

Tenderness analysis and consumer sensory evaluation of fresh meat

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INTRODUCTION

During the purchase of the meat there are three attributes, among others, that are usually taken into account: the appearance, the colour and the presumed tenderness of the meat, assumed from the beef cuts that had been chosen. After that, while the meat is eaten the most determining attribute is tenderness.

AIM

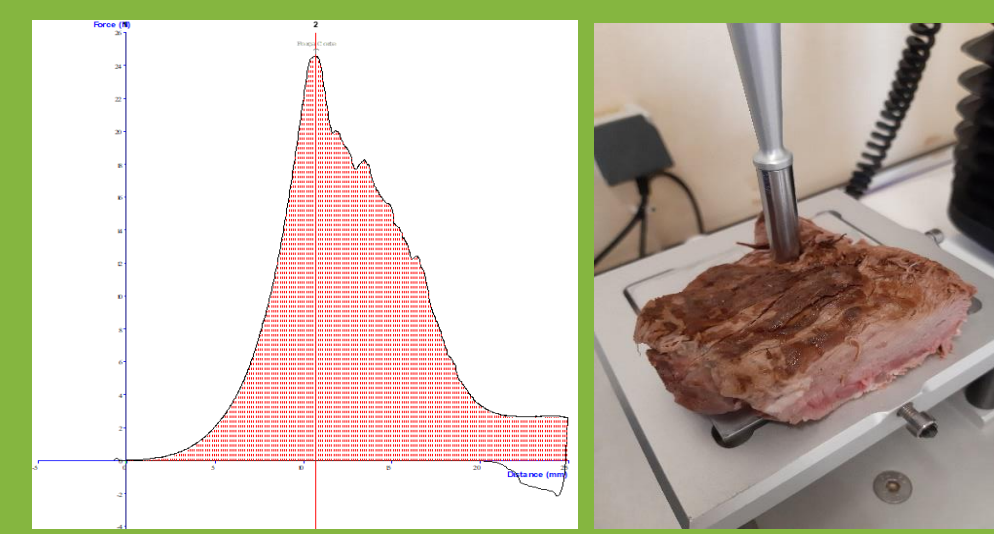
The present study aims to establish an index for the differentiation between hard and tender beef of commercial origin.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

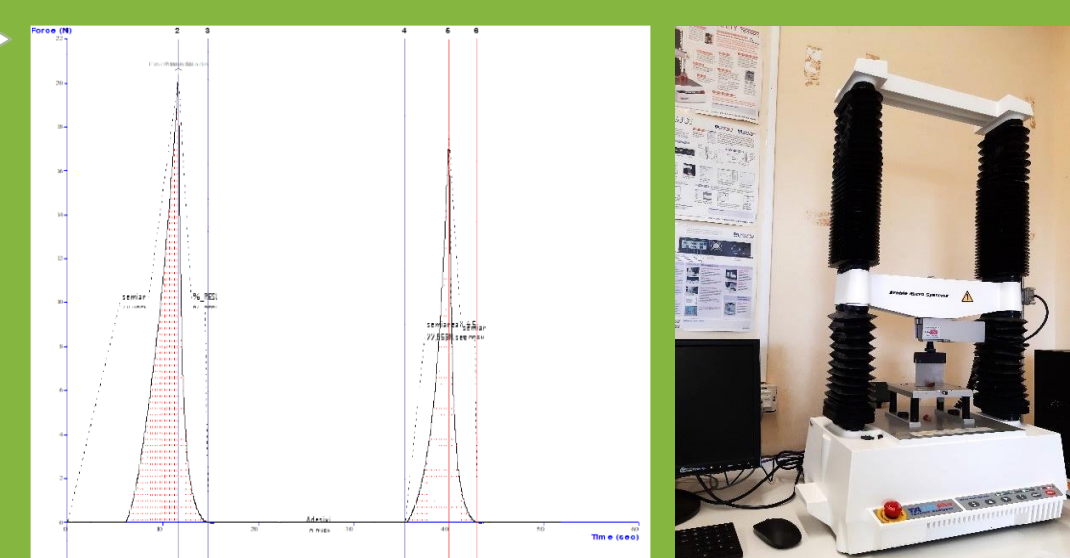
Beef cuts
"Chã de fora" (a)
"Rabadilha" (b)
"Lombo" (c)
"Vazia" (d)

Instrumental tests

Warner-Bratzler shear force



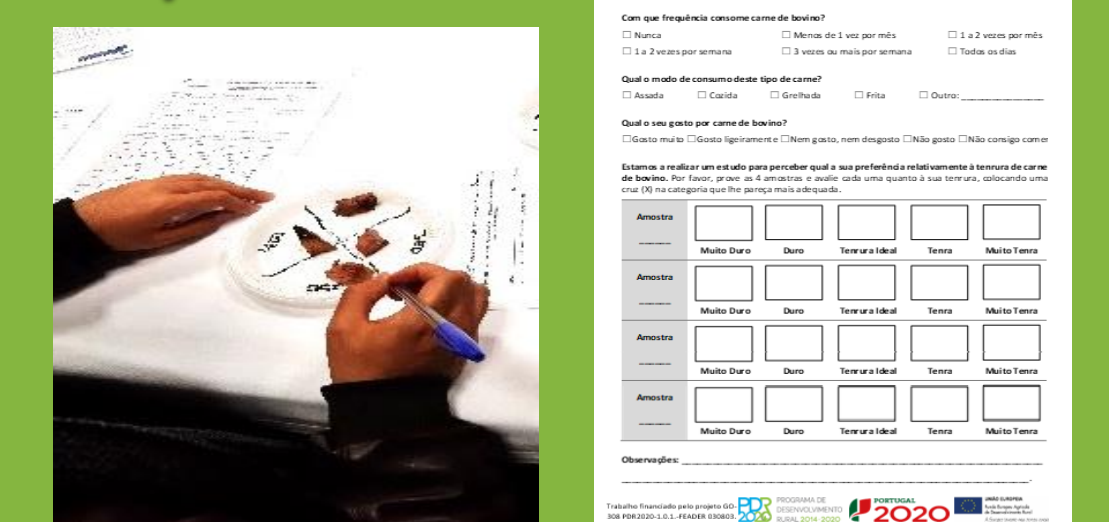
Texture profile analysis TPA



Sensory evaluation

250 consumers using a hedonic scale
5 classes:
Very Hard, Hard, Ideal Tenderness, Tender and Very Tender

And frequency, mode of consumption and beef palatability



RESULTS



The "lombo" is significantly tender than the remaining beef cuts, considering instrumental evaluation, which is in agreement with the assessment made by consumers.

Beef cuts	Hardness (N)	Shear Force (N)
"Rabadilha"	20.80 ± 5.88	34.97 ± 4.26
"Lombo"	14.29 ± 2.49	27.39 ± 4.84
"Vazia"	26.68 ± 6.57	33.19 ± 9.42
"Chã de Fora"	35.68 ± 20.42	33.77 ± 4.57

The compression force was higher when testing "chã de fora" beef cut, however the results of the shear force for this same beef cut are identical to those of "rabadilha" and "vazia".

The importance of the probe used in texture evaluation and the fibers direction, should be considered to understand the tenderness of the meat evaluated by consumers.

CONCLUSION

According to these results a tender meat should have shear force values between 15 and 32 N and hardness values between 11 and 20N, while a hard meat should have shear force greater than 37 N and firmness greater than 30N.