

Assessment of the Australian system for the prediction of beef quality (MSA): Which perspectives for the French beef sector? (and in Europe?)



Jean-François Hocquette - Catherine Jurie - Didier Micol -

INRA – Unité de Recherche sur les Herbivores, France

Isabelle Moëvi,

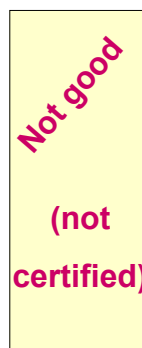
Institut de l'Élevage – Service Qualité des Viandes, France

David Pethick

*Murdoch University, School of Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences,
Murdoch, Western Australia 6150*

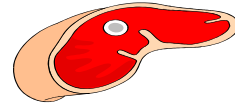
Meat Standards Australia (MSA)

- * MSA is a product grading scheme focused on satisfying the consumer
- * 4 quality levels assessed by consumers



The MSA prediction model for cuts

MSA moved from a carcass pathways to a cuts based grading scheme



Reasons

- Improved accuracy for the consumer
- Need to grade a greater proportion of the carcass



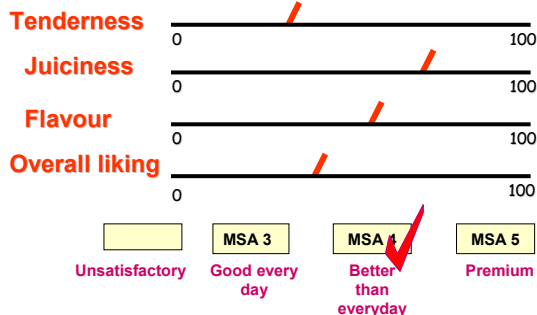
Construction of the MSA system

1- Setup of a database

Consumer tests

- > 530 000 samples
- 40 muscles
- 6 cooking methods

Data characterizing animals and sampled meats



Construction of the MSA system

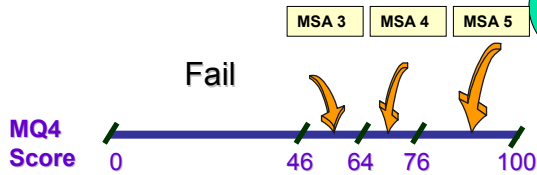
2 - Use of the database

Consumer tests

Data characterizing animals and sampled meats

❑ MQ4 score development

❑ Identification of the factors which explain the MQ4 level



Muscle \times Cooking method

❑ Development of a model to predict the MQ4 score



Meat Standards Australia

■ Predictors

- Breed (2-10) restricted to
 - Bos indicus content
- Gender (2)
- Growth path (10)
 - carcass wt
 - ossification score
 - Milk fed veal
- Hanging (0-10)
- Marble score (2-10)
- Ageing: 5d min (0-6)
- Cooking method (0-12)
- Muscle (30)
- pHu
- Rib fat

■ Basic criteria

- Stress minimization
- Optimal processing

■ Thresholds (requirement)

- Ossification score ($<300^*$)
- Ultimate pH <5.7 /colour
- Rib fat $> 3\text{mm}$



| Description | Format | Name | Input | Cooking Method | Grill | RST | SFR | TSL | SCT | CRN |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Estimated % Bos Indicus | | EPBI | 0 | | 77 | 67 | 77 | 73 | | |
| Sex (M, F) | | Sex | m | | 77 | 76 | 79 | 74 | | |
| Hormone Ca | | HGP | n | | 64 | 64 | 64 | 66 | | |
| Milk Fed Vealer Y/N | | MFV | n | | 56 | 57 | 57 | 57 | | |
| SaleYard | Y/N | SIYrd | n | | 63 | 57 | 57 | 57 | | |
| Rinse/Flush | Y/N | RnFl | n | | 50 | 59 | 55 | 61 | 54 | |
| Hot Std Carc Wt (kg) | Weight in Kg | HSCW | 280 | | 53 | 62 | 60 | 60 | | |
| HangMethod (T/TS/TL/TC/XT) | | Hang | at | | 58 | | 66 | 67 | | |
| Hump Height | mm | Hump | 63 | | 46 | 59 | 54 | 58 | 47 | |
| Ossification USDA | USDA measure | uoss | 200 | | 36 | 47 | 43 | 50 | 52 | |
| Marbling USDA | USDA measure | umb | | | 42 | 46 | 44 | 46 | 48 | 47 |
| RibFat | mm | Rb | | | 35 | 44 | 44 | 57 | 53 | |
| Ultimate pH | Metered pH | U | | | 53 | 55 | 55 | 59 | 67 | |
| Loin Temp at Grade | Metered Temp C | Utmp | | | | | 68 | 60 | 65 | |
| Days of Ageing from Kill | Days Aged | Age | 14 | | | | 39 | 53 | 56 | 33 |

Stage No. 1 Input Stage No. 2 Input

Inputs

Cooking Method

MQ4 score

Cuts

Marbling

MSA2000model®

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| Hang (AT/TC/TS/TX) | AT |
| Sex (M, F) | m |
| Est.% Bos Indicus | 0 |
| Hump Height cms | 0 |
| Hot Std Carc Weight | 250 |
| USDA Ossification | 140 |
| Milk Fed Vealer Y/N | n |
| USDA Marbling | 130 |
| Days Aged (min 5) | 5 |
| Quarter Point Ribfat | 12 |
| Ultimate pH | 5.50 |
| AUSMEAT Meat Col. | 2 |
| Saleyard? (Y, N) | n |
| Wght/App.Maturity | 0.86 |

| Cut Description | Muscle Reference | Days Aged | Grilled Steak | Roast Beef | Stir Fry | Thin Slice | Casserole | Cornd Beef |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Tenderloin | TDR062 | | 5 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| Cube Roll | CUB045 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Striploin | STR045 | | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| Oyster Blade | OYS036 | | 4 | 3 | | | | |
| Bolar Blade | BLD096 | | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| Chuck Tender | CTR085 | | | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Rump | RMP131 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | |
| Point End Rump | RMP231 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | | |
| Knuckle | KNU099 | | x | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Outside Flat | OUT005 | | | x | x | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Eye Round | EYE075 | | x | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | x |
| Topside | TOP073 | | x | x | x | 3 | 3 | |
| Chuck | CHK078 | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Thin Flank | TFL051 | | | | 3 | | 3 | |
| Rib Blade | RIB041 | | | | 3 | | | |
| Brisket | BRI056 | | | | x | 3 | 3 | x |
| Shin | FQshin | | | | | | 3 | |

Palatability grade

Marbling

MSA2000model®

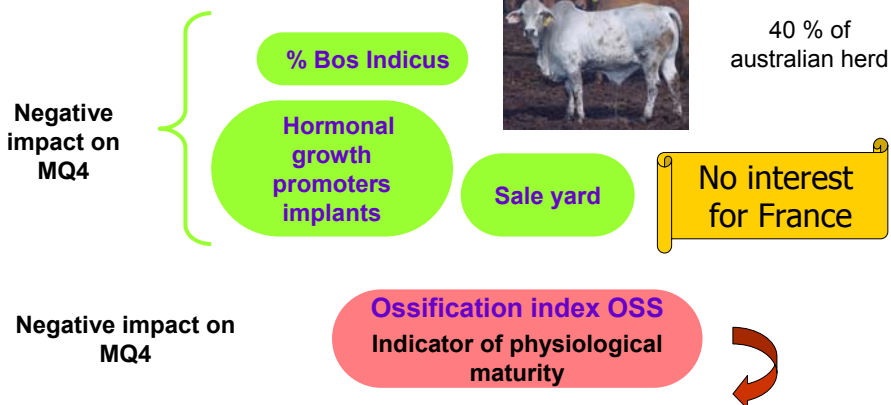
| | |
|----------------------|------|
| Hang (AT/TC/TS/TX) | AT |
| Sex (M, F) | m |
| Est.% Bos Indicus | 0 |
| Hump Height cms | 0 |
| Hot Std Carc Weight | 250 |
| USDA Ossification | 140 |
| Milk Fed Vealer Y/N | N |
| USDA Marbling | 300 |
| Days Aged (min 5) | 5 |
| Quarter Point Ribfat | 12 |
| Ultimate pH | 5.50 |
| AUSMEAT Meat Col. | 2 |
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| Cut Description | Muscle Reference | Days Aged | Grilled Steak | Roast Beef | Stir Fry | Thin Slice | Casseroles | Cornd Beef |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|----------|------------|------------|------------|
| Tenderloin | TDR062 | | 5 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Cube Roll | CUB045 | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | |
| Striploin | STR045 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | |
| Oyster Blade | OYS036 | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | |
| Bolar Blade | BLD096 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | |
| Chuck Tender | CTR085 | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Rump | RMP131 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | |
| Point End Rump | RMP231 | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | | |
| Knuckle | KNU099 | | x | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Outside Flat | OUT005 | | | x | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Eye Round | EYE075 | | x | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | x |
| Topside | TOP073 | | x | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Chuck | CHK078 | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | |
| Thin Flank | TFL051 | | | | 3 | | 3 | |
| Rib Blade | RIB041 | | | | 3 | | | |
| Brisket | BRI056 | | | | x | 3 | 3 | x |
| Shin | FQshin | | | | | | 3 | |



Predictors of palatability

Criteria adapted to the Australian context



Influence of age on the sensory qualities of the meat: YES in France
Because modifications of the intrinsic characteristics of the muscle



Predictors of palatability

Thresholds (exclusion)

Thickness of subcutaneous fat < 3 mm

Equivalent to fatness

ultimate pH > 5,7

Colour > 4 (Scale from 0 to 7)

Associated to meat with a high pH

Ossification index > 300
(Scale from 100 to 600)

~~Which means age > 42 months~~



~~No young bulls, steers and heifers only (cull cows excluded)~~

Initially not adapted to France

Now, more adapted to France
and interest to bring bulls



Predictors of palatability

... Other criteria before slaughtering

Positive impact on MQ4

Sex

Steers > heifers
+ 2 MQ4 units

Growth rate

MSA Recommendation:
ADG from 0.5 to 1.5 kg/d during 30
days before slaughtering is required.
Finishing in feedlot is
recommended.



Relation "Average Daily Gain" and tenderness: YES in France

**The French studies concerning the influence of growth rate
confirm its benefit effect on sensory qualities of meat.**



Predictors of palatability

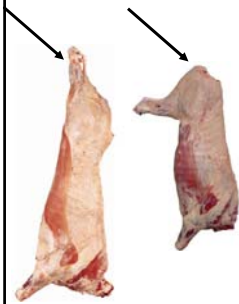
... Other criteria after slaughtering

Marbling

Positive impact
on MQ4

Not well adapted to France
But interest to include intramuscular fat

Hanging of carcasses



• Achilles hang and tenderstretching
• Tenderstretching improves the eating quality of many cuts in the hindquarter

Ageing time

Requirement of MSA:
minimum 5 days, up to 42 days
French recommendation > 7 days

| Body 1L | | Rump | |
|---------|-------|--------------|------|
| MSA | | Release Date | |
| | | 22-Jul-00 | |
| Cook | Grade | Until | Then |
| Grill | MSA 3 | 19 Aug | 4 |
| Roast | MSA 4 | | |

Est xxxx Plant xxxx Kill 20000717 Body No: 1L

Interaction Muscle × Cooking method × Time of ageing

Confirmed in France




Opinion of French experts in Meat Science

- MSA is a scientific, rigorous and coherent approach
- MSA is based on true observations, not pre-established ideas nor traditional and subjective ideas
- MSA is innovator, because based on the consumer and on cuts
- MSA is relevant, and based on segmentation by the quality
- MSA is credible (authorities, consumers)
- MSA is opened, does not lock into the Truth

System to be meditated !








Opinion of French experts in Meat Science

- A system not so used as his promoters sometimes would like to say it
- Sometimes diverted (serves as guarantee of supply carcass)
- In a country where did not nevertheless pre-exist multiple quality signs ...

A system with no future ? or **A new system which is growing ?**






In conclusions

A good system which may be used everywhere.

- Testing has been undertaken in Japan, Korean, Ireland, United States
- Interest from and for European countries

BUT

No extreme lean breeds tested in Australia (as pure breeds) and no bulls as in France.





Challenges (everywhere)

- Beef Industry conservative - takes time
- Need processors (abattoirs), retail and food service involved early
- They need individual engagement
- MSA was not popular when it competed with existing brands: Now used to underpin brands = MSA now often not visible to the consumer in Australia
- Still some of the most powerful tools are not being heavily used: Cuts - cuts grading still not being fully utilized

