DRY SALTED LIME PICKLE

Dry salted lime pickles are produced in Asia and Africa. They are particularly popular in India, Pakistan and North Africa. The limes are treated with dry salt which extracts the juice from the fruit to create a brine. The salted limes are left to ferment, during which time lactic acid bacteria grow and multiply, producing lactic acid as a by-product. The lactic acid gives the pickle its sour taste and also acts as a preservative. The final product is a sour lime pickle. Various spices are added to the pickle depending on local preference. In India and Pakistan, the pickle is usually very spicy and hot due to the chilli added. It is usually eaten as a condiment.

The dry salting method is used for pickling many vegetables and fruits including limes, lemons and cucumbers. For dry salt pickling, any variety of common salt is suitable as long as it is pure. Impurities or additives can cause the following problems:

- Chemicals to reduce caking should not be used as they make the brine cloudy.
- Lime impurities can reduce the acidity of the final product and reduce the shelf life of the product.
- Iron impurities can result in the blackening of the vegetables.
- Magnesium impurities impart a bitter taste.
- Carbonates can result in pickles with a soft texture.

This technical brief should be read together with ‘Pickled fruits’ which gives an overview of the process of lactic acid fermentation of fruit and vegetables.

Raw material preparation
Select fully ripe limes that are free from bruising or damage. Wash the limes in potable cold water and drain. It is important that the water used for washing is clean – boiled water is ideal – to avoid contamination of the brine by water-borne bacteria. Chlorinated water should not be used for washing the fruit as this could prevent the natural fermentation taking place.
Cut each lime into quarters or make four slits on the skin.
All spices used should be of good quality and free of mould.

Processing
Place a layer of cut limes in a fermentation container (a large plastic barrel or bucket). Cover with a layer of salt. Use 1 kg of salt for every 4 kg limes. Add another layer of limes and cover with salt. Continue with this layering process until the container is three quarters full, finishing with a layer of salt. Place a cloth on top of the lime and salt. Add a heavy weight on top to compress the fruit down and assist with the formation of a brine. The brine is formed as the juice from the limes is drawn out and mixes with the salt. This takes about 24 hours depending upon the ambient temperature. As soon as the brine is formed, fermentation starts and bubbles of carbon dioxide appear. Stand the container in a warm sunny place for a week to allow the fermentation to continue. A temperature of 21°C is ideal for lactic acid fermentation. Fermentation is complete when no more bubbles appear.
Add spices to the fermented limes according to local taste. Fenugreek seeds, mustard seeds, cumin seeds, dried chillies and turmeric powder are commonly added to the fermented limes to make a hot spicy pickle.

Roast the fenugreek and cumin seeds and the dried chilli. Grind them with the turmeric powder. Heat a few teaspoons of oil in a pan and cook mustard seeds until they pop. Add the ground spices and mix with the fermented lime.

**Flow diagram**

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Fruit selection     Only ripe limes should be used
Wash               In clean water
Cut                Cut into four pieces or slice the skin
Mix with salt       1kg salt for 4kg of limes
Ferment            Leave the container in the sun for a week to ferment
Add spices to taste Dry roast, grind and mix with oil
Package
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**Packaging and storage**

Pack the pickle into glass or plastic bottles or into small plastic pouches which are heat sealed. The bottles should be sterilised before filling. Oil is sometimes added to the top of the pickle to help preservation.

Lime pickle keeps well if stored in a cool place. Due to the high acid level of the final product, the risk of food poisoning is low.

**Equipment required**

- Fermentation bucket – plastic bucket with lid
- Thermometer
- Weighing scales
- Salometer (optional)

**Equipment suppliers**

Note: This is a selective list of suppliers and does not imply endorsement by Practical Action

**Cutting and slicing equipment**

A range of manual and powered cutting and slicing machinery is available.

**Eastend Engineering Company**

173/1 Gopal Lal Thakur Road
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**Narangs Corporation**

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**Sample recipe**

- 10 fresh limes
- 1-2 cups salt
- 1 tsp cumin seeds
- 1 tbsp mustard seeds
- 1 tbs. fenugreek seeds
- 20-25 dried red chillies
- 1 tsp turmeric powder
Weighing machines
It is important to have accurate weighing machines. Quite often more than one machine is required - a large one to weigh the fruit and a small one for weighing out the dry ingredients such as pectin and spices.

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Bottle filling and packaging equipment

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Dry Salted Lime Pickle

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References and further reading

Pickles and vinegars selection of Practical Action Technical Briefs

This document was produced by Dr. S Azam Ali for Practical Action March 2009. Dr. S Azam-Ali is a consultant in food processing and nutrition with over 15 years experience of working with small-scale processors in developing countries.

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