



Evaluation of different cooking methods to deal with boar taint in fresh meat

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Boar taint – Meat Quality



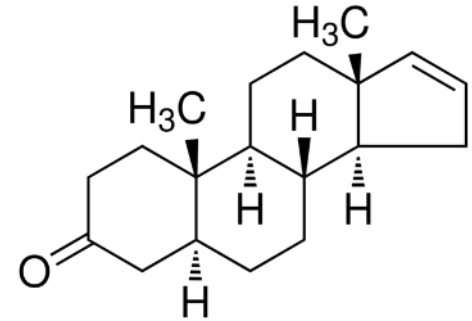
Boar taint is a distinctive and unpleasant odour and taste of pork and pork products (Bonneau, 1982)

It affects sensory quality and consumers may reject tainted meat (Font i Furnols, 2012; Panella-Riera *et al.* 2012)

Boar taint – Compounds

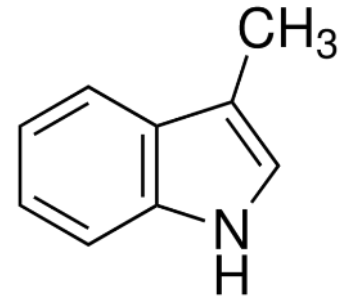
Androstenone (Patterson, 1968):

- Pheromone produced in the testes
- Mostly urine-like odour
- Anosmia



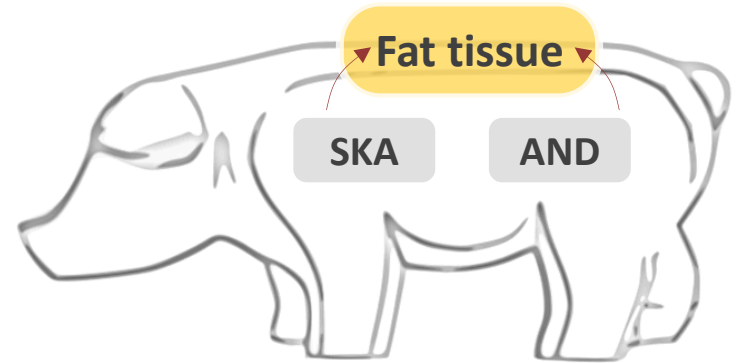
Skatole (Vold, 1970):

- Breakdown product of tryptophan
- Faecal-like, naphthalene odour



Boar taint – Entire male pigs

- AND and SKA are accumulated in fat



- Entire male > castrated

(Lundström, 2009)

- **Prevalence of boar taint** in Spanish farms (n=903)

(Borrisser-Pairó, 2016)



10.2%

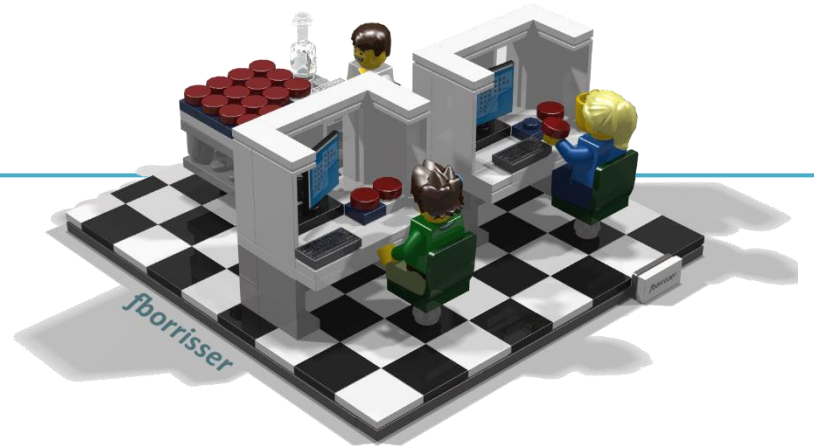
>1.0 ppm AND in fat
and/or
>0.2 ppm SKA in fat

Since a percentage of meat from entire male pigs presents high levels of boar taint, and some consumers may reject tainted meat....

Aim of the study

To assess two cooking strategies comparing the acceptability of meat from Entire and Castrated male pigs:

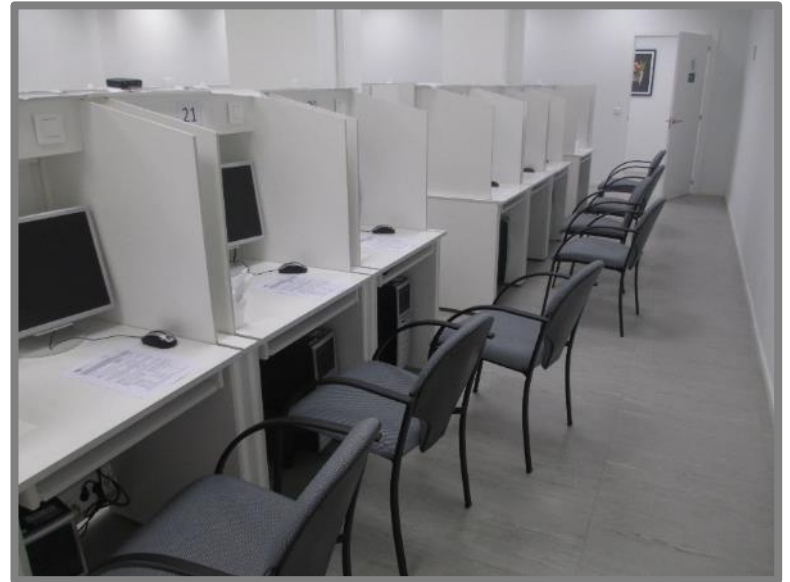
- Vacuum cooking (sous vide)
- Fried/breaded



Methodology – Consumers and sessions

In Madrid (Spain):

- Both genders
- Regular pork consumers
- Age: 19-71
- 7 sessions
- 20-22 consumers/session



150 consumers

Methodology – Loin samples

Boar Meat (BM)

- High AND
($2.1 \pm 0.12 \mu\text{g/g}$ fat tissue)
- Low/medium SKA
($0.1 \pm 0.04 \mu\text{g/g}$ fat tissue)

Castrated Meat (CM)

- No detectable levels of AND and SKA



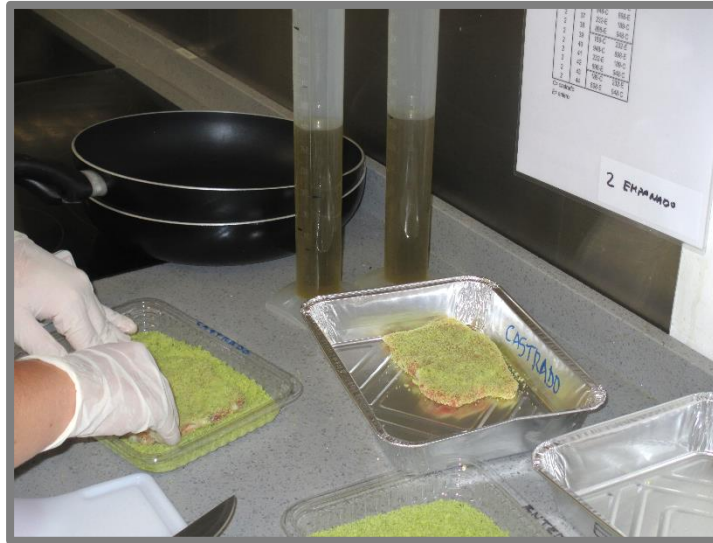
Methodology – Vacuum cooking

Vacuum bags in a water bath until core T 72°C + 1 min

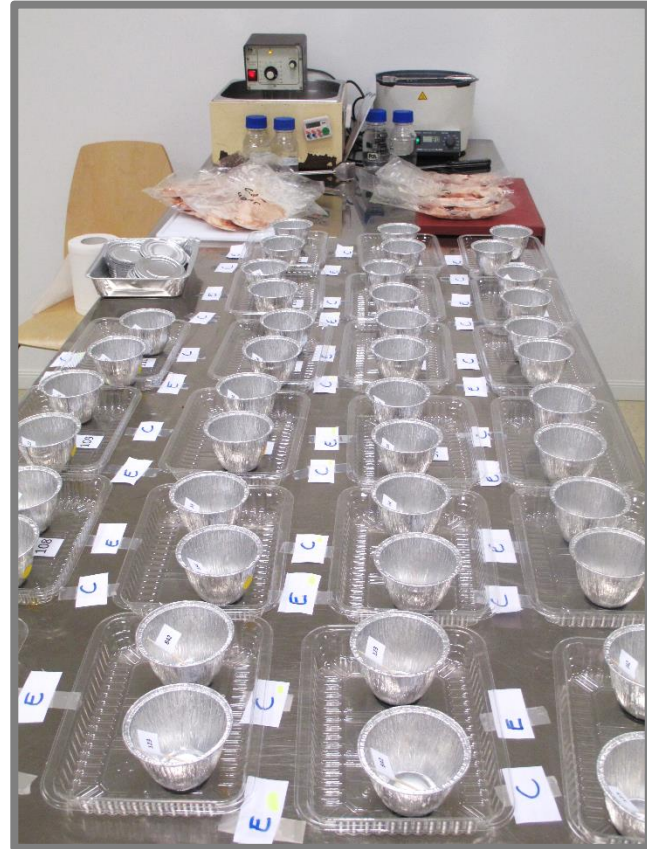
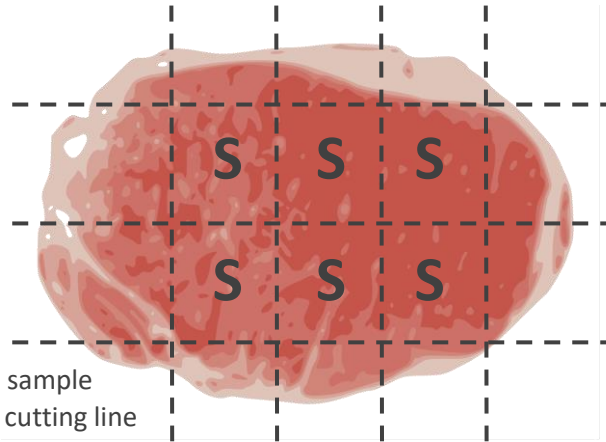


Methodology – Fried/breaded

With garlic and parsley in olive oil



Methodology – Sample serving



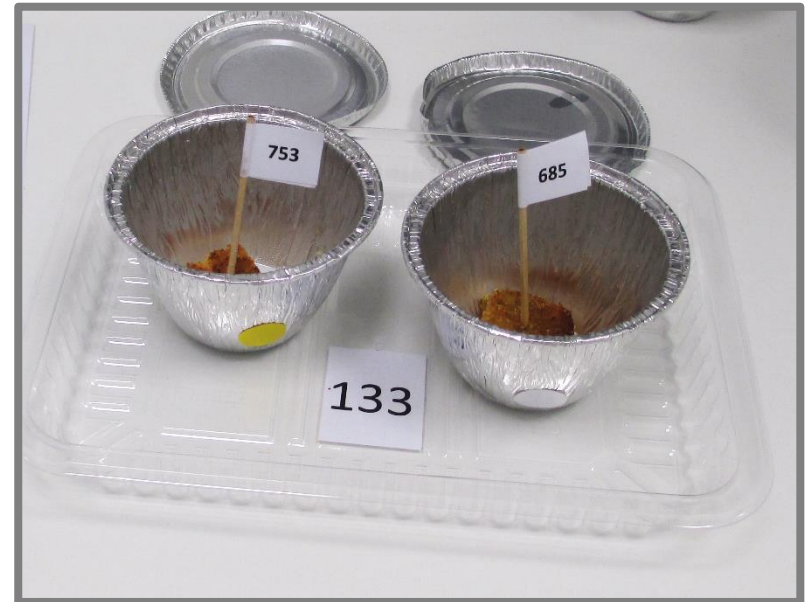
Methodology – Sample serving

Pair comparisons:

Vacuum cooking BM vs CM



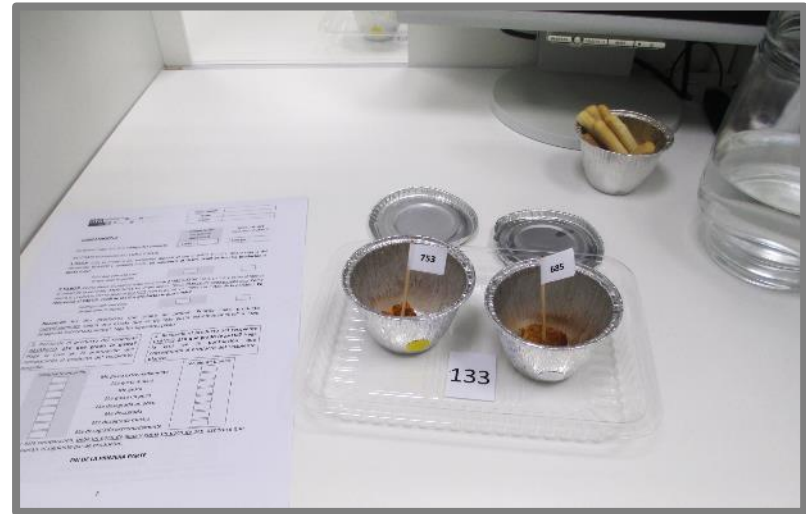
Fried/breaded BM vs CM



Methodology – Sample evaluation

- Which sample do you prefer? BM vs CM

	Yellow cup sample	White cup sample
Product	Code <input type="text" value="753"/>	Code <input type="text" value="685"/>
<u>Odour</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Taste</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Methodology – Evaluation

- Odour and taste liking (9-point Likert scale)



Yellow cup sample			White cup sample	
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	Like extremely	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	Like Very much	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	Like moderately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7
6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Like slightly	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dislike slightly	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dislike moderately	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dislike very much	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dislike extremely	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

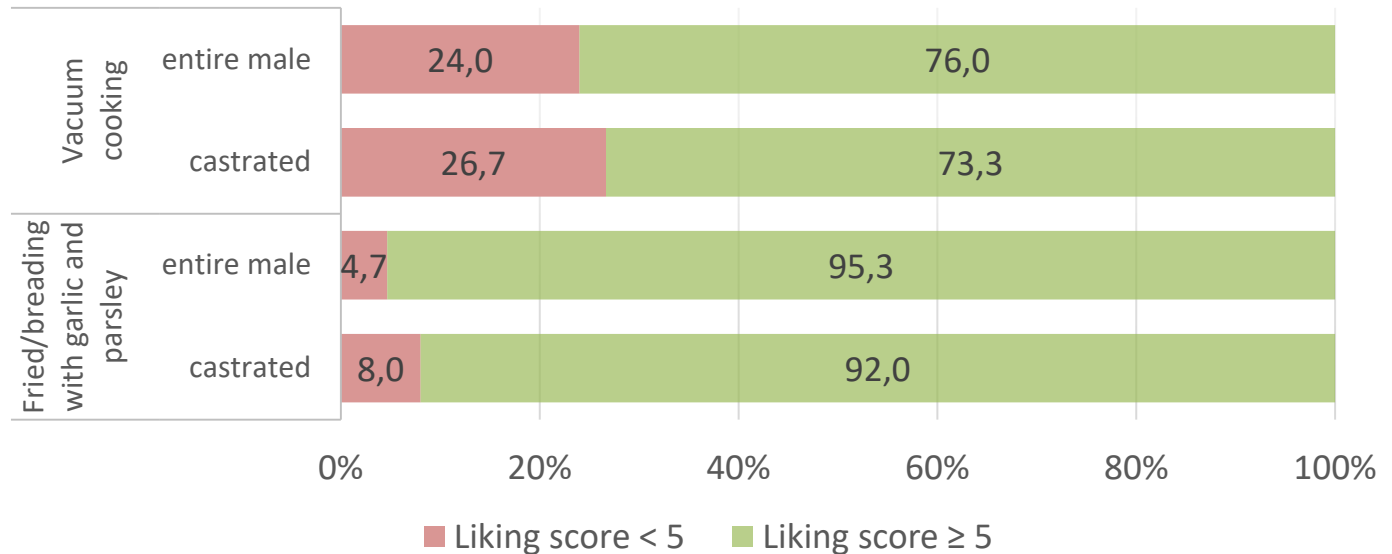
Results - Preference

- Which sample do you prefer? BM vs CM

Cooking mehtod	Type of meat	Odour preference	Taste preference
Vacuum cooking	CM	51	52
	BM	49	48
Fried/breaded	CM	49	49
	BM	51	51

Results - Odour and taste liking

- Consumer scoring ≥ 5 in the Likert scale



Conclusions

We studied 2 different cooking methods to mask boar taint in meat:

- No differences in odour and flavour preferences between BM and CM with the masking strategies
- No differences in the overall liking between BM and CM
- Vacuum cooking and frying/breading with garlic and parsley were useful to mask androstenone in loin

More research...

- **An fast/online system to classify meat with boar taint**
- **Masking strategies for both AND and SKA**

Moltes gràcies / Thanks for your attention
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