Establishment of an Australian mild onion industry – the sensory component.

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Onions

- QLD onion industry worth \$11 million in 2003
- Well known that onion cultivars differ in flavour intensity
- QLD onions in competition with onions from southern States
- QLD produces a sweet, mild onion

Sweet, mild onion market

- Positive selling point
- Export opportunities
- USA and UK markets



Onions and pungency

- Lower pungency associated with sweet, mild onions
- Genetic and environmental factors will influence onion flavour
- Enzyme alliinase cleaves cysteine sulphoxides to yield pyruvate, ammonia and sulfur containing volatiles
- Measure pyruvate produced



Certification scheme

 A sweet, mild onion certification scheme is essential to establish the market

 Critical factor is the availability of a suitable pungency test



Consumer acceptance testing

- Consumer acceptability of 5 onion varieties
- QLD sweet, mild onions (Cavalier and Aussie Mild 2) liked significantly more (P<0.05) than the brown onion for:
 - »Odour
 - »Appearance
 - »Flavour
 - »Texture
 - »Overall



Consumer acceptance testing

- Cavalier mild was significantly lower (P<0.05) in pungency and aftertaste than the brown onion
- 93% of consumers in favour of mild less pungent onion for eating raw
- Pay the same (21%) or more than (66%) price of standard brown onions



Sensory descriptive analysis

AIM:

 To use sensory descriptive analysis to profile the odour and flavour attributes of 12 selected onion samples



Panel screening and training

- 9 panellists
- 9 training sessions of approx 2.5hrs each
 - Product familiarisation
 - Vocabulary development
 - Attribute derivation
 - Attribute and scale definition
 - Practice
 - Panel evaluation sessions
- Samples assessed raw



Panel assessment

- 5g samples finely diced raw onion
- 3 samples per session
- Samples assessed in duplicate
- Individual booths (ISO 8589-1988)
- Standard rating test (AS 2542.2.3)
- Statistical analysis



Descriptive analysis attributes

Strength of onion odour

Clean green odour

Dusty odour

Sweetness

Bitterness

Strength of onion flavour

Sourness

Astringency

Other flavour intensity

Bitter aftertaste

Other aftertaste



Descriptive analysis scales

Rate the bitterness intensity of sample 487

not bitter (0)

very bitter (100)



- Significant differences (P<0.05) found between the 12 samples for:
 - Sweetness
 - Bitterness
 - Sourness
 - Astringency
 - Bitter aftertaste
 - Other aftertaste



- However, no significant differences (P>0.05) for the attributes:
 - Strength of onion odour
 - Clean green odour
 - Dusty odour
 - Strength of onion flavour (P = 0.072)
 - Other flavour



 Three samples that "stood out" from a sensory perspective as potential sweet, mild cultivars:

Sweet Matilda Sombrero Monto Golden Brown

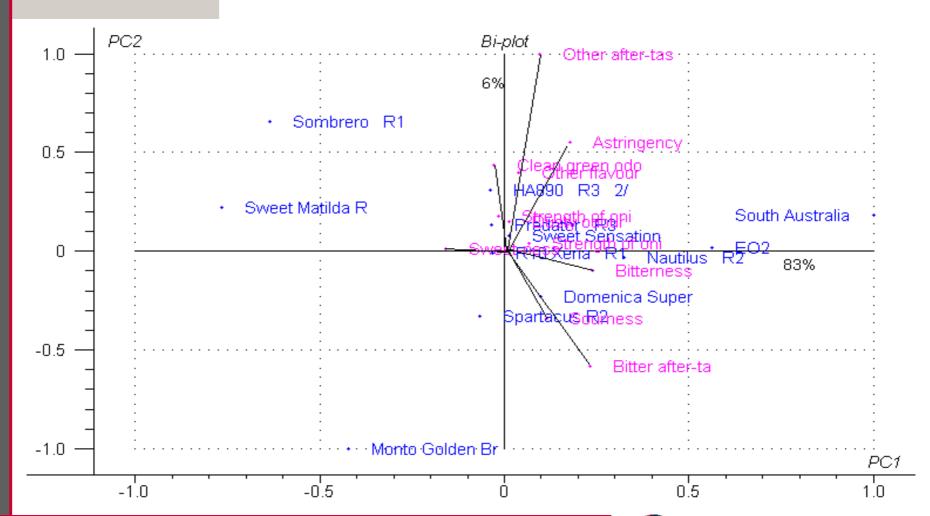
- Highest in intensity for sweetness
- Lowest for bitterness, sourness, astringency, bitter aftertaste and other aftertaste
- Lowest in intensity for strength of onion flavour (although no significant difference (P>0.05) between samples)



- South Australia brown sample, out of the 12 samples assessed:
 - Lowest intensity in sweetness
 - Highest intensity in bitterness, sourness, astringency, bitter aftertaste, other aftertaste
 - Highest intensity for strength of onion flavour and other flavour (although no significant difference (P>0.05) between samples for these attributes)



Principal components analysis





 Sensory and chemical analysis relationship



Conclusion

 Sensory descriptive analysis able to profile and differentiate 12 onion varieties



Further work

- Storage trials planned for Oct-Dec 2004
- Investigate ways to increase sugars levels in onions – genetic basis

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