## Grazing lucerne improves the nutritional value of meat from yearling bulls



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European consumers are demanding healthier meat produced in environmentally friendly and sustainable production systems. In Southern Europe calves are usually fed concentrates until slaughter, but grazing lucerne, a high-protein forage, could be an interesting alternative. However, feeding forages to yearling bulls could change the fatty acid profile and the sensory attributes of beef.

Objective: determine the effect of fattening strategies on fatty acid profile and sensory attributes of beef

## Material and Methods

21 Parda de Montaña calves (227 kg, 6 months) fattened until 450 kg



• 1 steak for fatty acid (FA) profile determination by gas chromatography

Saturated FA (SFA), Mono-unsaturated FA (MUFA), Poly-unsaturated FA (PUFA), n-6 FA, n-3 FA

• 1 steak aged 6 days and cooked in a grill (200 °C) evaluated by an 8-member panel test. Scores on a 10-point scale

tenderness, juiciness, odours, flavours

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Results
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Fatty acid profile of LUC calves differed from that of CON and LUC+CON calves, which were similar: LUC calves had lower MUFA and higher PUFA than CON and LUC+CON calves



## Conclusions

Lucerne grazing is an interesting alternative as it improved beef nutritional value without affecting sensory attributes.
Finishing calves for 2 months diluted most of the differences found between lucerne and

concentrate diets, except for n6:n3 ratio.