

Shelf-life of Australian beef and lamb

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Outline

- Bacterial growth and shelf-life
- What is the shelf-life of vacuum packed beef?
- What is the shelf-life of vacuum packed lamb?
- Temperature in supply chains



Typical shelf-life: textbooks

- In oxygen- 5 days
- In vacuum pack
 - Beef primals 84 days at 0℃
 - Lamb primals 60 days at 0℃









Growth and bacterial types in vacuum packed beef





log (Lacic Acid Bacteria) •7ºC •4°C •2ºC -0.5ºC 0⁰C Days

Growth of LAB in vacuum packed beef- effect of temperature



Shelf-life trials- vacuum packed beef



Materials and Methods

- Four processors (A, B, C, D)
- Two products (striploin, cube roll)
- One of each sampled at each time point
 - Every 2 weeks from week 6 to week 20
- Sensory evaluation
 - Appearance, odour, post-bloom appearance
- Sliced and packed for 3 days display
 - Appearance, colour, lipid oxidation



Product Handling





Visual and Odour Evaluation





Intact Pack Visual Assessment





Odour Evaluation





Post Bloom, week 20





Bloomed Primal Visual Appearance





Retail Display, day 3



- TBARS overall increase
 - Maximum 1.714 (A striploin week 14) and 1.153 (D striploin week 18)
- Striploin generally higher than cube roll



Appearance, retail display, day 3





Conclusions

- Sensory evaluations suggest that Australian vacuum packed beef primals can confidently be stored for 20 weeks or more
- Second study confirmed this result some product 26 weeks



Lamb shelf-life: consumer study

- Micro counts v. Consumer acceptance
- Retail display life
- Vacuum packed lamb shoulders
- Two studies
 - 0-35 days correlation with microbiological counts
 - 20-80 days how long can lamb be stored after maximum count?









Japanese consumer perception







Microbial Count against Appearance over time







Microbial Count against Odour over time



Microbial Count against Taste over time





Conclusion

- Japanese consumers did not perceive differences in appearance, colour, smell, taste, or texture in lamb with different APC/LAB counts
- Japanese consumers did not perceive differences in 2 day old lamb until 4 weeks after the APC count reached the maximum



Temperature in supply chains

- Temperature is the most important parameter
- We don't usually know the temperature history of product when we receive it
- Predictive model?



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Growth of LAB in vacuum packed beef- effect of temperature



On- board shipping vessel



dreams to realitites



Professor Mark Tamplin, University of Tasmania
Dr Andreas Kiermeier, South Australian Research and Development Institute
Dr Alison Small, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research
Organisation
Dr John Sumner, Meat & Livestock Australia







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