

Beef Quality Measurement and Prediction

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Summary Points - Sustainable Beef Quality for Europe I.



SUSTAINABLE BEEF QUALITY FOR EUROPE

**A Workshop for Industry
& Scientists**

Milan, October 2015

Eating Quality

- Reduce inconsistency
- Methods to monitor eating quality
- Identify cost of unacceptable quality

Nutritional quality

- Better knowledge of nutritional benefits

Consumers

- Greater communication with consumers (esp. nutrition)
- Greater understanding of consumers
- Halt the decline in consumption

Production

- Greater efficiency at farm level

What does Industry want from Researchers?

Inconsistency of beef eating quality.

European consumer studies on beef*:

- 20% grilled striploin
- 25% grilled rump
- 54% roast topside

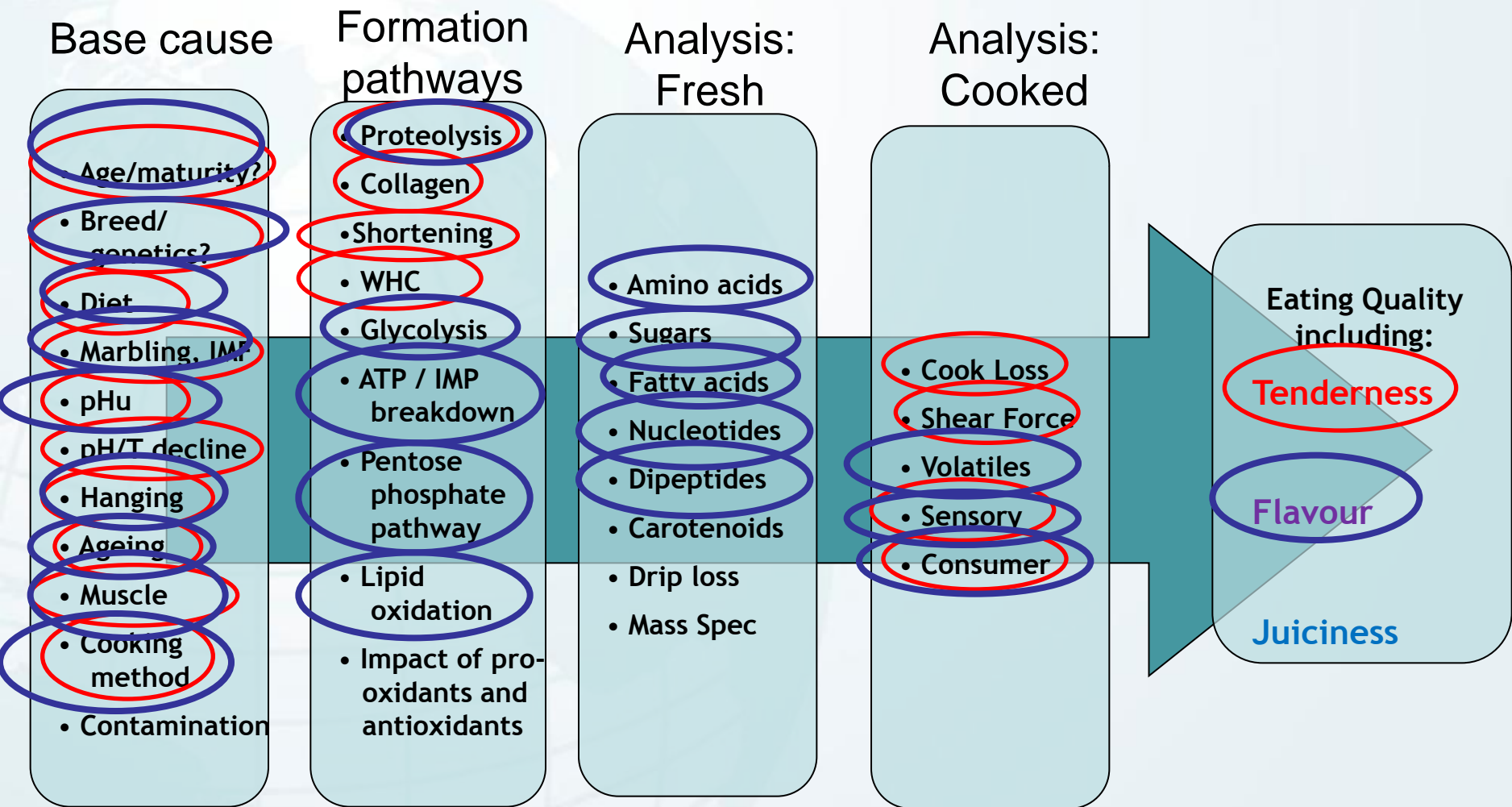
“Unsatisfactory”

Methods for Prediction of Quality.

Must be:

- Rapid (on-line)
- Robust
- Non-destructive
- Easy to use and
- **Cost effective!**

What can research offer?



However, Established methods are:

- Destructive & Costly
- Not suitable for online measurement

Towards Beef Quality Prediction.

1. Beef Eating Quality systems:

- Main Factors of each system
- Comparison of quality systems

2. Rapid Methods of Prediction:

- Methods available
- How well do they work?

Beef eating quality systems

Summary of classifications

Grades	System			
	MLC	USDA	NZ QMark	MSA
Outside system	Ungraded	Ungraded	Ungraded	Ungraded / failed
Graded as unsatisfactory		Utility Commercial		Unsatisfactory
Graded as satisfactory or good	Blueprint “Blueprint plus” (~21d ageing)	Standard (x3) Select (x2) Choice (x3) Prime (x3)	QMark	3* 4* 5*
Grade applied to:	<i>whole carcass (selected premium cuts)</i>	<i>whole carcass (cuts not specified)</i>	<i>whole carcass (selected premium cuts)</i>	<i>each cut / ageing period / cooking method</i>

Beef eating quality systems

Main factors

MLC

Age
Maturity (teeth)
Fat cover
Fat class
Hanging method
Chill regime
Meat and fat
colour
pHu
EUROP Grade
Ageing (Bulls)

USDA

Maturity (oss.)
Marbling
Visible meat
texture
& colour

NZ QMark

Age (teeth)
Transport
Mixing
Lairage
pH/temp
ES
pHu
Shear force

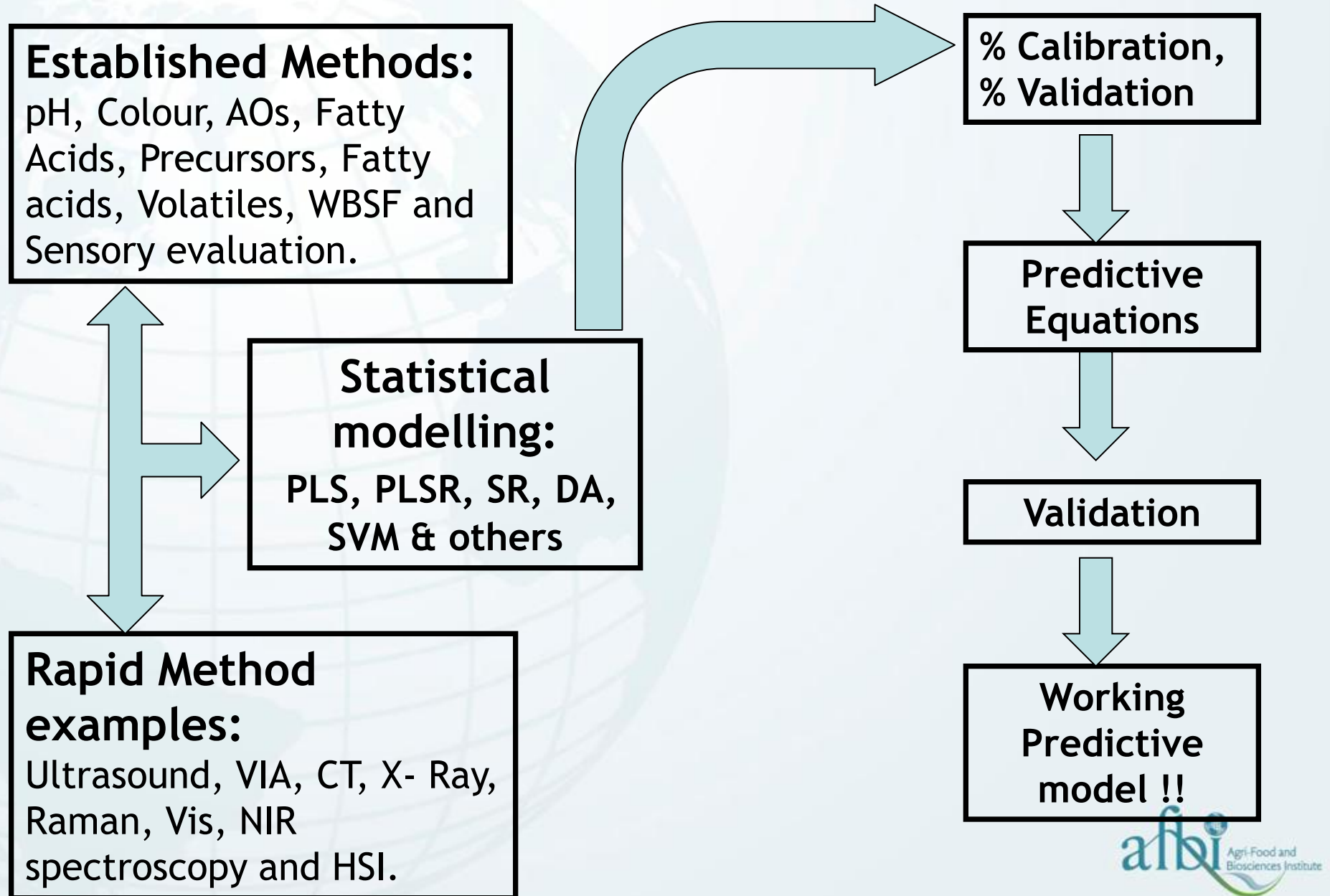
MSA

Breed (Brahman)
Maturity (oss.)
Fat cover
Marbling
Transport
Mixing & Lairage
pH/temp.
decline
Meat & fat colour
pHu
Hanging method
ES
Ageing
Cut/muscle
Cooking method

Comparison of beef eating quality systems

- **None of the systems are perfect**
 - Variability of “satisfactory graded” beef is reduced but not removed
- **Best delivery of eating quality to consumers:**
 - Best: Modification of MSA system
 - Possible: Modification of MLC system
- **Best quantity of graded beef:**
 - MSA gave best quantity of graded beef

Rapid Methods of Prediction – Basic concept.



Instrumental prediction (Literature 2010-2016)

- Moss et al., 2010 Hyperspectral Imaging (HSI)/ Raman spectroscopy
- Yancey et al., 2010 Visible & Near-Infrared spectroscopy (Vis-NIR)
- ElMasry et al., 2012 HSI
- Roehe et al., 2013 Robotic pH, VIA, CT scanning, ultrasonic fat depth, Vis-NIR, Raman, HSI

“Scottish programme for “Integrated Management of Eating Quality”

- Font-i-Furnols et al., 2014 Computed Tomography (CT) scanning
- Qiao et al., 2015 Visible Hyperspectral Imaging
- Peng & Dhakal 2015 Optical methods - review
- Lee et al., 2015 Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)



Instrumental prediction

(Literature 2010-2016)

Composition

- **Robotic pH** – robotics work well but pH sensory technology needs improvement
- **VIA** – as good or better than manual grading for saleable meat and carcass fat
- **CT Scanning** – very good for composition, but expensive. Reference method.
- **MRI** – very good for IMF, but not an on-line procedure
- **HSI** – prediction for IMF: $R^2 \sim 70\%$
- **HSI** – variable prediction for fatty acid groups: $R^2 \sim 50-70\%$
- **HSI** – variable prediction of pH: $R^2 \sim 23-73\%$

Instrumental prediction

(Literature 2010-2016)

Eating Quality

- **Vis-NIR Spectroscopy –**
 - Predicts Shear Force (SSF): $R^2 = 9\% - 50\%$ (dep. d. post sl.)
 - Predicts tenderness: $R^2 = 7-46\%$ (dep. muscle)
- **HSI –**
 - Predicts Shear Force (SSF/WBSF): $R^2 = 20-83\%$ (dep. d. post sl. & muscle)
 - Predicts tenderness: $R^2 = 7-50\%$ (dep. muscle, lab, ?)
 - Predicts flavour: $R^2 = 32-50\%$ (dep. muscle, lab, ?)

Beef Quality Prediction – Recent Months

“Classifying of Nellore cattle on Normal and DFD...”. Nubiato, Z., et al.

“HSI system to predict DFD-
correct classification of 73/
78 animals - 93.6%”

“HSI, analysis, prediction and classification of muscle foods”. Sun, D.W., et al (Review)

Tenderness R^2 - 67- 95%
WHC R^2 - 88%
pH R^2 - 73%

However, no validation listed.

Aug
2016

“EQ prediction of
beef from Italian
Simmental cattle
based on experts’
steak assessment”.
Borgogno, M. et al.

“Accuracy of
predictive model
was 96.6%”

Sept
2016

“CFD modelling of
industrial cooling of
large beef carcasses”.
Kuffi, K.D., et al.

“Excellent
prediction in deep
positions of the
hind quarter”

Oct
2016

“Exploration of microwave dielectric
and NIR spectroscopy... Fat content in
ground beef”. Downey, G., et al.

“Microwave R^2 prediction of 0.87
NIR R^2 prediction of 0.99”

Jan
2017

What Next?

- Research can assess beef quality using well established methods.
- Industry requires fast on-line measurements.
- Options:
 - Eating Quality Grading Systems
 - Prediction technologies
- Current solutions not perfect but
 - EQ grading systems under consideration across Europe
 - On-line technology shows potential