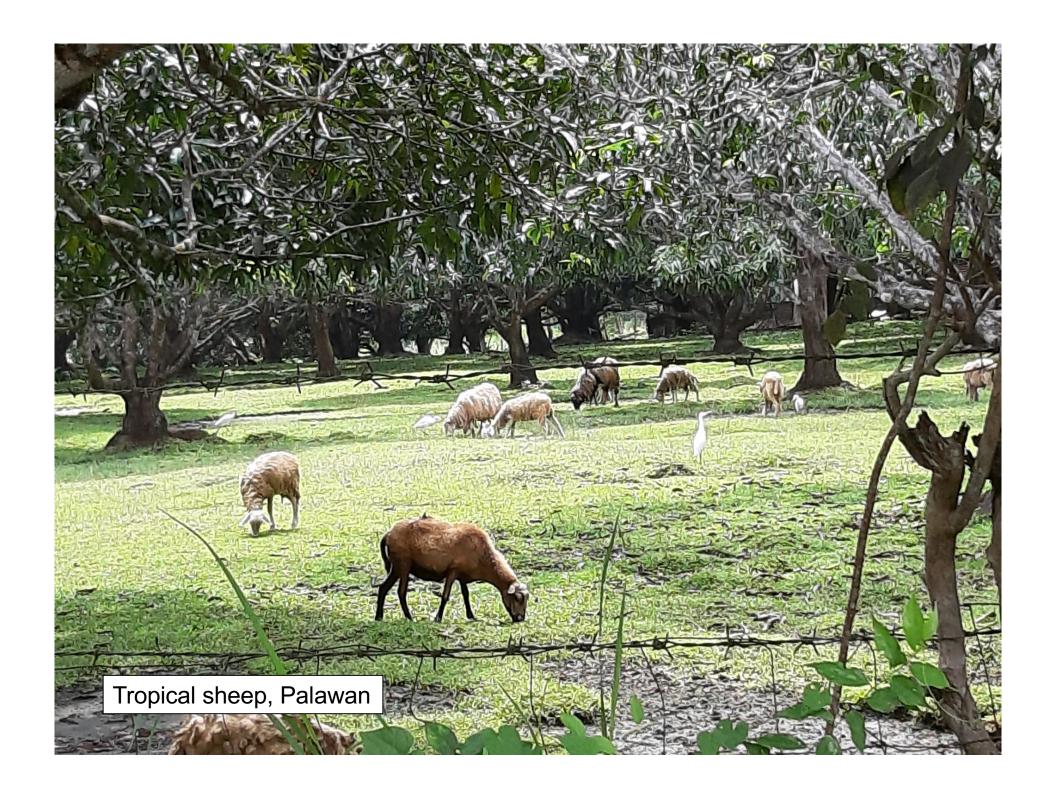
"Without exception, they have become just another company trading on the reputation they established before expanding. If demand exceeds supply, bring the two back into line by raising prices. Income will increase just as it would by expansion, but quality will not be compromised."













PICOTIA

ALOHA KITCHEN



ALL NATURAL
NO PRESERVATIVES ADDED

from Grass Fed Cows 200 grams

PRODUCT OF PALAWAN
PHILIPPINES



GILL VIJE from Grass Fed Goats















Let get started!

- Mozzarella- 3.8 liters (approx. 1 gallon)
 - 40 minutes step by step
 - 20 discussion/presentation
- Extended session- Mozzarella- 18 liters (approx. 5 gallons)
 - 40 minutes step by step

Saturday session?- 30 liters (approx. 8 gallons)

Fresh Mozzarella Recipe

- 1 gallon Whole Milk
- 1 ½ teaspoon Citric Acid dissolved in ½ Cup Cool Water
- 1/4 tsp. Lipase for a stronger flavor (optional)
 NOTE: Dissolved in 1/4 Cup Cool Water and allowed to sit for 20 minutes
- 1/4 teaspoon Calcium Chloride, dissolved in 1/4 cup cool water
- 1/4 teaspoon liquid rennet (single strength), diluted in 1/4 cup cool water
- 1 teaspoon pure sea salt or rock salt

NOTE: water should be unchlorinated



Fresh Mozzarella Recipe Procedure:

- I. Preparing Equipment/Tools Needed
 - Follow steps in preparing utensils and equipment
- II. No need for thermization
- III. Cheese Making Procedure
- 1. Pour the raw whole milk into a pot. Add the diluted calcium chloride.

While stirring add the diluted citric acid to the milk at 55°F and mix thoroughly.

If using lipase add it now.

NOTE: If lipase is used, add a bit more rennet, as lipase makes the cheese softer.

Fresh Mozzarella Recipe

III.Cheese Making Procedure

- 2. Heat the milk to 90°F over medium heat / low heat. The milk will start to curdle.
- 3. Add the diluted rennet once temperature is reached, gently stirring with up-and-down motion to mix. Keep on stirring gently while heating the milk to 100 -105°F. Once temperature is reached, turn off the heat. The curds should be pulling away from the sides of the pot.
- 4. The curds will look like very thick yoghurt and have a bit of shine to them. If the whey is still milky, wait a few more minutes until the whey is clear.
- 5. Scoop out the curds with a slotted spoon. Or drain using a colander.

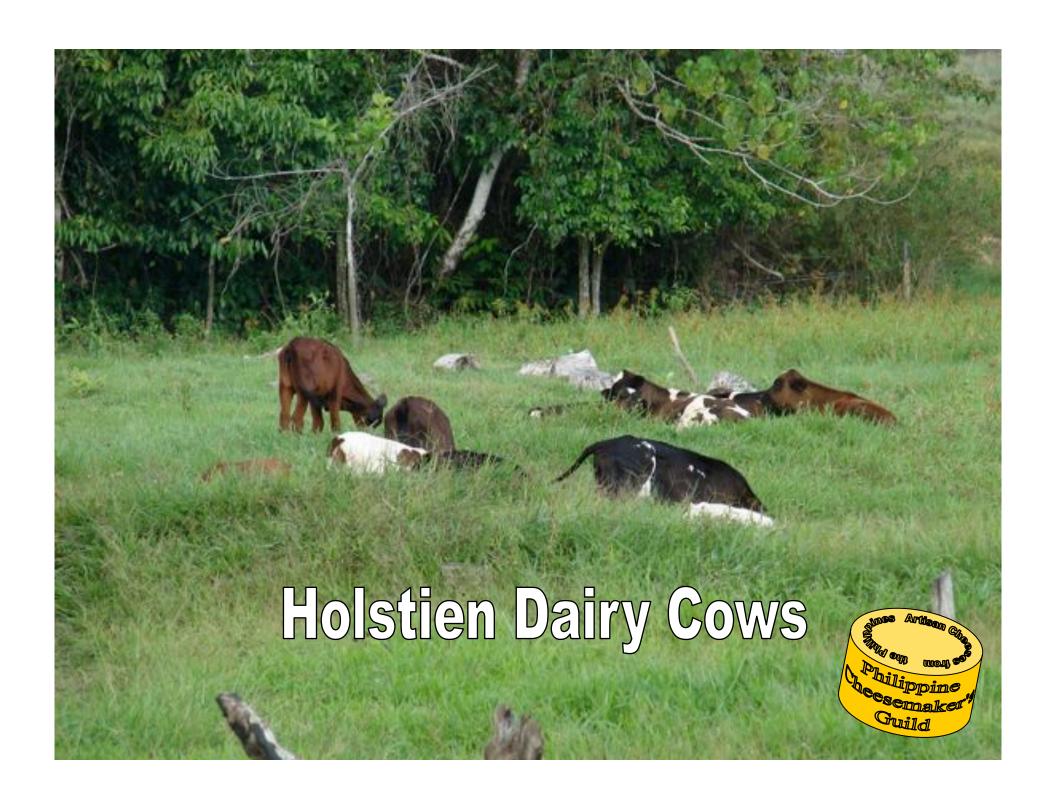
Fresh Mozzarella Recipe

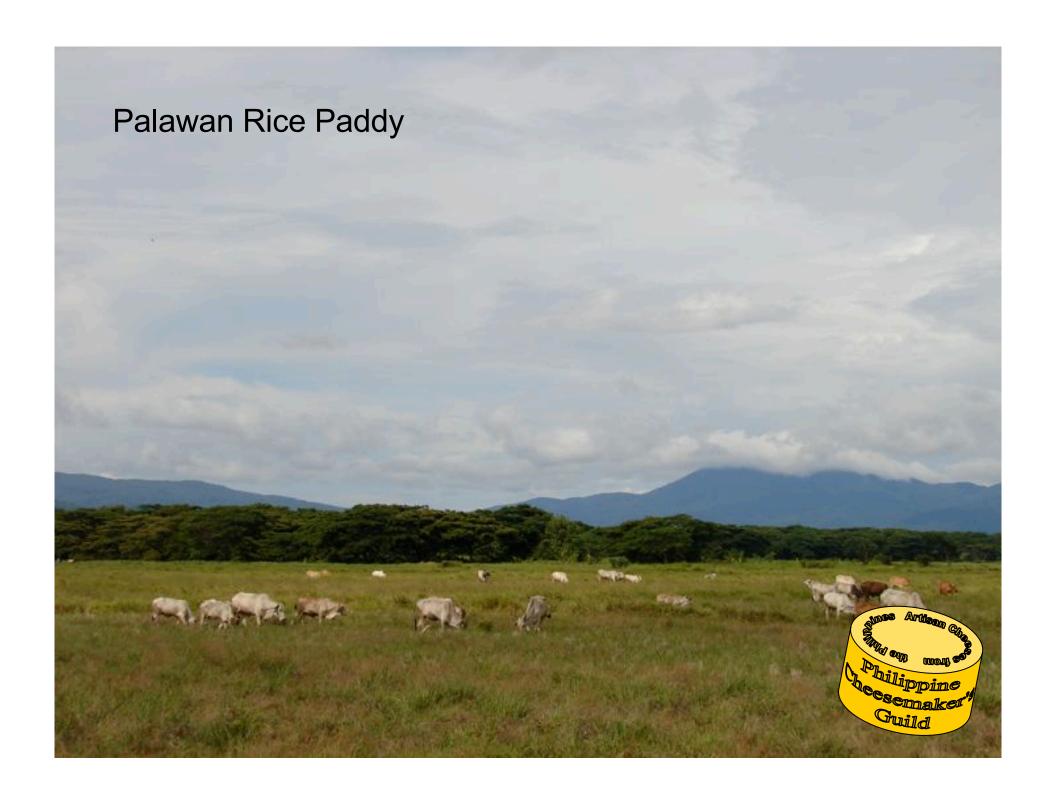
- 6. Heat the whey to at least 175°F (or up to 185°F).
- 7. Cut the curds to 3-inch cubes and put them in a glass bowl or stainless steel bowl.
- 8. Pour the hot whey into the bowl of cut curds.
- 9. Gather the curds together to form small balls and knead the curd. If the curd breaks or has blisters, dip them in the hot whey again. Repeat stretching and dipping until the curds turn smooth and shiny and taffy like.
- 10. Shape into balls or small logs and place in salted ice water for at least 30 minutes.
- 11. It is ready to eat ...



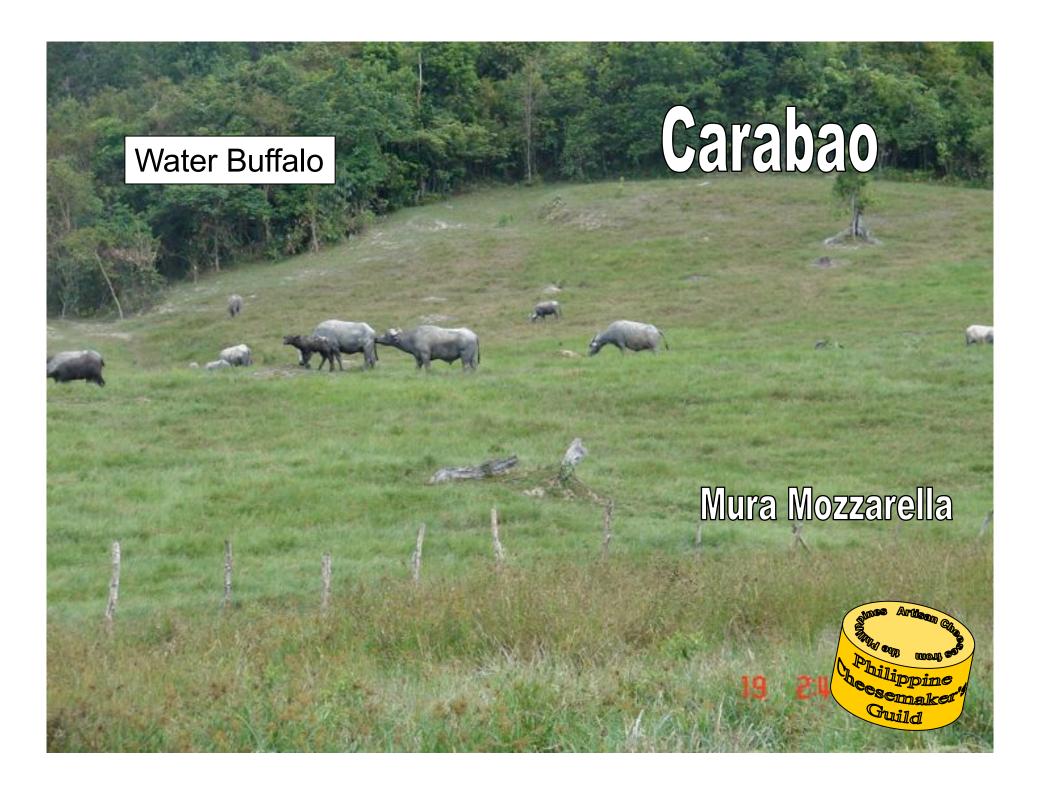
































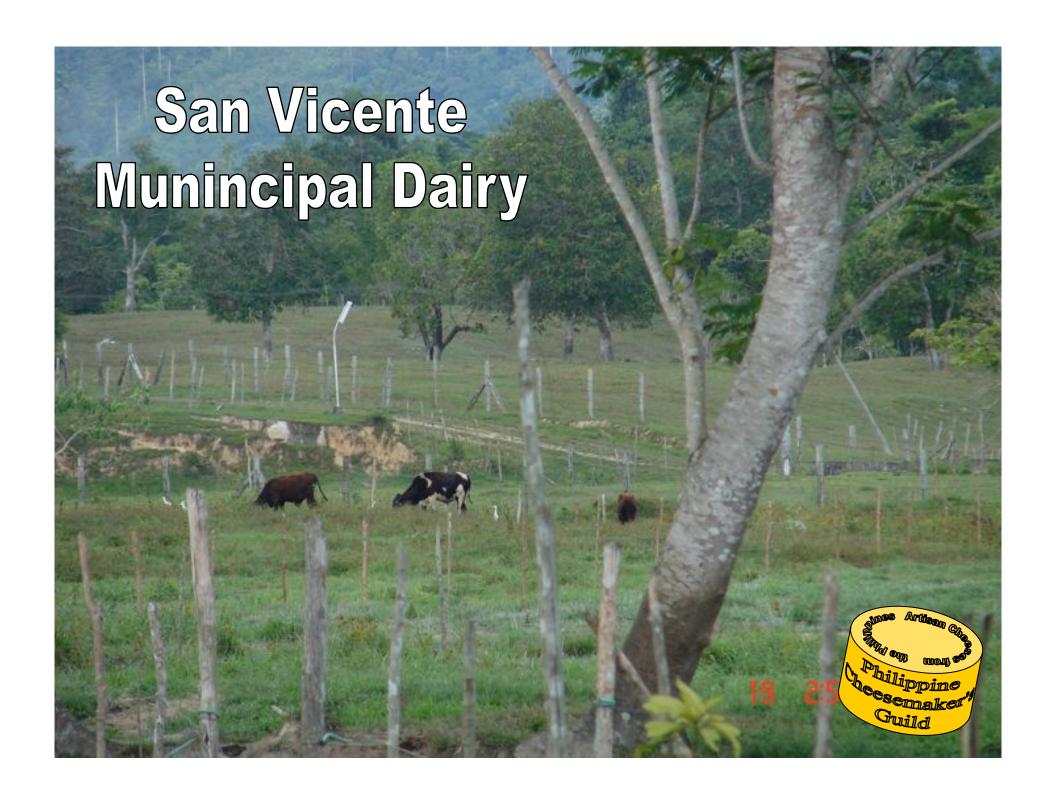








































Basic Cheese Making 101

The Old World Origins of Cheese Making





"Cheese Varieties & Descriptions"

- 800 + Cheese (Cheese Varieties & Descriptions US Dept. of Agriculture ,1953)
- 1,400 named cheeses (The World Cheese Exchange, Wisconsin Center for Dairy Research at UW)
- Extraordinary diversity of cheese flavors, textures, aromas and visual characteristics almost defies imagination.

What shapes the local cheese making technology?

Geographic Location

Climactic Condition

Economic Conditions

Cultural Practices

The Local cheese making technology in turn shaped the chemistry and microbiology of the local cheese...



...which in turn shaped the characteristics and identity of the cheese

Cheese Names

When considering the many cheese varieties that originated from Europe, it is important to note that local cheeses were often given the name of the town or locality, or a significant feature of the area in which they were produced.

REGGIO EMILIA

Parmigiano Reggiano – A region in Italy - a very hard Cheese

made out of skim milk



Emmental –A town in Switzerland - a type of Swiss Cheese characterized by holes and buttery taste.

BOLOGNA

MANTOVA

Cheese Names



Joseph F. Steinwand in 1885 developed a new type of cheese at his father's cheese factory near Colby, Wisconsin. The cheese was named after the village, which had been founded three years earlier. While Colby cheese is still available for sale, it is no longer produced in its native Colby, Wisconsin. A festival commemorating the cheese is held every year in mid-July where all local food booths offer free Colby cheese.

Gouda is a Dutch yellow cheese made from cow's milk. It is named after the city of Gouda in the Netherlands.



Cheese Names

Cheddar cheese is a relatively hard, off-white (or orange if spices such as annatto are added), sometimes "sharp" (i.e., acidic) - tasting, natural cheese. Originating in the **English village of Cheddar in Somerse**t, cheeses of this style are produced beyond this region and in several countries around the world.



Limburger is a cheese that originated during the 19th century in the historical Duchy of Limburg, which is now divided among modernday Belgium, Germany, and Netherlands. The cheese is especially known for its pungent odor caused by the bacteria *Brevibacterium linens*, which is partially responsible for body odor and particularly smelly feet

Dairy Products By Products

Whole Milk

Yogurt

Cheese → 1st Whey → Ricotta Cheese → 2nd Whey

Cream → Skim Milk → Parma Cheese → 2nd Whey

Butter Skim Milk

Cow Milk Production

W.R. 96 Liters/day

Good breed 29 L/day

Tropical Production 11L/day

San Vicente 6 L/day

Carabao Milk 4 L/day

Murrah buffalo 16 L/day

Native cow 1-3 L/day



33 L Milk 4.5 K Cheddar 1.6 K Ricotta 30 L Whey

X P44/L = P1,452 P6,752 P1200 Chicken/Pigs

P7,452 - 1,752 Costs = P5,750 -750Labor = 5,000 profit



3. Rennet and cheese culture
Rennet and thermophilic bacteria
Rennet and mesophilic bacteria

4. Fungi, Rennet and cheese culture





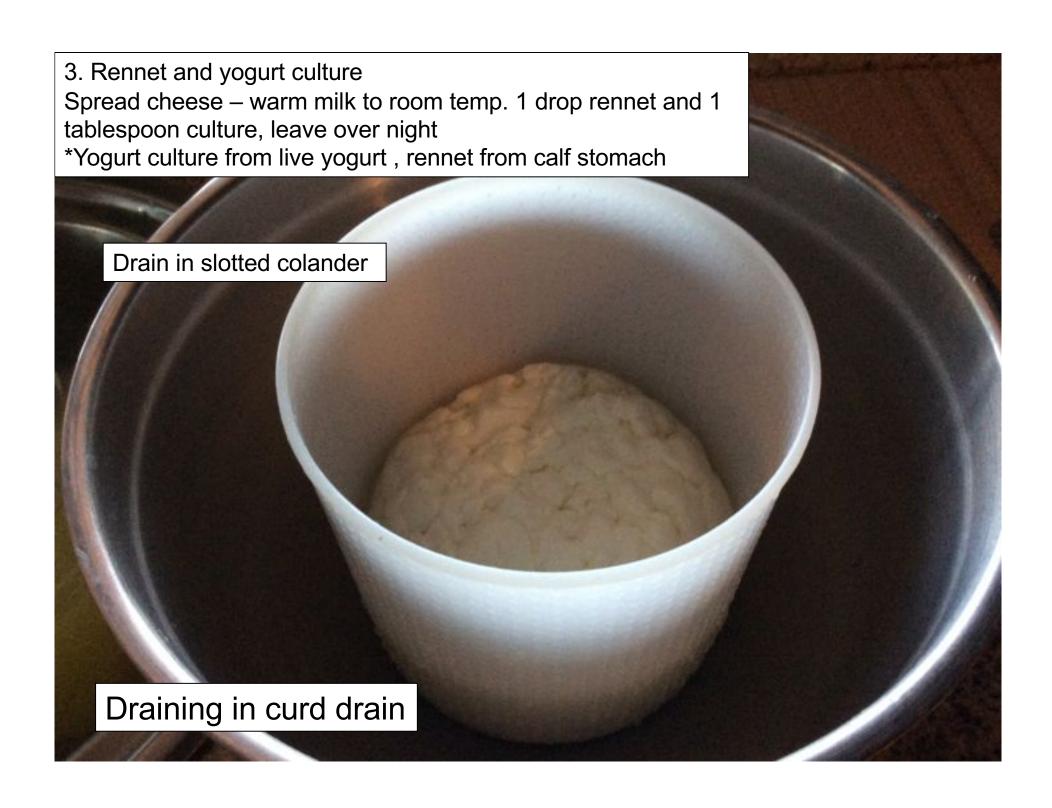






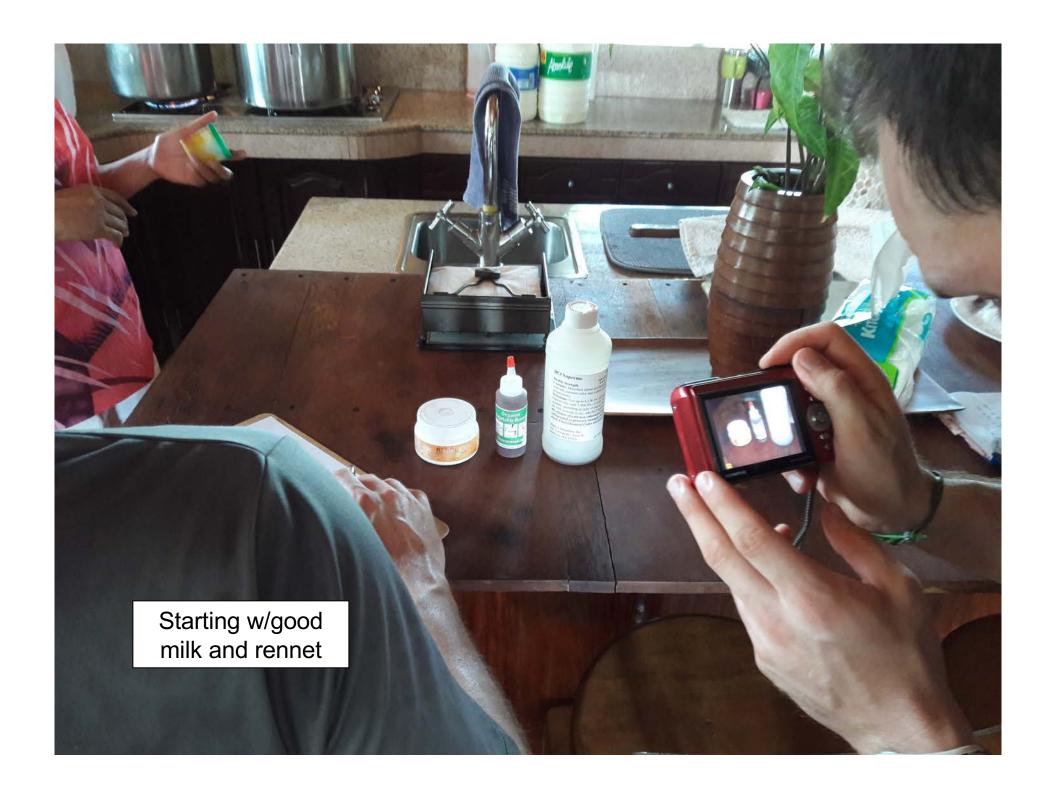


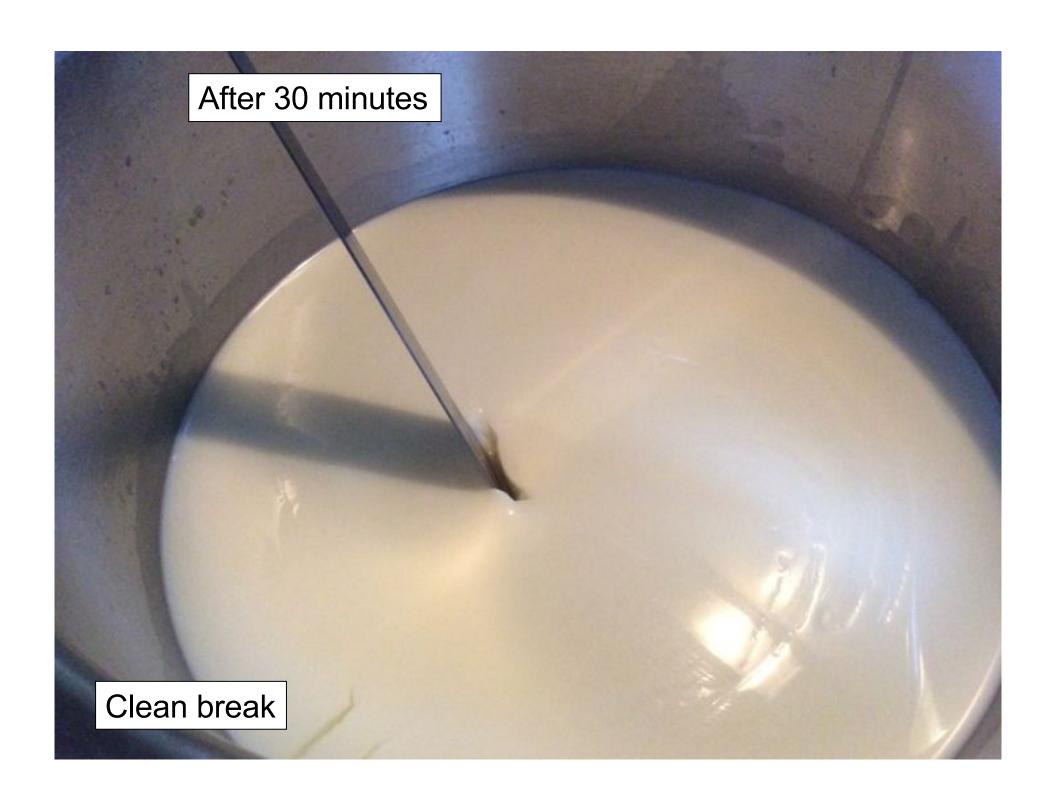
















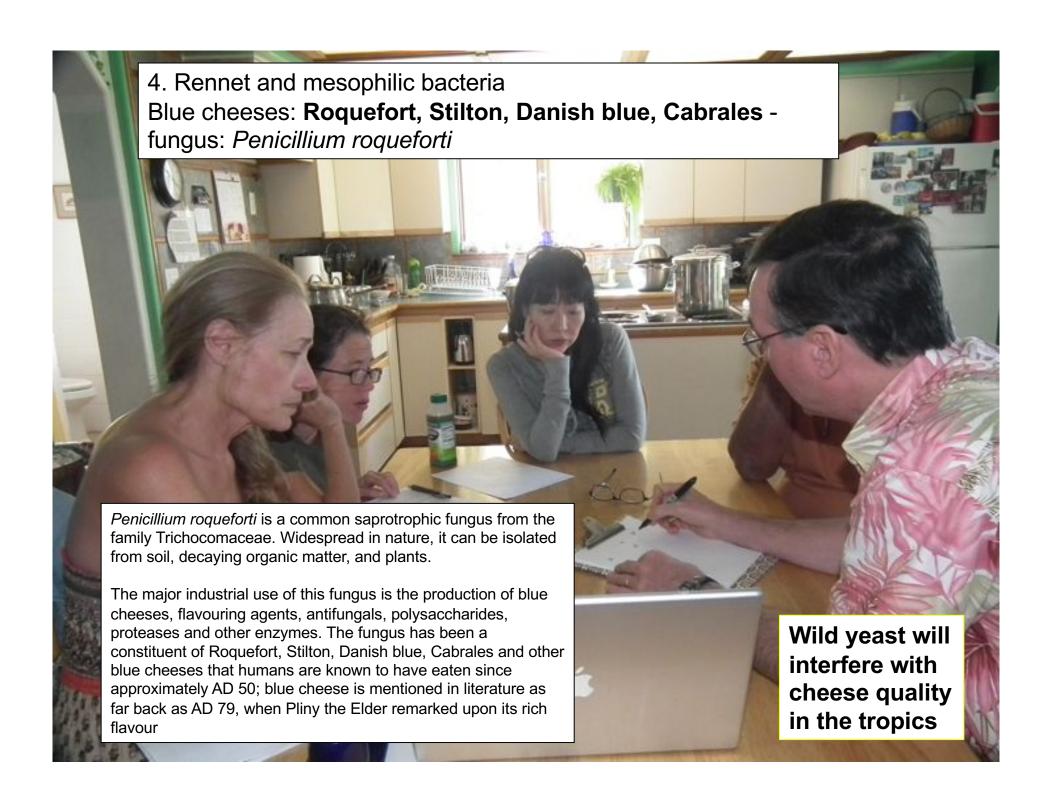


























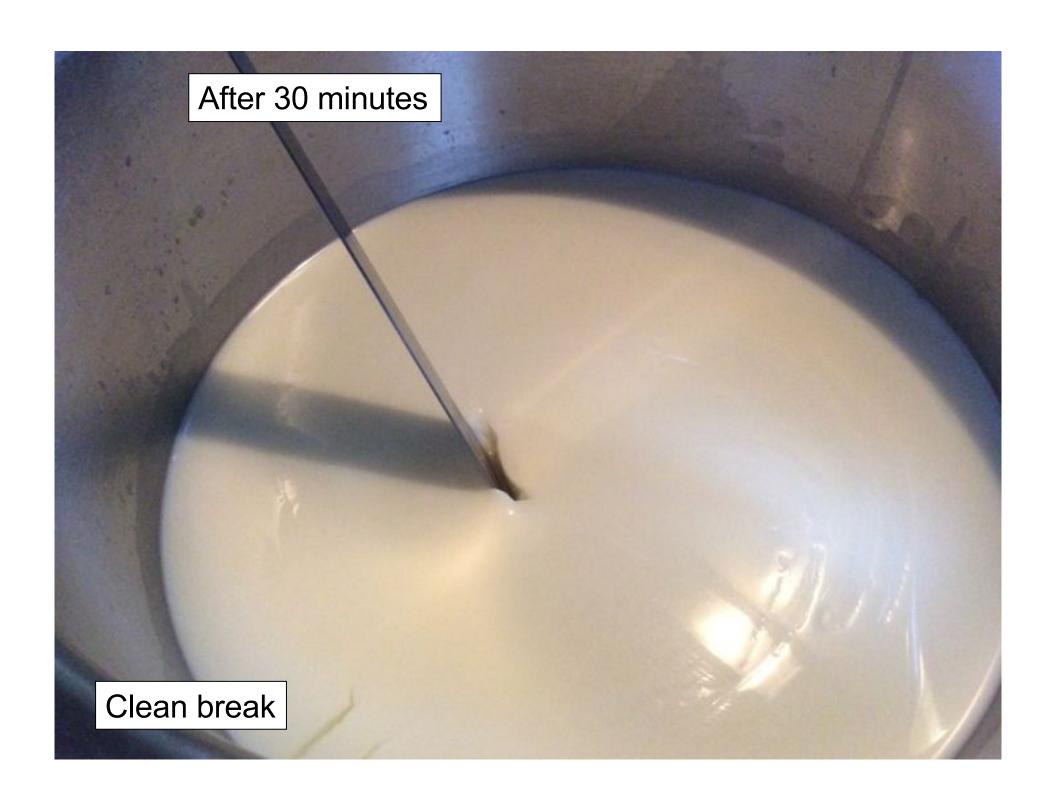


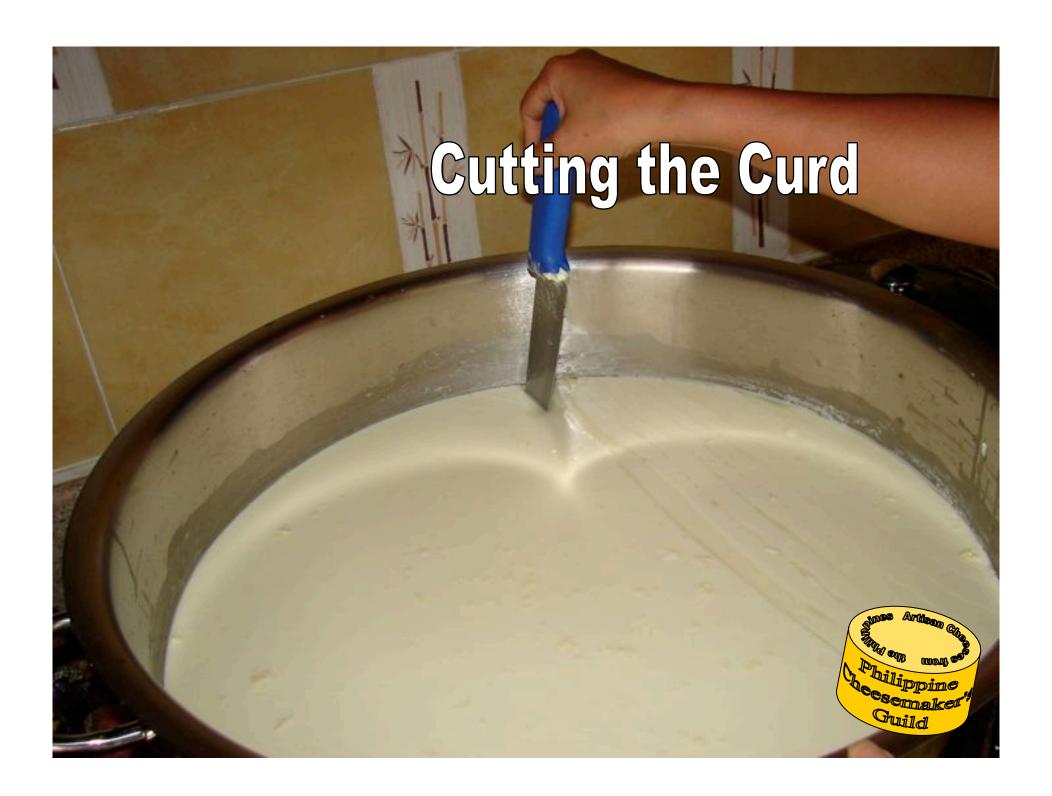


































Whey is dairy or CREAMERY "waste".















PRICE LIST effective February 2009 **Organic Herbs:** Php 30.00 Chinese Celery 100 grms. 70.00 100 grms. Cilantro / Coriander Dill weed 70.00 100 grms. **Garlic Chives** 100.00 kilo Gotocula 70.00 100 grms. Italian Oregano 70.00 100 grms. Lemon Basil 30.00 100 grms. Lemon Grass Stalk 50.00 kilo Lemonmint 30.00 100 grms. 30.00 100 grms. Orangemint 70.00 100 grms. Parsley 40.00 100 grms Rosemary 300.00 **Sweet Basil** kilo 100 grms. 50.00 Tarragon Thai Basil 30.00 100 grms. Php Others: 60.00 Cucumber kilo 60.00 Flowering Pechay kilo 200.00 Lettuce kilo 200.00 kilo Arugula Mizuna 150.00 kilo 60.00 kilo Tat-soi Pai-Tsai 60.00 kilo Artisan Ci 45.00 Pechay kilo Radish 60.00 kilo Sweet Corn 50.00 kilo Philippine Thai Hot Pepper 300.00 kilo leesemalke! Tomato (small) 60.00 kilo Guild Tomato (Big) 100.00 kilo 50.00 Upland Kangkong kilo

A A	ZCAAAA			
Kitchen Produce:	m			
	Yogurt	120.00	per tub	
	Kimchi	90.00	per tub	
	Pickled Cucumber	60.00	per tub	1
	Pickled Papaya	60.00	per tub	7
1 1/2 1/2 1/2	Feta Cheese	850.00	kilo	1
	Spread Cheese	800.00	kilo	17
A STATE OF THE STA	Ricotta Cheese	600.00	kilo	
	Gouda Cheese	1,200.00	kilo	11
	Cheddar	1,500.00	kilo	
	Mozzarella	800.00	kilo	
La familia	Fresh Milk (Cow)	Available 75.00	liter	A
2/11/2	Mayonaise	95.00	jar	
	Ketchup	76.00	jar	
	Tomato Salsa	95.00	jar	
Jam		85.00	<u>j</u> ar	The same of
Virgin Coconut Oil		220.00	Half Liter	The same of
Wild Honey		220.00	liter	1000
		820.00	4000ml	
- 10 - 10 (III - 10) (II	Difference of the state of the	1,200.00	6000ml	100
N/COM	Native Honey Bags	70.00	pc.	
	*** Price are subject to	change without prior notice	*** Philippin Cruild	R 202















Raw Milk is Uniquely Safe

Consider the calf, born in the muck, which then suckles on its mother's manure-covered teat.



Because raw milk contains multiple, redundant systems of bioactive components that can reduce or eliminate populations of pathogenic bacteria.



Built-In Protective Systems in Raw Milk Lactoperoxidase

Uses small amounts of H₂O₂ and free radicals to seek out and destroy bad bacteria

In all mammalian secretions—breast milk, tears, etc.

Lactoperoxidase levels 10 times higher in goat milk than in breast milk

Other countries are looking into using lactoperoxidase instead of pasteurization to ensure safety of commercial milk

British Journal of Nutrition (2000), 84, Suppl. 1. S19-S25. Indian Journal Exp Biology Vol. 36, August 1998, pp 808-810. 1991 J Dairy Sci 74:783-787 Life Sciences, Vol 66, No 23, pp 2433-2439, 2000

Built-In Protective Systems in Raw Milk Other Bio-Active Components I

Lactoferrin - Steals iron away from pathogens and carries it through the gut wall into the blood stream; stimulates the immune system.

Polysaccharides - Encourage the growth of good bacteria in the gut; protect the gut wall

Medium-Chain Fatty Acids - Disrupt cell walls of bad bacteria;

levels so high in goat milk that the test for the presence of antibiotics had to be changed.

Enzymes - Disrupts bacterial cell walls.

Antibodies - Bind to foreign microbes and prevent them from migrating outside the gut; initiate immune response.

United Story of Milk

(British Journal of Nutrition (2000) 84. Suppl. 1, S3-S10, S11-S17)

Built-In Protective Systems in Raw Milk Other Bioactive Components II

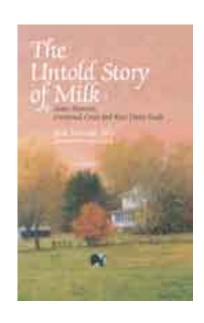
White Blood Cells – Produce antibodies against specific bacteria

B-lymphocytes – Kill foreign bacteria; call in other parts of the immune system

Macrophages – Engulf foreign proteins and bacteria

Neutrophils – Kill infected cells; mobilize other parts of the immune system

T-lymphocytes – Multiply if bad bacteria are present; produce immune-strengthening compounds.



Built-In Protective Systems in Raw Milk Other Bioactive Components III

Lysosyme – Kills bacteria by digesting their cell walls.

Hormones & Growth Factors – Stimulate maturation of gut cells; prevents "leaky" gut.

Mucins – Adhere to bacteria and viruses, preventing those organisms from attaching to the mucosa and causing disease.

Oligosaccharides— Protect other components from being destroyed by stomach acids and enzymes; bind to bacteria and prevent the from attaching to the gut lining; other fun just being discovered.

Built-In Protective Systems in Raw Milk Other Bioactive Components IV

B12 Binding Protein – Reduces vitamin B-12 in the colon, which harmful bacteria need for growth

Bifidus Factor – Promotes growth of Lactobacillum bifidis, a helpful bacteria in baby's gut, which helps crowd out dangerous "germs"

Fibronectin – Increases antimicrobial activity of macrophages and helps to repair dam tissues.

Dairy Cows		
Fresh Milk	\$	
Butter	\$	
Cream	\$	
Yogurt	\$\$\$	
Cheese	\$\$\$\$	
Culled Cows	\$	



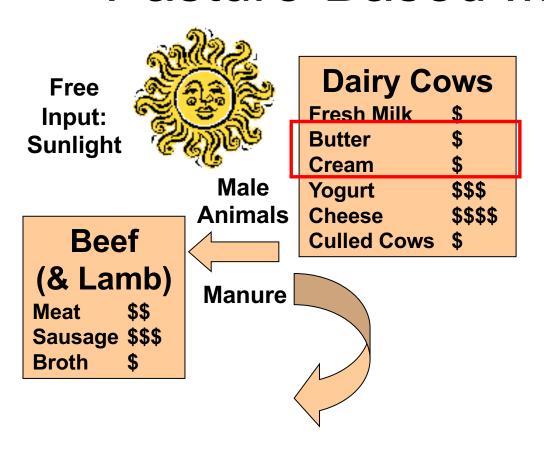
Dairy Cows		
Fresh Milk	\$	
Butter	\$	
Cream	\$	
Yogurt	\$\$\$	
Cheese	\$\$\$\$	
Culled Cows	\$	



Dairy Cows		
Fresh Milk	\$	
Butter	\$	
Cream	\$	
Yogurt	\$\$\$	
Cheese	\$\$\$\$	
Culled Cows	\$	

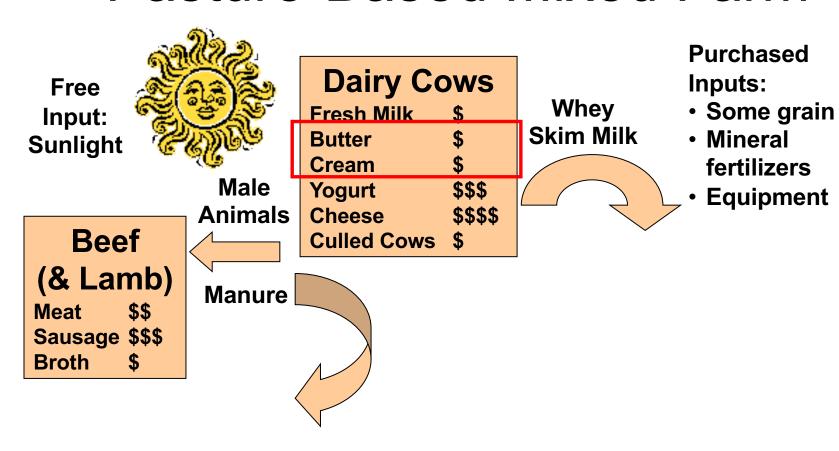
Purchased Inputs:

- Some grain
- Mineral fertilizers
- Equipment



Purchased Inputs:

- Some grain
- Mineral fertilizers
- Equipment



Whey is dairy "waste".



Whey

Skim Milk



Dairy Cows

Fresh Milk \$
Butter \$
Cream \$
Yogurt \$\$\$
Cheese \$\$\$\$
Culled Cows \$

Purchased Inputs:

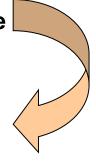
- Some grain
- Mineral fertilizers
- Equipment

Beef (& Lamb)

Meat \$\$
Sausage \$\$\$
Broth \$

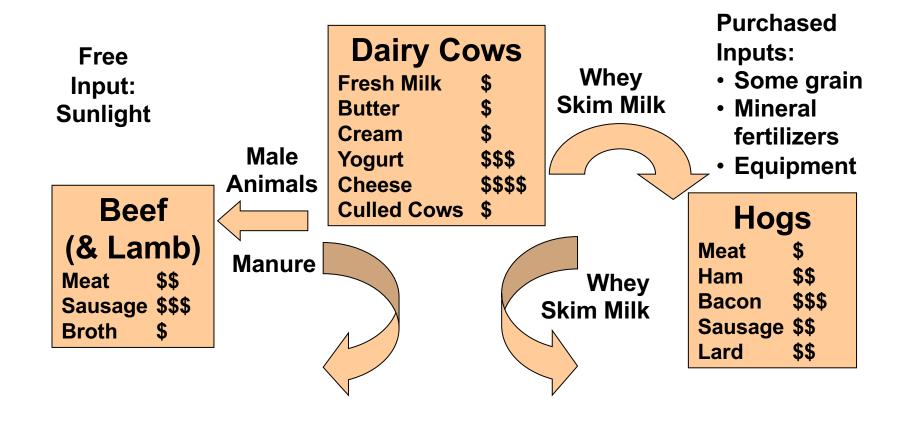
Manure

Animals



Hogs

Meat \$
Ham \$\$
Bacon \$\$\$
Sausage \$\$
Lard \$\$





Dairy Cows

Fresh Milk Butter Cream \$\$\$ **Yogurt** Cheese \$\$\$\$ Culled Cows \$

Purchased Inputs: Whey

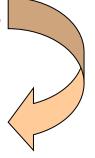
- Some grain
- Mineral **fertilizers**
- Equipment

Beef (& Lamb)

Meat \$\$ Sausage \$\$\$ **Broth**

Manure

Animals



Whey **Skim Milk**

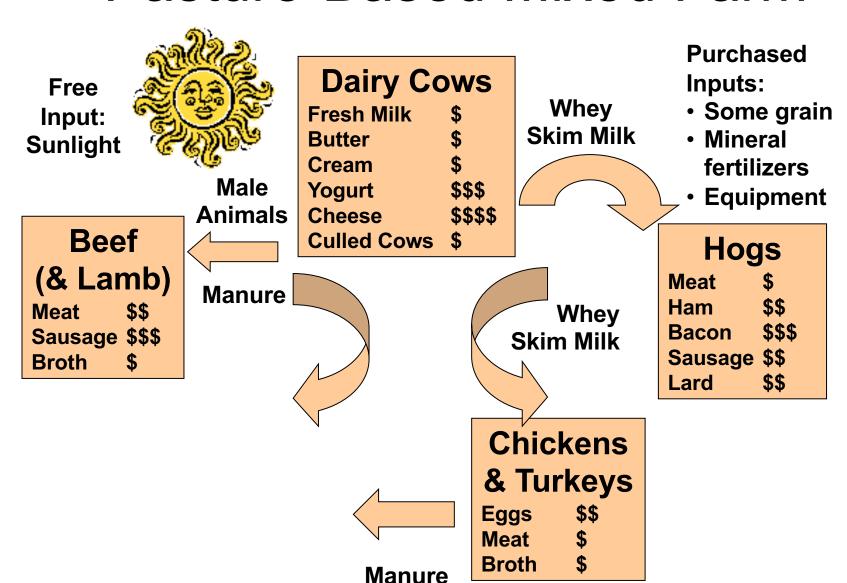
Skim Milk

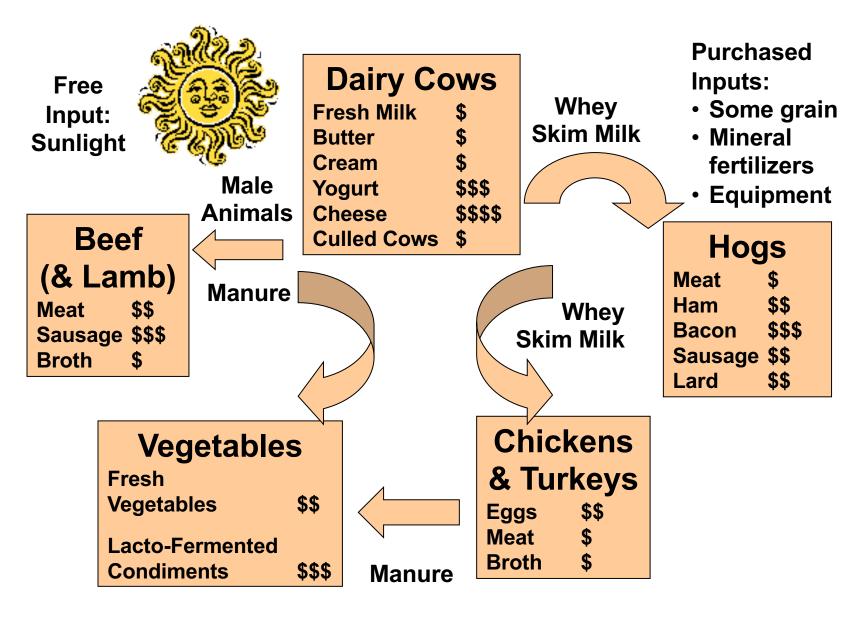
Hogs

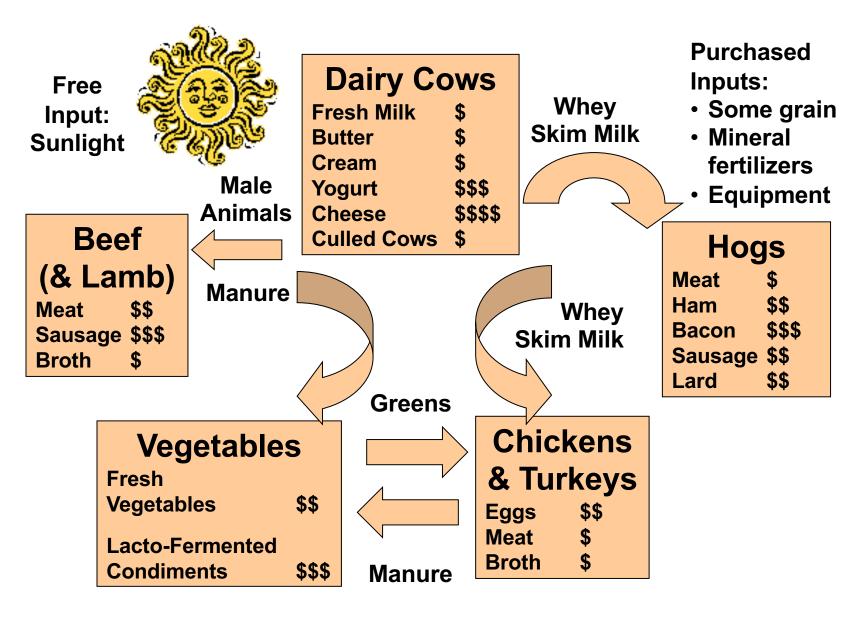
Meat \$\$ Ham \$\$\$ Bacon Sausage \$\$ Lard \$\$

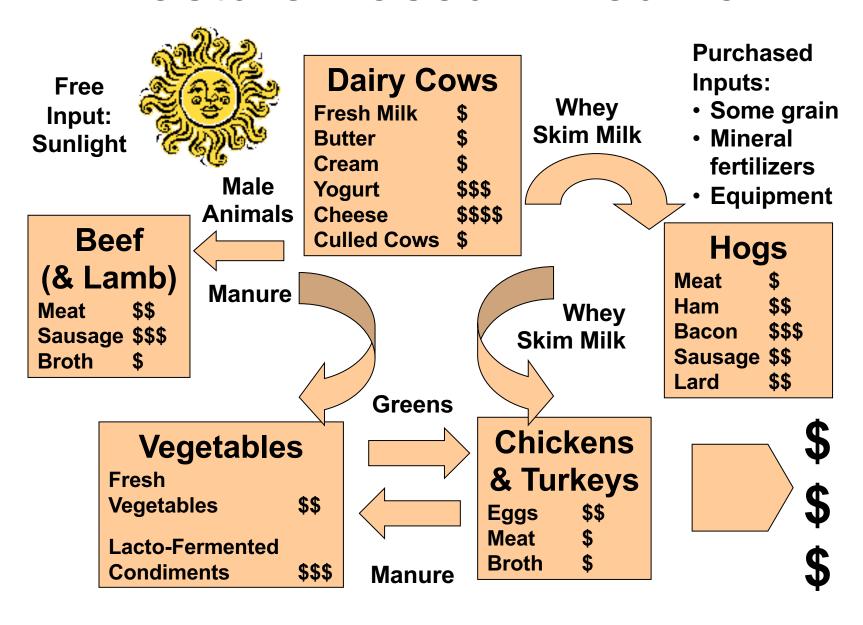
Chickens & Turkeys

Eggs \$\$ Meat **Broth**

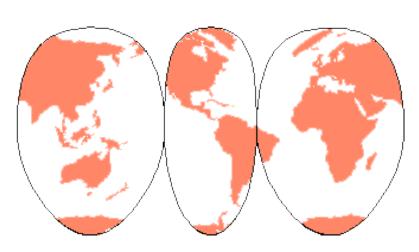








Resources The Weston A. Price Foundation www.westonaprice.org



Quarterly Magazine

Informational Brochures

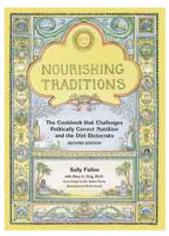
Yearly Shopping Guide

Annual Conference

Local Chapters

Resources

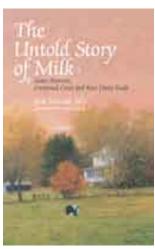
www.NewTrendsPublishing.com

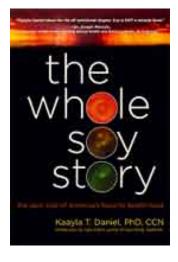


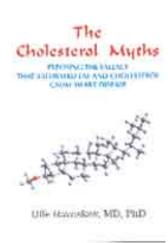


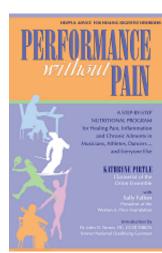


NewTrends
Publishing
(877) 707-1776
Important
books on diet
and health

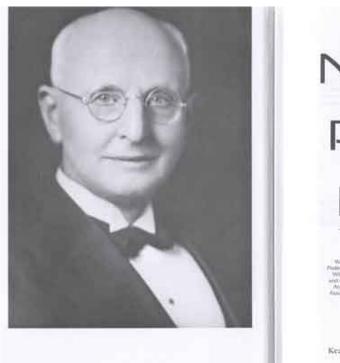


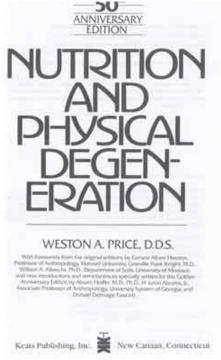






Resources





The Price-Pottenger Nutrition Foundation www.price-pottenger.org (619) 462-7600



Aloha Creamery

Building

- Stainless Steel Equipment
 - •30 gallon inner
 - Steamer
 - Specialty Gas Stoves
 - Pails
 - Tables
 - ·Sink
- Cheese Cave
 - Racks

Crème Separator

Curd Cutters

Presses

Molds

Cheese Cloth

Bleach/cleaners

Property



Equipment





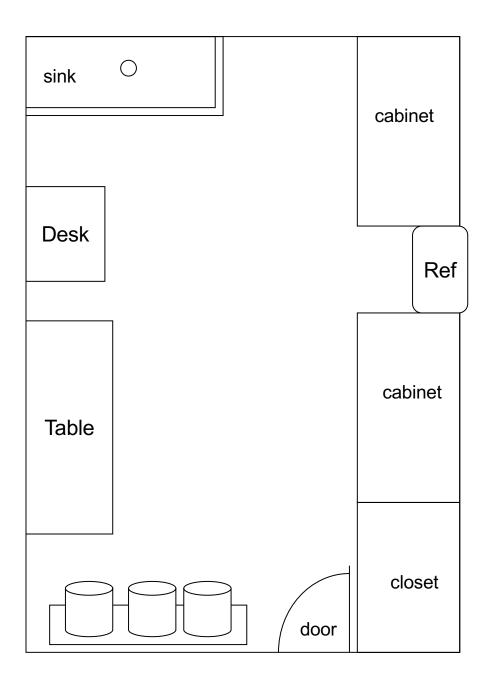




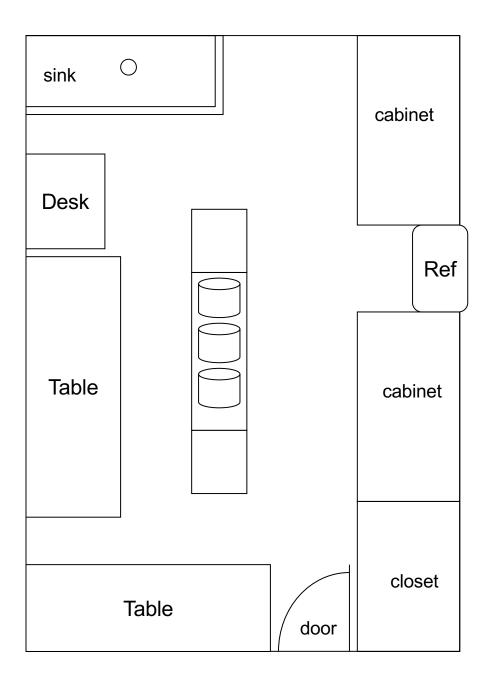
Small scale Cheese Plant, including cooking kettle, 2 Groen Kettles with lids, 2 head Cheese Press, cooling racks, small drain table, plastic cheese molds, knives, & other miscellaneous items







Aloha Creamery



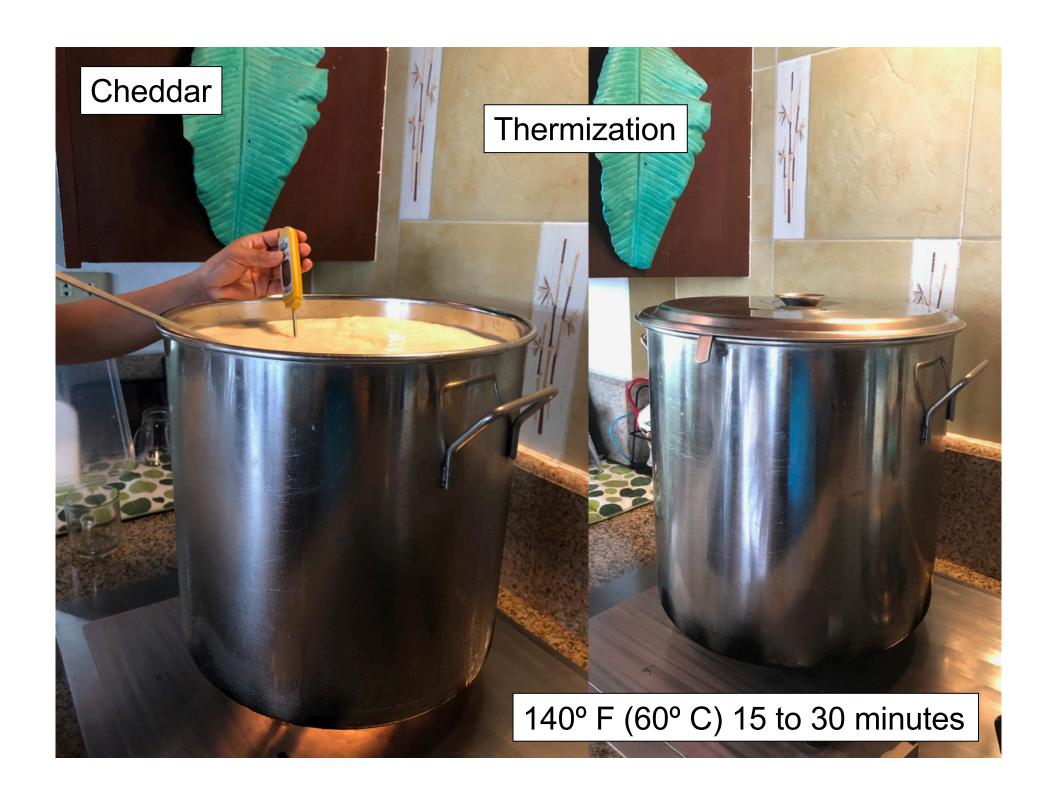
Aloha Creamery

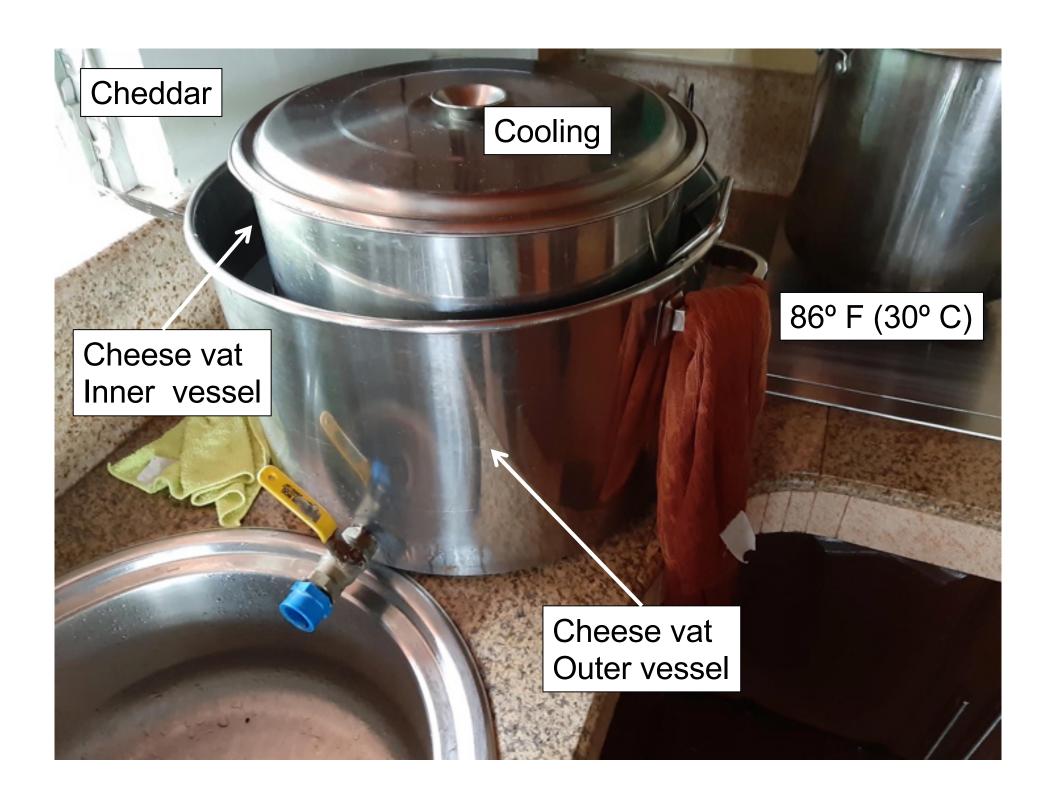


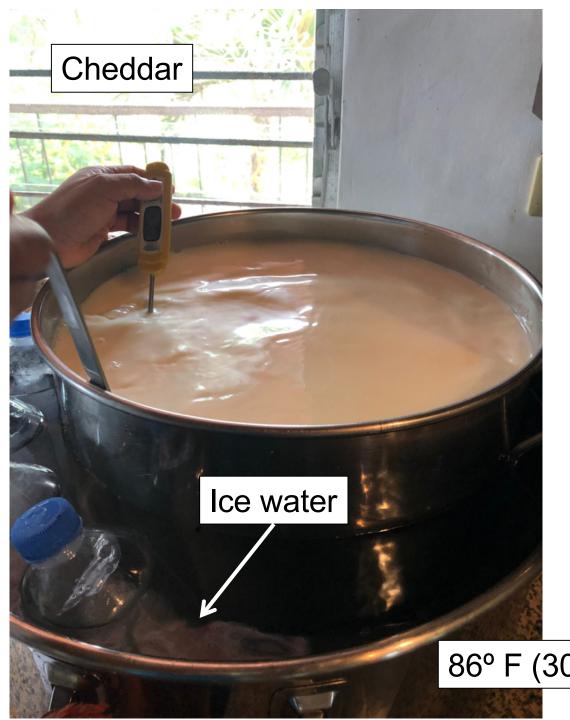










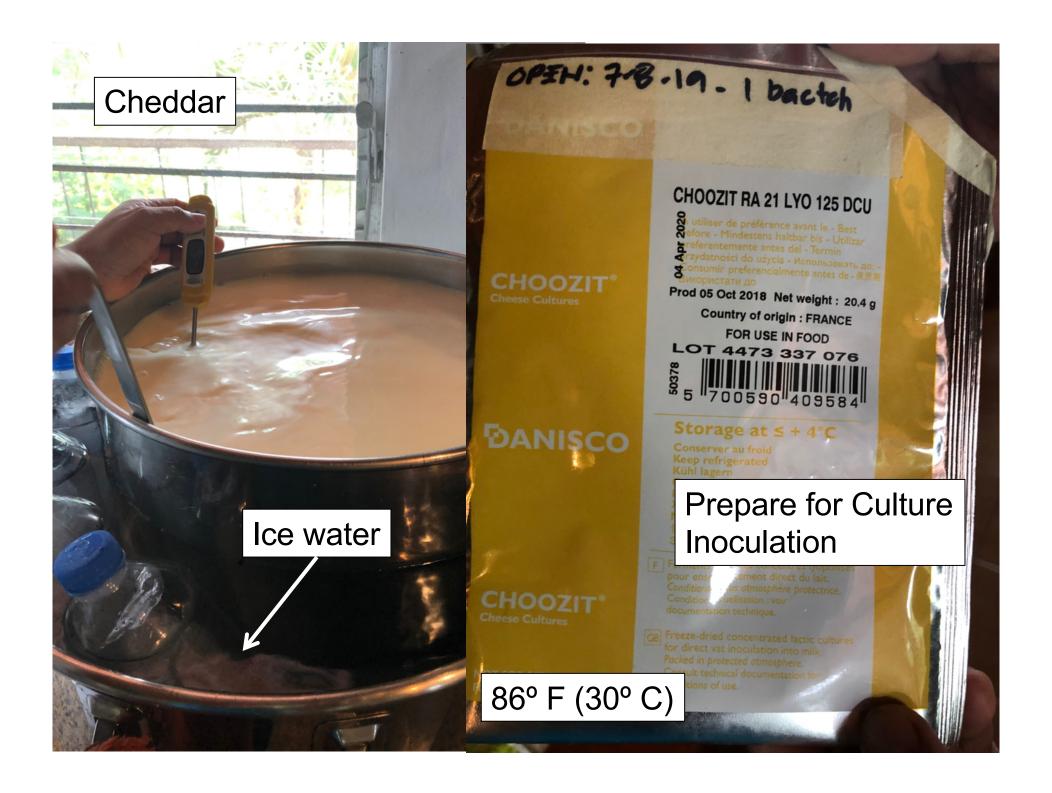


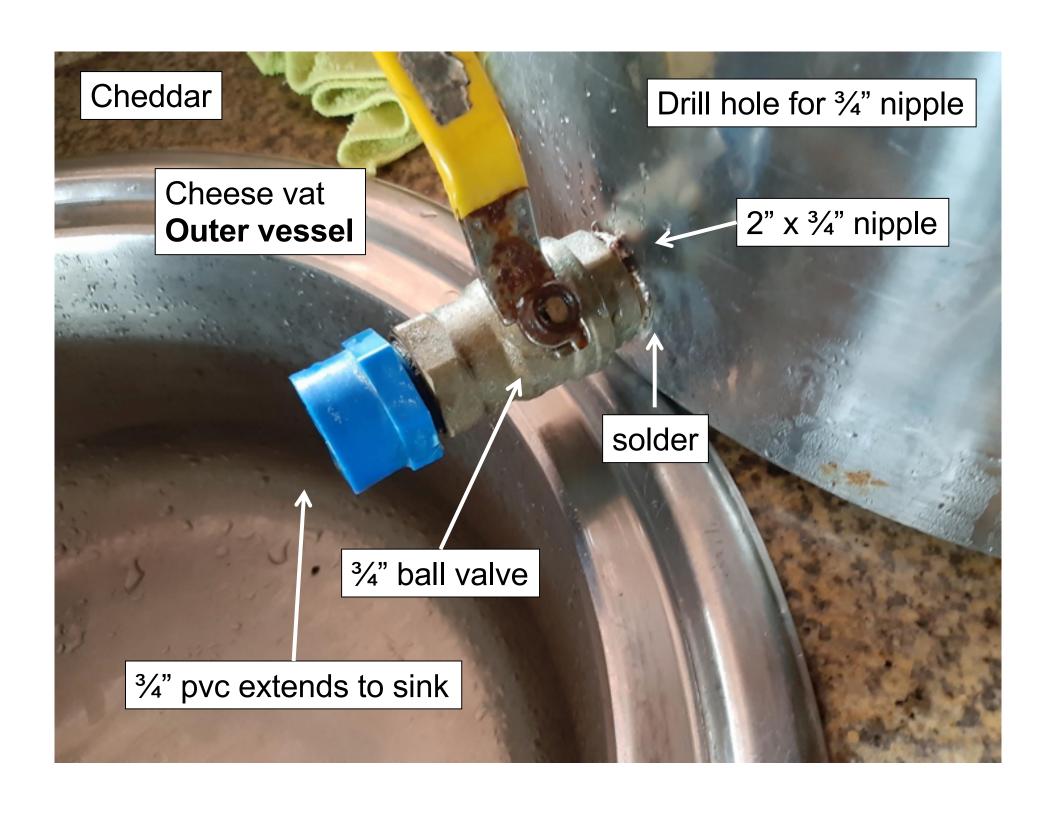
Prepare for Culture

Cool as quick as possible without having to reheat!

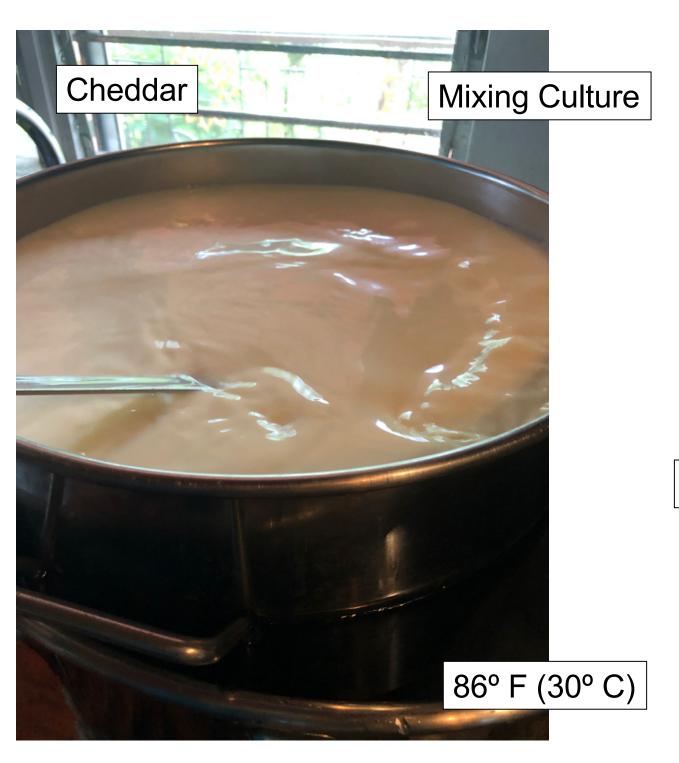
(This batch took 10 min.)

86° F (30° C)









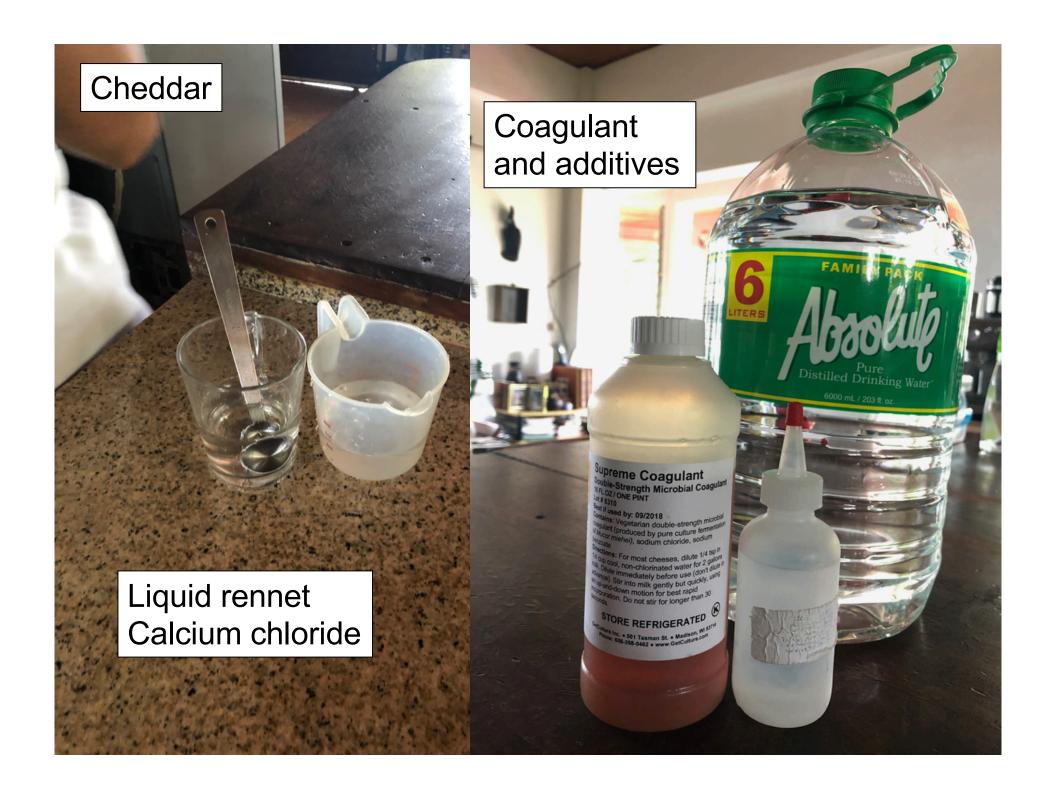
"top stirring"





Ripening

Cover and wait 45 min.





Dilute in distilled water

Add diluted coagulant



Add diluted coagulant Top stir

Gently deep stir

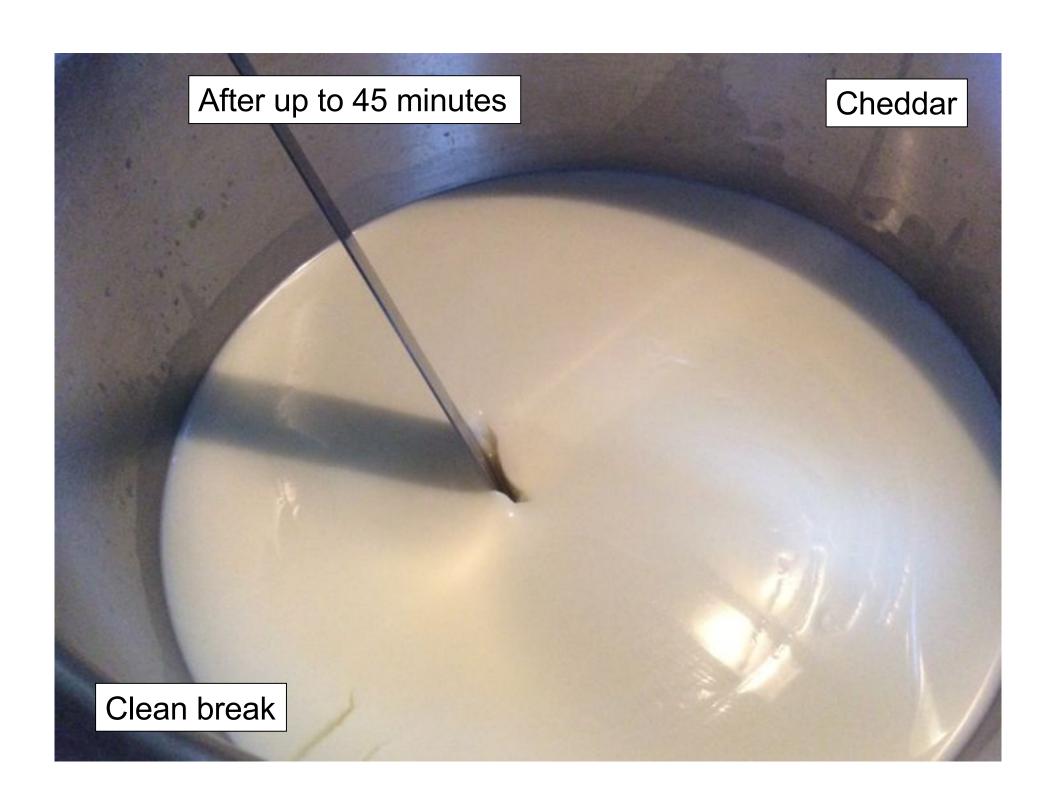




Setting

Cover and wait 45 min.

(until clean break)



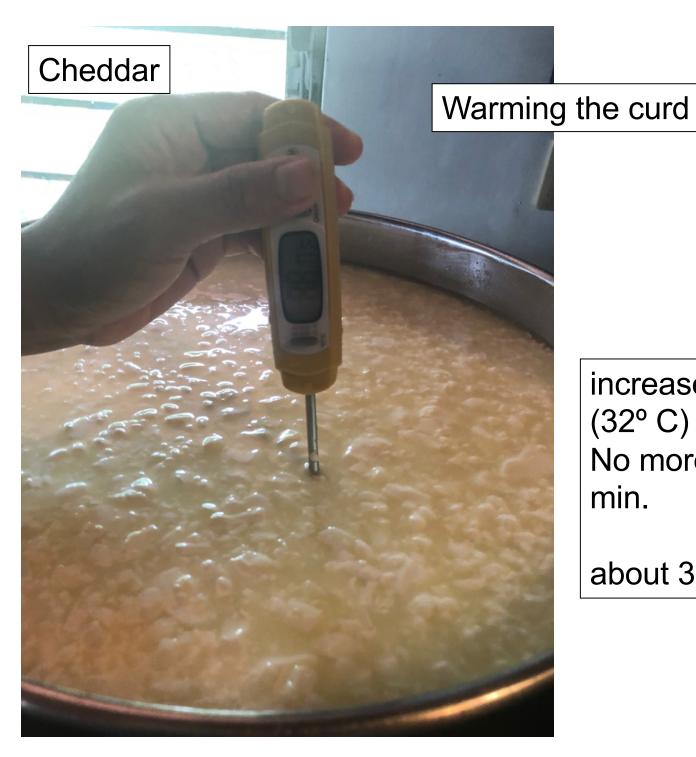




Let sit 5 min. to firm curd

Warming the curd

increase to 100° F (32° C) No more than 2°/5 min.



increase to 100° F (32° C) No more than 2°/5 min.

about 30 min.





Setting

Cover and wait 20 min.





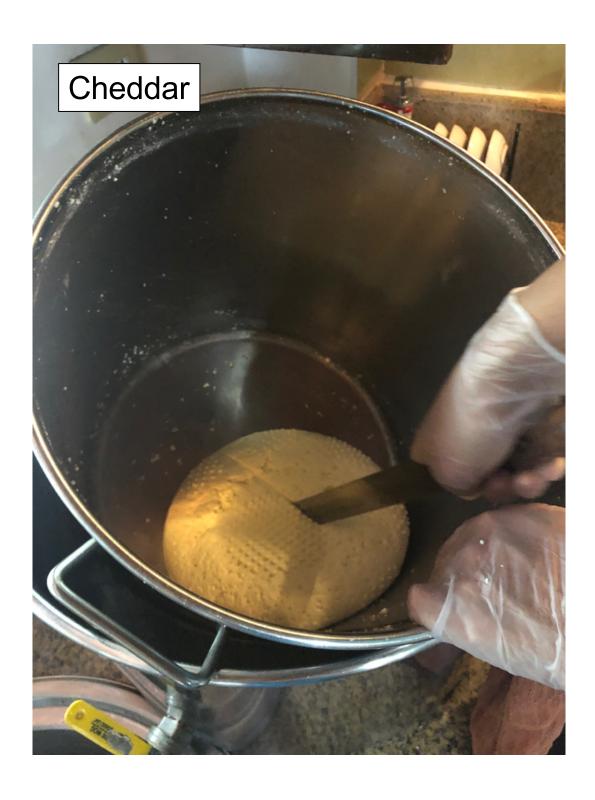
Let drain in colander and set for 20 min.

For your omnivores!



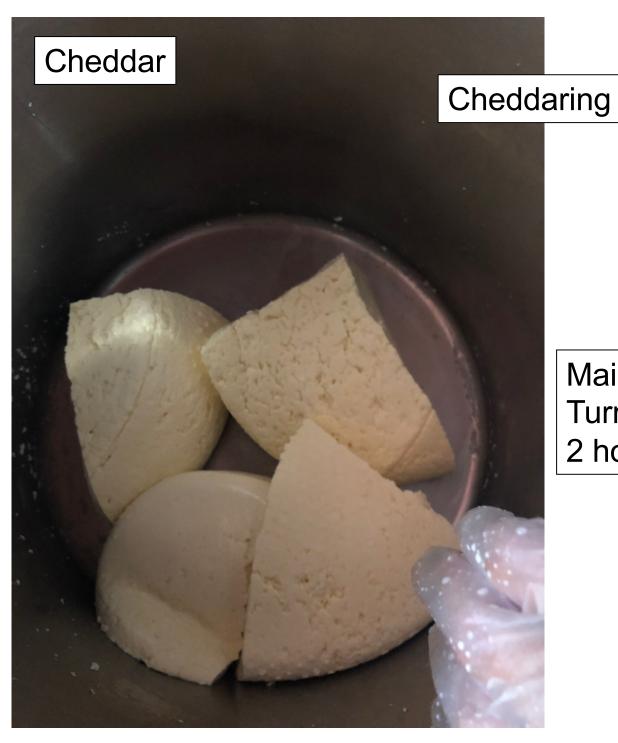


Drain again and set for 15 min.



Cut the curd





Maintain 100° F (32° C) Turning every 15 min. for 2 hours







Stir every 10 min. with fingers
Total of 3 times to prevent matting

prevent matting

Pre-Pressing

Maintain 100° F (32° C)



Add quality salt (PURE)

Maintain 100° F (32° C)











