

CONVERSION FROM WARNER-BRATZLER SHEAR FORCE (WBSF) TO SLICE SHEAR FORCE (SSF) TO CLASSIFY

PORK LOIN TENDERNESS

Anna Pinna¹, Cecilia Loffi¹, Paolo Ferrari², Andrea Bertolini², Roberta Virgili¹*

¹SSICA – Experimental Station for the Food Preserving Industry - Research Foundation, Italy ²CRPA Research Centre for Animal Production, Italy





99 - 130 N

130-162 N

>162 N

ECTIVE

• To correlate SSF and WBSF instrumental texture values through a regression model

- To define 4 tenderness classes by converting WBSF into SSF thresholds to classify pork loin
- To assess the effect of rearing conditions (genetics, quality of space, space allowance) and sampling location (cranial vs caudal) on pork loin texture.

1 Introduction

Tenderness is a key attribute of pork quality. Instrumental methods like Warner–Bratzler (WBSF) and Slice Shear Force (SSF) offer reliable alternatives to sensory evaluation. Tenderness classification based on WBSF values was proposed by Destefanis et al. [1], but limited research has addressed the application of SSF to classify tenderness in pork. This research is part of the EU Horizon 2020 project **mEATquality**, examining the impact of husbandry practices on intrinsic meat quality.

2 Experimental design

Genetics



50 pigs from local breeds Mora Romagnola (MR), Cinta Senese (CS), crossbreeds CS×Large White (CS×LW), CS×Duroc (CS×D), LW×Duroc (LW×D) (10 pigs each).

Quality of space



100 commercial heavy pigs with minimal enrichment (40 pigs), access to branches (20 pigs) or access to branches and shaded areas (40 pigs). Summer/Winter trials.

Space Allowance – Indoor



60 commercial heavy pigs housed with different space allowance indoor (20 pigs each) 1.15 m²/pig, 1.9 m²/pig or 3 m²/pig. Summer/Winter trials.

Space Allowance – Indoor + Outdoor



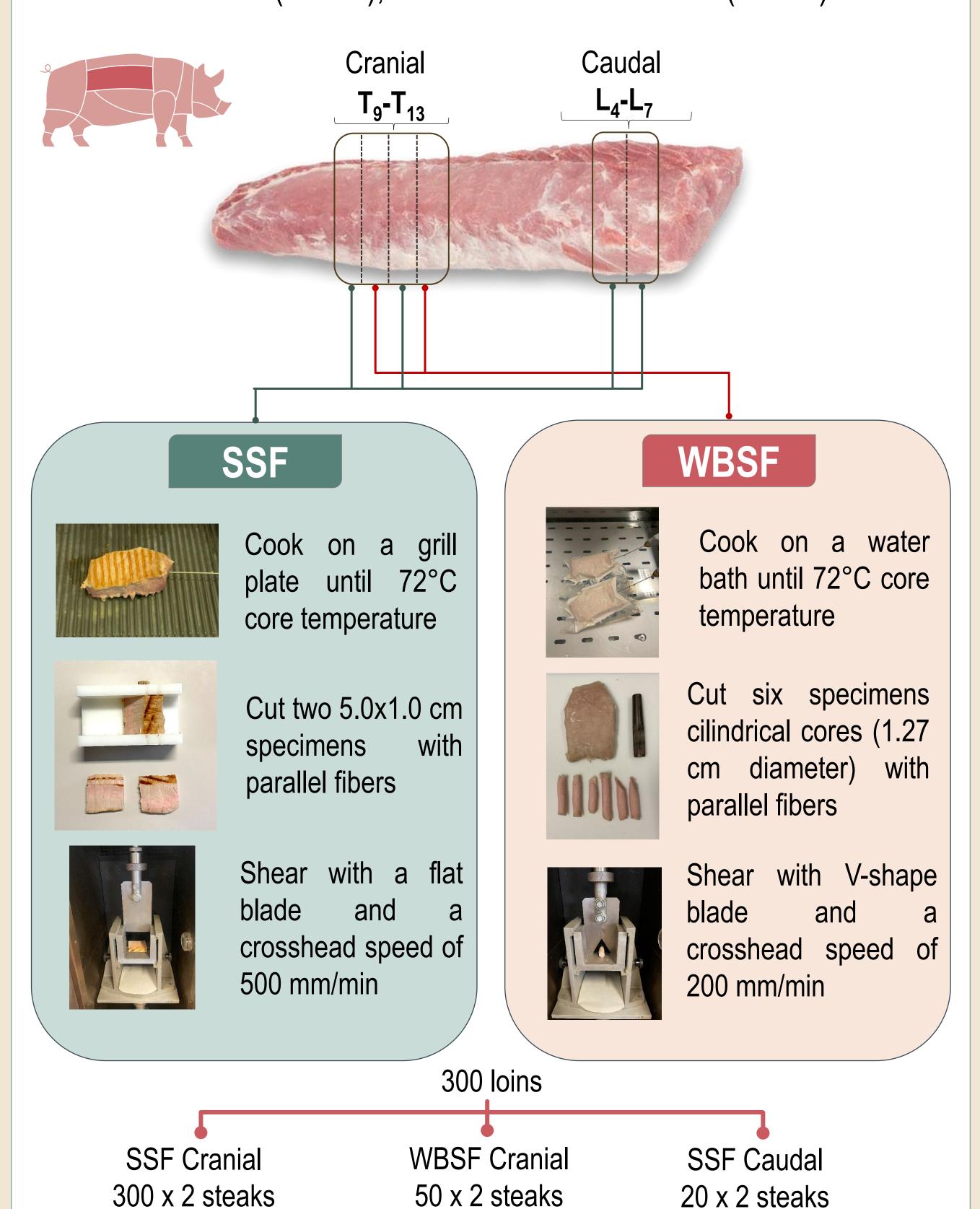
90 commercial heavy pigs housed with different space allowance indoor and outdoor 1.4+1.0 m²/pig (34 pigs), 2.6+2 m²/pig (22 pigs) or 3.9+3 m²/pig (33 pigs). Summer/Winter trials.

y = 3.2039x - 6.9367

320

3 Methodology

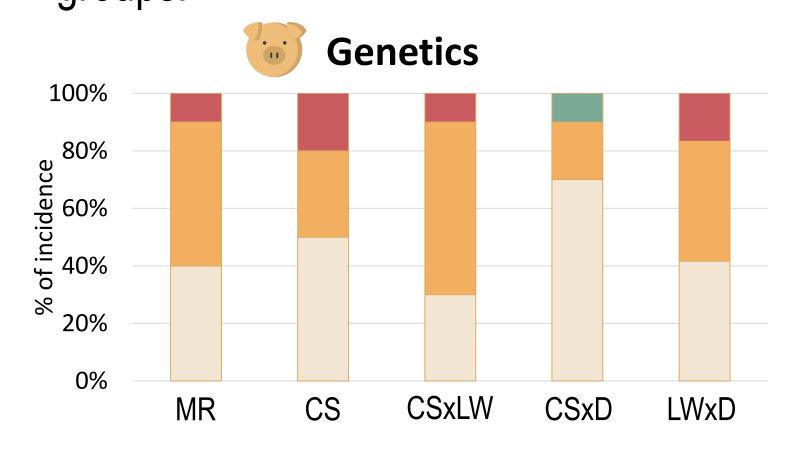
Pork loin steaks (3.5 cm thick) collected at 72h postmortem between the T9th and T13th ribs (cranial), and from the L4th and L7th (caudal) ribs.

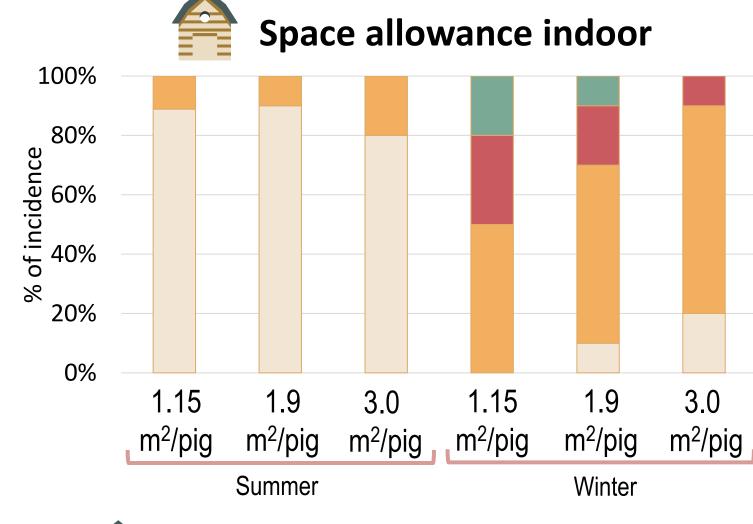


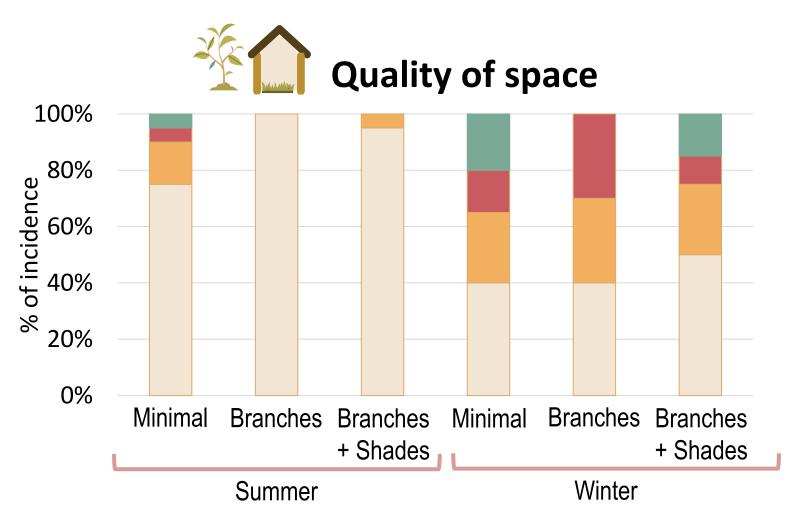
SSF and WBSF were analyzed with Instron 5545 equipped with a 500 N load cell, by following AMSA (2016) guidelines and the peak maximum shear force as Newton (N) was recorded.

Results

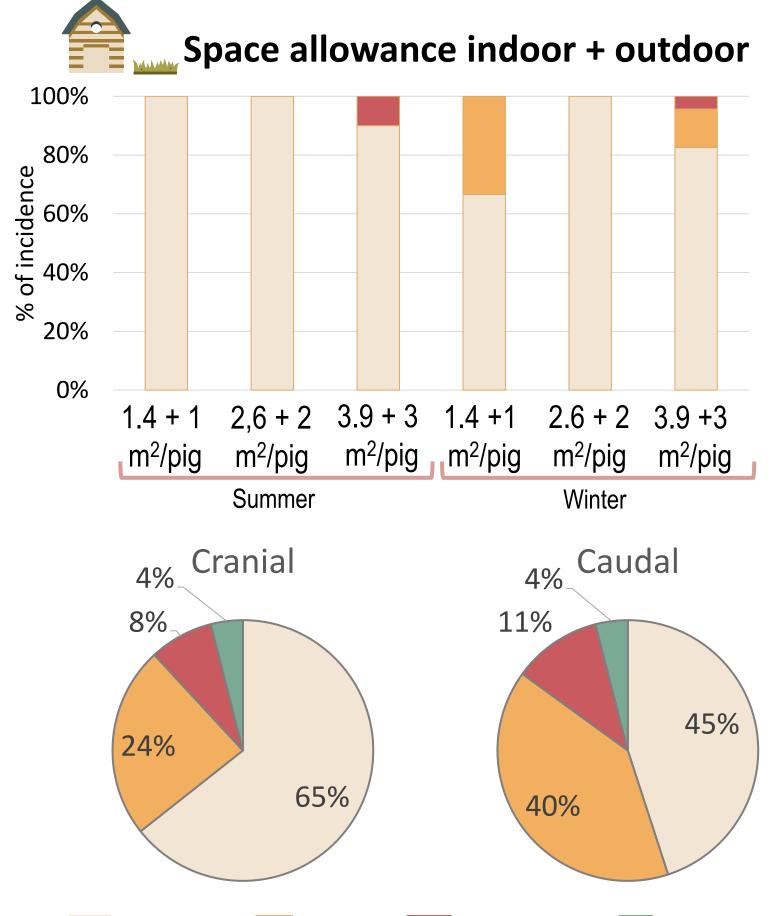
- 50 paired WBSF and SSF values were used to develop a regression model and tenderness classes [1] were defined into SSF values: very tender (<99 N), tender (99-130 N), intermediate (130-162 N), tough (>162 N).
- 300 SSF values were used to classify loins into tenderness classes, evaluating the incidence (%) across treatment groups.







- 20 paired SSF cranial and caudal values were used to develop a regression model (y = 0.8329x + 27.952; R² = 0.8392); the SSF value was consistently higher (p<0.001 t-Test) in the caudal loin steaks.
- Caudal SSF value was estimated for 300 loins, and the incidence (%) across tenderness classes is reported.



REFERENCES

[1] Destefanis, G., et. Al (2008). Meat Science, 78(3), 153–156.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research was funded by European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under the Grant Agreement No 101000344.

CONTACT



+39 0521795249

Conclusion

- Texture is influenced by animal genetics, confirming its role in intrinsic meat quality.
- Quality of space has little effect on loin tenderness, but seasonal influence is evident.
- Space allowance affects texture: reduced space led to tougher meat, especially in indoorhoused pigs during winter.

Intermediate Tough

Very tender Tender

• The caudal portion of the loin is consistently tougher than the cranial portion.

