



English

Summary

EFFECT OF A DECREASING OMEGA 6/OMÉGA 3 RATIO ON FATTY ACID CONTENT OF RABBIT MEAT.

GIGAUD V., COMBES S.

Four groups of 15 rabbits were fed from 35 to 71 days four different diets (oméga3-, Standard, oméga3+ or oméga3++) with decreasing oméga6/oméga3 ratio (12,4; 7,7; 4,0 and 1,6 respectively). A fifth group received Standard diet from 35 to 50 days and oméga++ diet until 71 day of age. The decrease of the oméga6/oméga3 ratio of the diet had no effect on the growth performance, mortality and dressing percentage. Meat C18: 3n-3 content from Standard group covered 15% of the man and the woman ANC (apport nutritionnel conseillé). A diet enriched in omega 3 distributed during the last fattening period allowed producing meat whose C18: 3n-3 content arised 46% of ANC.

Keywords : rabbit meat, poly unsaturated fatty acids, diet

VACUUM-PACKED MEATS: TECHNOLOGICAL COMPETITIVENESS OF LONG-SHELF-LIFE FRENCH BEEF

PICGIRARD L.; RENERRE M.

This study assessed the maximum use-by dates realistically achievable for vacuum-packed and refrigerated French-grown prime rib steaks, and defined the conditions of use for consumer packs.

The study also quantified the influence of various technological factors on both muscle (vacuum level, storage temperature, ageing process) and butchered meat (packaging procedure, time-to-devacuimization/slicing).

Keywords: Beef, conservation, vacuum-packed, modified atmosphere packaging, use-by date

HYDRATING PIGS BEFORE LOADING: IMPACT ON CARCASS PERFORMANCE, MEAT QUALITY AND PROCESSABILITY

CHEVILLON P.; FROTIN P.; VAUTIER A.; GAULTE.

The primary objective of this study was to quantify the water consumption levels of pigs watered in the loading station according to two parameters: time at the trough and two currently predominant feeding systems.

The second objective was to assess pig carcass weight losses according to whether they are watered, in order to gauge the benefits of watering.

The third objective was to measure the effect of watering on meat quality.

The results show that watering pigs at the loading play only had a positive effect on carcass weight under a feeder-fed system and if the pig farmer released the pigs at least 8 hrs before the truck was to arrive.

Watering the pigs had no effect on meat quality (pH, colour) and little effect on overall yield as superior-quality hams.

Keywords: Watering, pork, meat quality

BAYONNE HAM: IMPACT OF HEAT-CURING ON AROMA

THERON L., TOURNAIRE P., KONDJAYAN N., SANTE-LHOUELLE V., ABOUELKARAM S., ROBERT N., DUTERTRE C., BERDAGUE J.-L.

This study focuses on the impact of heat-curing on the volatile fraction of Bayonne ham. Olfactometry analysis was implemented by coupling chromatographic separation with mass spectroscopy to identify the compounds involved. Thirty-odd compounds were defined as being 'odour-active'. The results show that increasing the temperature to 26°C during the Bayonne ham curing process does not promote the formation of odour-active volatile compounds and has no impact on ham aroma after 9 months of drying.

Keywords: Bayonne ham, heat-curing, volatile fraction

RAW FOODS: WILL RECESSION DELAY A WORLDWIDE MEAT SHORTAGE?

MAINSANT P.

Over the last 15 years, the emerging economies with their combined population of 4 billion people have become tangibly richer, and their food consumption has increased.

Since this growth has outstripped worldwide grain production, world stocks have dropped dramatically, triggering a 2007 surge in grain prices that in 2008 has squeezed farmers revenues. Forecasts predicted a downturn in worldwide meat supplied to 2009 markets, but the September 2008 crash has reshaped the outlook. If, as is not unlikely, the emerging economies are able to sustain their growth and maintain food demand, price pressure on the grain markets can be expected to return and the trend persist, bringing with it price pressure on meat.

The only concept capable of allaying this price pressure is 'productivity', and the best driver of worldwide supply is precisely high sale prices. Around ¾ of the world's poor are peasant farmers, and if this population was able to achieve greater wealth, it would simply trigger a new virtuous cycle of worldwide industrial growth.

Keywords: meat, price, cereals, shortage, world