



## Sensory characteristics of cold-smoked Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) from European market and relationships with chemical, physical and microbiological measurements

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### Abstract

Samples of different brand names of cold-smoked salmon products were purchased in supermarkets in six different European countries (Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy and United Kingdom), to classify and select products of smoked salmon for preference establishment. From the 117 products obtained, 60 were selected to characterise the qualities of products available to European consumers. These 60 products of smoked salmon were then ordered directly from the producers in each country. Altogether 57 products were received and analysed. All samples were stored at 4 °C and then examined 2 and 3 weeks after production. For all samples, sensory evaluation, chemical (lipid, salt, phenol, TVB-N and trimethylamine content) and physical (texture, colour) analyses and microbiological measurements (total psychrotrophic count, total lactic acid bacteria, lactobacilli, *Brochothrix thermosphacta*, yeasts, Enterobacteriaceae) were performed at the same time.

The results show that the samples could be classified into 11 groups according to specific sensory properties evaluated by a trained panel. The main discriminating factors were found to be colour, intensity and characteristic of smoke note, amine note and salty perception.

Some of the chemical and physical measurements were found to be rather good indicators of sensory properties. Polynomial models were tested to find relationships between sensory properties and chemical/physical parameters.

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### 1. Introduction

Vacuum packed cold-smoked salmon is a product with wide range of consumption in Europe and thus of considerable economic importance for the seafood market. Among countries that produce smoked salmon, France is in the lead with 19000t, followed by Denmark (15660t), Germany (15100t) and United Kingdom (10250t) (FAO, 2000). Consumption is mainly distrib-

uted among France, Germany, United Kingdom, Italy and Belgium.

Smoked salmon is now a product of general consumption and has lost its luxury image. The development of aquaculture in Northern countries is one of the main reasons contributing to this new status of the product and its wide distribution on the market.

Many studies have been carried out in aquaculture to understand, to control and to optimise salmon growth parameters as well as the main factors involved in the quality of the flesh. A lot of works has been conducted on the onset of the rigor (Berg, Erikson, & Nordtvedt, 1997), the gaping phenomenon (Andersen, Stromsnes,

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Steinsholt, & Thomassen, 1994; Skjervold, Fjaera, Ostby, & Einen, 2001), the flesh colour (Sheehan, O'Connor, Sheehy, Buckley, & FitzGerald, 1998), the fish lipid content (Aursand, Bleivik, Rainuzzo, Jorgensen, & Morhr, 1994; Hillestad, Austreng, & Johnsen, 1995; Lie, 2001; Robb, Kestin, Warris, & Nute, 2002), the slaughtering techniques (Roth, Moeller, Veland, Imsland, & Slinde, 2002) as well as the processing conditions of the raw material as pre or post rigor filleting effect (Einen, Guerin, Fjaera, & Skjervold, 2002; Skjervold, Fjaera, Ostby, Isaksson, Einen, & Taylor, 2001; Skjervold, Rora, Fjaera, Vegusdal, Vorre, & Einen, 2001). Among these factors, the tailoring of fish fat content is of considerable interest and various studies have followed the effect of a modification of the fish diet on flesh quality (Arzel et al., 1994; Nordgarden, Hemre, & Hansen, 2002, Regost, Arzel, Cardinal, Laroche, & Kaushik, 2001, Rora, Regost, & Lampe, 2003, Sérot, Régost, & Arzel, 2002; Sheehan, O'Connor, Sheehy, Buckley, & FitzGerald, 1996; Turchini et al., 2003). Replacement of fish oils by vegetable oils during the growth has been tested in order to identify how to maintain a good growth rate while controlling the lipid content of the flesh and managing the available lipid sources (Grisdale-Helland et al., 2002).

At the same time, processors of smoked salmon have made efforts to adapt their production parameters to this raw material in order to respect the market demand and to satisfy their requirement for profit. The choice of the processes used (salting techniques, drying and smoking procedures, type of equipment) is large and for each step of the process, the choice of control parameters such as time of salting, concentration of brine or smoking temperature allows specific finished product characteristics to be reached (Cardinal, Berdagué, Dinel, Knockaert, & Vallet, 1997; Chan, Toledo, & Deng, 1975; Indrasena, Hansen, & Gill, 2000). The knowledge of raw material characteristics is an important factor to control in order to obtain the required product quality and many studies have shown their effect on final characteristics and yield (Beltran & Moral, 1991; Cardinal et al., 2001; Rora et al., 1998).

The wide range of raw salmon characteristics as well as the many salting and smoking techniques used by different processors gives rise to a wide range of smoked salmon characteristics available on the market. All year round there is a wide selection of products available to consumers. However, consumers have great difficulties in identifying criteria in order to be able to choose a product according to their preference. Often, the only information available which can help consumers to make their selection are the appearance (e.g., the colour) of the product, the brand name, processing references, e.g., dry salting, the shelf life of the product and of course the price. Recent French market surveys on smoked salmon products, published by consumer review

point out a general decrease of quality of smoked salmon on the market (Anon., 2002; Maleysson & Bonneff, 2001). The main criticisms on the quality of the product refer to the appearance, the texture related to fat content, the level of salt and the taste. A study performed on the Italian market reveals that the hygienic quality of the smoked salmon is poor at the expiry date (Vergara, Di Pinto, Losito, & Tantillo, 2001).

The purpose of the present study was to describe the smoked salmon characteristics sold on the European market by sensory evaluation, physical measurements (colour, expressible liquid), chemical analyses (lipid content, salt and phenol level, total volatile basic nitrogen (TVB-N) and trimethylamine (TMA) content) and microbiological analyses (total flora, lactic flora or other specific groups) in order to get an objective overview of the quality of the smoked salmon. The aim of the study was also to evaluate whether it was possible to classify the products according to their sensory properties and to identify whether there was any relationship between sensory characteristics and the chemical/physical parameters.

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1. Materials

#### 2.1.1. Sampling in supermarkets

Samples of commercial smoked salmon products were collected in six countries, France, Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, Belgium and Denmark. In the first five countries, large quantities of smoked salmon are consumed, while Denmark is on the forefront of smoked salmon production. It was decided to collect all products available in supermarkets in one or two towns in each country. Supermarkets were chosen as source of sampling because consumers generally purchase cold-smoked salmon there.

Samples of sliced vacuum packed cold-smoked salmon (*Salmo salar*) were purchased during January and February 2001, sent to IFREMER laboratory in refrigerated truck for a first screening in order to choose a sub set of 60 samples covering the product variability available on the market in these six countries. In total, 117 products were received: 13 samples from Belgium (5 of these were produced in France and 2 in Germany), 58 samples from France (5 of these were produced in UK and 2 in Germany), 4 samples from Denmark, 14 samples from Germany (1 of them produced in Denmark), 22 samples from United Kingdom and 6 samples from Italy (2 of them produced in Denmark). Altogether the sampling corresponded to 4 producers in Belgium, 6 in Denmark, 12 in France, 6 in Germany, 2 in Italy and 9 in the United Kingdom.

A sensory description test was performed on each product by a panel consisting of 5 people with a large experience in tasting smoked salmon. The following criteria were used: odour, appearance, flavour and texture. Each panelist described the main characteristics of the products as well as the intensity of perception. All the samples were evaluated in nine sessions where 10–15 products were assessed. After an individual evaluation of each product, a discussion allowed panellists descriptions to be compared and samples were gathered in class according to their common characteristics. Finally, this screening allowed products to be sorted out and 60 products were selected. These products represented the span of smoked salmon sensory properties available to European consumer today.

### 2.1.2. Sampling in industry

These 60 samples of smoked salmon were then ordered directly from the producers in each country. This was done in order to control our experimental design according to the shelf life of the product. All the samples were vacuum packed and evaluated after two (T2) and three weeks (T3) of storage at +4 °C in order to include the effect of the shelf life in the study and to simulate the habits of consumer consumption for this product. Altogether 57 out of 60 products were received and analysed. Among these 57 products, 6 originated from Belgium, 7 from Denmark, 21 from France, 6 from Germany, 4 from Italy and 13 from the United Kingdom.

## 2.2. Methods

### 2.2.1. Sensory evaluation

A descriptive test with conventional profiling (Stone & Sidel, 1985) was carried out to evaluate the sensory characteristics of smoked salmon. All 57 samples were scored by 24 panellists belonging to the IFREMER staff and trained on sensory descriptors for smoked salmon. The descriptors related to the appearance, odour, flavour and texture of smoked salmon slices were: *odour*: *global intensity*, *wood fire* defined as the odour of a wood fire, *cold ashes* as the odour of ashes once the fire is out, *bacon*, *tuna*, *raw salmon*, *herring*, (for these criteria, references were the odour of the corresponding products) *rancid* defined as oxidized fish oil, *amine* (the reference was a solution of trimethylamine), *rubber* as the odour of burnt tyre; *appearance*: pink colour, orange colour, homogeneity of colour; tearing of the slices (brittleness), translucent appearance, fatty aspect, white stripes; *flavour*: global intensity, wood fire, cold ashes, bacon, raw salmon, herring, rancid, salty taste, sour, amine, rubber; and *texture*: firmness, crunchy texture, melting texture, fatty texture, pasty texture.

An experimental design was constructed in order to balance for contrasts effects. Three parameters were balanced, the characteristics of products presented

within a session (it was decided to present samples that had previously identified as samples belonging to different groups at the same session), the country of origin of the product and the remaining shelf life, i.e., a balance between T2 and T3 was decided. Four smoked salmon samples were presented in each session. Thirty-one sessions were necessary to test all the products.

According to the package weight (100 or 200 g), 7–14 packages from each sample were necessary to give one slice to each panellist. All samples were stored at +4 °C until sensory analysis was performed. The day of sensory analysis, the packages of smoked salmon were opened and kept open for 15 min at ambient temperature, after that each slice was individually repacked in aluminium foil. Sessions were performed in individual partitioned booths equipped with a computerised system (Fizz system, Biosystèmes, Dijon, France). These conditions were conducive to concentration and avoided communication between assessors and disturbance by external factors (NF V-09-105, 1995). Panellists rated the sensory attributes on a continuous unstructured line scale from low intensity (0) to high intensity (10). Products were assigned 3-digit numbers, randomised and served simultaneously. Mineral water and bread were offered between samples.

### 2.2.2. Microbiological analyses

When sensory evaluation was carried out, three packages per sample were opened and a 30 g portion of each bag, representing all the slices, was blended in 120 ml chilled diluents (0.85% NaCl and 0.1% peptone) for two min in a stomacher 400 (Lab. Blender, London, UK). After 30 min at room temperature for resuscitation, 10 ml of the three homogenates were pooled together to constitute the “mother” solution. Spread plates of modified Long and Hammer’s medium (LH, van Spreckens, 1974) incubated at 15 °C for 5 days were used to determine the Total psychrotrophic count (TPC). Total lactic acid bacteria (LAB) were enumerated on spread plates of Nitrite Actidione Polymyxin agar (NAP, Davidson and Cronin 1973) at pH 6.8 and lactobacilli on Rogosa agar (ROG, Biokar, Beauvais, France) at pH 5.5 as suggested by Leroi, Joffraud, and Chevalier (2000). NAP and ROG plates were incubated at 20 °C in anaerobic conditions (Anaerocult A, Merck, Darmstadt, Germany). Yeasts were enumerated on oxytetracycline glucose agar (OGA) made with OGA base (Biokar) and 0.01% oxytetracycline (Oxoid, Basingstoke, England). Enterobacteriaceae counts were determined in pour plates of CASO agar (Merck) overlaid by Violet Red Bile Glucose agar (Oxoid), incubated at 30 °C for 2 days. Assuming that non-typical colonies could also belong to the Enterobacteriaceae family (unpublished data), all the colonies growing in the plate were enumerated. *Brochothrix thermosphacta* was enumerated on spread plates of STAA (Gardner,

1966) (2% peptone, 0.2% yeast extract, 0.1%  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , 0.1%  $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 1.5% glycerol, 1.3% agar, 0.05% streptomycin, 0.005% cycloheximide and 0.005% thallium acetate) incubated at 20 °C, after confirming the Gram, catalase and oxidase reactions of the colonies.

### 2.2.3. Chemical analyses

The remaining flesh in the three packages opened for microbiological analysis was homogenized in a Warring Blender. The flesh was diluted five times with distilled water and measured using a pH meter, Mettler 320 (Mettler-Toledo, England). The TVB-N and TMA were measured in duplicate using the Conway microdiffusion method (Conway & Byrne, 1933).

Dry matter content was analysed by oven drying 10 g of smoked salmon at 103 °C until a constant weight was reached. Total fat content was determined by hexane extraction, and salt content was measured with a Chloride Analyser 926 (Corning, Halstead, England) and expressed in g/100 g of flesh (wt/wt). For total phenols quantification, 4 g were homogenized with 50 ml ethanol (95%) for 1 min using a blender (Ultraturax, GmbH, Dottingen, Germany). After centrifugation (2500g, 10 min), 5 ml supernatant was put in a decantation flask and energetically mixed with 30 ml distilled water and 0.6 ml of a 2% phenyl-2,3-dimethyl-4-amino-5-pyrazolone solution (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany). 2 N ammonia solution (2 ml) was added and the mixture homogenized manually. This procedure was then repeated with 2 ml of 2% potassium hexacyanoferrate solution (Prolabo, Fontenay sous bois, France). The mixture was then left to stand for 5 min before adding 10 ml chloroform and mixing energetically for 15 min with a stirring machine. After decantation, the chloroform phase was filtered through a Durieux filter (no. 126) containing 3 g of anhydrous sodium sulphate. Optical density was read at 455 nm on a spectrophotometer and compared to a standard curve established with a serially diluted 1 mg/l standard phenol solution (Prolabo, Fontenay sous bois, France).

### 2.2.4. Colour measurement

Colour was determined from two packages of each sample, using a Hunterlab Miniscan/EX instrument with a D65 light source and a 10° observer (Hunter Associates Laboratory Inc., Reston, USA) calibrated to black and white standards. The tristimulus  $L^*$ ,  $a^*$ ,  $b^*$  measurement mode was used as this relates to human eye response to colour. The  $L^*$  variable represents lightness ( $L^* = 0$  for black,  $L^* = 100$  for white), while the  $a^*$  scale represents the red/green dimension, with positive values for red and negative ones for green. The  $b^*$  scale represents the yellow/blue dimension, with positive values for yellow and negative ones for blue (Hunter & Harold, 1987). Colour was measured on three different spots in each package. Results are shown as the mean of these measurements.

### 2.2.5. Expressible liquid

The expressible liquid gives an indication of the water holding and textural properties of the smoked salmon slices. This measurement was thus considered as a possible method to evaluate liquid leakage from smoked salmon, which is identified as an important quality problem in some products on the market. It was measured as the quantity of water squeezed from smoked samples upon compression. Measurements were performed using a Texture Analyser TA.XT2® (Stable Micro Systems, Haslemere, Surrey, UK) by a flat ended probe, 100 mm in diameter, at 50% deformation according to Lee and Chung (1989) and LeBlanc and LeBlanc (1992) with some modifications. Three packages of smoked salmon were used and 15 replicates for each product were compressed between layers of weighed Whatman filter papers no. 4. The speed of the probe was 0.8 mm/s. After compression the samples were removed and the filter papers were reweighed. The expressible liquid was calculated on the basis of the fluid absorbed by the filter paper compared to the sample weight. This measurement includes water and fat release.

### 2.2.6. Statistical analysis

Summary statistics (mean, standard deviation, minimum, maximum), analysis of variance and Newman Keuls's multiple range test were performed using Statgraphics Plus 3.1 software (Sigma Plus, Paris, France). The significant statistical level was set at  $p < 0.05$ . Multivariate data processing was performed with Unwin Plus 3.02 software (Sigma Plus, Paris, France). Principal component analysis (PCA) without standardization was performed on the means of the sensory scores and cold-smoked salmon samples were clustered using the Ward's hierarchical clustering method with the Euclidean distance calculated with the projection of the sensory attributes on the first four principal components of the PCA. When multiple linear regression model were calculated, the adjusted  $R^2$ , taking into account the numbers of independent variables, was given to show the part of explanation of the variability with the model.

## 3. Results and discussion

### 3.1. Samples shelf life

Samples of smoked salmon were ordered directly from the producers in each country with a request of manufacturing the product on a predetermined date. It was not always possible for the producers to manage the date of production according to the chosen experimental design and in many cases the exact date of smoking was unknown. The only information available was the declared expiry date (use by date) on the package. Therefore the number of days between the date of analysis and the use

by date of the product was used to compare the samples, this we call the remaining time (RT). Table 1 shows a large variation of this remaining time from one sample to another. Products analysed two weeks after processing had a mean of 11 days remaining before the use by date. Table 1 reveals that for all samples evaluated, the remaining time varied from 43 remaining days to 11 days past the use by date. This large distribution is a consequence of the difference of shelf life of the products evaluated. The shelf life of commercial smoked salmon apparently depends on which country (market) the products are available. A shelf life between 21 and 30 days is common in France and Belgium, while a shelf life of 14 days is frequent in Germany, United Kingdom and Denmark. In contrast to these countries, the shelf life of products sold on the Italian market is 60 days or more. In our experiment, we were sometimes forced to suppress the second sensory analysis point after three weeks of storage, as, some products were past the use by date and/or because chemical, microbiological and sensory quality indicated spoilage.

### 3.2. Chemical and physical results

#### 3.2.1. Water and lipid content

Table 1 gives the main characteristics of the 57 samples analysed two (T2) and three (T3) weeks after pro-

cessing. As expected an inverse linear relationship between the water and lipid content was observed ( $R^2 = 0.78$ ); the mean water content was  $62.9\% \pm 2.8$  (w/w) and the lipid content  $10.4\% \pm 3.3$  (w/w). It is likely that the minimum and maximum values for the water content, i.e., 56.1% and 70.1% are linked to the salting process (dry and injection salting). The fillet fat level is also an important factor for salt diffusion and water loss during salting, this is especially true for the dry salting technique. For the lipid content, salmon from Norway gives the highest fat content in finished product ( $n = 56$ , 28 products and 2 analyses) with 11.4%. Cold-smoked salmon from Irish salmon or Scottish salmon reach fat content values of 9.9% ( $n = 10$ , 5 products) and 9.3% ( $n = 48$ , 24 products), respectively. but these differences observed are not significant.

#### 3.2.2. Salt and phenol content

Table 1 reveals that the products have an average salt content of  $3.1 \pm 0.6\%$  (w/w) with a large distribution of values. Some samples received a light treatment, less than 2.0% (w/w) while for a few samples as much as 4–5% (w/w) was applied. The salt content is significantly different depending on the country of production. Table 1 shows that products from Belgium and United King-

Table 1

Chemical and physical characteristics of 57 vacuum packed cold-salmon analysed 2 and 3 weeks after processing

Chemical or physical parameters	Mean of 114 products	Standard deviation		Minimum		Maximum
RT <sup>1</sup> (days)	-7.7	10.5		-43.0		+11.0
Water (g/100 g)	62.9	2.8		56.1		70.1
Lipid (g/100 g)	10.4	3.3		1.5		16.3
Mean per country of origin of salmon <sup>2</sup>	S <sup>a</sup>	I <sup>a</sup>		N <sup>a</sup>		
	9.3 (48)	9.9 (10)		11.4 (56)		
Salt (g/100 g)	3.1	0.6		1.7		5.1
Mean per country <sup>2</sup>	B <sup>a</sup>	D <sup>bc</sup>		G <sup>bc</sup>		UK <sup>ab</sup>
	2.6 (12) <sup>3</sup>	3.2 (14)		3.2 (12)		3.5 (8)
Phenol (mg/100 g)	0.6	0.4		0.04		2.0
Mean per country <sup>2</sup>	B <sup>ab</sup>	D <sup>b</sup>		G <sup>b</sup>		UK <sup>b</sup>
	0.49 (12)	0.82 (14)		0.76 (12)		0.32 (8)
TVB-N (mg N/100 g) all samples	22.4	7.1		14.0		46.0
T2 samples mean	21.2	6.2		14.0		38.0
T3 samples mean	23.5	7.7		15.0		46.0
TMA (mg N/100 g) all samples	4.7	4.7		0		19.0
T2 samples mean	4.1	4.1		0		16.0
T3 samples mean	5.2	5.1		0		19.0
Expressible liquid (%)	7.7	1.5		5.1		12.7
<i>L</i> <sup>*</sup>	51.7	3.2		45.4		61.8
<i>a</i> <sup>*</sup>	28.6	3.2		13.4		34.2
<i>b</i> <sup>*</sup>	24.9	3.6		16.9		33.7

<sup>1</sup> RT = remaining time until the use by date. A positive value indicates that samples have passed the use by date whereas a negative value shows the number of remaining days.

<sup>2</sup> Mean values are given for each group; different letters indicate significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ ). Origin country of salmon: S, Scottish; I, Ireland; N, Norway. Country of purchase: B, Belgium; D, Denmark; F, France; G, Germany; I, Italy; UK, United Kingdom.

<sup>3</sup> Number of analyses for each group.

dom have a lower salt content compared to products originating from the other four countries.

The phenol content is fairly low in all samples with an average of 0.6 mg/100 g (Table 1). However, some products had a high level of phenol (up to 2 mg/100 g) which suggests that an intense smoking process has been applied. The highest phenol level were observed in German, British, and Danish products. For samples from Great Britain, a larger variation in the phenol content values was observed, from 0.14 to 1.81 mg/100 g. Different reasons can explain these large distribution of values, the kind of smoke production (autocombustion, friction, liquid smoke), the type of smokehouse used with open or closed air conditioning and the applied smoking time (Cardinal et al., 1997; Cardinal et al., 2001; Chan et al., 1975; Sérot, Baron, Knockaert, & Vallet, 2003).

### 3.2.3. Chemical criteria of spoilage

The mean values for TVB-N and TMA were 22.4 mg N/100 g and 4.7 mg N/100 g, respectively (Table 1). Concentrations ranged from 14 to 46 mg N/100 g for TVB-N and from 0 to 19 mg N/100 g for TMA which indicate different stages of spoilage among the samples. Previous studies (Leroi et al., 2000; Truelstrup Hansen, Gill, & Huss, 1995) have shown the evolution of these indicators during storage of samples and the relation to the applied treatment (i.e., salt level and storage temperature). Results obtained by Leroi, Joffraud, Chevalier, and Cardinal (2001) showed that, depending on the level of lactobacilli, samples with TVB-N concentration of 30 mg N/100 g were considered spoiled by a group of panellists. The high TVB-N and TMA values observed in our study are a strong indicator for poor preservation quality of some of the cold-smoked salmon evaluated. The comparison of these indicators at T2 and T3 does not show a real effect of storage time. Indeed the mean values for TVB-N increase from 21.2 to 23.5 mg N/100 g and those of TMA from 4.1 to 5.2 mg N/100 g. The main reason for this low increase is that most of the samples were stable regarding these indicators. Either they did not show any sign of spoilage (TVB-N value < 20 mg N/100 g) at T2 and T3 or they are already spoiled (TVB-N > 25–30 mg N/100 g). Only 19% of the samples (i.e., 11 out of the 57) increased hardly in TVB-N and TMA values. Values for pH were quite stable for all products ranging from 5.77 to 6.37 (results not shown).

### 3.2.4. Expressible liquid

The expressible liquid gives an indication of the water holding and textural properties of the smoked salmon slices. The measurements of expressible liquid show a mean value of 7.7% with a minimum and a maximum ranging from 5.1% to 12.7%. It is likely that the salting method has an effect on the expressible moisture. When

the injection salting technique is applied, a salt brine is injected into the fish muscle using needles. This procedure will modify the integrity of the muscle structure, which on the other hand may increase the expressible liquid.

### 3.2.5. Colour

Previous studies on smoked salmon have shown that colour is related to pigment received in the diet (Sheehan et al., 1998) the fat content of the fish (Rora et al., 1998) and to the smoking parameters applied (Cardinal et al., 2001).

The measured colour of the 114 smoked salmon samples evaluated in this study clearly reflects this variability. Lightness values of the samples ranged from 45.4 to 61.8 and the values of red and yellow colour,  $a^*$  and  $b^*$ , range, respectively, from 13.4 to 34.2 and from 16.9 to 33.7. This measurement of colour can be of great interest for producers or retailers because of the effect on consumer purchase (Gormley, 1992).

## 3.3. Microbiological results

The total psychrotrophic count (TPC) were very different from one sample to another, varying from 0 to  $10^{9.6}$  cfu/g. Among samples that had not exceeded the use by date at T2, 55% of the samples had a total viable count equal or higher to  $10^6$  cfu/g and 32% higher than  $10^7$  which means these samples do not pass the existing regulation (for the French market where the limit is  $10^6$  cfu/g). However, it is important to point out that the TPC were enumerated on spread plates of Long and Hammer (LH) medium instead of the pour Plate Count Agar (PCA) medium recommended in the French standard, and it has been clearly shown that counts on LH are generally one logarithm higher than PCA counts (Joffraud & Leroi, 2000). Based on the different microbiological counts, the 114 samples could be divided into 6 groups by the Ward's hierarchical clustering method. Groups 1, 2 and 3 consisted of samples with generally high contamination level (TPC >  $10^6$  cfu/g). *Group 1* (23 samples) was composed of a mixture of LAB (mostly *Lactobacillus*), Enterobacteriaceae and in a lesser extend *B. thermosphacta*. As TPC was on average one log higher than the other flora, and based on results from Leroi, Joffraud, Chevalier, and Cardinal (1998, 2001), we presume that marine Gram negative bacteria such as *Vibrio spp*, *Photobacterium sp*, *Aeromonas*, *Shewanella spp* are also dominant. In *Group 2* (23 samples), LAB (mostly *Lactobacillus*) and Vibrionaceae were the dominating flora while *Group 3* ( $n = 15$ ) was dominated by Enterobacteriaceae and Vibrionaceae. Groups 4, 5 and 6 consisted of samples with better hygienic profile. *Groups 4 and 6* consisted of samples with a relatively low TPC ( $10^4$  cfu/g) but with different qualitative microflora composition. Microflora of *Group 4* (21 samples) was

dominated by LAB, probably belonging to *Carnobacterium* genus, while Lactobacilli selective count on Rogosa agar was very low. In Group 6 (18 samples), all counts enumerated on selective media were very low and TPC was probably constituted of Vibrionaceae. Group 5 (10 samples) was a particular group, consisting of samples for which all the counts were below the detection threshold (50 cfu/g).

### 3.4. Sensory characteristics

A principal component analysis (PCA) without standardisation was performed on the panel mean score obtained for each descriptor on 102 out of 114 products. The twelve remaining samples were identified as highly spoiled at T2 and thus not evaluated at T3. Fig. 1 illustrates that the first principal component is mainly defined by descriptors of appearance and that criteria of odour as amine note or wood fire smoke note are mostly involved in the creation of the second axis. This first plane accounts for 50.3% of inertia.

The projection of products in the 1–2 plane of PCA (Fig. 2) shows a large distribution of sensory characteristics in smoked salmon. Appearance is very different from one sample to another, with a colour that varies from a very pink colour to a strong orange and homogeneous colour. Regarding texture, the samples range from firm and crunchy texture to pasty texture and there seems to be a relationship between descriptors of colour and texture. Generally the firmer products also are orange in colour, while the more pasty products generally

have a pink colour. On the second axis, samples with sign of spoilage (i.e., amine odour and flavour) are located on the top of the figure whereas products with a wood smoke characteristic are on the bottom. Flavour is also a discriminative characteristic in this plane through the perceived salt level.

The third axis (10.9%) mainly consists of the global intensity of odour and flavour and the fourth (6.5%) of fatty appearance and texture. In the 3–4 plane (not shown) samples are ranked from low odour products to strong note. These notes can be described as wood fire characteristic or strong cold ash, even a rubber note, and for some samples, notes which refer to a certain degree of spoilage.

To identify groups of products with similar characteristics a cluster analysis (Ward's hierarchical clustering) has been performed on the projection of the samples for the first four principal components of the PCA. Results show three main categories of products (A, B, C) which can be detailed in 11 classes of samples identified in Fig. 2. The main sensory characteristics are presented in Table 2. Group A contains samples with mainly pink colour and a tearing texture with different characteristics of smoke note which allows to identify three sub set of samples (class 1, class 2 and class 3). Group B consists of samples with a spoilage note. According to the intensity of the characteristics and to the intensity of smoke note and salt level, three sub groups have been identified (class 4, class 5 and class 6). The third main group, C, is a group of products with an orange colour. Five sub sets of samples can be identified

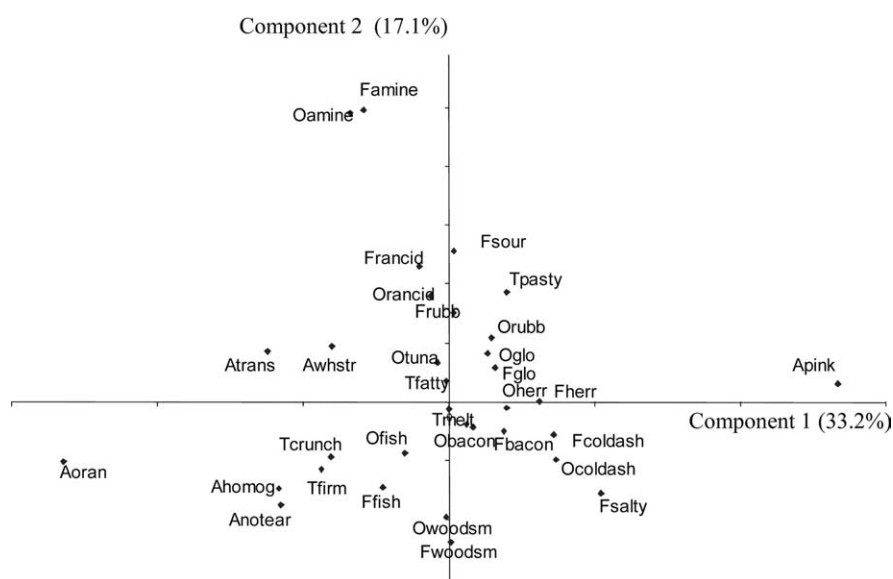


Fig. 1. Projection of variables in the plane 1–2 of the principal component analysis on sensory descriptors. *Odour*: global intensity (Oglo), wood fire (Owoodsm), cold ashes (Ocoldash), bacon (Obacon), tuna (Otuna), raw salmon (Ofish), herring (Oherr), rancid (Orancid), amine (Oamine), rubber (Orubb); *appearance*: pink colour (Apink), orange colour (Aoran), homogeneity of colour (Ahomog); no tearing of the slices (Anotear), translucent appearance (Atrans), fatty aspect (Afatty), white stripes (Awhstr); *flavour*: global intensity (Fglo), wood fire (Fwoodsm), cold ashes (Fcoldash), bacon (Fbacon), raw salmon (Ffish), herring (Fherr), rancid (Francid), salty taste (Fsalty), sour taste (Fsour), amine (Famine), rubber (Frubb); and *texture*: firmness (Tfirm), crunchy texture (Tcrunch), melting texture (Tmelt), fatty texture (Tfatty), pasty texture (Tpasty).

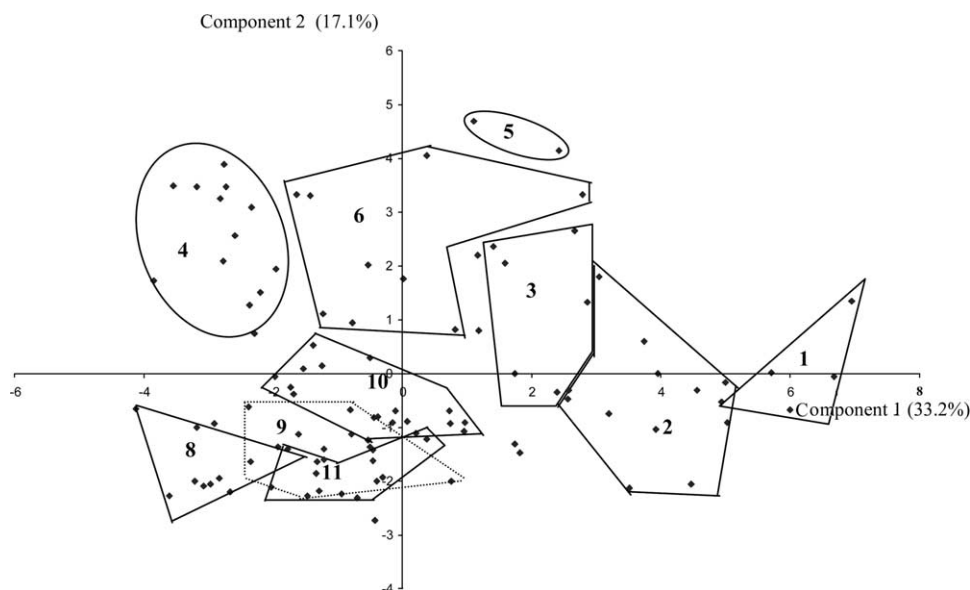


Fig. 2. Projection of samples in the plane 1–2 of the principal component analysis on sensory descriptors and identification of groups of products from hierarchical clustering analysis.

Table 2

Sensory characteristics of main groups of cold-smoked salmon identified by cluster analysis

	Class of products	Sensory description of each class of products identified by clustering analysis
A	Class 1	Very pink colour, no translucent appearance, tearing texture, intense global odour and flavour, <i>herring</i> or <i>cold ashes</i> note, low firmness, salty taste (very high level)
	Class 2	Pink colour, no translucent appearance, tearing texture, intense global odour and flavour, <i>wood fire</i> and <i>cold ashes</i> note, low firmness, salty taste (high), fatty texture
	Class 3	Intermediate colour between orange and pink, tearing slices, <i>light wood fire</i> note and <i>raw fish</i> note, low firmness, salty taste, pasty texture, melting texture
B	Class 4	Orange and homogeneous colour, translucent appearance and visible stria, intense global odour and flavour, <i>intense amine</i> note, <i>low smoked</i> and <i>low salted</i> , pasty texture
	Class 5	Intermediate colour between orange and pink, non homogeneous colour, intense global odour and flavour, <i>amine</i> note, <i>rubber</i> note, low salted, pasty texture
	Class 6	Orange, translucent appearance, fatty appearance, visible stria, intense global odour, <i>intense amine</i> note, <i>medium level of salt</i>
C	Class 7	Orange and homogeneous colour, no tearing slices, <i>intense global odour and flavour</i> , <i>cold ash</i> note or <i>rubber</i> note, firm and crunchy texture, salty
	Class 8	Intense orange and homogeneous colour, translucent appearance, no tearing slices, <i>low odour</i> , <i>raw fish</i> note and <i>wood fire</i> note, firm and crunchy texture
	Class 9	Orange and homogeneous colour, medium intensity of odour, <i>wood fire smoke odour</i> and <i>flavour</i> , <i>light cold ash</i> , firm texture, medium level of salt
	Class 10	Orange, light to medium odour and flavour, <i>raw fish</i> note, <i>light wood fire</i> note, <i>melting texture</i> and <i>fatty texture</i>
	Class 11	Orange and homogeneous colour, fatty and translucent appearance, visible stria, no tearing slices, <i>high wood fire smoke odour and flavour</i> , fish note, firm texture

(classes 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11) according to the kind of smoke note (wood fire, cold ash or rubber) the intensity of smoking, the intensity of raw fish note or the intensity of salt perception (class 7 appears on the plane 3–4 of PCA, not shown). Neither the origin of the salmon (Norway, Scotland or Ireland) nor the time of storage before analysis can be related to the creation of these classes which means that it is probably more the process used as well as the conditions of manufacturing in the

process plants that have the main impact on product sensory characteristics.

### 3.5. Relationship between sensory characteristics and chemical, physical and microbiological parameters

The characterization of cold-smoked salmon through sensory properties leads to the identification of different groups of products. Is it possible to use instrumental

parameters to correlate some of sensory characteristics? Indeed, sensory evaluation is a heavy measurement tool which requires human subjects and time for training so it is interesting to know if instrumental analyses could be an alternative solution to sensory evaluation for a product characterization. The relationships between chemical, physical and microbiological measurements and main sensory properties, identified as the most im-

portant in the characterization and classification of the products, have been studied by calculating correlation between principal components and each instrumental parameters (Figs 3 and 4).

### 3.5.1. Colour

Fig. 3 shows a good correlation between slice colour score (pink or orange) given by the panel and the in-

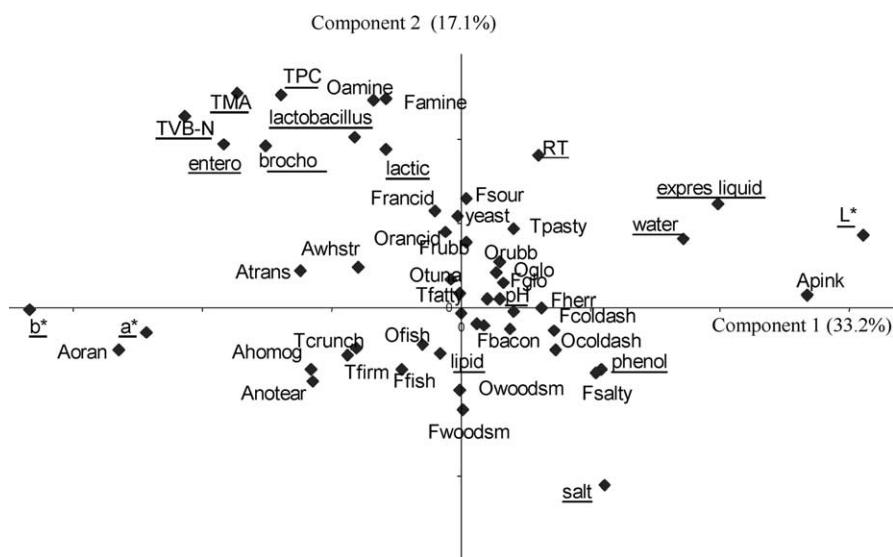


Fig. 3. Correlation between chemical, physical, microbiological criteria and component 1 and 2 of the principal component analysis from sensory descriptors. *Odour*: global intensity (Oglo), wood fire (Owoodsm), cold ashes (Ocoldash), bacon (Obacon), tuna (Otuna), raw salmon (Ofish), herring (Oherr), rancid (Orancid), amine (Oamine), rubber (Orubb); *appearance*: pink colour (Apink), orange colour (Aoran), homogeneity of colour (Ahomog); no tearing of the slices (Anotear), translucent appearance (Atrans), fatty aspect (Afatty), white stripes (Awhstr); *flavour*: global intensity (Fglo), wood fire (Fwoodsm), cold ashes (Fcoldash), bacon (Fbacon), raw salmon (Ffish), herring (Fherr), rancid (Francid), salty taste (Fsalty), sour taste (Fsour), amine (Famine), rubber (Frubb); and *texture*: firmness (Tfirm), crunchy texture (Tcrunch), melting texture (Tmelt), fatty texture (Tfatty), pasty texture (Tpasty). Chemical, physical and microbiological parameters are underlined.

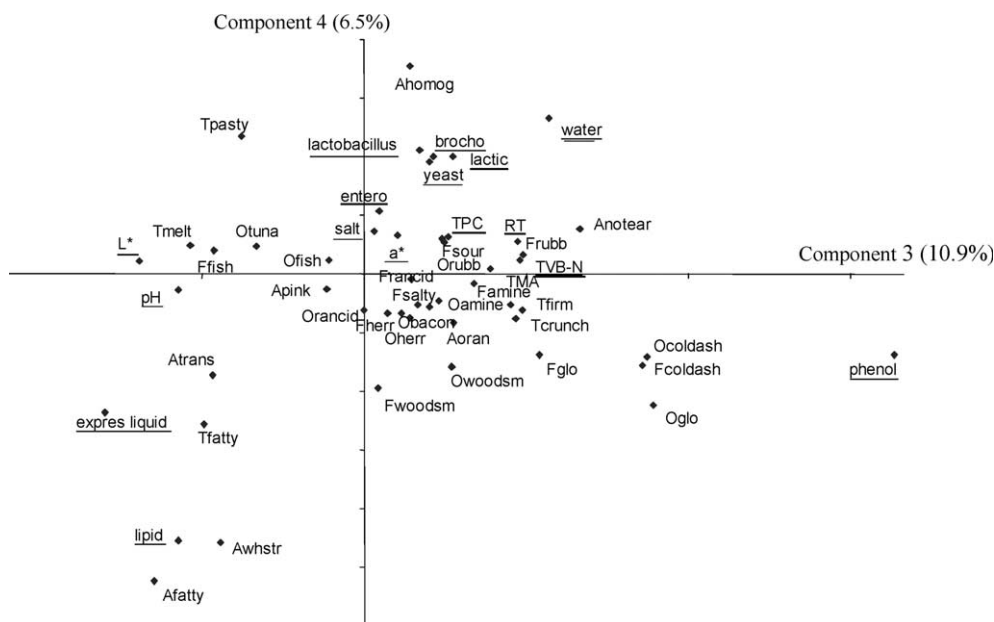


Fig. 4. Correlation between chemical, physical, microbiological criteria and component 3 and 4 of the principal component analysis from sensory descriptors. Chemical, physical and microbiological parameters are underlined.

strumental values  $L^*$ ,  $a^*$  and  $b^*$ . The  $L^*$  value is low for orange colour products and increase for pink colour samples. Instrumental hue values,  $a^*$  and  $b^*$ , show a high relationship with the panel score for orange colour (Oran). A forward stepwise multiple linear regression has been performed between orange colour and various parameters potentially involved in colour such as, water, lipid, phenol, expressible liquid,  $L^*$ ,  $a^*$  and  $b^*$ . The only significant variables to describe the orange colour were  $L^*$  and  $b^*$ . The following model was obtained:

$$\text{Oran} = 13.2 - 0.25L^* + 0.19b^*, \quad R^2 = 62.4.$$

Samples with the most intense pink colour have a high  $L^*$  value and generally the highest expressible liquid values. A positive correlation is observed between  $L^*$  and expressible liquid and also a negative correlation between these two parameters and firmness, crunchy texture and the brittleness of the slice. Two factors can affect the colour of the smoked salmon slice: the kind and quantity of pigment the fish receives during rearing and the process parameters in the smoking process. The influence of pigment included in salmon feed during growing on flesh colour has been described in the literature (Baker, Pfeiffer, Schöner, & Smith-Lemmon, 2002). In our study, the lowest  $a^*$  and  $b^*$  values were obtained for the organic salmon 13.4 and 16.9, respectively (Table 1). Regarding the effect of process parameters on colour, recent study by this research group has shown that the salting process has indeed an effect on the colour on the smoked salmon product so that pink colour is observed when injection salting is used (unpublished data). In our study the process parameters were generally not indicated on the packages of cold-smoked salmon products analysed. Hence, we can only assume that injection salting had been used for the samples with a characteristic pink colour. This salting technique could also explain the higher values observed for expressible liquid, as, the use of needles during injection salting can affect the integrity of the muscle and therefore renders the product more vulnerable to water and fat leakage. The low correlation coefficient between water content and expressible liquid (0.11) suggests that the salting process is likely to have a larger effect than the composition characteristic of the samples.

### 3.5.2. Salty taste

We also evaluate the effect of the process parameters on the sensory characteristics. The results showed that there is a relation between salt content and the sensory perception of salt in the product (Fig. 3). A study of the relationship between salty perception and chemical measurements using a forward stepwise multiple regression shows that the main factors involved in salty perception are the quantity of salt in the product (w/w), the water content as well as the lipid content. A model consisting of these three variables explained 53.6% of the variability.

### 3.5.3. Smoke odour and flavour intensity

Fig. 4 shows the relationship between phenol content, global odour and cold ashes odour. Stepwise multiple regression was applied to identify which parameters among remaining time, lipid, TVB-N, TMA, salt and phenol content had an effect on the smoke odour. In order to this the smoke odour was defined as the sum of wood fire note and cold ash note. Results show statistically significant relationship between smoke odour and phenol content (at the 99% confidence level) and between smoke odour and TMA concentration and lipid content (at the 95% confidence level). The equation of the fitted polynomial model obtained in the experimental conditions is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Smoke odour} = & 2.77 + 0.06(\text{lipid})_{\text{g}/100 \text{ g}} \\ & - 0.06(\text{TMA})_{\text{mg N}/100 \text{ g}} \\ & + 2.26(\text{phenol})_{\text{mg}/100 \text{ g}}. \end{aligned}$$

The  $R^2$  of the model is 55.4% which means that a fairly large part of the smoke odour variability was not explained by this model, nevertheless the model is significant. Phenol content has the major influence on smoke odour ( $R^2 = 48.3\%$ ), when TMA concentration was added to the model,  $R^2$  reached 53.6% and when lipid content was added, 55.4%.

For smoke flavour (sum of wood fire smoke and cold ashes) a similar model was obtained. The most influent parameters in this case was phenol content and to a lesser extend lipid and RT (results not shown).

### 3.5.4. Amine odour

Some of the products among the 11 classes identified in this study, were discriminated as their intensive amine note was an obvious sign of spoilage. Parameters related to spoilage such as TVB-N and TMA have a high positive correlation with the sensory perception of amine odour, and amine flavour as well as with sour taste and pasty texture. Furthermore, a weak relationship between these sensory descriptors and bacterial count (total flora, total LAB, Lactobacilli, *Brochothrix* and Enterobacteriaceae) was observed as well as for the remaining time (Fig. 3). A forward stepwise multiple regression analysis between amine odour, microbiological parameters, TMA content, phenol content and RT shows that the main factors which explained amine odour were, TMA and total flora with a positive effect, the phenol content with a negative effect and to a lesser extend RT and yeast count (Fig. 5). This model explains 57.6% of the variability, which is low for a predictive model but nevertheless allows us to identify parameters of interest to evaluate the spoilage state of cold-smoked salmon. Regarding the effect of phenol content, it is likely that a high phenol level will mask the perception of amine odour. It is also interesting to note how little information the remaining time (i.e., days remaining until the

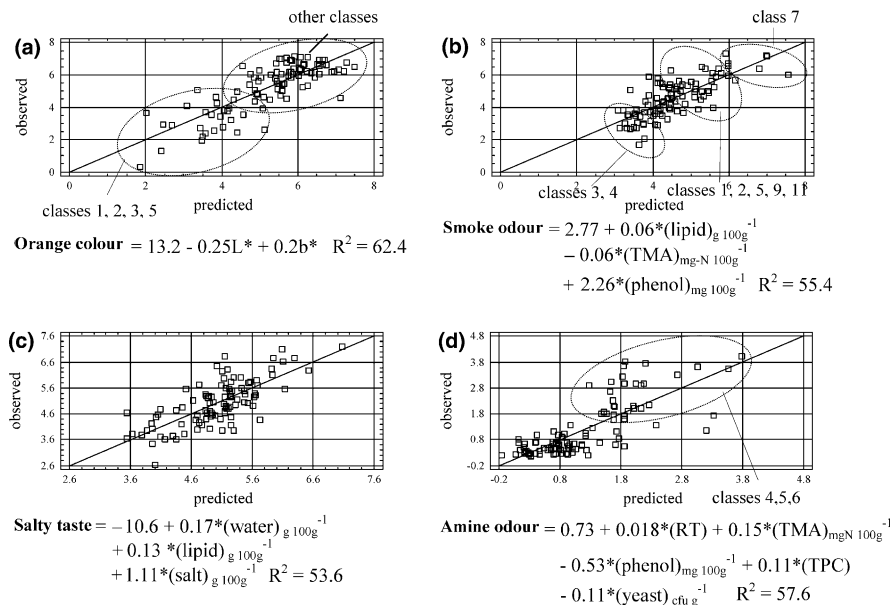


Fig. 5. Correlation between some observed sensory characteristics: (a) orange colour; (b) smoke odour; (c) salty taste; (d) amine odour and that predicted with a model established on physical, chemical or microbiological measurements with a forward stepwise multiple regression procedure.

expiry date for the product is reached) gives about the spoilage state of the product.

A previous study by Leroi et al. (2001) showed that it was possible to predict the remaining shelf life before sensory rejection with three parameters: TVB-N concentration, Lactobacilli and yeast count ( $R^2 = 0.80$ ). However this model, did not apply to the products of cold-smoked salmon evaluated in the present study. This can probably be explained by the large variation in production conditions and plants.

The models described here to determine some of the sensory attributes such as colour, smoke odour, salt perception and amine odour by instrumental techniques are represented in Fig. 5. The model applied to evaluate the orange colour (Fig. 5(a)) perceived by the panel from instrumental measurements shows that the relationship seems sufficient to allow the discrimination of the main classes of products according to their colour. Classes 1, 2, 3 and 5 identified as pink colour or intermediate colour between pink and orange. In the same way, the smoke odour intensity can be determined using chemical results while giving the possibility to identify classes of products with similar level of smoking. For instance, classes of products 1, 2, 5, 7, 9 and 11 can be described as classes in which smoked salmon has an intense smoke note and especially the class 7 (Fig. 5(b)). The Fig. 5(d) gives the correlation between amine odour scores observed and that predicted with the selected model including TMA content, Total psychrotrophic flora, yeast count and the remaining time before the use by date. It is clearly observed that the classes previously characterized by amine note (classes 4, 5 and 6) are easily discriminated from the others. Regarding the salty per-

ception, predicted values obtained with the tested model are presented on Fig. 5(c). In this case, it is not possible to identify the previous sensory classes because salty perception was not one of the main variables involved in the clusters identification. Nevertheless, these results suggest that chemical parameters could be used as indicators of salt level in the products.

A discriminant analysis was performed on chemical, physical and microbiological parameters for the 11 classes identified by sensory analysis. Using this analysis, 76.8% of the samples were classified correctly and this confirms that the main factors involved in this discrimination are phenol content,  $L^*$  value, TMA concentration and  $b^*$  value. These results confirm that these parameters could be used as potential indicators for products classification. However it would be necessary to carry out a consumer study to verify that the classes described by a trained panel can also be used to indicate consumer preferences.

#### 4. Conclusion

This study has shown that cold-smoked salmon available on the European market presents a wide range of sensory characteristics. Consequently, consumers can buy products with a wide range of colour, salt level, texture characteristics, smoke note and smoke intensity. This is a positive aspect for the consumer, as it means that there is a large selection of different products available on the market. Nevertheless, the study shows that 21% of the 57 cold-smoked salmon products evaluated had a fairly high level of TMA or TVB-N corre-

lated to an amine note, after two weeks of storage at +4 °C. These characteristics show that cold-smoked remains a highly perishable product and that some improvements are still necessary regarding the hygienic conditions during production of the product.

The results also show that there is correlation between some of the physical, chemical and bacteriological measurements and sensory characteristics. Although it was difficult to find suitable models for the prediction of sensory properties with these variables, it seems possible to use some of them to define categories of products referring to the treatment (e.g., low or high salt content, low or high level of smoking intensity). These categories of products should be chosen in close co-operation with producers, retailers and consumers for a better products labelling.

The next step of this work will be to select representative products from each of the 11 identified classes of cold-smoked salmon and to perform a consumer study in Europe to identify the consumer preference for cold-smoked salmon available on the European market. The aim is to provide producers and retailers with information regarding consumer expectation, this will make it possible for them to tailor their production and market of cold-smoked salmon according to consumer preferences. Furthermore, the aim is to provide more information to consumer through better labelling on the package so that consumers can select between the different products available according to their preferences.

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