

COMBINING INSTRUMENTAL AND SENSORY METHODS TO ASSESS THE QUALITY AND AUTHENTICITY OF FOOD PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

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State of the art

Human sense perception can be combined with "artificial senses" based instruments, which have been applied for e.g. quality control, freshness monitoring, shelf-life study and authenticity evaluation of food products¹

AIM
Investigating the effects of farming systems and origin on the quality of animal-derived food products by applying multi-analytical techniques

The **electronic / chromatographic noses** → sensors / detectors to investigate volatile profiles
The **computer vision systems (CVS)** → analyzes visual properties of food

Materials and methods

- 1 A multi-analytical instrumental and sensory approach to investigate the effect of the farming system (in terms of cows' feeding) in cheese products

10 samples of **Parmigiano Reggiano PDO cheese** obtained from **different farming systems**



24 months

- Volatile profile (HS- Flash GC-FID)
- **Visual quality** (electronic eye)
- **Sensory analyses** (QDA® and consumer test)
- Microbiological analyses

n=6 **DH** → milk obtained from cows fed **dry hay**

n=4 **FF** → milk obtained from cows fed with **fresh herbage supplementation**

Principal component analysis (PCA)

- 2 Honeys aroma analyses to investigate the effect of botanical and geographical origin

50 **honey** samples with **different botanical** and **geographical** origin



n= 40 from Iran

n= 10 from Europe → Italy, Hungary and Spain

Volatile profile (HS- Flash GC-FID)

Principal component analysis (PCA)

Results and discussion

- 1 **No statistical differences** were found among the samples in terms of **intensity of the aroma, taste and texture attributes (QDA®)**, considering the different feeding of the cows

A **greater intensity** of yellow color was observed in the **FF group** by both **sensory** and **instrumental** methods (image analysis, Fig. 1)



Cheeses made from **milk** of dairy cows that are fed **fresh herbage** supplementation appear **yellow** compared to cheeses from cows fed **silage** and **dry hay**²

- 2 A **discrimination** of the samples based on their aromatic profile was showed

A **clustering** of the honey samples was observed, considering their botanical origin, especially for **Astragalus**, **Thymus**, **Eucalyptus** and **Coriandrum sativum**(Fig. 2)

Next research activities

- The combined analysis** of results from instrumental and sensory (Napping+ UFP and emotional response) assessments on cheese samples

- Volatile compounds** in milk and beef samples from different farming systems as well as more honey samples will be evaluated by **instrumental** and **sensory tests**

Ensuring and controlling the **quality** and **authenticity** of the animal derived of food products

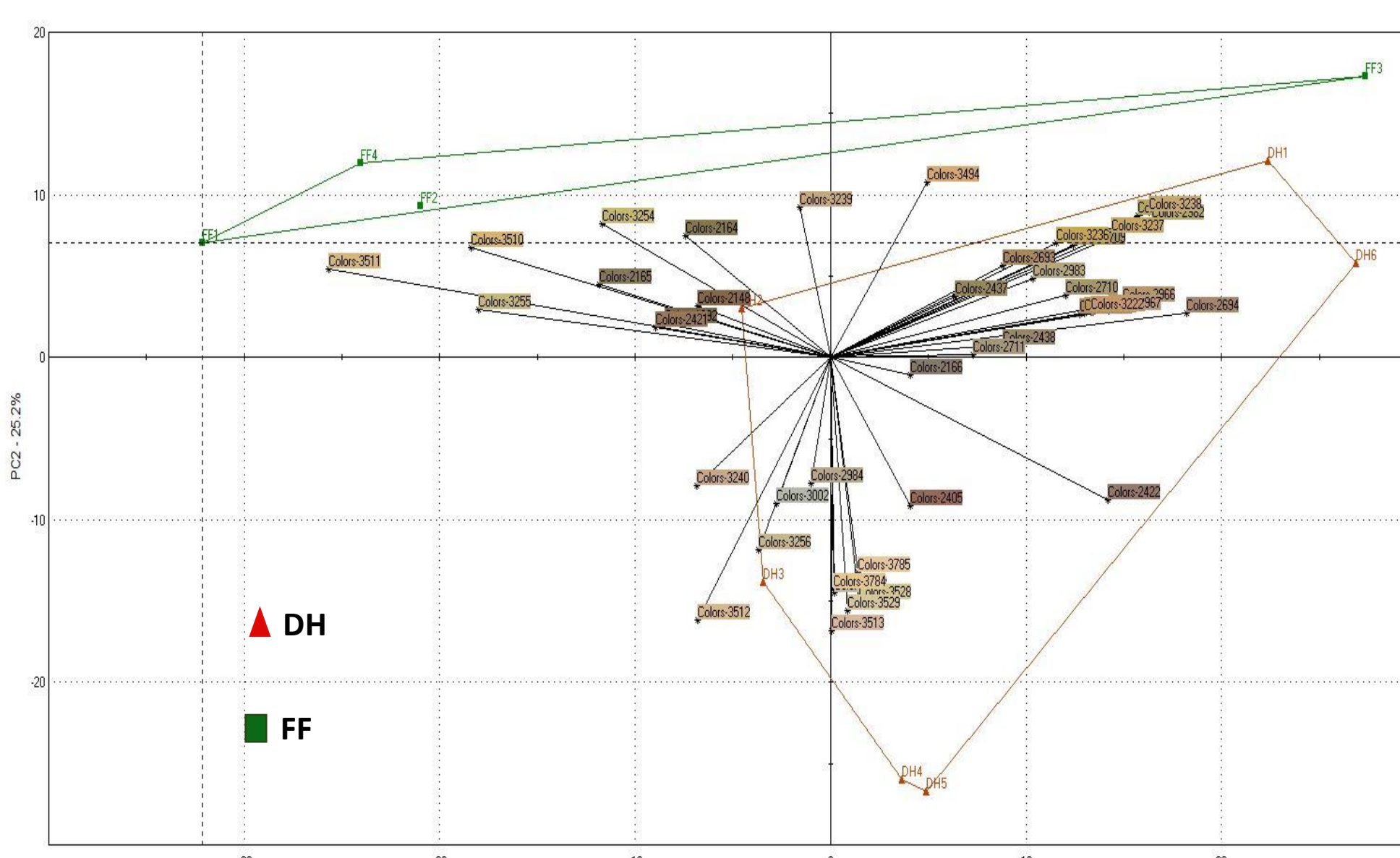


Figure 1 PCA biplot of image analysis results (electronic eye); DH: samples from milk obtained from cows fed dry hay; FF: samples from milk obtained from cows fed with fresh herbage supplementation.

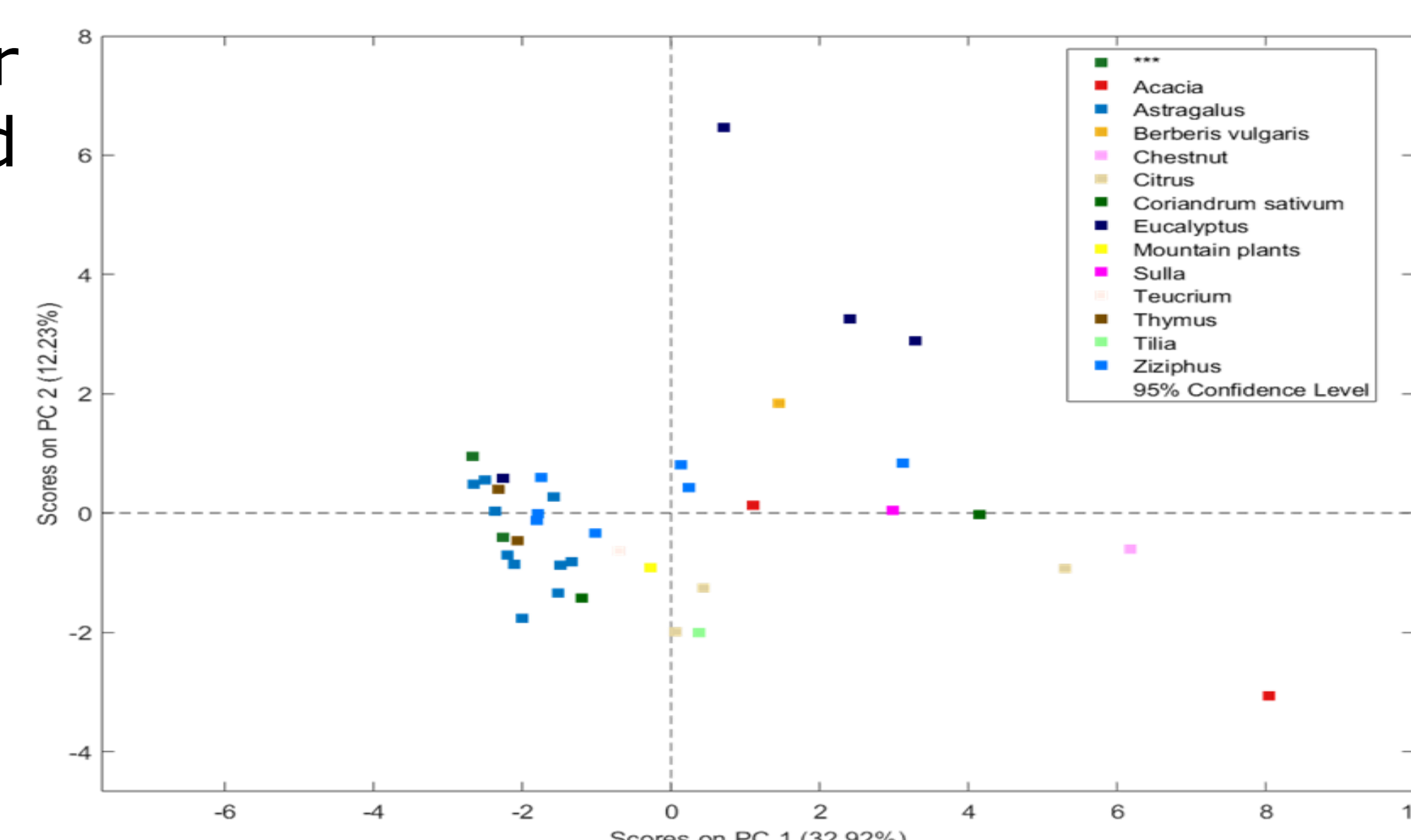


Figure 2. Biplot of HS-Flash GC-FID results. This elaboration was made considering the honey samples volatile compounds (peak areas) determined by HS-Flash GC-FID.

References

- Ali MM, Hashim N, Abd Aziz S, Lasekan O (2020) Principles and recent advances in electronic nose for quality inspection of agricultural and food products, Trends Food Sci. Technol. 99: 1-10
Tura M, Gagliano MA, Soglia F, Bendini A, Patrignani F, Petracchi M, Gallina Toschi T, Valli E (2024) Consumer Perception and Liking of Parmigiano Reggiano Protected Designation of Origin (PDO) Cheese Produced with Milk from Cows Fed Fresh Forage vs. Dry Hay, Foods, 13:1-17