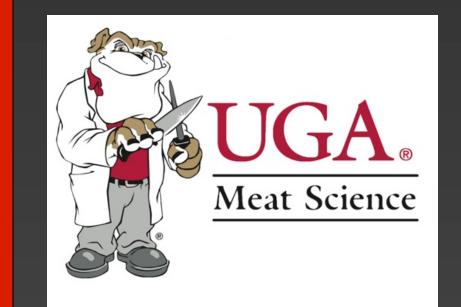


Effect of steak location on shelf-life and quality attributes of the beef *biceps femoris* value cut



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Medial

Distal

BACKGROUND

- Round cuts have been held back due to perception of tenderness and flavor
- Round cuts are more complex and may require different muscle areas be processed individually
- Eventual returns estimated at \$20-30/head (industry value; CattleFax 2011)

OBJECTIVE

To examine the effect of steak location on shelf-life and quality attributed of the beef *biceps femoris* when sectioned and portion cut perpendicular to the natural orientation of the muscle fibers.

Traditional Cuts



of the biceps femoris

ab Denotes differences within a day for locations (P < 0.05)

mg/kg

MD

Worst

Redn

Discoloration

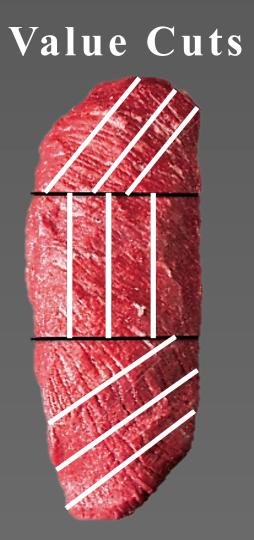
Figure 1. Effect of Steak Location on Lipid Oxidation

Day of Retail Display

Day of Retail Display

Day of Retail Display

Day of Retail Display



-Dorsal -Medial -Distal

Location x Day of Display (P < 0.01)

-Dorsal -Medial -Distal

-Dorsal -Medial -Distal

-Dorsal -Medial -Distal

Loc P < 0.01; Day P < 0.01; L x D P < 0.01

Loc P < 0.01; Day P < 0.01; L x D P = 0.17

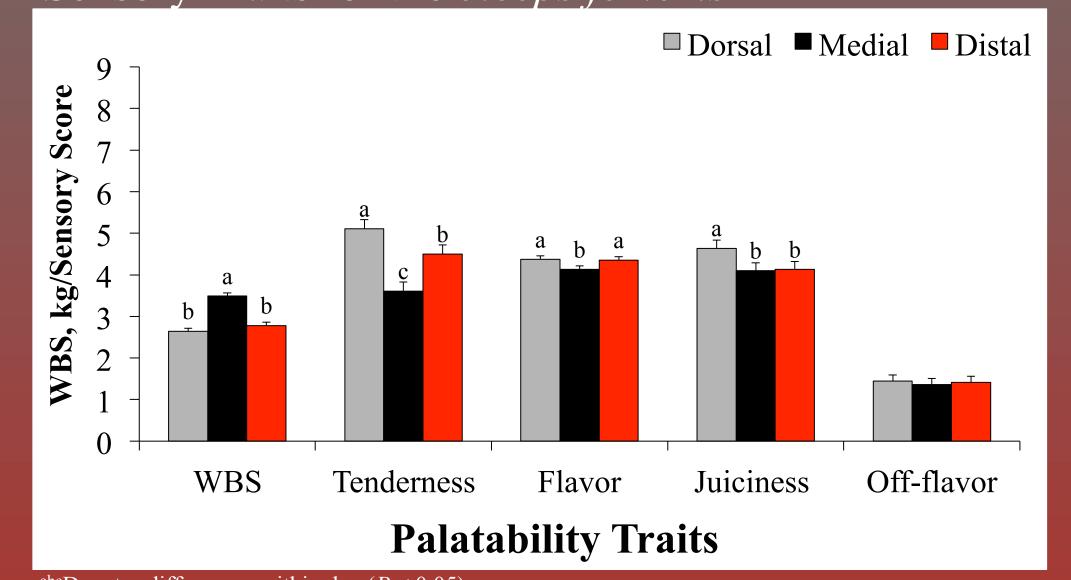
Loc P < 0.01; Day P < 0.01; L x D P < 0.01

METHODS AND MATERIALS

- Thirty-six whole beef *biceps femoris* muscles were collected from steers of similar weight, genetic composition and age
- Two days postmortem 36 Bottom Round IMPS 170A were removed, peeled and denuded and the Ishiatic Head was removed to make a 171D, then vacuum packaged
- Four days post mortem the *biceps femoris* muscles were separated into thirds Dorsal (Dor), Medial (Med) and Distal (Dis) based on fiber orientation
- Each section (Dor, Med, Dis) was cut into steaks (2.54 cm) perpendicular to fiber orientation and steaks needed for shelf-life were halved
- One steak assigned WBS and another steak to sensory were vacuumed packaged and aged 21 days ($1\pm1^{\circ}$ C)
- Four steaks were randomly assigned to shelf-life 1,3,5,7 d, packaged in PVC and displayed for 7 d (960 lux, 3±1°C) where objective L*,a*,b* color, hue, chroma, 630/580 nm, subjective color, purge, and lipid oxidation were measured on 1,3,5,7 d
- Data were analyzed using Proc Mixed SAS V 9.1
 - Diet and 12th rib marbling score evaluated as covariates
- For shelf-life, location and day of display were dependent variables
- If DOD by location interaction occurred data were reanalyzed by day
- Sensory and WBS location = dependent variable and sensory panelist was added as covariate

RESULTS

Figure 2. Effect of Steak Location on WBS¹ and Sensory Traits² of the *biceps femoris*



abcDenotes differences within day (P < 0.05)

¹WBS = kilograms of force required to shear meat core

²Sensory tenderness, flavor, & juiciness–1=extremely tough, bland, dry; 8=extremely tender, intense, juicy Sensory off-flavor–1=none detected, 6=extreme off-flavor

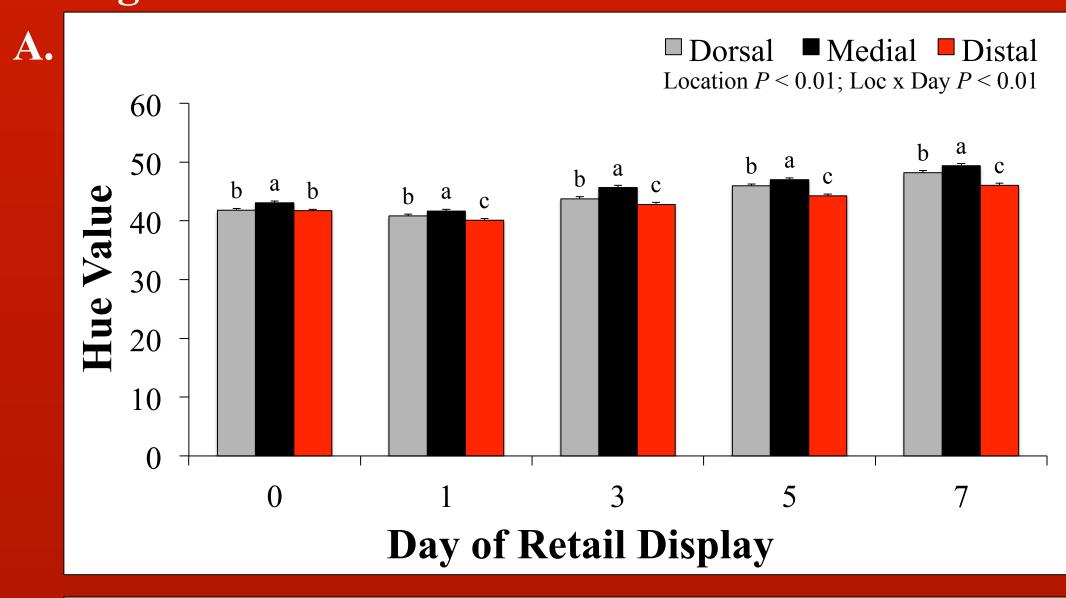
Table 1. Effect of Steak Location on Moisture Loss of

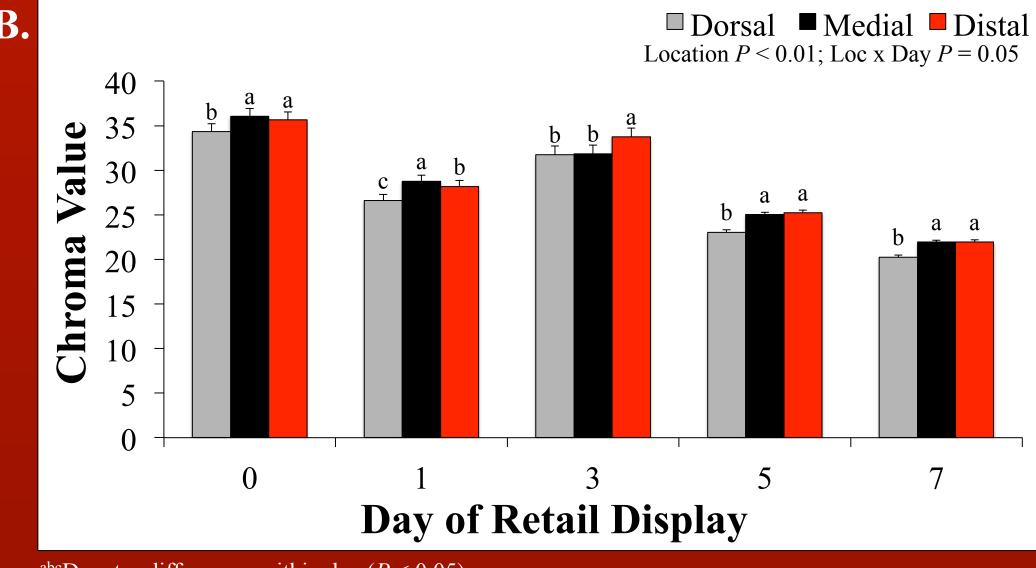
Figure 4. Effect of Location on Subjective Shelf-life¹

the biceps femoris						
	Location			_		
	Trait	Dorsal	Medial	Distal	SEM	
	Thaw loss, %	3.42 ^b	2.85 ^b	4.15 ^a	0.28	
	Cook loss, %	25.94	27.44	26.73	0.80	

abDenotes differences (P < 0.05)Percent cook loss (P = 0.42)

Figure 6: Effect of Location on Hue and Chroma





abc Denotes differences within day (P < 0.05)

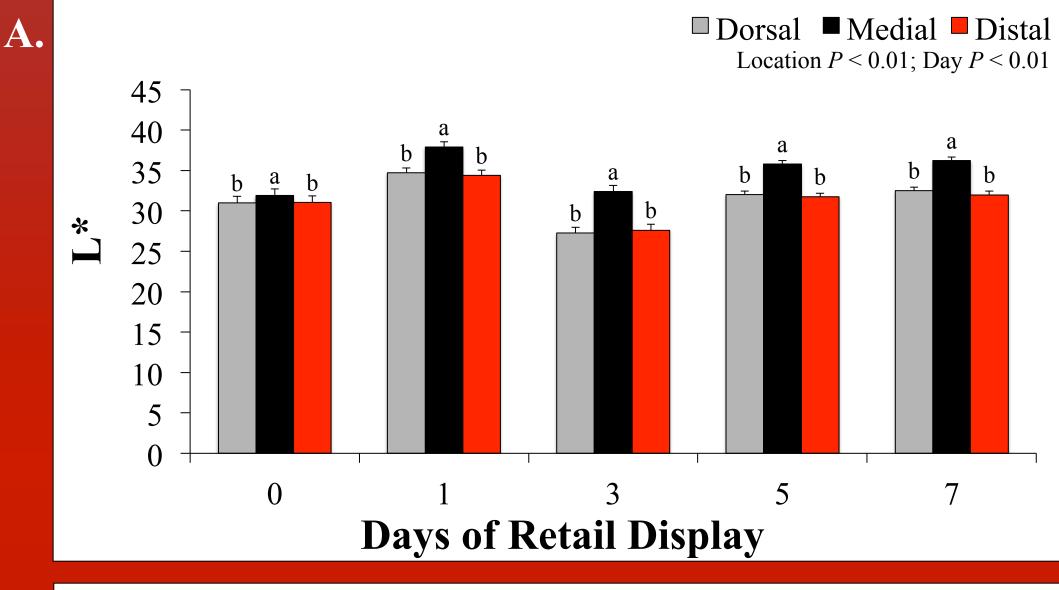
Dorsal Medial Distal

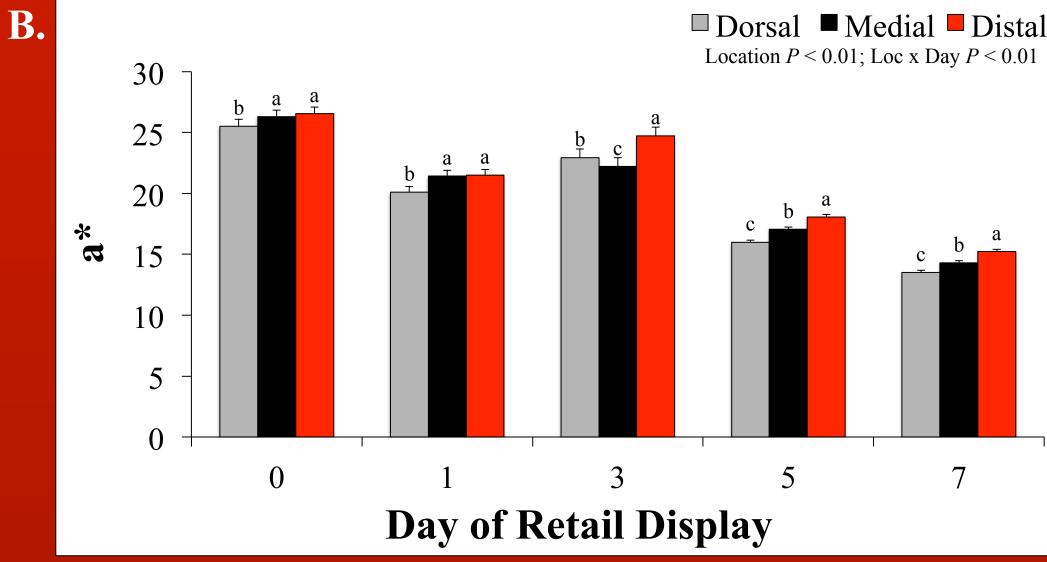
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
Day of Retail Display

Figure 3. Steak Location Effect on Metmyoglobin

Denotes differences within day (1 · 0.05)

Figure 5: Effect of Location on L* and a*





abc Denotes differences within day (P < 0.05)

CONCLUSION

- Steak location affects several traits, especially tenderness, when fabricated perpendicular to the grain.
- Steaks from Dorsal and Distal sections may be suitable for steak options, while the Medial section could be better utilized as roast option.

abcDenotes differences within day (*P* < 0.05) ¹AB: 8-Extremely bright cherry red; 1–Extremely dark red ¹C: 8–No discoloration; 1–91% to 100% discolored