Research Article

Evaluation of Eating Quality in Sensory Panelist and Instrumental Tenderness of Beef from Harar, Arsi and Bale Cattle Breeds in Oromia, Ethiopia

Abstract

Meat is one of the most nutritious animal products that humans can consume, particularly in terms of supplying high-quality protein, minerals and essential vitamins. Hence, the demand for meat is not only quantity wise, but also quality wise. The objective of this study was to evaluate eating qualities of beef produced at public abattoirs from Arsi, Bale and Harar cattle breeds with semi-trained sensory panel evaluation and instrumental tenderness. To know the status of meat produced for domestic market in relation with globally demands. The samples were collected from the longissimus dorsi region between 12th and 13th ribs within 45 min after slaughters. The samples were packed in vacuum-seal and aged for 14 days to evaluate instrumental tenderness using Warner Bratzler Shear Force Device and eating quality using panel testing. Mean values of 33.12 N, 7.12, 7.2 and 7.24 were determined in instrumental tenderness, sensory tenderness, juiciness, and flavor of beef respectively. The parameters were significantly affected by age, breeds and season interactions (P<0.01). Breed interaction with age and season exhibited significant variation (P<0.05) on water holding capacity. Beef pH was significantly affected by season. The instrumental tenderness had negative medium relationship with sensory attributes conducted for tenderness, juiciness, and flavor of beef respectively. From this study, it was concluded that quality of beef produced in study areas was relatively tender which internationally competent but becomes tough as cattle gets older. It is recommended that strategy should be developed to encourage premium payment for young cattle marketing that is not exposed to draft service and creating awareness among stakeholders on quality beef production. As Ethiopia is planning to enter in the beef market in the Middle East Countries, it is highly needed to promote Ethiopian beef at international markets.

Introduction

Ethiopia has long been recognized the center of origin of diverse livestock genetic resources in both Africa and the world at large [1]. However, livestock and its products are underutilized compared to its potential in Ethiopia [2]. The annual meat per capita consumption is 8.5 to 10 kg/year and annual milk per capita consumption is 19 liters/years [3]. Meat is one of the most nutritious animal products that humans can consume, particularly in terms of supplying high-quality protein (essential amino acids), minerals (iron) and essential vitamins [4]. Hence, the demand for meat is increasing not only quantity wise but also quality wise. Consumers satisfaction is primarily based eating quality [5,6].

The most important aspect of eating quality is the function of combined effects of tenderness, juiciness, flavor, appearance and color. These eating qualities are affected by nutrition, slaughter ages, seasons, breeds, live weight, sexes, pre- and postmortem handling [7]. In particularly, tenderness has been linked to animal’s age, marbling, muscle location and aging [8]. The older animals are the tougher meat source in general [9]. The greatest tenderness and quality of beef is achieved with cattle less than 36 months of age; thereafter the meat becomes tougher [10]. Marbling (intramuscular fat) is complex trait, which is obtained from many genes, because no single factor determines a large proportion of the trait variations in the population [11,12]. It rises from white flecks of fat within the meat muscle. Beef cuts with high levels of marbling are more likely to be tender, juicy and flavorful than cuts with low levels of marbling [8].

However, mostly as age of cattle increased development of fat is increased flavors [10]. The breed of animals for slaughter is one of the key factors determining the quality of meat. In recent years, feedlots are prosperous and being engaged in the export of processed meat and live animals in Ethiopia [13]. However, different cattle breeds have different demand for

international and domestic beef consumption, especially for international market. Is there different eating quality across ages, breeds and seasons? These are the questions that need answer to properly utilize, plan to breed improvement and promote our resource for international market.

Seasonal variation affects the quality of beef cattle due to feed resources availability is closely relate with season of year [14]. Diet is the major factor influenced beef quality like sensory, physical and proximate composition [15]. Finishing diets changed ruminal biohydrogenation of polyunsaturated fatty acids without affecting the concentrations of conjugated linoleic acid in the meat. Various constituents in tissues are influenced by diet to affect flavor, but the most important are the fatty [16].

Quality of beef is associated with stress. Animal can be stressed by improper pre-slaughter handling during transport and stunning that could result in undesirable pH, which causes for pale soft exudative (PSE) and dark firm dry (DFD) meat, poor water-holding capacity and end up in poor cooking loss [17]. The DFD meat has a high ultimate pH, which exposes meat for high microbial contamination [18]. The high water-holding capacity of meat described as the ability of the post-mortem muscle to retain water. Quality of meat can be analyzed through both instrumental and panel testing [19]. Only scant studies were conducted on eating quality of beef produced in Ethiopia using sensory panel testing. However, eating quality of beef using instrumental tenderness was not evaluated before in Ethiopia. The correlation between sensory evaluation and instrumental tenderness was not determined for Ethiopian cattle breeds. This study was design to investigate eating quality of beef produced at public abattoirs using trained sensory panelist and instrumental tenderness methods to evaluate PSE, DFD and water holding capacity (WHC) of beef from different breeds and ages of cattle slaughter for local consumption.

Materials and Methods

Meat samples collection and aging

In total 118 (48 during dry and 70 during wet season) samples were collected during dry and wet seasons from end of October to early November 2017 and mid to end June 2018, respectively. Daily slaughtered cattle were divided into age groups and breeds. Breeds and ages of cattle were deliberately selected. Breeds were identified using the phenotypic traits in combinations of coat color, confirmation, dewlap structure, ear, horn and hump type according to Rege and Tawah and DAGRIS [1,20]. The samples were collected from three breeds; Arsi, Bale, and Harar cattle. The Arsi and Bale breeds were collected from Adama city municipality abattoir while the samples from Harar breeds were collected from Haramaya community service abattoir. Age of cattle was determined using dentition according to Veriﬁcation Guidelines [21,22]. For purposive of this study the age was stratified into four groups < 5, 5–7, 7–9, and > 9 years old.

The sample source cattle were tagged in the abattoir using simple random sampling technique before entering into lairage from 2 pm to 3 pm in Adama municipality abattoir. At Haramaya University, using phonotypical traits slaughtered cattle were given identification number in hundred days staying barn prior upcoming to abattoir. The samples were collected during night time (10:00 pm to 4:00 am) from Adama abattoir and at morning (6–7 am), in Haramaya University. The samples were collected from speciﬁc location of longissimus-dorsi (LD) muscle between 12th and 13th ribs in abattoirs before rigor mortis. For a time the samples were store in refrigerators at respective abattoirs unfortunately both abattoirs had facilities for samples only. Then, collected samples were packed into plastic bag, sealed into vacuum packed, stored in the icebox and then transported to Oda Bultum University (OBU) laboratory at Chiro town. Vacuum–sealed samples were stored in deep freeze for 14 days before steaks were prepared for sensory and instrumental analysis.

Screening and training sensory panelists

Panelist screening: The panelists were selected from Oda Bultum University 3rd year Dairy and Meat Technology (DMT) students based on their interest, familiarity with the product and ability to understand the scales rate used in the evaluation procedures. The panelists were excluded if they were not willing to follow or accept any guidelines offered on testing methods. Based on the criteria, twelve panelists were selected. The panelists’ age was between 22 and 32 years old of both sexes. The selected panelists were also checked for absence of meat allergies as well as a willingness to consume beef. Ten panelists participated directly while two were placed on reserve.

Steak preparation and sensory panelist testing

The samples were analyzed in batches. After 14, days aged samples were thawed for 24 hrs and steaks were prepared that have served for both sensory and instrumental tenderness evaluation. The steak preparation was done according to Warner–Bratzler Shear Force procedures protocol developed by AMSA [19]. Sensitive precision balance (power 2204/50Hz) model -yp10002 (China) were used for eight steaks before and after cooking. Cooking loss was calculated based on the following formula.

\[
\text{Cooking loss calculate (CL)} = \frac{\text{Initial weight} - \text{final weight}}{\text{Initial weight}} \times 100
\]

Sample presentation: Similar sample presentation procedures were conducted for all panelists at room temperature (24–25 °C) on metal pans plates with panelists receiving cuts from various locations. The steaks were cut uniformly to reduce any bias related to serving position and presented in white color plate randomly. Each assessor has evaluated three most important eating quality (tenderness, juiciness, and flavor) parameters. The evaluators scored each sample on a 9-point hedonic scale for tenderness, flavor, and juiciness. They were filled in three–digit of sensory codes, which indicated panelists codes, treatment codes, and sensory variables. Before actual testing, a warm-up sample was served first, and then proceeded to experimental samples steak in the next testing sessions. Between each sample tasted, biscuit and clean water were served for calibration of the panelist taste [19].

**Determination of instrumental tenderness**

The steak was prepared based on the procedures of AMSA [19] and cooled at room temperature for one hour prior to determine tenderness by Warner Braitler Shear Force (WBSF) apparatus as following:

1. After samples were cooled, connective tissue was removed across the long axis of the steak to expose the fiber direction.
2. Six cores of 1.27 cm diameter were removed from each sample parallel with the muscle fibers using of WBSF device.
3. The shear force was measured across the middle (center) on each core using WBSF value in kg for each core.
4. The WBSF values for each core were averaged for the determination of a single value.

**Determination of Water Holding Capacity (WHC)**

Water-holding capacity of meat was measured using the gravimetric method. A 50 gram of meat sample weighed and placed in a plastic bottle for 24 hours being suspended by tying to the bottle cover. The fat part of the sample was removed and weighed before the hanging, then reweighed after stored for 24 hrs in a deep freezer [23–25]. Water holding capacities (WHC) expressed, in percentage from a total of meat water contents (75%) was calculated as follows:

\[
\text{Water holding capacity (WHC)} = \frac{\text{[Weight of sample at first} - \text{Weight after 24hrs]}}{\text{Weight of initial}} \times 75
\]

**Determination of pH in Meat**

The initial and final pH of meat samples were measured after slaughter at 45 min and 24 hrs, respectively. This pH values was conducted using portable instrumental battery drive and glass electrodes digital pH meter. The pH meter probe was calibrated by inserting inserted into distilled water and a buffer solution, then touch a probe with meat and read the value of pH after about 30 seconds [26].

**Statistical analysis**

General leaner model (GLM) procedure of SAS 9.0 version software was used for analysis of samples collected. The model contained the fixed effects of breed types, age groups and seasons. The eating quality parameters (Tenderness, Juiciness, flavor and instrumental tenderness), water holding capacity, pH, and cooking loss were evaluated from the meat samples collected. Where significance difference between fixed effects was observed mean, separation was done by Duncan’s Multiple Comparison Range n Test (DMCRT) at P ≤ 0.05.

The model was; Yiijk = \( \mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + \gamma_k + e_{ijk} \)

Where; Yiijk = the response variable
\( \mu = \) Overall mean common to all observation (Ai, \( \beta \), \( \gamma \))
\( \alpha = \) Effects of breed (Harar, Arsi, Bale)
\( \beta = \) Effect of age (<5, 5-7, 7-9, > 9)
\( \gamma = \) Effects of season (Dry and Wet)
\( e = \) Interaction effect (Breed, Season and Age)
evaluators. The result supported by Calkines and Sulivan who reported that aging is the most important ways to improve meat tenderness.

The overall, mean value of WHC, initial pH, ultimate pH, and cooking loss were obtained 71.95, 6.55, 5.81, and 21.07 in the wet season and 73.82, 6.5, 5.62 and 9.99 in the dry season for beef of studied cattle, respectively. The result of WHC being low in wet than dry season might be due to lower WHC related lower body conformation in wet season than dry season in the present study. The overall mean cooking loss of current finding was comparable with the finding by Jama et al. [30], who reported that 23.9% cooking loss or Angus beef cattle at South Africa. It was better than report of Muchakilla et al. [31], which had reported 26.7% Tanzania Shorthorn Zebu for a different type of muscle and diet 26.97%. These differences might be due to cooking procedure, feeding region before slaughter and breeds difference.

**Effects of breeds and age on sensory evaluation and instrumental tenderness**

Effects of ages, breeds and seasons on beef eating quality and instrumental tenderness are presented in table 2. The analysis of variance indicated that breeds, ages and seasons interaction had highly significant source of variation (P<0.01) on instrumental tenderness, juiciness and flavor. The age interaction within breeds showed highly significant (P<0.001) on juiciness, flavor, sensory tenderness and instrumental tenderness. The body condition of beef cattle at end of wet season and beginning of dry season had good performance due to taking care of bulls by farmers in the region (September to December). This might be due to availability of good feeds and exposed to less physical work, however at entrance of wet season (February to May) scarcity of feed resource and exposed to the physical work might emaciate cattle, resulting in increased the value of instrumental tenderness, juiciness and sensory tenderness were shown in this finding.

The mean value of WBSF (N) had high significant difference (P<0.001) on breeds type. Harar breed had good instrumental tenderness than Bale and Arsi breeds. This result might be due to the genetic or environmental difference or combination of two factors. As age of cattle increased value of instrumental, tenderness also increased. This might be due to the presence of more cross-link of collagen in older animal than younger once, which was less soluble during cooking. The current finding is in line with Guiusti et al. [27], who reported that younger animals produced tender meat with lower value of instrumental tenderness. The difference in result of instrumental tenderness across breeds might be as a result of expose to the different feed resources before slaughter. Harar breed at Haramaya University was managed in feedlots for few days. However, the others breeds were finished on roughage after being kept on extensive grazing system. The current finding is in line with the finding of Muchakilla et al. [31], who reported that beef from feedlot had the goods instrumental tenderness value compared to beef from grazing animals.

The ANOVA result indicated that age was shown strong significant difference (P<0.001) on sensory tenderness. Breeds and seasons were not indicated statistically difference (P>0.05), on sensory tenderness, however, numerically the least square mean values were showed difference. In general, the numerical mean value of Harar breed had good tenderness than other breeds. Kerry and Ledward [32], reported that concentrate fed animals had produced more tender steak than forage-fed

| Table 1: Overall, mean value of eating quality, WHC, pH, and CL of three beef cattle. |
| Variable | Wet season (N= 70) | | | | Dry season (N =48) | | | | Overall Mean |
| | Min | Max | Mean | SD | Min | Max | Mean | SD | |
| WBSF (N) | 20.57 | 75.38 | 42.94 | 13.82 | 8.66 | 47.33 | 23.3 | 11.30 | 33.12 |
| Tenderness | 5.57 | 8.50 | 7.29 | 0.63 | 5.20 | 8.10 | 7.12 | 0.57 | 7.21 |
| Juiciness | 5.78 | 8.00 | 7.16 | 0.51 | 5.87 | 8.10 | 7.23 | 0.53 | 7.20 |
| Flavor | 6.20 | 8.45 | 7.35 | 0.48 | 5.50 | 8.30 | 7.13 | 0.78 | 7.24 |
| WHC | 60.77 | 74.37 | 71.95 | 1.56 | 69.30 | 74.37 | 73.82 | 1.43 | 72.89 |
| CL | 11.96 | 33.95 | 21.07 | 5.70 | 2.42 | 22.73 | 9.99 | 5.17 | 15.53 |
| Initial pH | 5.90 | 6.96 | 6.55 | 0.23 | 6.00 | 7.10 | 6.50 | 0.26 | 6.52 |
| Ultimate pH | 5.24 | 6.20 | 5.81 | 0.24 | 5.30 | 6.40 | 5.62 | 0.23 | 5.72 |

| Table 2: Effects of breeds, ages, and seasons on beef sensory quality and instrumental tenderness. |
| Factor | WBSF ± SE | Sensory tenderness ± SE | Juiciness ± SE | Flavor ± SE |
| Overall | 34.51±1.50 | 7.21±0.06 | 7.19±0.05 | 7.25±0.06 |
| Breed *** | Ns | ** | Ns | *** |
| Harar 24.72±1.42 | 7.10±0.11 | 7.40±0.08 | 6.97±0.11 |
| Arsi 41.32±2.68 | 7.23±0.09 | 7.02±0.09 | 7.37±0.09 |
| Bale 40.61±2.92 | 7.32±0.11 | 7.09±0.09 | 7.51±0.11 |
| Age *** | *** | Ns | *** |
| <5 23.15±1.72 | 7.74±0.08 | 7.40±0.08 | 6.69±0.11 |
| 5-7 28.70±2.60 | 7.17±0.08 | 7.21±0.10 | 7.23±0.11 |
| 7-9 38.25±2.49 | 7.13±0.12 | 7.13±0.08 | 7.44±0.09 |
| >9 50.22±2.59 | 6.74±0.11 | 7.00±0.14 | 7.69±0.11 |
| A*B *** | *** | *** | *** |
| Season *** | Ns | Ns | Ns |
| Dry 23.02±1.63 | 7.12±0.08 | 7.23±0.08 | 7.13±0.11 |
| Wet 42.38±1.72 | 7.29±0.09 | 7.16±0.07 | 7.35±0.06 |
| A*B*S *** | Ns | *** | ** |

*(P<0.05), **(P<0.01), ****(P<0.001), A= age, B= breed, S= season, SE = Standard error
animals. The ANOVA result among different breeds was shown strong significant difference (P<0.01) on juiciness, however, ages and seasons were not shown significant difference (P>0.05). As the age of cattle advanced, the juiciness has decreased. The highest numerical mean value of juiciness was recorded from age of less than 5 years. This might be due as age advanced muscle become fiber. Similarly during wet season, the lowest average juiciness was obtained due to lower body condition animal were supplied for market.

The ANOVA result indicated that ages and breeds were shown significantly difference (P<0.01) on flavors. The age variation on meat flavors may be due to as cattle gets matured fats developed. The current finding is in line with Tran and Thu (2006) who reported that beef from older animal could produce a greater flavor due to having a high concentration of linoleic acid. The result indicated that the flavor from Harar breed had the lowest score. This might be due to the stay of the Harar breed in a feedlot for few days before slaughter at Haramaya University compared to their breed counterparts. Muchakilla et al. [31], reported that natural pasture grazed animal had good aroma score than animal finished in feedlot.

**Effects of breeds and ages on water holding capacity, pH, and cooking loss**

Effects of ages, breeds and seasons on WHC, pH, and cooking loss of beef are presented in table 3. The ANOVA result on breeds, ages and seasons interaction were shown strong significant difference (P<0.001) on WHC. The breed types were highly significant variation (P<0.01) on WHC. This may be due to different breeds had different muscle structures. Seasons had shown strong significant difference (P<0.001) on WCH. This might be happened due to cattle had different body condition at different season in case of feed resource availability. Lower body condition during upcoming wet season resulted stress animals to search feed and water while compared with end of wet season, consequently influenced carcass and meat quality characteristics [33]. The age had shown significant difference (P<0.05) on WHC. As the age of the cattle increased, WHC also increased. This might be due to as animal gets older the sarcolemma was contracted and extracellular muscle was decreased (Calkins and Sullivan, 2006). This result was in line with Warner et al. [34], who reported that the water holding capacity of meat is influenced by genetic, age and pre-slaughter animal stress. The season had shown strong significant difference (P<0.001) on WHC. This happened due to cattle had different conformation at different season which commonly related to feed availability and exposed to physical work. This result was supported by Jorge and Rodrigo who reported that different feed types have a major influence on meat quality due to mainly affected animal conformation and fat content.

The result of analysis variance indicated that ages, breeds and seasons interaction were not shown significant difference (P>0.05) on initial pH. However, numerically least mean square value were showed different number on seasons, breeds and ages groups. Generally, the mean value of initial pH was increased as age of animal increased. This might be due to the better body condition of the young cattle at slaughter than aged once. This lower body condition implicated that lower energy reserve, which exposed them for faster exhaustion of glycogen consequently resulting in relatively lower initial pH [17]. The season had shown strong significance difference on (P<0.001) on ultimate pH. This might be happened due to environmental difference made chronic stress on beef cattle during beginning of wet season due to passing through in long dry periods, water scarce and physical work [17].

The ANOVA results for ages, breeds and seasons interaction were indicated strong significant difference (P<0.01) on cooking loss. This finding was indicated that cooking had decreased by ages of cattle. The decrease in cooking loss as aging increased was expected since enzymatic reactions by endogenous enzymes, such as collagenase, which are produced by bacterial within beef or by ionic solubilisation, progresses at faster rates aging increases. This might be also due to muscle (sarcosome) from a young animal was easily fragmented during cooking (Calkins and Sullivan, 2006). The current finding coincides with Jama et al. [30], who reported that endogenous enzymatic reactions, such as collagenase disintegrated the myofibrillar proteins and made connective tissue thereby improving cooking loss.

**Correlation of sensory evaluation with instrumental tenderness**

Pearson correlation of sensory evaluation with instrumental tenderness, WHC, pH and cooking loss are presented in table 4. There was a negative strong correlation (r=-0.48; P<0.05) on an instrumental tenderness with sensory tenderness and negative correlation (r=-0.27) on juiciness with instrumental tenderness. Similarly, the negative correlation was reported by Caine et al. [35], on juiciness and instrumental tenderness (r=-0.61). The strong positive correlation (r=0.6; P<0.001) was detected on flavor and instrumental tenderness (WBFS),

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**Table 3: Effects of breeds, age and seasons on WHC, pH, and cooking loss of beef,**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>WHC± SE</th>
<th>Initial pH± SE</th>
<th>Ultimate pH± SE</th>
<th>Cooking loss ± SE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>72.71±0.16</td>
<td>6.53±0.02</td>
<td>5.73±0.02</td>
<td>16.56±0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breed</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Ns</td>
<td>Ns</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harar</td>
<td>73.26±0.17</td>
<td>6.50±0.04</td>
<td>5.70±0.03</td>
<td>12.31±0.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsi</td>
<td>71.81±0.35</td>
<td>6.57±0.03</td>
<td>5.76±0.04</td>
<td>18.60±1.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bale</td>
<td>72.94±0.29</td>
<td>6.51±0.04</td>
<td>5.76±0.05</td>
<td>20.21±1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ns</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>72.14±0.38</td>
<td>6.51±0.05</td>
<td>5.65±0.04</td>
<td>16.47±1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;9</td>
<td>72.94±0.24</td>
<td>6.50±0.04</td>
<td>5.74±0.04</td>
<td>16.93±1.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-9</td>
<td>72.55±0.37</td>
<td>6.58±0.04</td>
<td>5.76±0.06</td>
<td>19.06±1.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;9</td>
<td>73.24±0.27</td>
<td>6.53±0.05</td>
<td>5.78±0.05</td>
<td>13.30±1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A*B</strong></td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Ns</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>Ns</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>73.82±0.21</td>
<td>6.50±0.04</td>
<td>5.62±0.03</td>
<td>9.99±0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>71.95±0.19</td>
<td>6.55±0.03</td>
<td>5.81±0.03</td>
<td>21.07±0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A<em>B</em>S</strong></td>
<td>***</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(P<0.05), **(P<0.01), *** (P<0.0001), A= age, B= breed, S= season, SE= Standard error.
however negative correlation between flavor and sensory tenderness ($r=-0.66; P<0.01$). This value was happened due to behaviors of data between flavor and sensory tenderness. Instrumental tenderness has positive weak correlation with pHi ($r=0.14$) and moderate with pHu ($r=0.56; P<0.01$). The cooking loss has positive correlation with instrumental ($r=0.42; P<0.05$). Puente et al. [36], reported similar result on cooking loss was correlated to WBSF ($r = 0.44$). However, instrumental tenderness has negative moderate correlation with water holding capacity ($r = -0.33$).

Analysis of result revealed that there were moderate relation between instrumental and sensory evaluation. The moderate/weak relationship between sensory evaluation and instrumental measurements of meat tenderness is generally accept. The first is the lack of precision arising from the use of sensory panelists because of the subjective nature of the measurements, e.g. the ability of panelist differing scales of perception for tenderness due to lack of exposure for meat in their daily food menu. In Ethiopian, there were no specialist meat sensory panelists as coffee quality panelist. Therefore, the moderate/weak correlation relation between sensory panelist and instrumental tenderness were expected. This finding is in line with Savell et al. [37], who reported that a weak relationship between instrumental measurements and sensory evaluations. Similarly, Van Wezemael et al. [38], reported the reason for weak correlations between sensory evaluations and instrumental tenderness as panelists experience, personal preferences, eating habits, social influences or available information give the subjective frame of reference [39–43].

### Conclusion

This study was conducted with the objective of evaluating eating quality of beef produced in wet and dry seasons at public abattoirs in Adama municipality and Haramaya University. Sensory analysis was also conducted using trained panelists. Warner Bratzler–Shear Force device was used to determine instrumental tenderness. The data were analyzed by using statistical software tools by SAS version (9.0).

The overall mean value of WBSF (N), sensory tenderness, juiciness, and flavor were rated 33.12, 7.12, 7.2 and 7.24, respectively in both seasons. The interaction of age, breed, and season were a highly significantly affected ($P<0.01$) on instrumental tenderness, juiciness and flavor. Harar breed has better instrumental tenderness than others all breeds considered in this experiment across all ages and both seasons. The result of two ways ANOVA for age and breed interaction were shown strongly significance variation ($P<0.01$) on sensory tenderness, juiciness and flavor. The beef from Harar breeds had exhibited good eating quality based on tenderness and juiciness than other breeds but lower flavor. This might be due to finishing feed difference. As the age of animal increases the sensory tenderness and juiciness is decrease but instrumental tenderness and flavor increase.

The overall mean value of WHC, ipH, upH, and CL in the current study was 72.89, 6.52, 5.72 and 15.53, respectively in both seasons. The result of three ways analysis was showed that interaction of age, season and breed were the sources of variation ($P<0.01$) on WHC. The result of interaction season, age and breed did not showed significant difference ($P>0.05$) on pH for both initial and ultimate. Interaction of age, breed and season produced significant difference ($P<0.01$) on cooking loss. Instrumental tenderness and sensory tenderness had negative relation ($r = -0.48; P <0.05$). Juiciness had weak negative relationship with WBSF ($r = -0.27; P>0.05$). Flavor had strong positive relationship with WBSF ($r = 0.6; P<0.01$)

### Recommendations to improve the quality of beef in Ethiopia.

1. Strategy that encourage premium payment for young cattle not served for draft purpose should be developed.
2. Breed improvement strategy should be developed for Harar cattle breeds to produced tender meats.
3. Instrumental based quality evaluation technique will be more appropriate to evaluate beef in the future.

### Further research work will need on:

* Investigate whether the eating quality difference between Harar, Arsi and Bale breeds was due to environment or genetics.
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