

Sensory and Flavor Chemistry Characteristics of Australian Beef; the Influence of Intramuscular Fat, Feed and Breed.

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Table S1: Odor, flavor, taste, aftertaste and texture attributes used to evaluate grilled beef sensory properties.

ODOR	Definition	Anchor label 5% and 95%	Reference standard (Related Terms)	FLAVOR	Definition	Anchor label 5% and 95%	Reference standard (Related Terms)
Overall impact ²	<i>Overall odor intensity</i>	Low to high		Overall impact ^{2,5}	<i>Overall flavor intensity</i>	Low to high	
Grilled beef ^{1,2,3,4,5}	<i>Odor of grilled beef</i>	Low to high	<i>(barbeque, roasted)</i>	Grilled beef ^{1,2,3,4,5}	<i>Flavor of grilled beef</i>	Low to high	
Livery ^{1,2,3,4,5}	<i>Odor of grilled liver</i>	Low to high	<i>grilled beef liver</i>	Livery ^{1,2,3,4,5}	<i>Flavor of grilled liver</i>	Low to high	<i>grilled beef liver</i>
Metallic ^{1,2,4,5}	<i>Odor of iron</i>	Low to high	<i>iron tablet solution (minerals)</i>	Metallic ^{1,2,5}	<i>Flavor of iron</i>	Low to high	<i>iron tablet solution</i>
Bloody ^{1,2,3,4,5}	<i>Odor of fresh blood</i>	Low to high	<i>beef blood juice</i>	Bloody ^{1,2,3,4,5}	<i>Flavor of fresh blood</i>	Low to high	
Caramel	<i>Sweet toffee odor</i>	Low to high	<i>caramelised sugar solution</i>	Dairy Fat ^{1,3,5}	<i>Flavor of butter/dairy products</i>	Low to high	<i>unsalted butter (butter, cream)</i>
Barnyard ^{1,2}	<i>Odor of stables</i>	Low to high	<i>p-cresol solution (1 ppm)</i>	Grassy ^{1,2,5}	<i>Flavor of freshly cut grass</i>	Low to high	<i>hexanal solution (20 ppm) green, leafy</i>
Hay /grainy ²	<i>Odor of dry hay or grains</i>	Low to high	<i>(hay-bale, dried grass)</i>	Hay/grainy ²	<i>Flavor of dry hay or grains</i>	Low to high	
Fishy ²	<i>Odor of oxidized fish oil</i>	Low to high	<i>fish oil tablets</i>	Fishy ²	<i>Flavor of fish</i>	Low to high	<i>fish oil tablets</i>
TASTE	Definition		Related terms	AFTERTASTE	Definition		Related terms
Sour /acidic ^{1,2,4,5}	<i>Intensity of sour/acidic taste</i>	Low to high	<i>Citric acid solution</i>	Acidic aftertaste	<i>The residual intensity of acidic taste</i>	Low to high	
Sweet ^{1,2,5}	<i>Intensity of sweet taste</i>	Low to high	<i>Sugar solution</i>	Metallic aftertaste	<i>The residual intensity of iron taste</i>	Low to high	<i>minerals, iron tablets</i>
Salty ^{1,2,4,5}	<i>Intensity of salty taste</i>	Low to high	<i>Salt solution</i>	Astringency ¹	<i>Dry puckering sensation</i>	Low to high	<i>mouth drying, dry mouthfeel</i>
TEXTURE	Definition		Reference standard (Related Terms)	Oily mouth coating	<i>Amount of oil left on mouth surfaces</i>	Low to high	<i>greasy, fatty, tallow</i>
Tenderness ^{2,3,4,5}	<i>Force required to bite through sample</i>	Tough to tender		Lingering aftertaste	<i>The intensity of the aftertaste after swallowing</i>	Low to high	
Juiciness ^{1,2,3,4}	<i>Amount of juice released from sample</i>	Dry to juicy					
Connective tissue ⁴ (3 and 10 chews)	<i>Amount of connective tissue</i>	Little to a lot					
Number of chews (3 and 10 chews)	<i>Number of chews required to swallow</i>	Counted number					

Samples were rated using a 100 mm line scale except for number of chews to swallow. Superscripts denote whether similar attributes were included in previously published beef flavor lexicons for assessment of marbled beef; ¹ = Maughan et al. 2012, ²= Corbin et al. 2015, ³= Acheson et al. 2014, ⁴= Duckett et al. 2013, ⁵= Legako et al. 2015.

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2. Corbin, C. H.; O'Quinn, T. G.; Garmyn, A. J.; Legako, J. F.; Hunt, M. R.; Dinh, T. T. N.; Rathmann, R. J.; Brooks, J. C.; Miller, M. F., Sensory evaluation of tender beef strip loin steaks of varying marbling levels and quality treatments. *Meat Science* **2015**, *100*, 24-31.
3. Acheson, R. J.; Woerner, D. R.; Tatum, J. D., Effects of USDA carcass maturity on sensory attributes of beef produced by grain-finished steers and heifers classified as less than 30 months old using dentition. *J Anim Sci* **2014**, *92*, 1792-1799.
4. Duckett, S. K.; Neel, J. P. S.; Lewis, R. M.; Fontenot, J. P.; Clapham, W. M., Effects of forage species or concentrate finishing on animal performance, carcass and meat quality. *J Anim Sci* **2013**, *91*, 1454-1467.
5. Legako, J. F.; Dinh, T. T. N.; Miller, M. F.; Adhikari, K.; Brooks, J. C., Consumer palatability scores, sensory descriptive attributes, and volatile compounds of grilled beef steaks from three USDA Quality Grades. *Meat Science* **2016**, *112*, 77-85.

Table S3: Correlation matrices showing correlation coefficients (*r* values) (top) and corresponding *p* values (bottom) for relationships between odor (O), flavor (F), taste (T), aftertaste (AT) and texture (Tx) sensory attributes and MSA-MB and IMF (%) for AngusGrain samples only (n=14).

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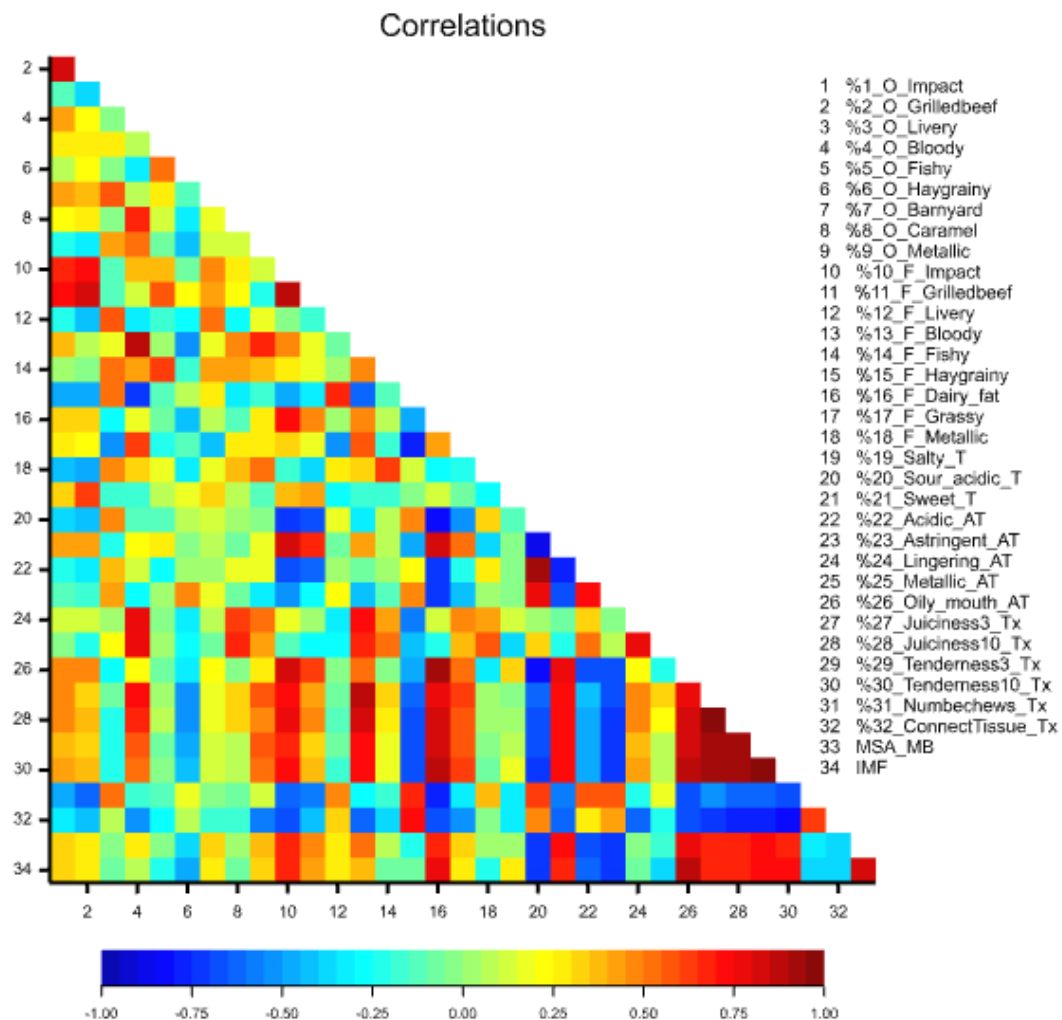


Figure S1: Correlation plot summarizing relationships between odor (O), flavor (F), taste (T), aftertaste (AT) and texture (Tx) sensory attributes and MSA-MB and IMF (%) for AngusGrain samples only (n=14). Dark blue denotes a strong negative relationship, dark red indicates a strong positive relationship. Note the correlation patterns between the sensory attributes and IMF and MSA-MB were almost identical.

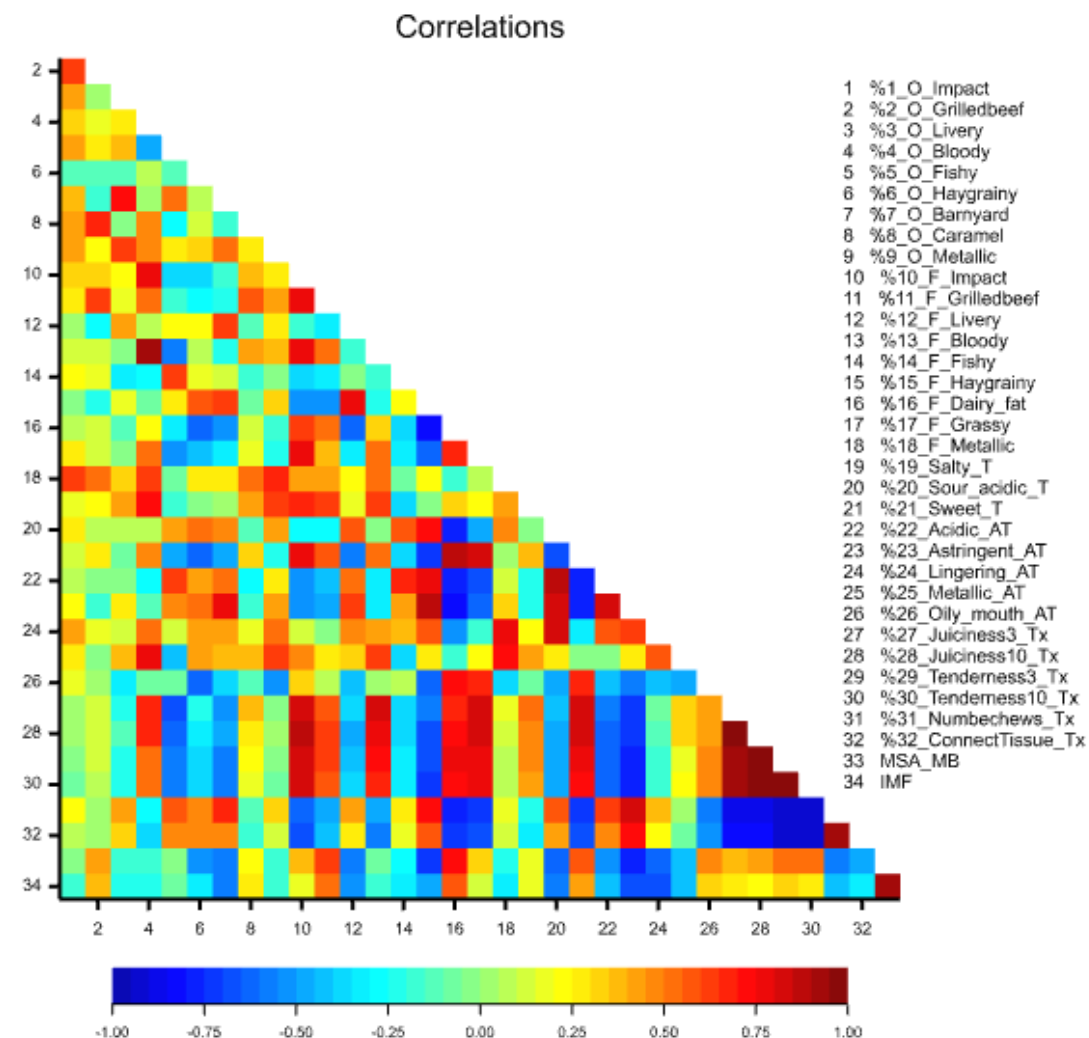


Figure S2: Correlation plot summarizing relationships between odor (O), flavor (F), taste (T), aftertaste (AT) and texture (Tx) sensory attributes and MSA-MB and IMF (%) for AngusGrass samples only (n=14). Dark blue denotes a strong negative relationship, dark red indicates a strong positive relationship. Note the correlation patterns between the sensory attributes and IMF and MSA-MB were almost identical.

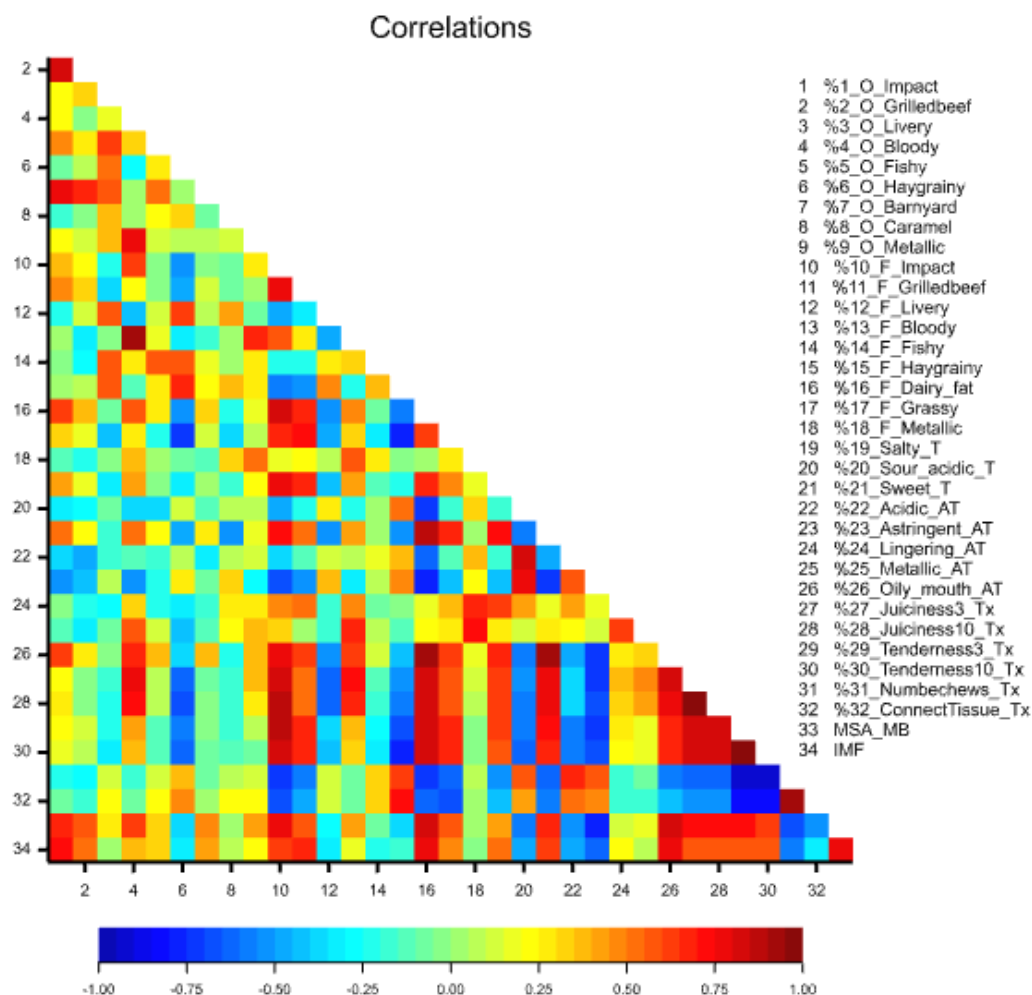


Figure S3: Correlation plot summarizing relationships between odor (O), flavor (F), taste (T), aftertaste (AT) and texture (Tx) sensory attributes and MSA-MB and IMF (%) for WagyuGrass samples only (n=14). Dark blue denotes a strong negative relationship, dark red indicates a strong positive relationship. Note the correlation patterns between the sensory attributes and IMF and MSA-MB were almost identical.