

**Book of Abstracts of the 51st
Annual Meeting of the European
Association for Animal Production**



**Book of abstracts No. 6 (2000)
The Hague, The Netherlands
21-24 August 2000**

**CIP-data Koninklijke Bibliotheek
Den Haag**

All rights reserved.

Nothing from this publication may be reproduced, stored in a computerized system or published in any form or in any manner, including electronic, mechanical, reprographic or photographic, without prior written permission from the publisher, Wageningen Pers, P.O. Box 42, NL-6700 AA Wageningen, The Netherlands.

**ISSN 1382-6077
ISBN 9074134858
NUGI 835**

The individual contributions in this publication and any liabilities arising from them remain the responsibility of the authors.

**Subject headings:
animal production,
book of abstracts**

The designation employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the European Association for Animal Production concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

In so far as photocopies from this publication are permitted by the Copyright Act 1912, Article 16B and Royal Netherlands Decree of 20 June 1974 (Staatsblad 351) as amended in Royal Netherlands Decree of 23 August 1985 (Staatsblad 471) and by Copyright Act 1912, Article 17, the legally defined copyright fee for any copies should be transferred to the Stichting Reprorecht (P.O. Box 882, 1180 AW Amstelveen, The Netherlands).

**© Wageningen Pers, Wageningen
The Netherlands, 2000**

For reproduction of parts of this publication in compilations such as anthologies or readers (Copyright Act 1912, Article 16), written permission must be obtained from the publisher.

Printed in The Netherlands

Prediction of carcass composition *in vivo* by slaughter weight and ultrasound measurements in Churro Galego Bragançano local breed lambs

V. Cadavez*¹, A. Teixeira¹, R. Delfa² and S. Matos¹. ¹Escola Superior Agrária de Bragança, Apdo. 172, 5301-855 Bragança - Portugal. ²Unidad de Tecnología en Producción Animal, SAI-DGA, Apto. 727, 50080 Zaragoza - España.

Forty Churro Galego Bragançano local breed lambs (20 females and 20 males) with an mean live weight of 19.3 kg (10 to 28.5 kg) were scanned by ultrasound to determine *M. Longissimus dorsi* depth (MLDD), subcutaneous fat thickness (SFT) between the 12th-13th dorsal vertebra (D12), 1st-2nd (L1) and 3rd-4th (L3) lumbar vertebra and breast bone tissue thickness (BBT) at 2nd (S2), 3rd (S3) and 4th sternebra. Lambs were slaughtered after 24-h fasting. Carcasses were cooled at 4 °C for 24 h. and halved carefully. The left side was divided into eight standardised commercial joints: leg, chump, loin, ribs, anterior ribs, shoulder, breast and neck. Each joint was then dissected into muscle, subcutaneous fat, intermuscular fat and bone.

The *in vivo* ultrasound measurements plus slaughter weight were fitted to predict carcass tissue composition by stepwise regression analysis.

All the developed models were highly significant ($P < 0.001$) and explained 60, 76, 64 and 74% of the muscle, subcutaneous fat, intermuscular fat and bone variation, respectively. The models residual standard deviations were lower than 20 g kg⁻¹.

Paper S3.2

Carcass characteristics and chemical composition as affected by genetic groups and guar treatments in lambs

A.I.A. Suliman*, K.M. Marzouk, H.A. Hassan, M.A. Gabra and S.T.M. Fahmy. Dept. of Anim. Prod., Fac. of Agric. Minia Univ., and Anim. Prod. Res. Inst., Egypt.

Thirty two Chios and crossbred (Chios x Ossimi) lambs were used in this study. They were divided into 4 groups each of 8 lambs. A four treatments were imposed by replacing 0, 25, 50 and 75% of concentration mixture by guar on a dry matter basis. The feeding period was prolonged for 18 weeks where the lambs achieved the marketable weight (42-45 kg) that was considered as final weight. No significant effects were found for treatments on body weight, weights gains, feed consumption and feed conversion ratio. Although, 75% guar treatments had the highest value for daily gain and the lowest values for feed consumption and feed conversion when compared to other treatments. A significant effects of treatments were observed on leg, chine and ends cuts. Also, treatments had a significant effects on dissection fat of 9,10,11 ribs cut and fat thickness covering longissimus dorsi. Differences among guar treatments for chemical composition cut were not significant. On one hand, total fat and tail fat tended to be greater ($P < 0.01$) in the crossbred. On the other hand genetic groups did not differ in the weights of individual whole sale cuts.