

Growth breeding value redistributes weight to the saddle region in lambs

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SHEEPCRC



Objectives

- Lean meat yield (LMY %).
- Role of genetics.
- Modelling of carcass composition using CT data from the Information Nucleus Flock.
- Current selection methods are increasing muscle where we'd like.



Sheep CRC Information Nucleus Flock

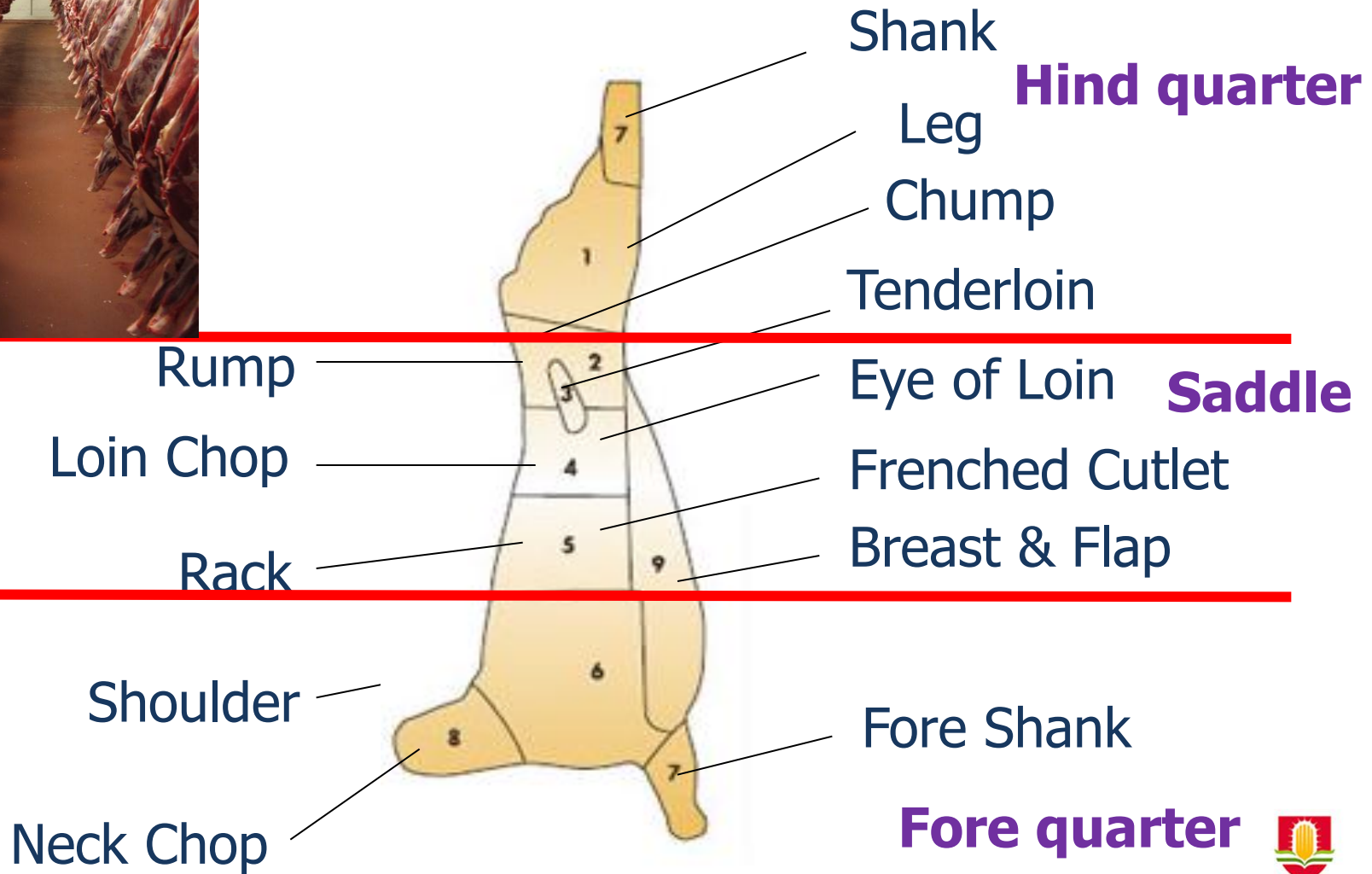
Acknowledgements

Graham Gardner
Andrew Williams
David Pethick
Liselotte Pannier
Andrew Blakely
Jason Siddell





Lean meat yield %





Lean meat yield %

Shank

Hind quarter

Leg



Saddle

let

Neck Chop

Fore quarter

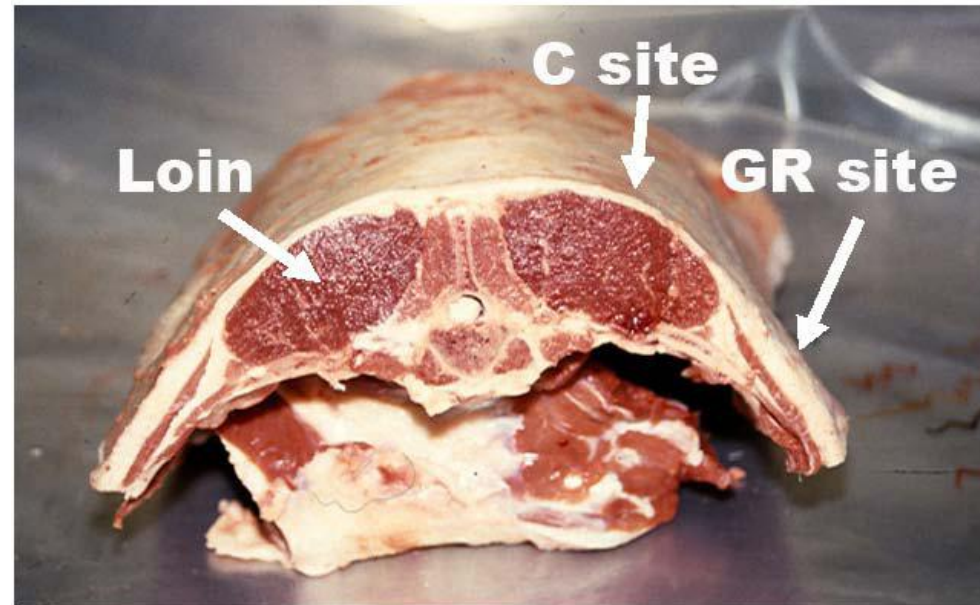


Australian Sheep Breeding Values - ASBVs

- PWWT – Post weaning weight
- PFAT – C site fat depth
- PEMD – Post weaning eye muscle depth

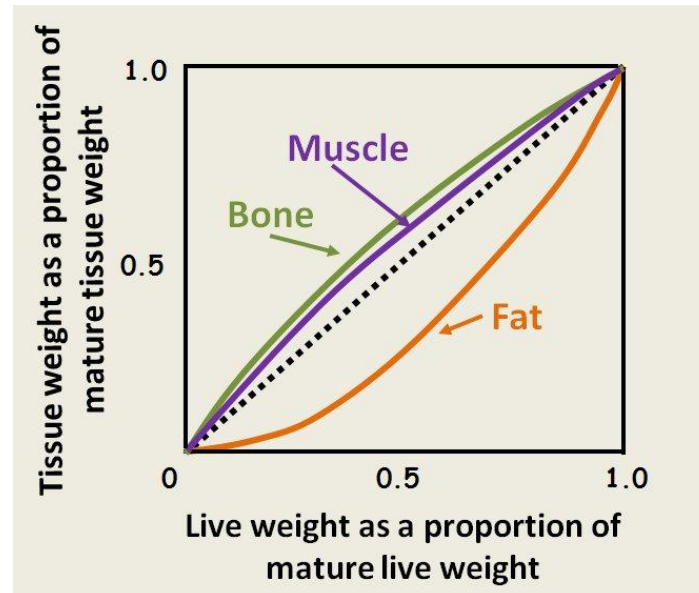
Industry Indices

- Carcase plus
- Carcase 2020



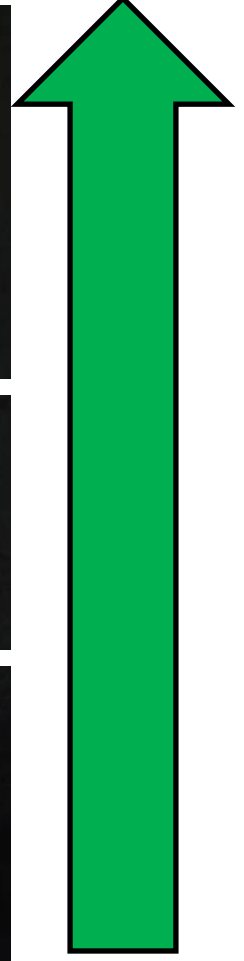
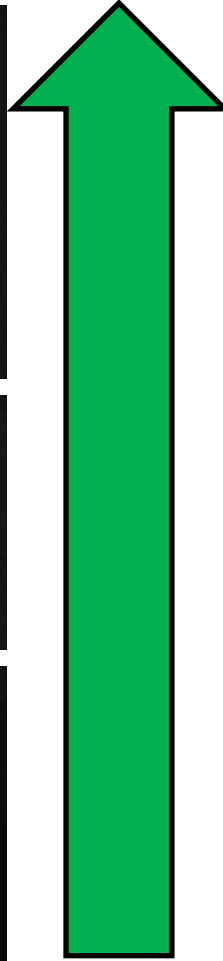
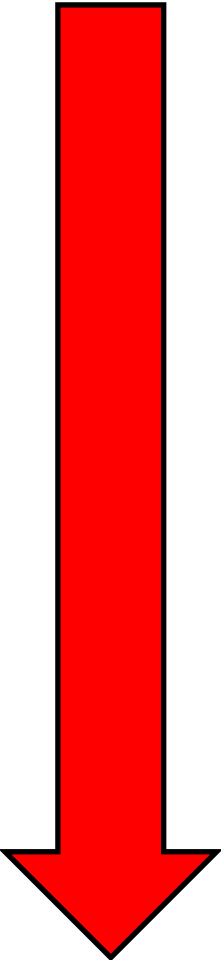
PWWT ASBV

- PWWT ASBV selects for increased mature size
- At the same carcass weight will be 'less mature'



Butterfield 1988

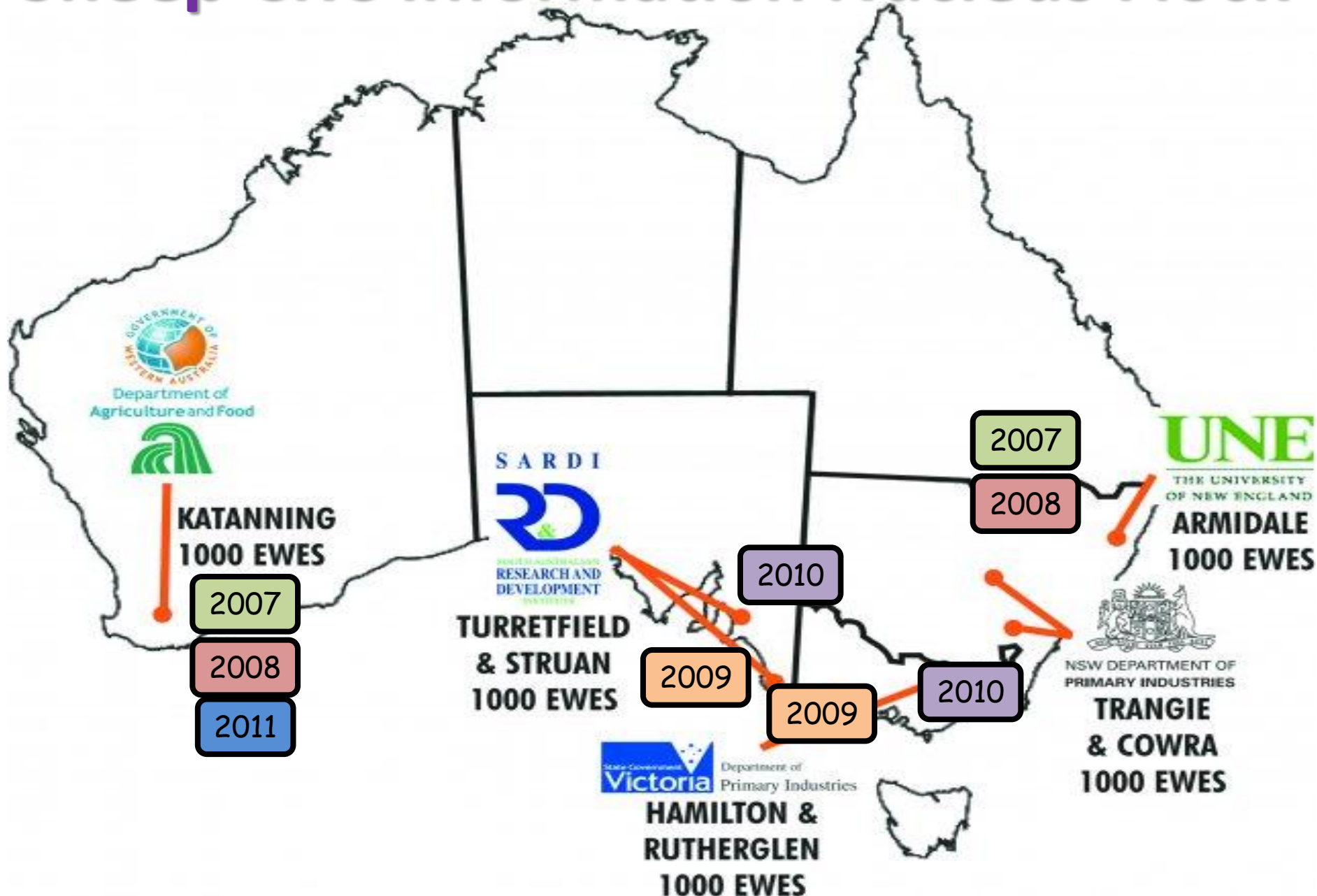
Hypothesis PWWT



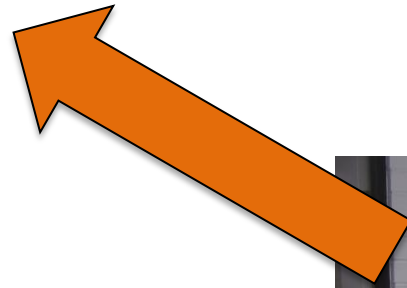
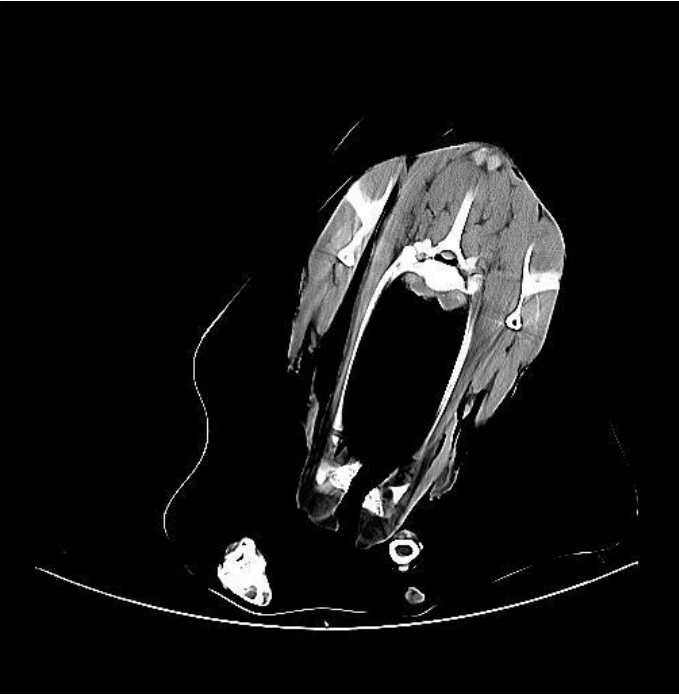
Method



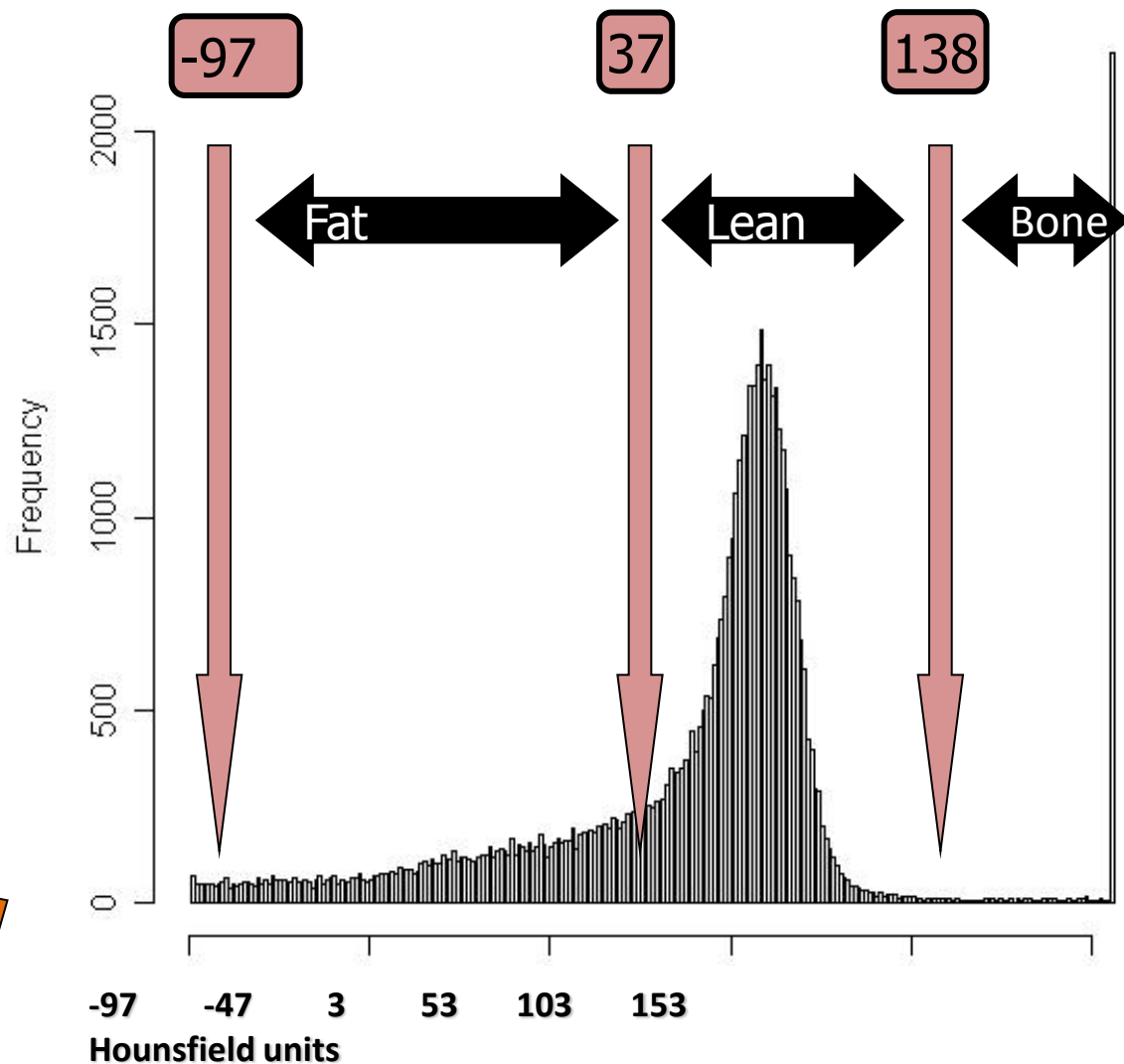
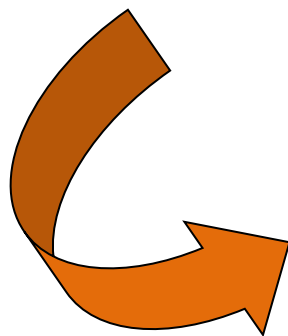
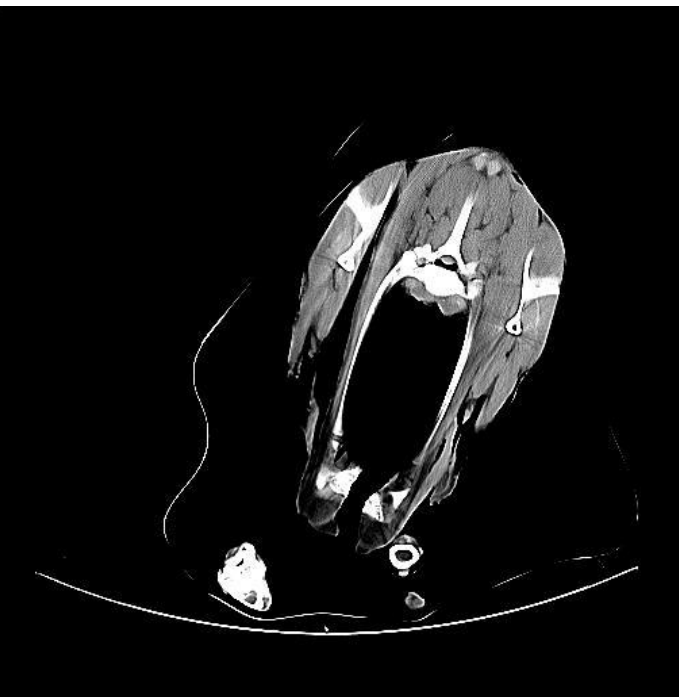
Sheep CRC Information Nucleus Flock



CT scanning



Converting image to tissue type



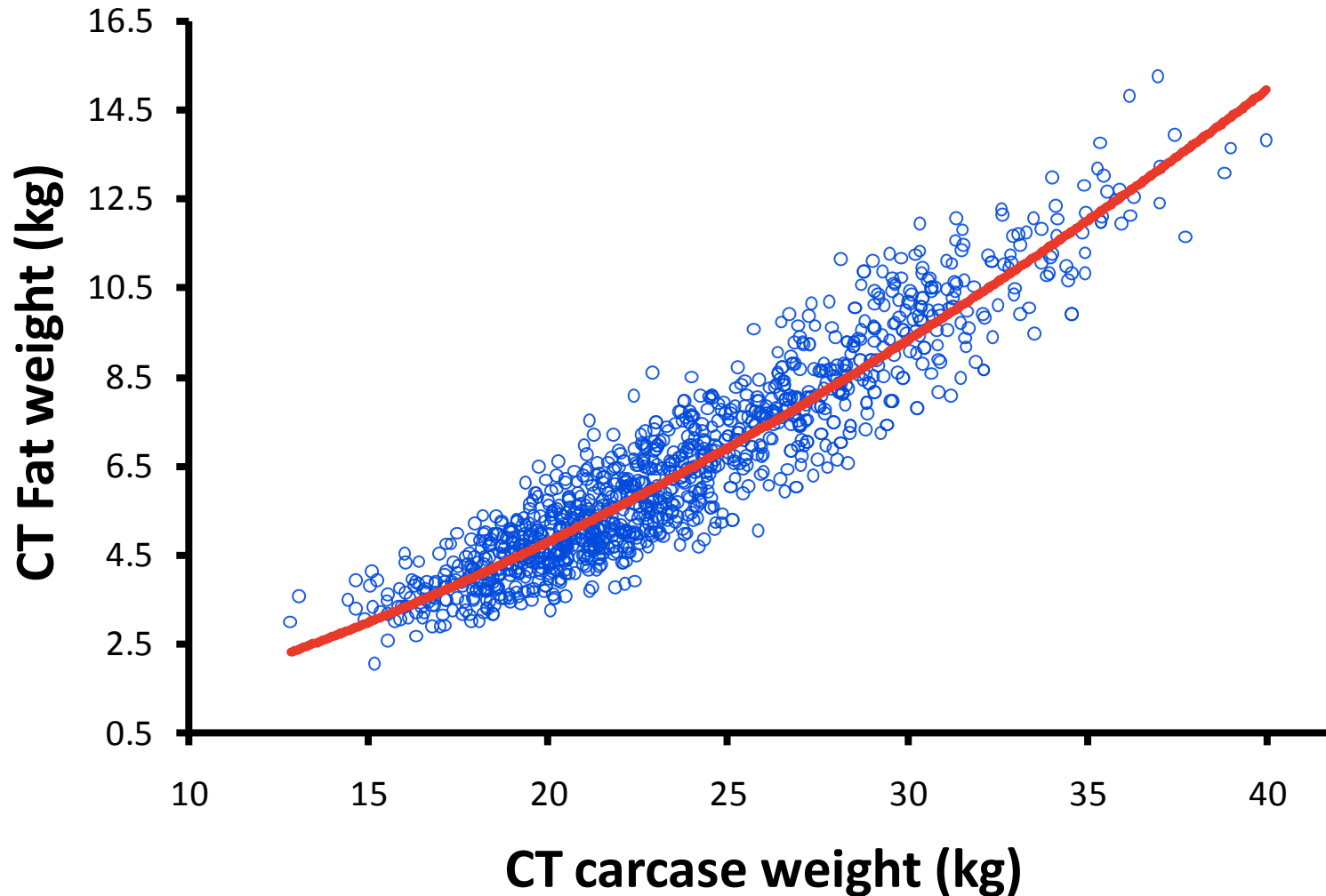
Data

Carcass composition by CT Scanning

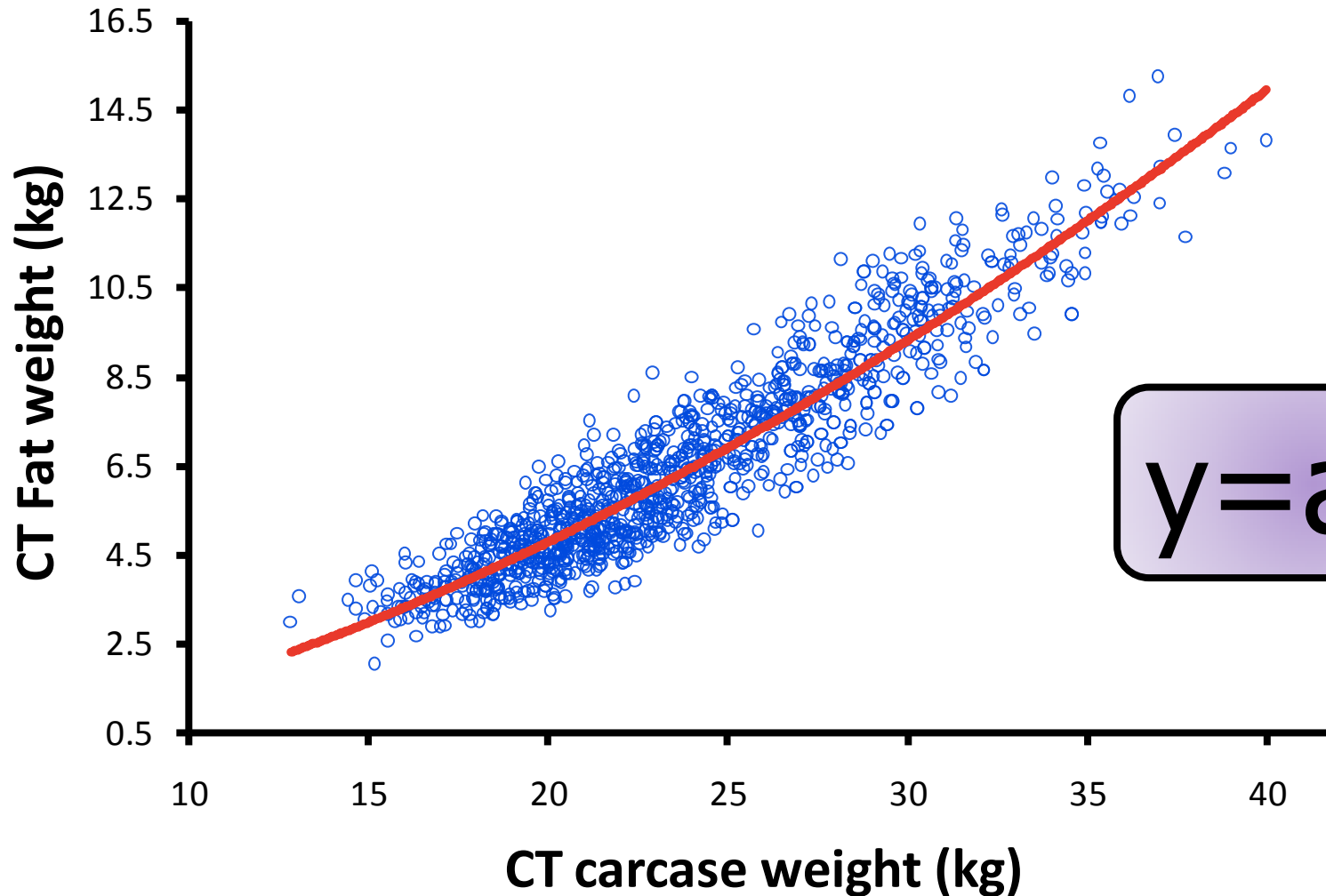
Birth Year	Site	Number of animals scanned
2007	Kirby	246
2007	Katanning	181
2008	Kirby	398
2008	Katanning	120
2009	Hamilton	122
2009	Turretfield	151
Total		1218



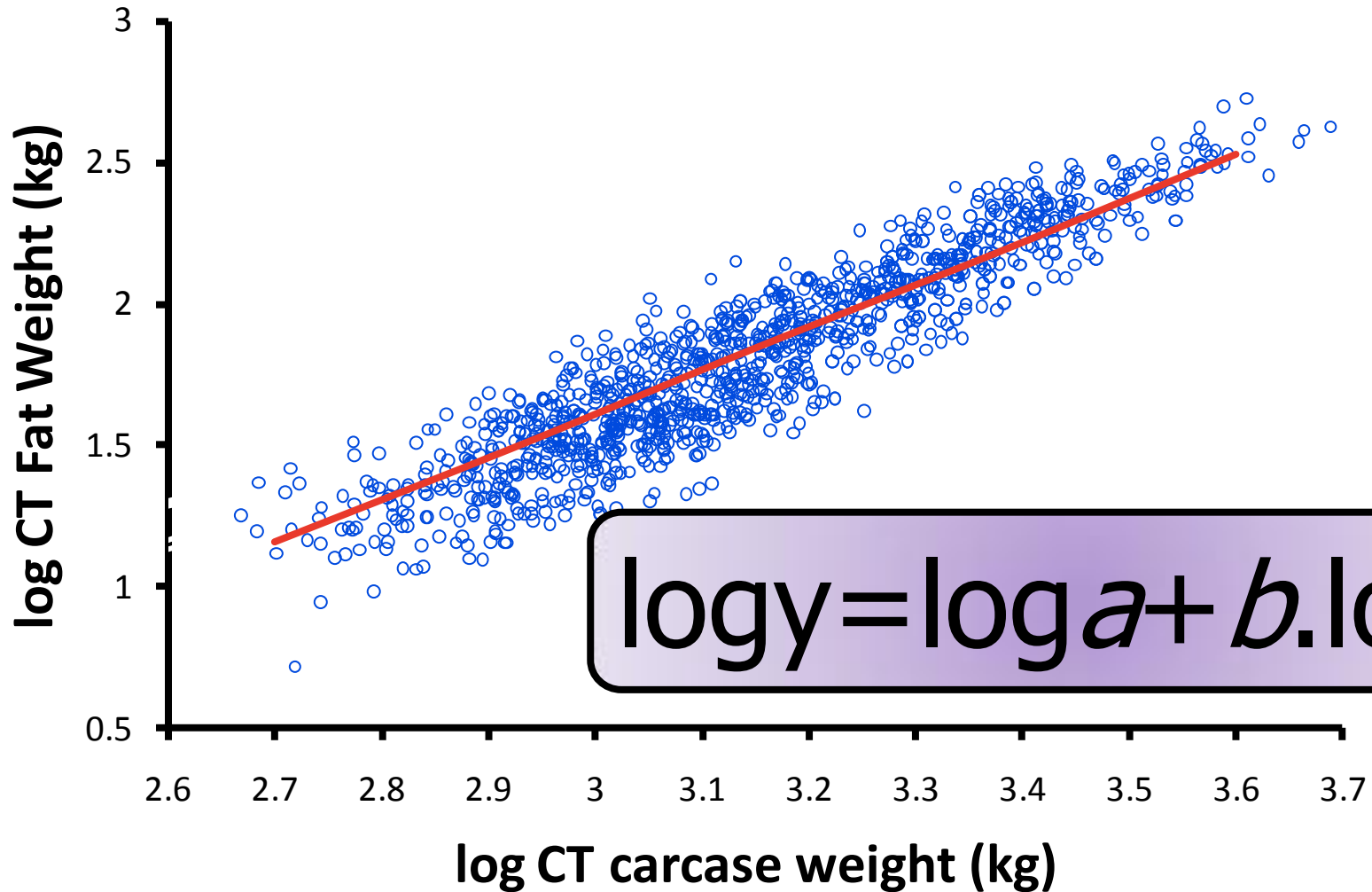
Carcase composition: raw data



Carcase composition: raw data



Carcase composition: log data



Phenotypic Model

$$\log y = \log a + b \cdot \log x$$

log CT lean wt



Fixed effects

Flock-year

BTRT

Sex

Sire type

Kill group (Site-year)

Covariates

Log CT carcass wt

ASBVs

Random

Sire

Dam*Drop

Phenotypic Model

$$\log y = \log a + b \cdot \log x$$

log CT lean wt

Interpret differences
as percentages

Fixed effects

Flock-year

BTRT

Sex

Sire type

Kill group (Site-year)

Covariates

Log CT
carcase wt

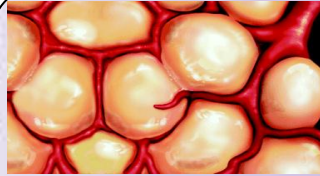
ASBVs

Random

Sire

Dam*Drop

Whole carcass composition



$$\log \text{CT Fat} = \log a + b \cdot \log \text{CT carcass wt}$$



$$\log \text{CT Lean} = \log a + b \cdot \log \text{CT carcass wt}$$



$$\log \text{CT Bone} = \log a + b \cdot \log \text{CT carcass wt}$$

Lean

Lean distribution



\log Hind Qrt Lean = $\log a + b \cdot \log$ carcasse lean



\log Saddle Lean = $\log a + b \cdot \log$ carcasse lean



\log Fore Qrt Lean = $\log a + b \cdot \log$ carcasse lean



Results

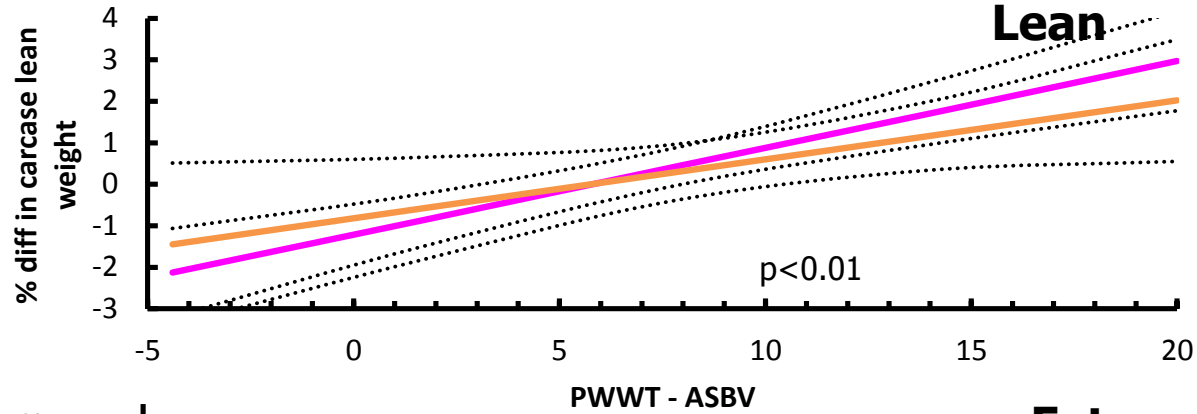




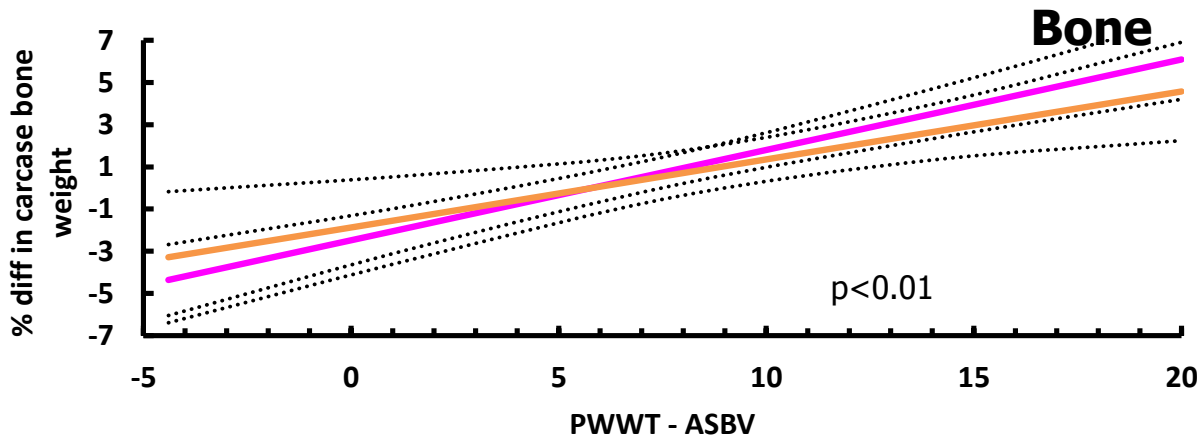
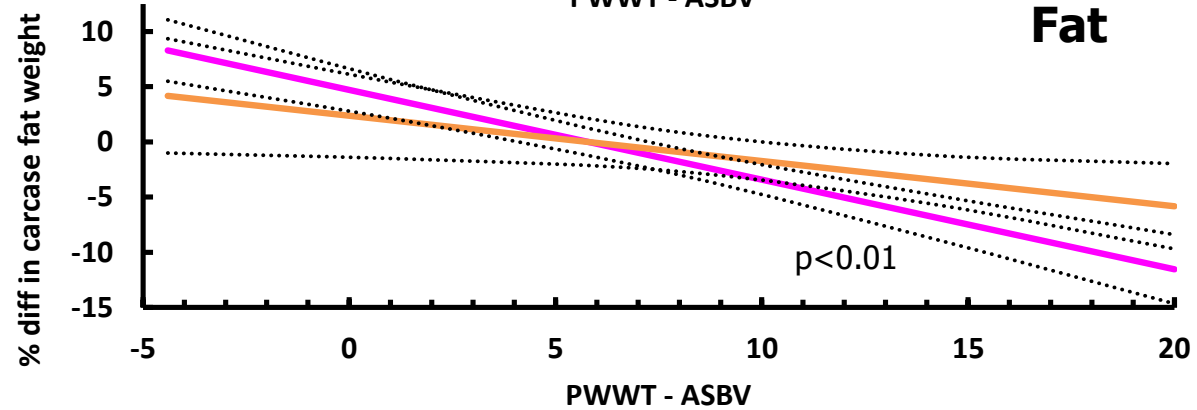
Whole carcasse composition



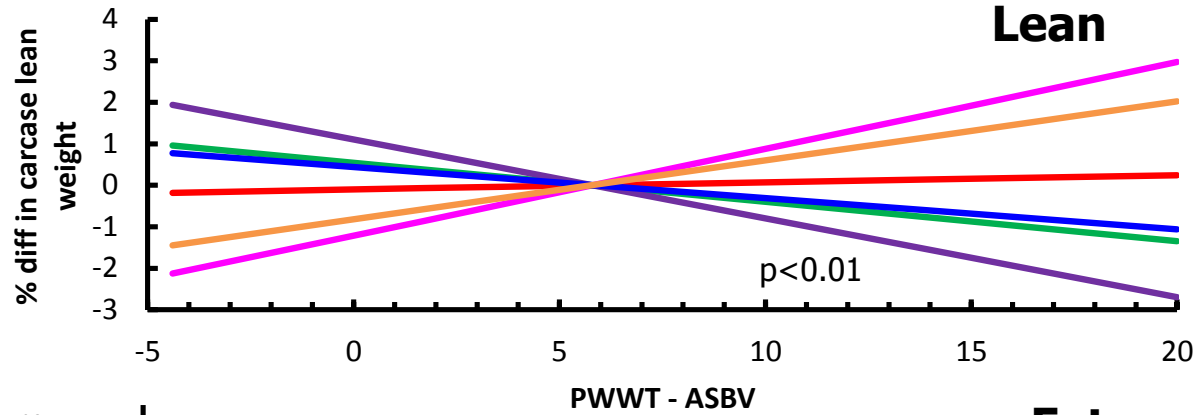
Effect of PWWT ASBV on whole carcasse composition



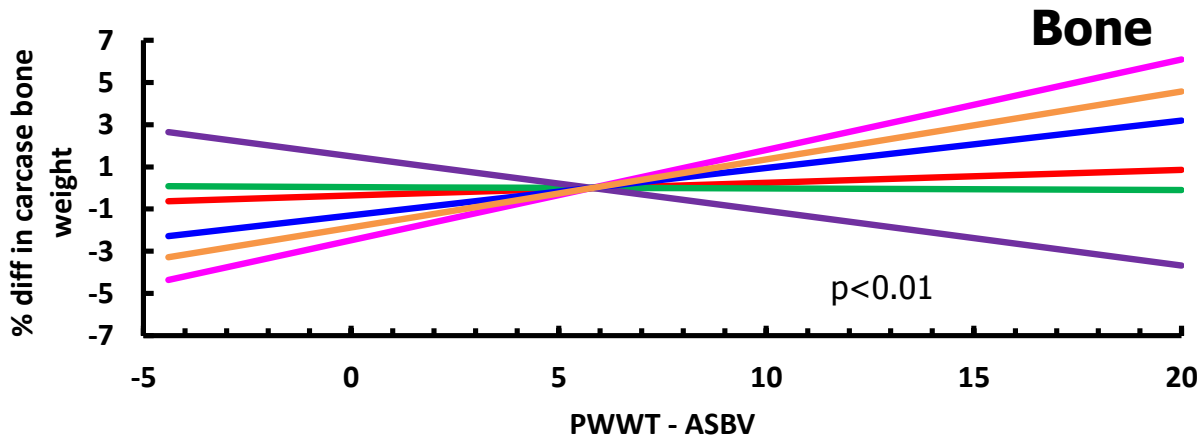
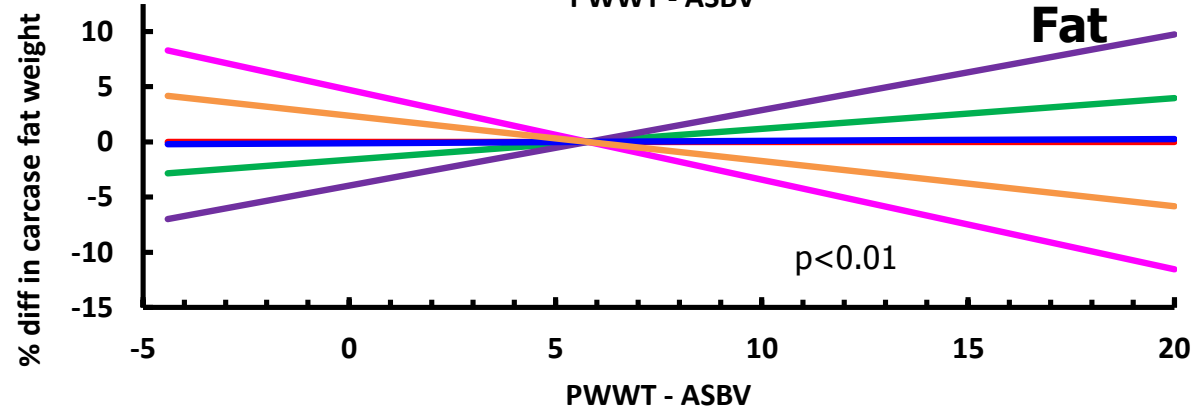
- Kirby 07
- Kirby 08
- Hamilton 09
- Turretfield 09
- Katanning 07
- Katanning 08



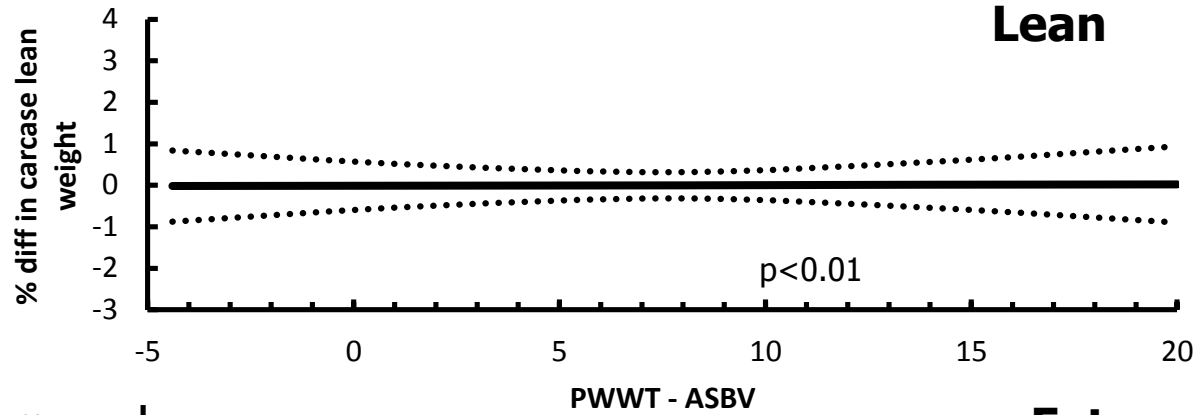
Effect of PWWT ASBV on whole carcasse composition



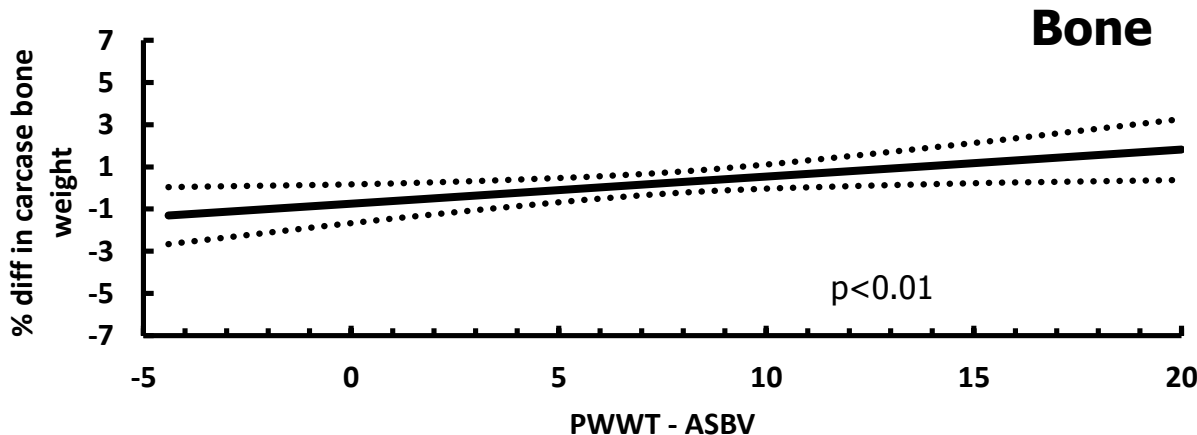
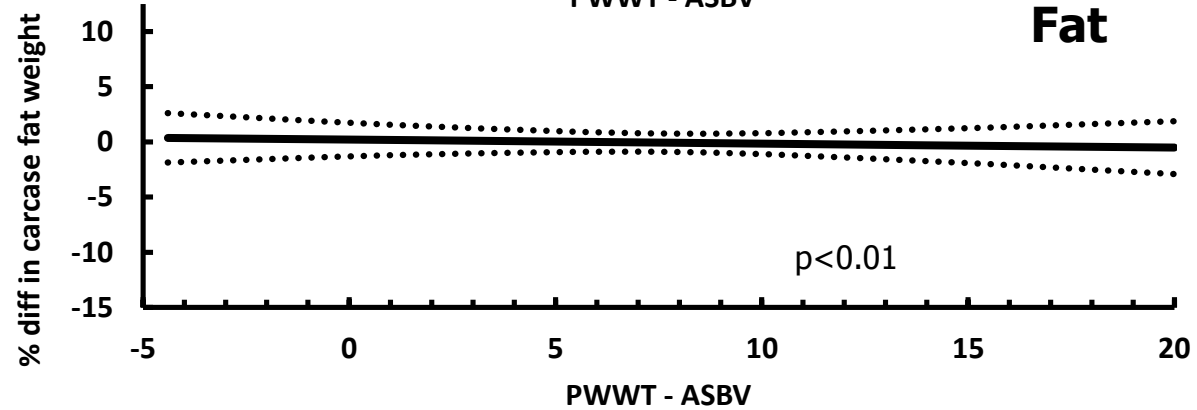
- Kirby 07
- Kirby 08
- Hamilton 09
- Turretfield 09
- Katanning 07
- Katanning 08



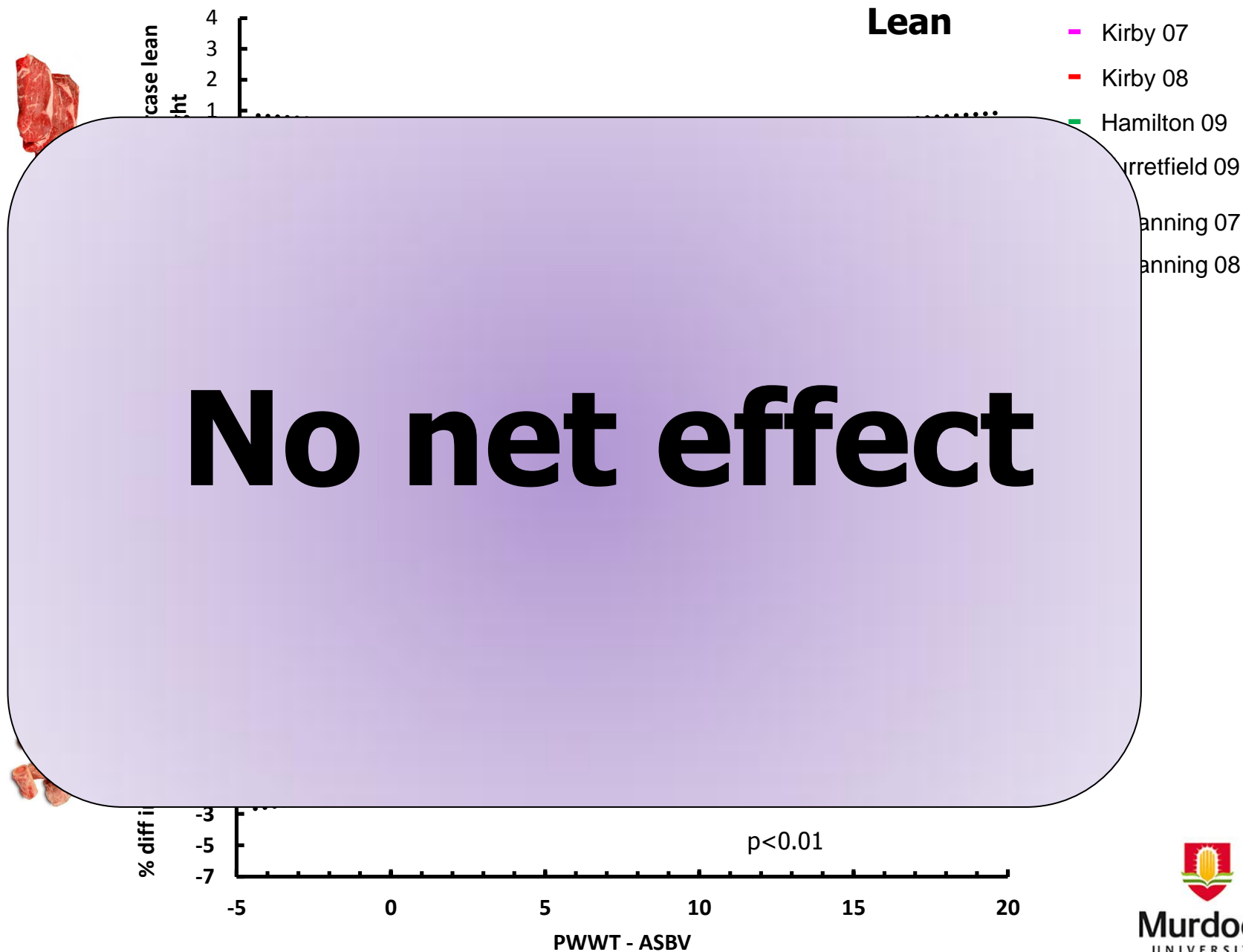
Effect of PWWT ASBV on whole carcasse composition



- Kirby 07
- Kirby 08
- Hamilton 09
- Turretfield 09
- Katanning 07
- Katanning 08



Effect of PWWT ASBV on whole carcasse composition

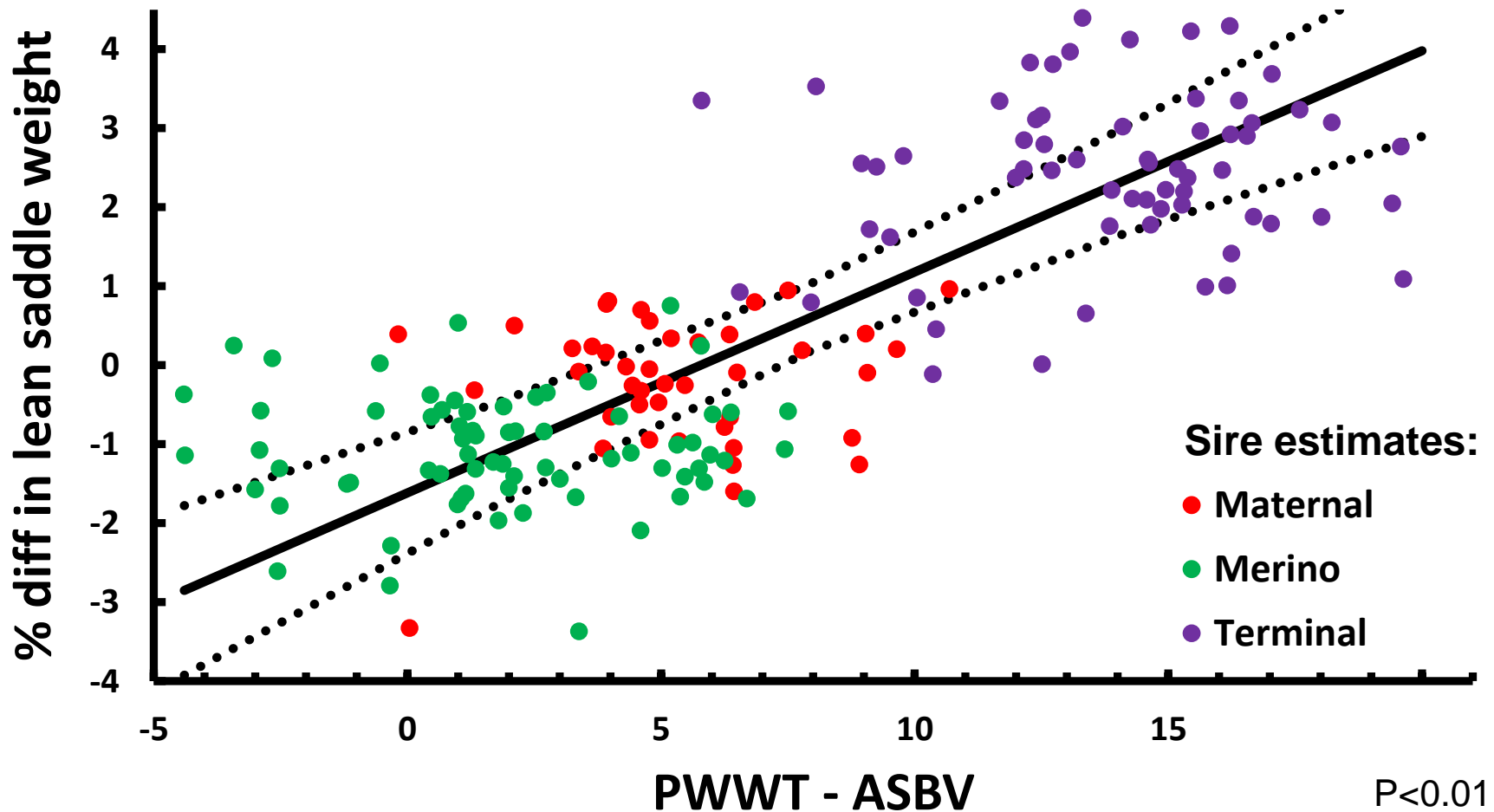




Tissue distribution



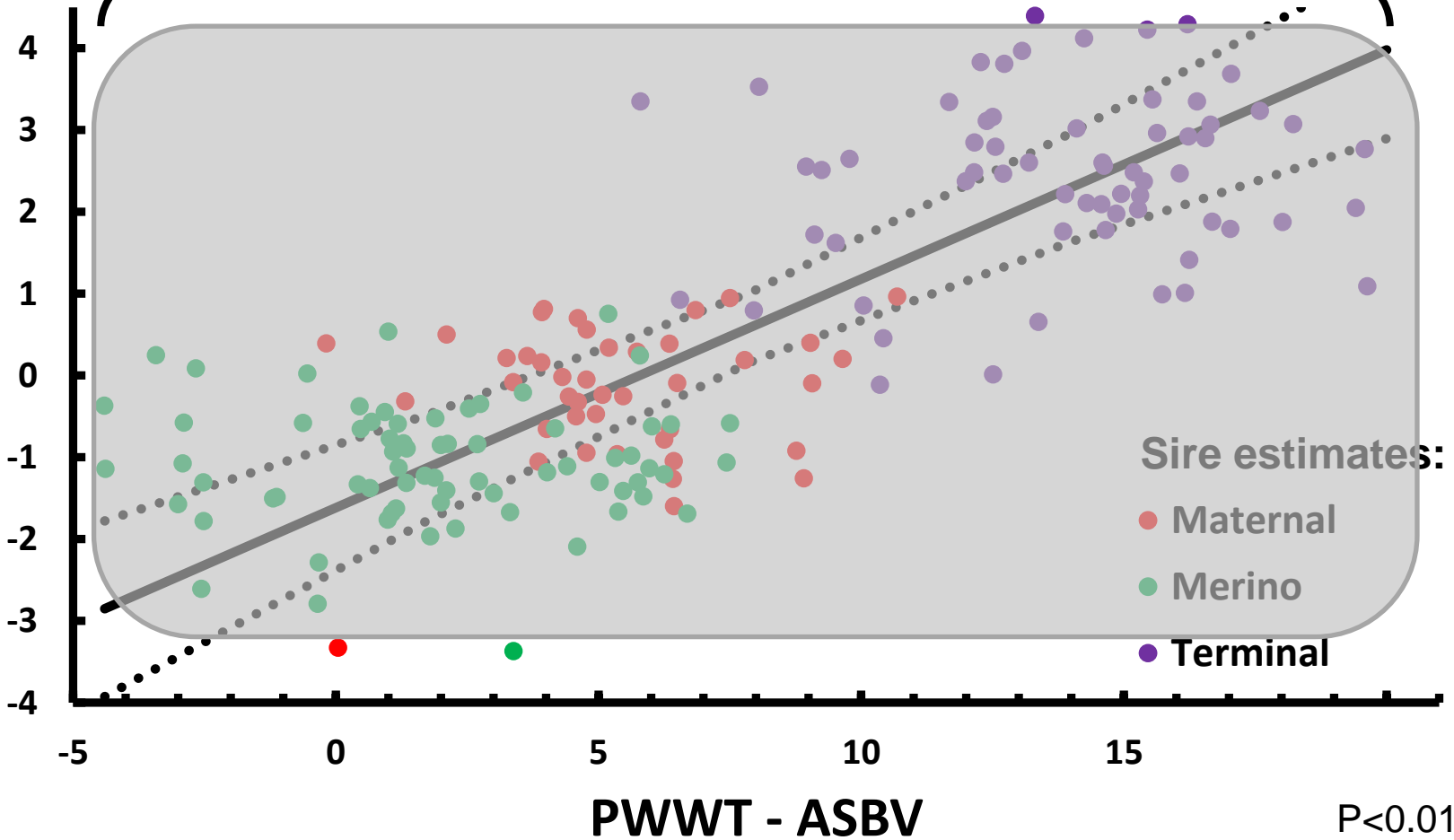
Sire estimates for saddle lean using PWWT-ASBV



Sire estimates for saddle lean using PWWT-ASBV

25 units

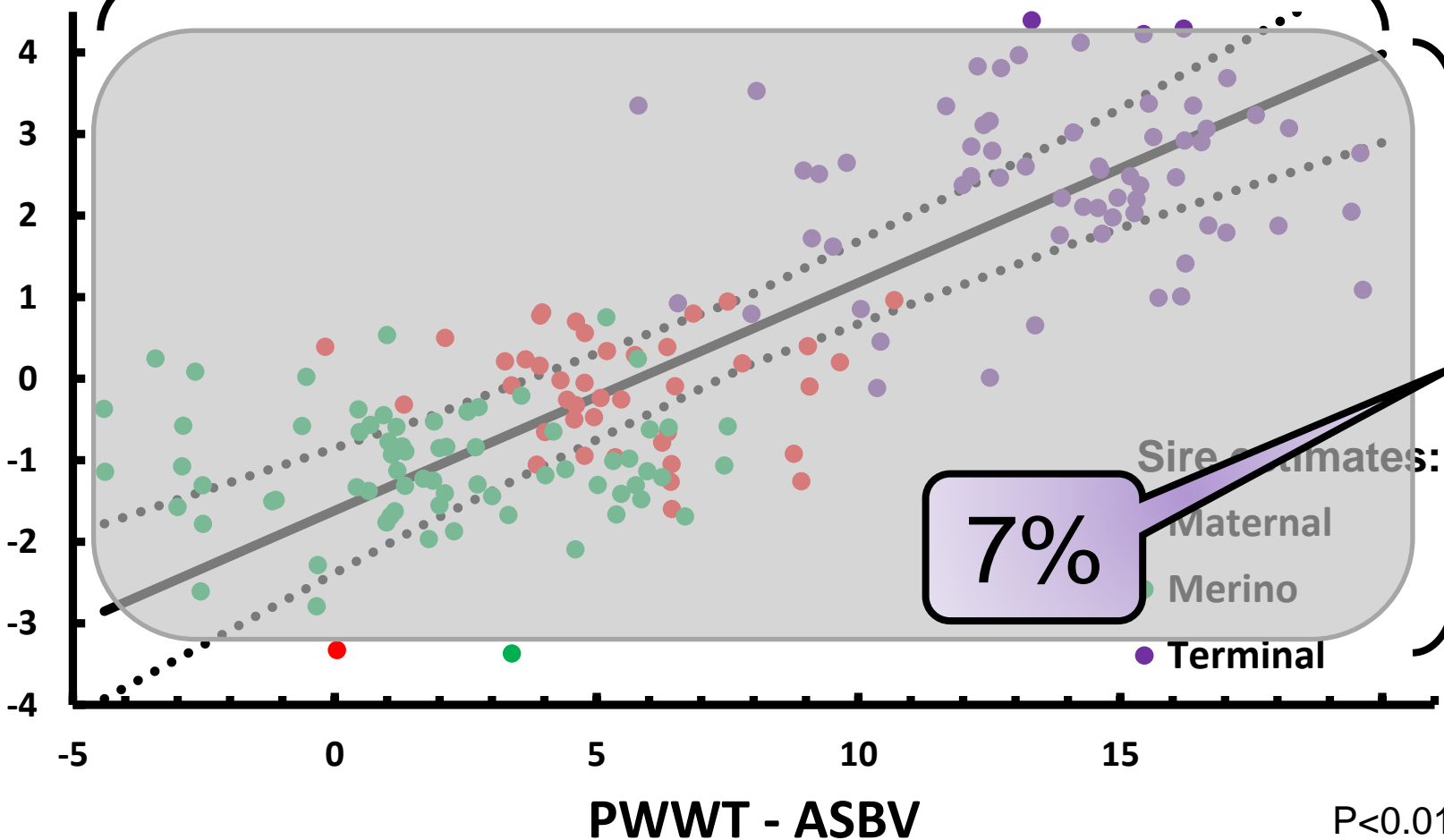
% diff in lean saddle weight



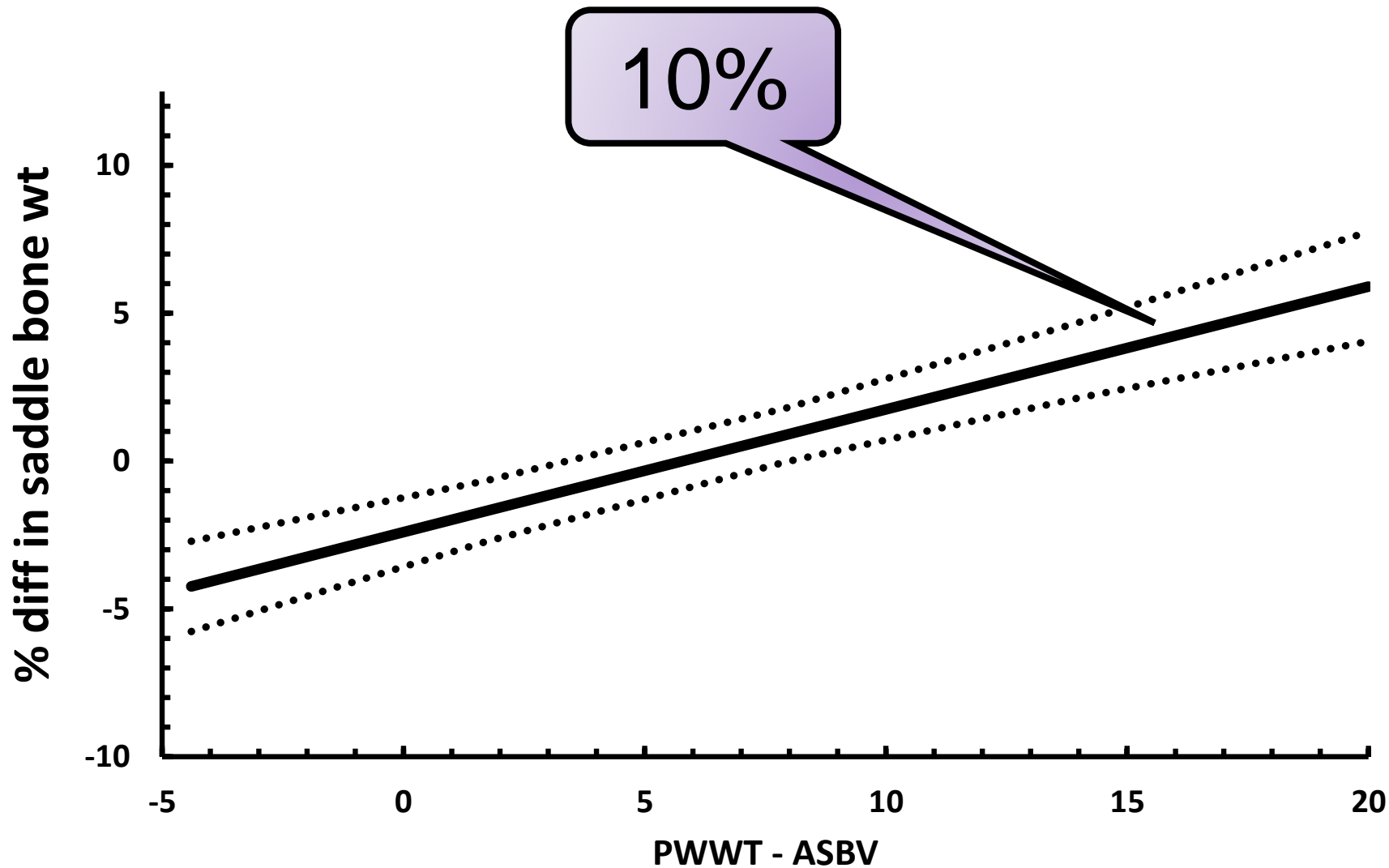
Sire estimates for saddle lean using PWWT-ASBV

25 units

% diff in lean saddle weight

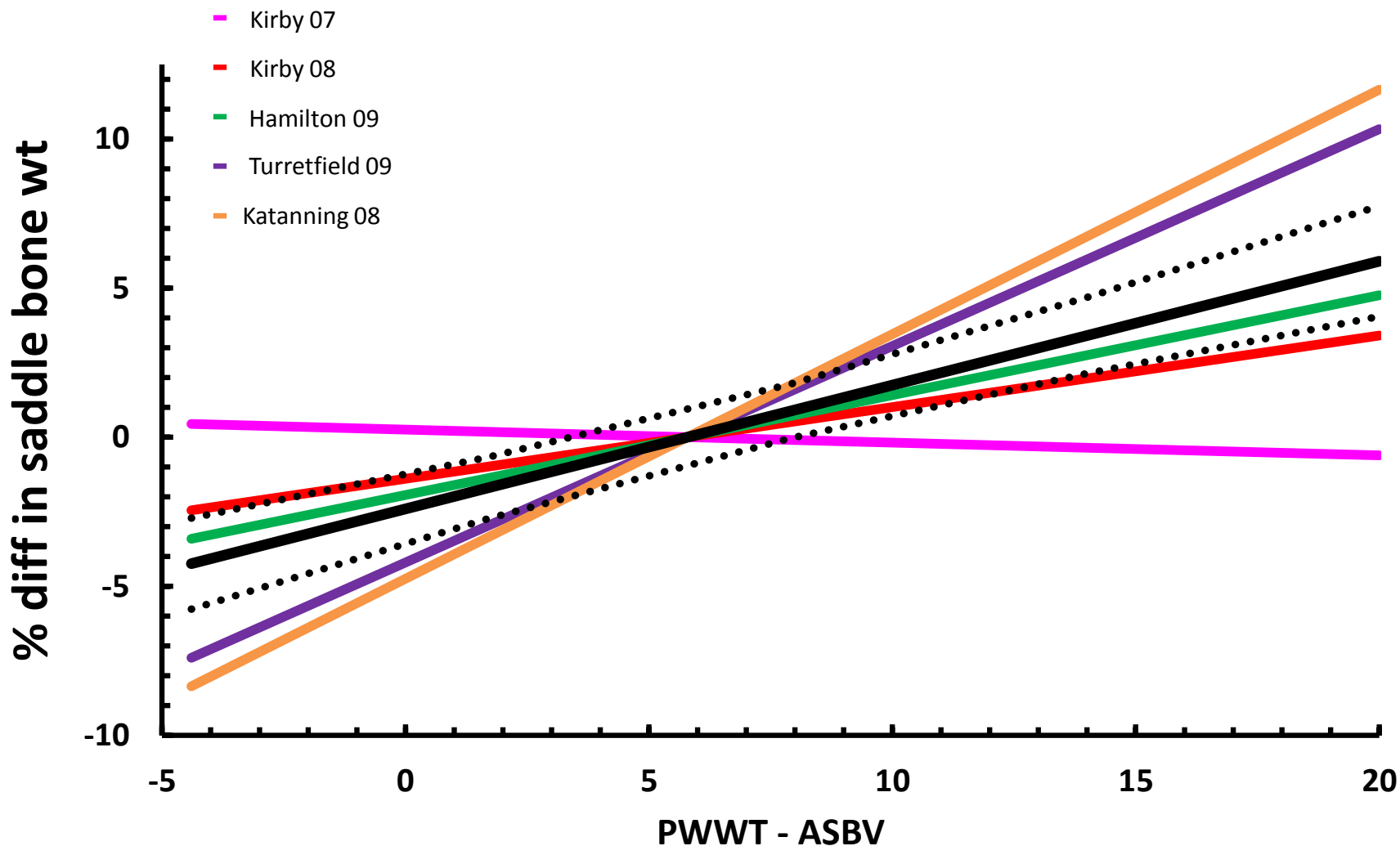


PWWT-ASBV effect on saddle bone



P<0.01

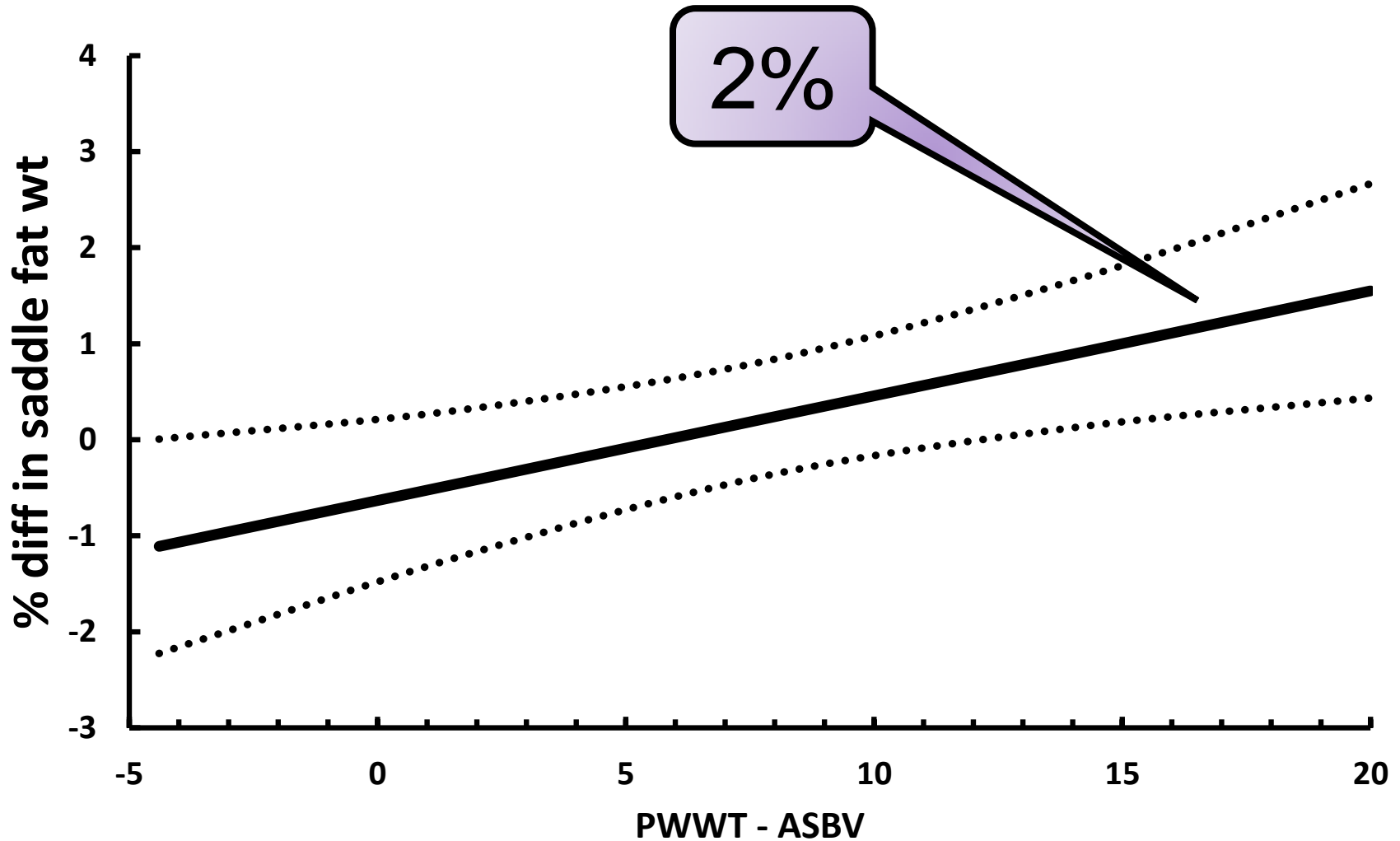
PWWT-ASBV effect on saddle bone



P<0.01



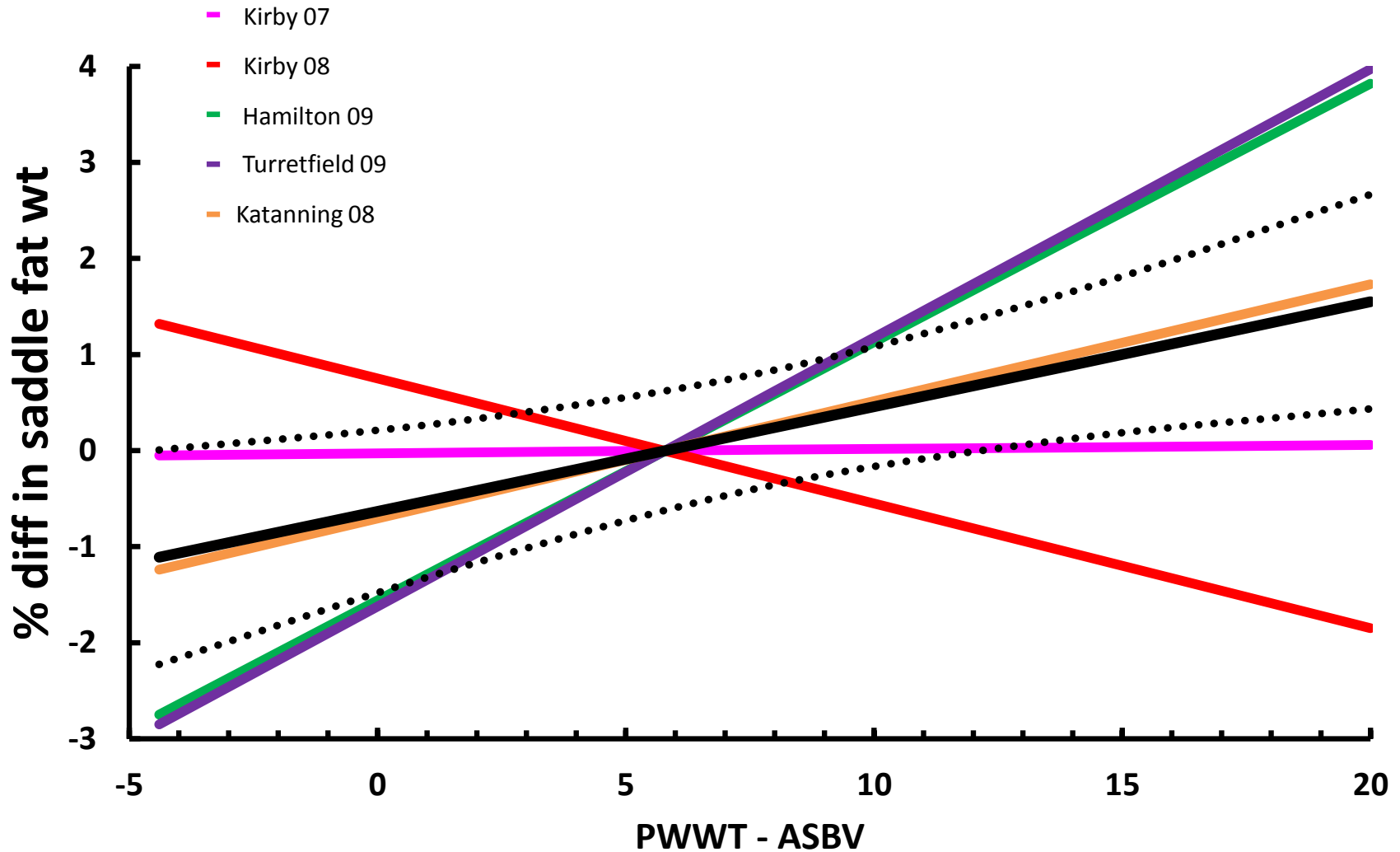
PWWT-ASBV effect on saddle fat



P<0.01



PWWT-ASBV effect on saddle fat



P<0.01



Effects of PWWT



variable
+2.0%



+7%



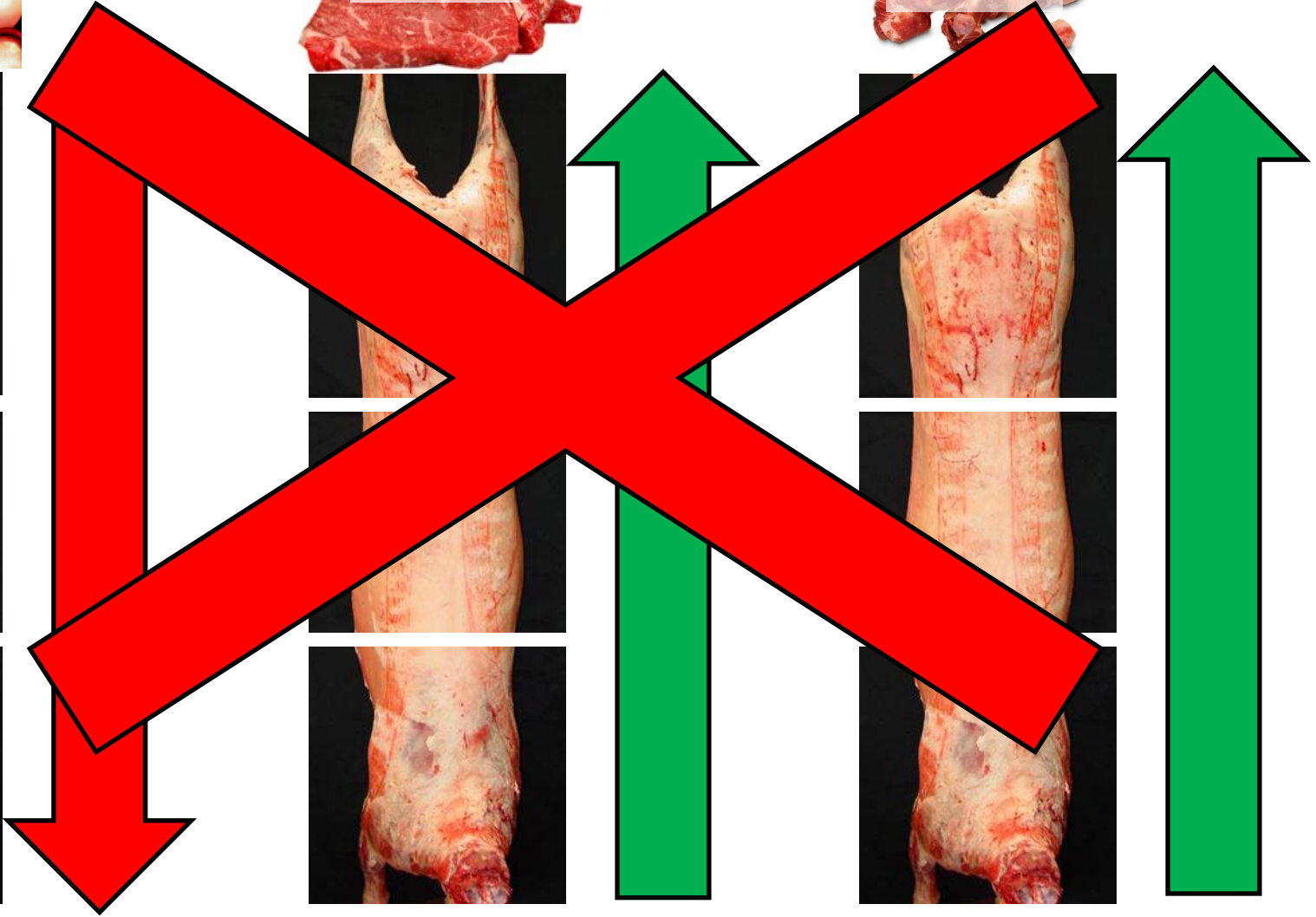
variable
+10%



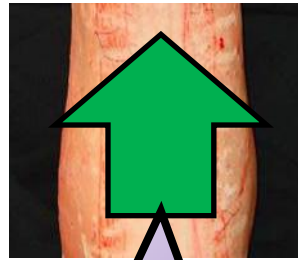
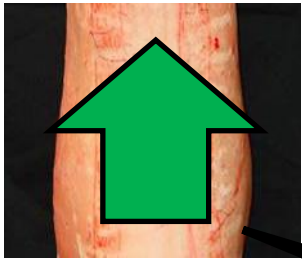
Hypothesis PWWT



Hypothesis PWWT



Hypothesis PWWT



This is new!!

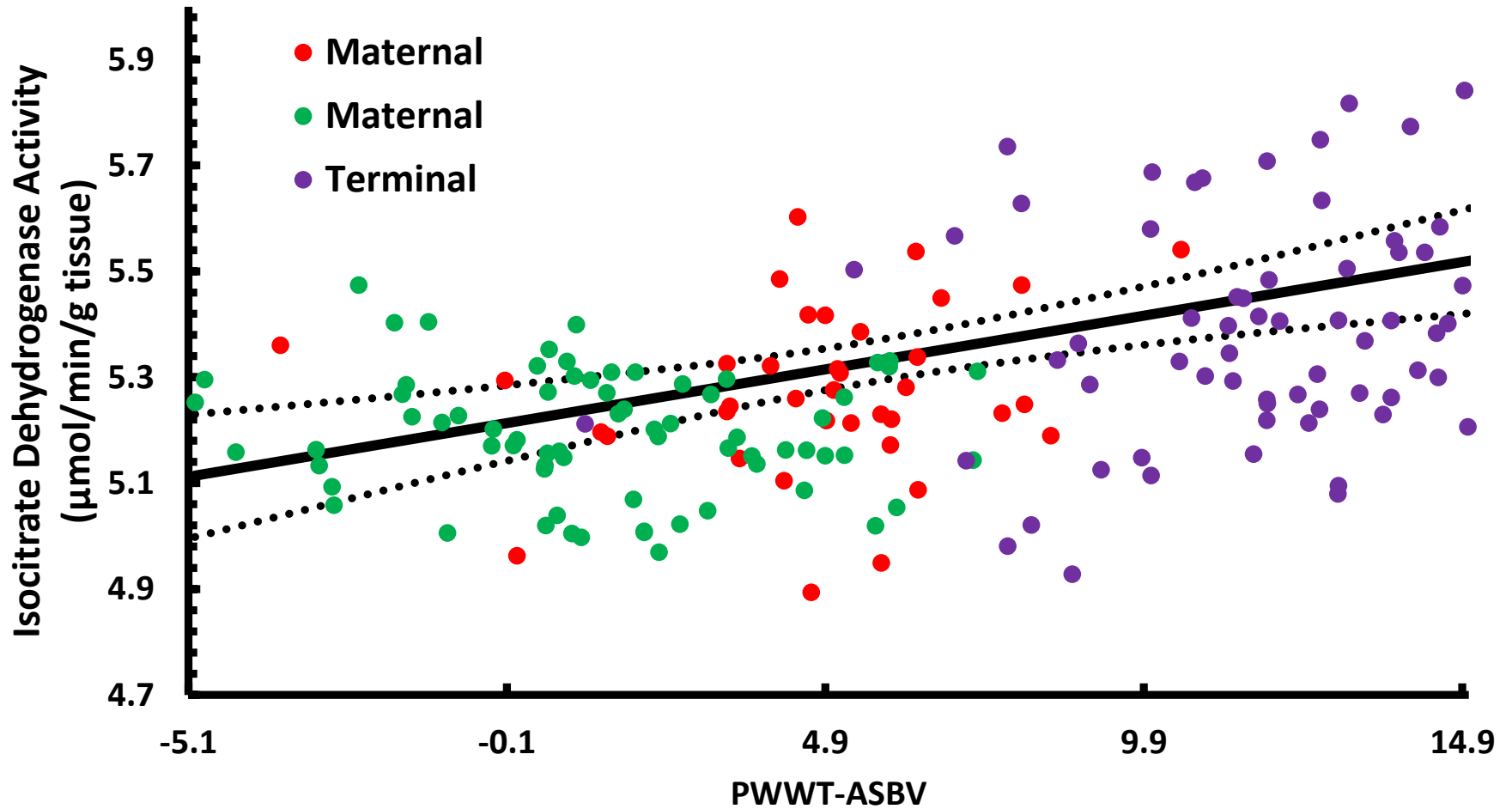
Lean redistribution effects.....?

- Altered body dimensions?
- Fibre type shift? More fast-glycolytic fibres?



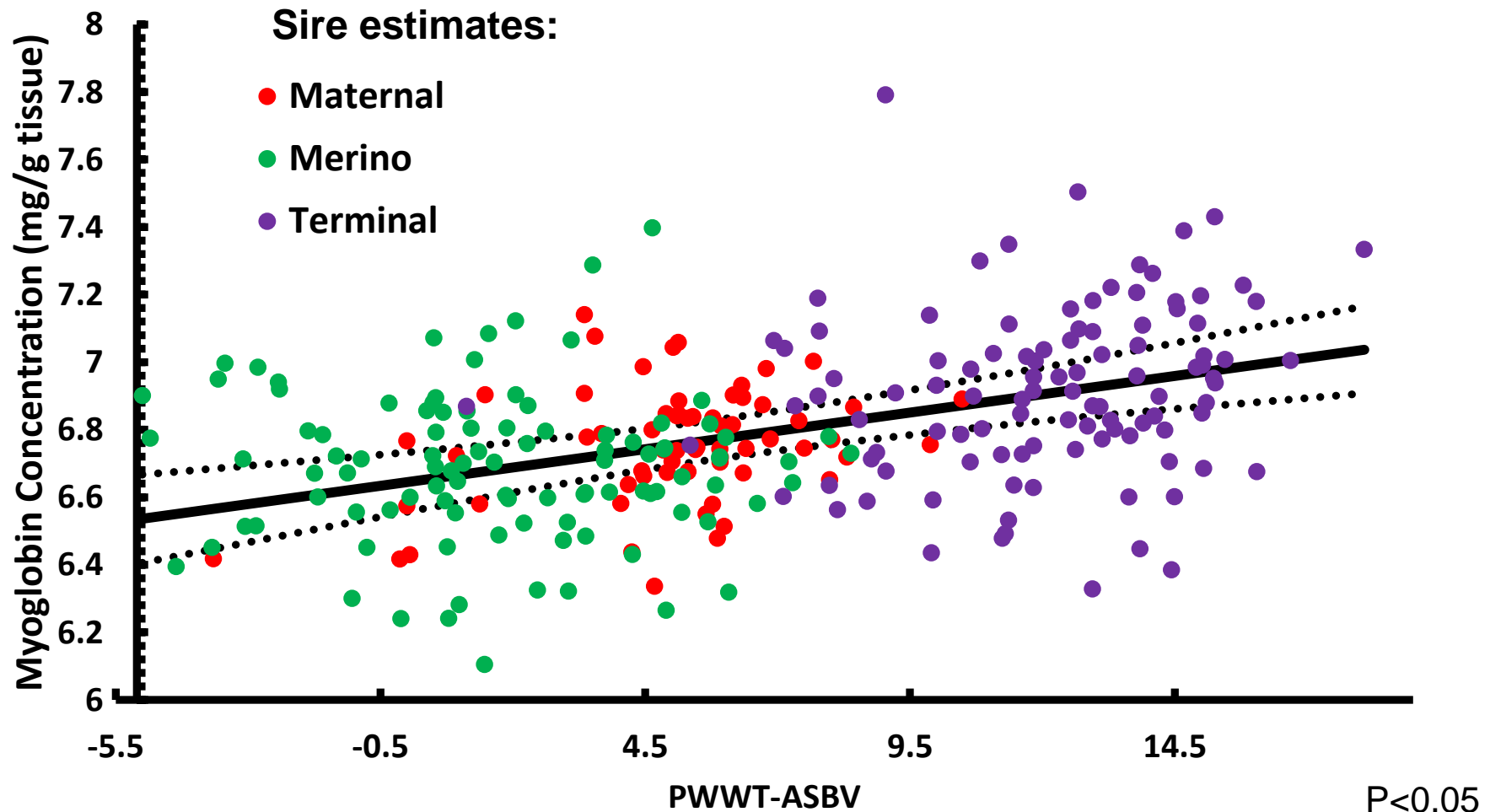
PWWT effect on ICDH activity

Sire estimates:



P<0.05

PWWT effect on myoglobin concentration



Future directions

- Finalise CT data (2012)
- Economic analysis of current findings
- Mechanistic experiments to help explain lean redistribution



Conclusion

- PWWT delivered no net increase in LMY%.
- PWWT causes redistribution of all tissue types to the saddle region.
- PWWT will likely positively impact carcass value.



