



EAAP 2010 61st Annual Meeting of the European Association for Animal Production AUGUST 23rd-27th, 2010 - HERAKLION, CRETE ISLAND, GREECE

Androstenone sensitivity of European consumers: the Spanish, French and English case

M.Blanch¹, N.Panella-Riera¹, P. Chevillon², J. Gonzalez¹, M.Gil¹, M. Gispert¹, M.Font i Furnols¹, M.A.Oliver¹ ¹IRTA-Monells, Finca Camps i Armet, 17121 Monells, Spain; ²IFIP, La Motte au Vicomte, 35651 Le Rheu, France

> SESSION 17 Theatre 3 Marta Blanch (marta.blanch@irta.cat) Product Quality IRTA-Monells

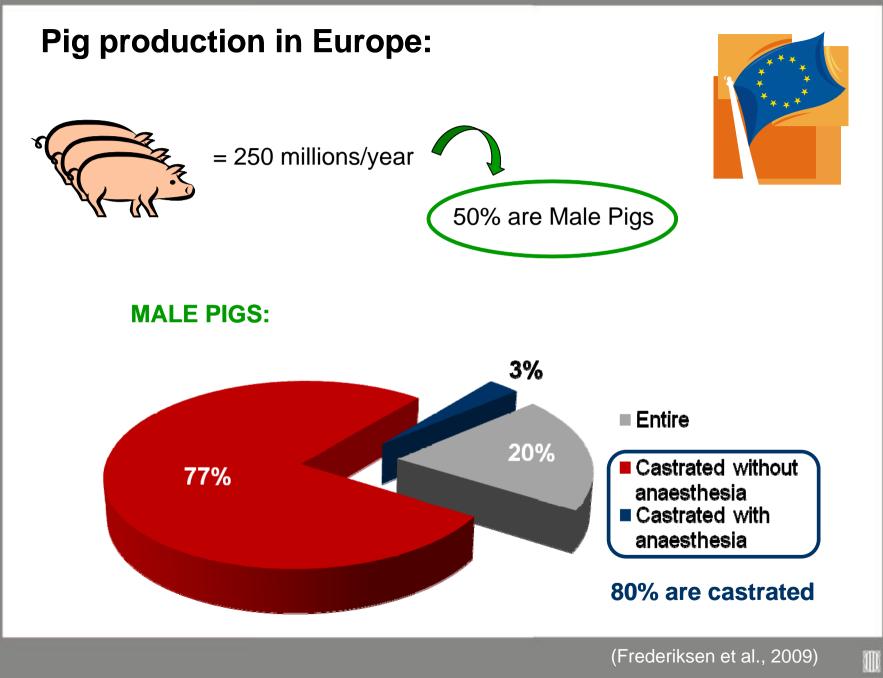
CONTENTS:

- Introduction
- Objective
- Materials and methods
- Results
- Conclusions





INTRODUCTION



Practice on castration of piglets in Europe:



-	-	-	
			1

Castrate most of the pigs



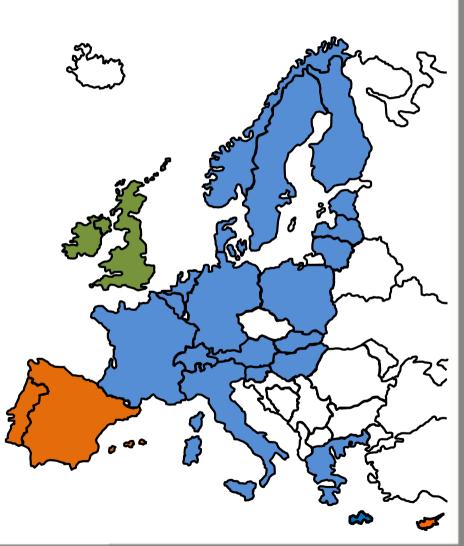
Do not castrate



Castrate approximately 30 % of the pigs







Why are pigs castrated?

To control boar taint

Boar taint is an unpleasant sensory defect of pork.

Boar taint affects the acceptability of pig meat by consumers.

•The main compounds responsible for boar taint are **androstenone** and **skatole** which are accumulated in the fat tissue.

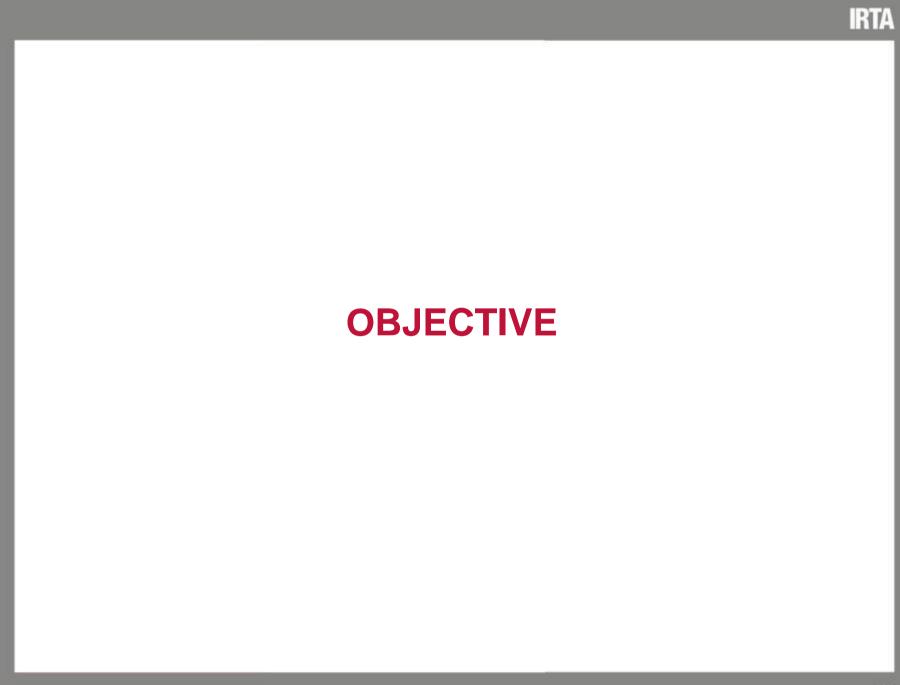
•Androstenone perception is genetically determined. People who can not perceive it are anosmic to this substance.

INTRODUCTION

Androstenone sensitivity



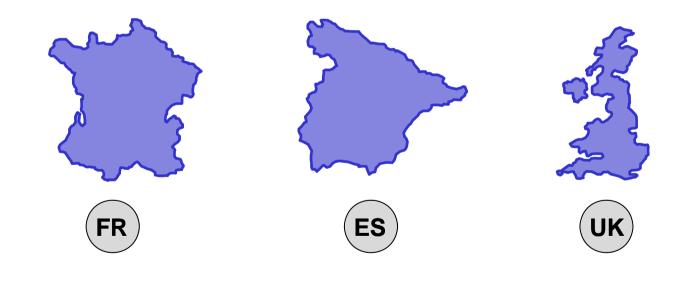
ANOSMIA			
REFERENCE	WOMEN	MEN	COUNTRY
Gilbert and Wysoki, 1987	11-30%	24-37%	Around the world
Weiler et al., 2000	66%	70%	Germany
Weiler et al., 2000	48%	60%	Spain
Bremner et al., 2003	13.6%	18.1%	USA
Font i Furnols et al., 2009	46.4%	63.5%	Spain
Lunde et al., 2009	53.6%	73.7%	Norway
Bekaert et al., 2010	49%	62%	Flanders



The aim of this work was to evaluate consumers' sensitivity to androstenone in three countries in Europe: France, Spain and United Kingdom

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Why did we study these three countries?



Practice on castration of piglets in Europe:



_	_	

Castrate most of the pigs

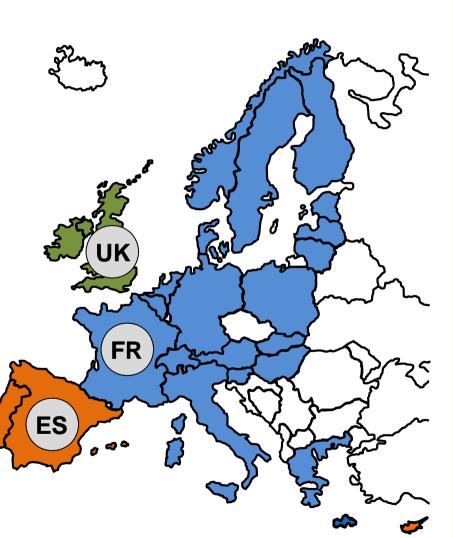
	_

Do not castrate



Castrate approximately 30 % of the pigs

Country	Number of consumers
FR	138
ES	293
UK	147
Total	578



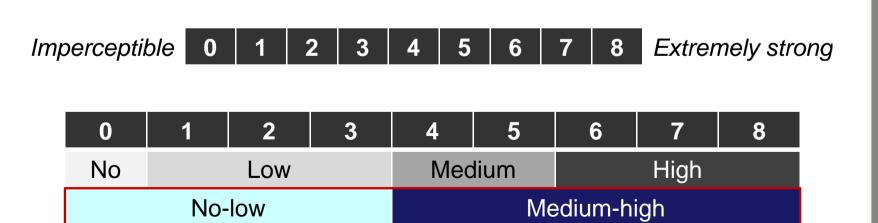
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Weiler et al., 2000

Score given by the consumers after smelling pure androstenone. (Weiler et al., 2000)



Can you smell anything? How strong is it this smell?



Weiler et al., 2000

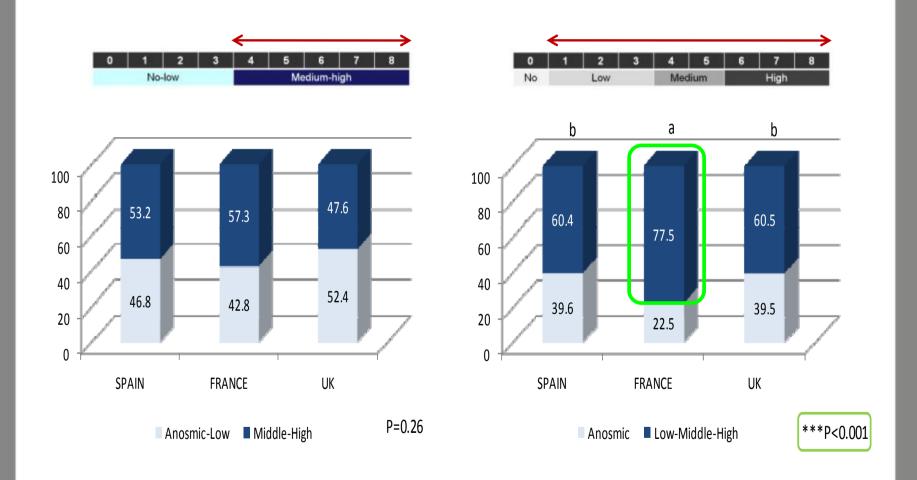
Score given by the consumers after smelling pure androstenone. (Weiler et al., 2000)

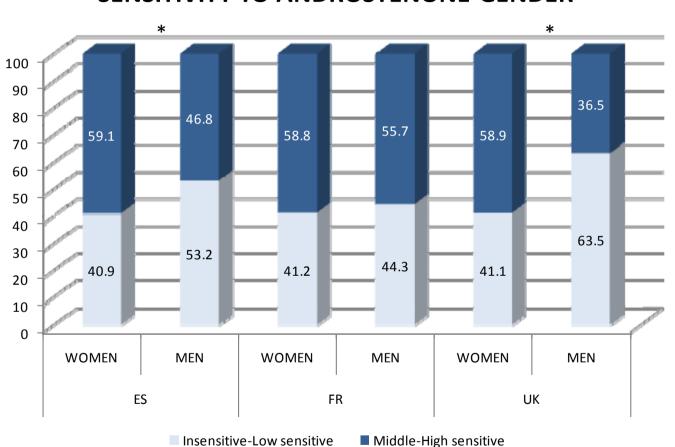


Do you like this smell?

- No, I don't like it.
- Neutral / Yes, I like it.

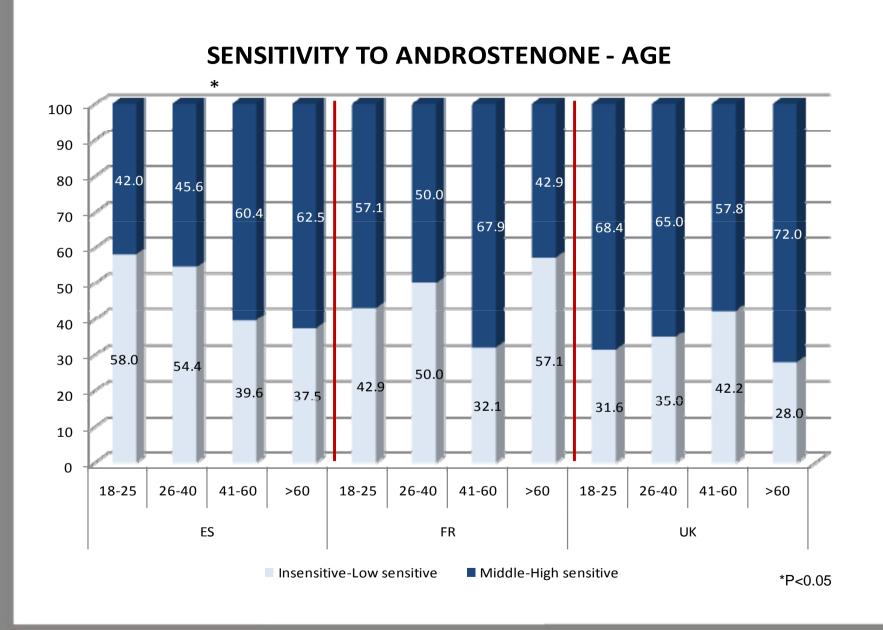


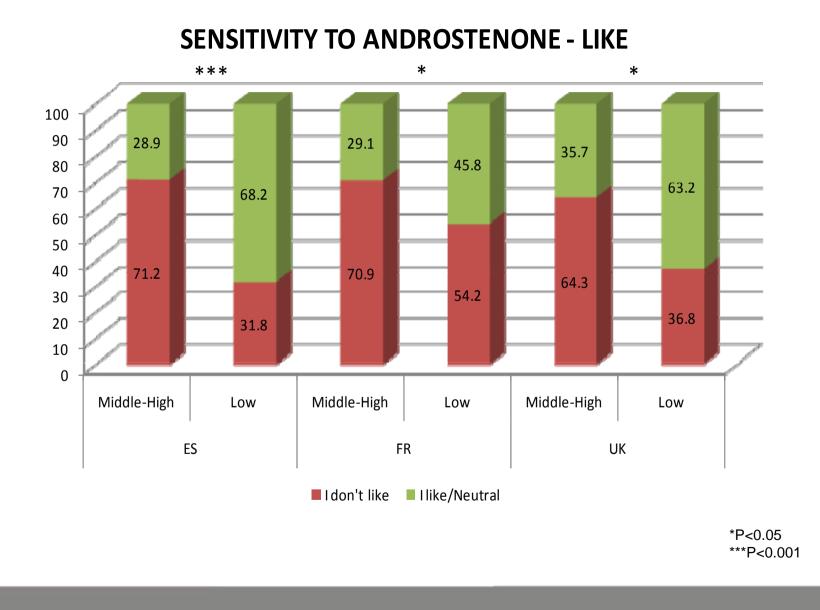




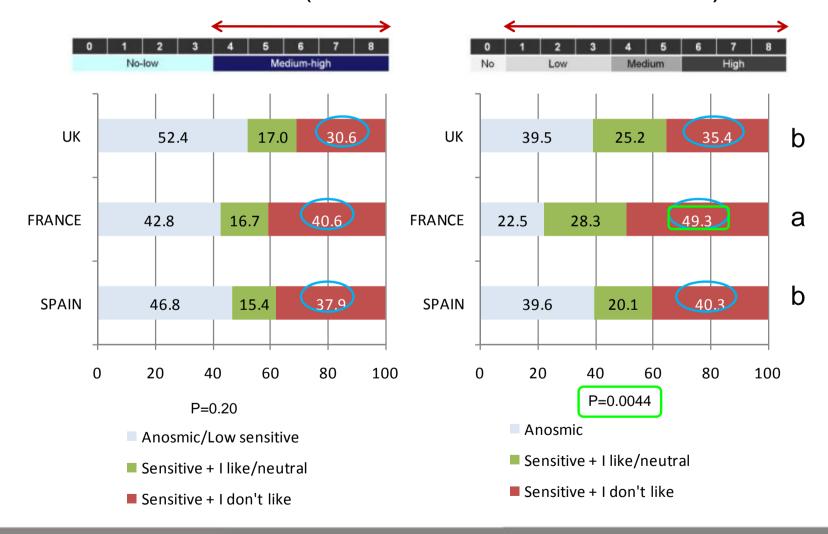
SENSITIVITY TO ANDROSTENONE-GENDER

*P<0.05





RISK: Consumers that may reject tainted meat due to androstenone (sensitive consumers*dislike)



CONCLUSIONS

In general, women are more sensitive to androstenone than men.

The effect of age on sensitivity to androstenone is not clear.

The percentage of people who dislike androstenone is higher in middle-high sensitive than in low sensitive people.

The potential risk of consumers that may reject tainted meat due to androstenone is between 30-50%.

But...How many carcasses are tainted?



http:// ec.europa.eu/food/animal/welfare/seminars/index_en.htm

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Marta Blanch marta.blanch@irta.cat Product Quality

IRTA-Monells

References:

•Bekaert, K., Tuyttens, F.A.N., de Brabandera, H.F., Duchateauc, L., Vandendriessched, F. & Vanhaecke, L. (2010). The sensitivity of Flemish citizens to androstenone. EAAP Working Group Meeting, Bristol 18-19 March.

•Bremner, E.A., Mainland, J.D., Khan, R.M. & Sobel, N. (2003). The Prevalence of Androstenone Anosmia. Chem. Senses, 28: 423–432, 2003.

•Font i Furnols, M., Gispert, M., Diestre, A., & Oliver, M. A. (2003). Acceptability of boar meat by consumers depending on their age, gender, culinary habits, sensitivity and appreciation of androstenone smell. Meat Science, 64, 433–440.

•Fredriksen, B., Font i Furnols, M., Lundström, K., Migdal, W., Prunier, A., Tuyttens, F.A.M. & Bonneau, M. (2009). Practice on castration of piglets in Europe. Animal, 3:11, 1480-1487.

•Gilbert, A. N., & Wysocki, C. J. (1987). The smell survey. Results. National Geographics, 172, 514-525.

•Lunde, K., Skuterud, E., Nilsen ,A. & Egelandsdal, B. (2009). A new method for differentiating the androstenone sensitivity among consumers. Food Quality and Preference, 20, 304-311.

•Weiler, U., Font i Furnols, M., Fischer, K., Kemmer, H., Oliver, M. A., Gispert, M., Dobrowolski, A., & Claus, R. (2000). Influence of differences in sensitivity of Spanish and German consumers to perceive androstenone on the acceptance of boar meat differing in skatole and androstenone concentrations. Meat Science, 54, 297–304.