

EVALUATING A NEW NUMERICAL APPROACH FOR CARCASS LEAN MEAT YIELD DETERMINATION

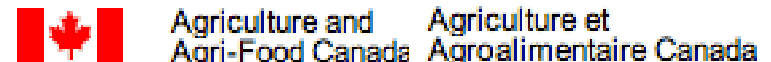
Maria Font-i-Furnols



Félix-Antoine Ouellet and Hugo Larochelle



Marcel Marcoux and Candido Pomar



Maria Font-i-Furnols acknowledges the receipt of a fellowship from the **OECD Co-operative Research Programme**: Biological Resource Management for Sustainable Agricultural Systems in 2012-13.

CARCASS CLASSIFICATION

Allows rank carcasses according to one o various quality parameters, usually overall carcass lean content.



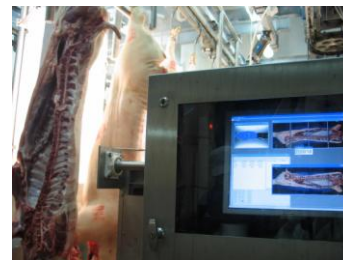
To improve market transparency

To provide price recording

CARCASS CLASSIFICATION

Carcass yield is measured with different type of devices based on different technologies and with more or less degree of automation.

Usually: fat and muscle thickness measures.



CALIBRATION DEVICES



'Lean' weight



Carcass lean yield



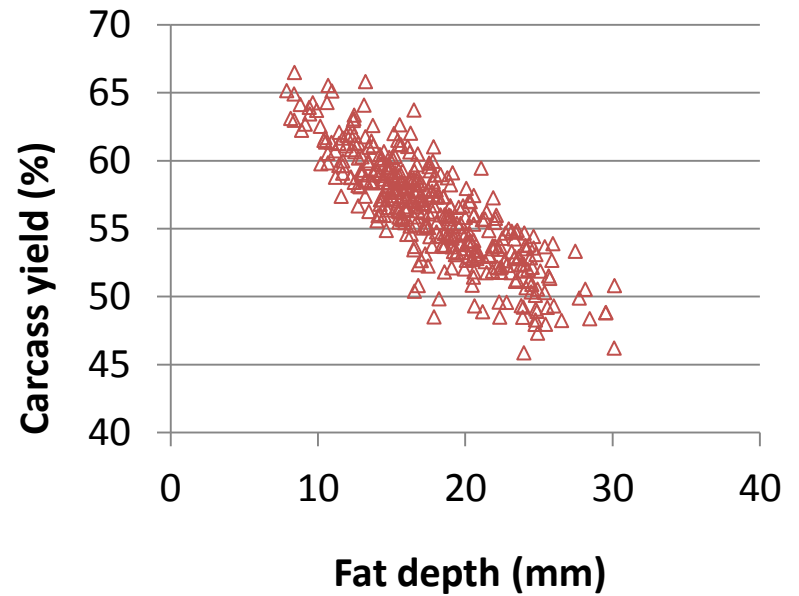
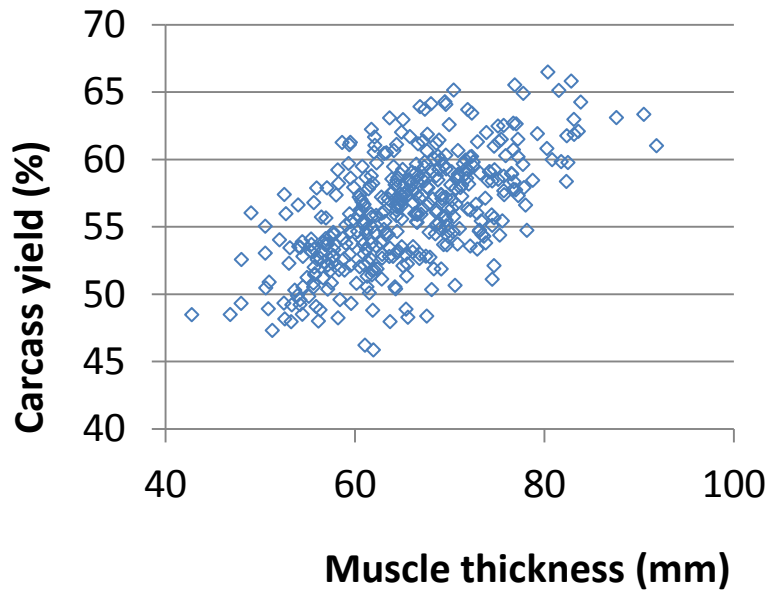
Prediction
Equation
(RMSEP)



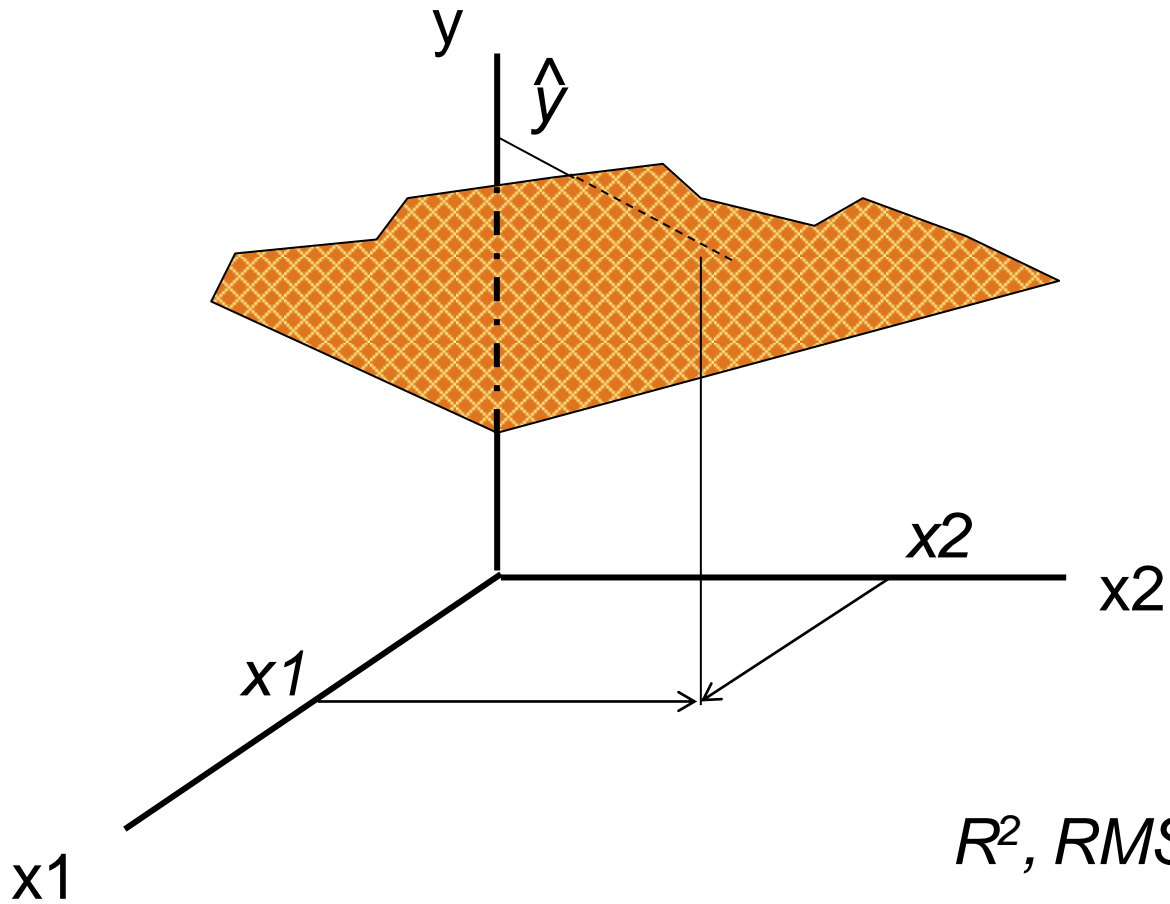
Device
measure



FAT AND MUSCLE THICKNESS vs CARCASS YIELD



LINEAR REGRESSION

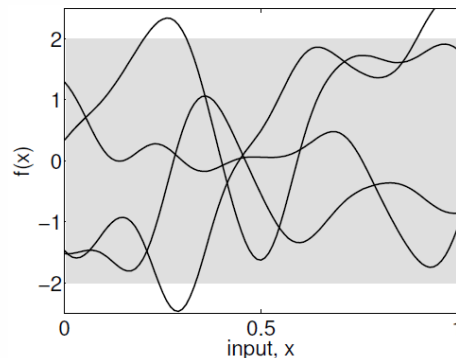


R^2 , RMSE, RMSEP

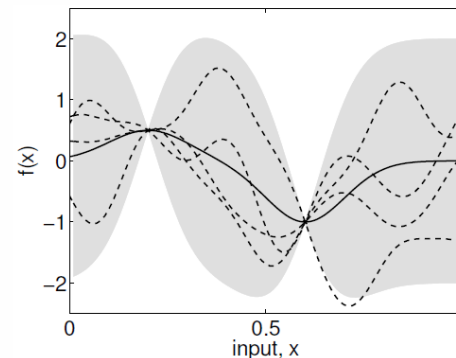
GAUSSIAN PROCESSES (GP)

GP is a Bayesian alternative that allows expression priors over the shape of the unknown predictive function we are trying to uncover.

Uses covariance function or kernels, which can be linear or non-linear. A non-linear kernel yields a non-linear predictor.



(a), prior



(b), posterior

OBJECTIVE

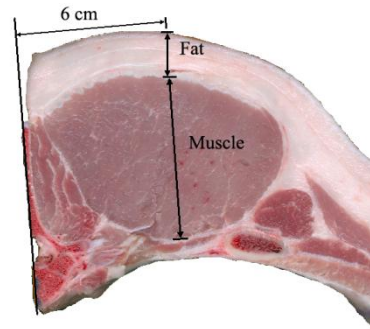
The aim of the present work is to study the potential of Gaussian processes to predict carcass lean yield compared with multiple linear regression approach.

MATERIALS & METHODS

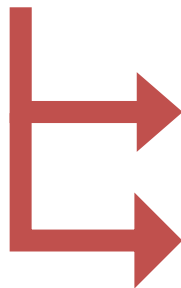


n=395 carcasses

Fat and muscle thickness at 6 cm and parallel to the midline, 3-4th last ribs



Carcass lean yield



n=263 calibration (training)

n=132 validation (evaluation)



RMSEP

LR and GP

RESULTS

	Variable	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
Calibration					
n= 263	Weight	39.64	3.98	32.43	54.25
	Fat thickness	18.33	4.81	8.15	33.38
	Muscle depth	65.42	7.75	42.77	91.82
	Lean yield	56.04	4.00	45.87	66.49
Validation					
n= 132	Weight	38.89	3.45	32.86	52.59
	Fat thickness	17.90	5.17	7.88	37.09
	Muscle depth	65.49	7.94	47.98	90.48
	Lean yield	56.38	3.94	47.96	65.15

RESULTS

	Variable	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
Calibration					
n= 263	Weight	39.64	3.98	32.43	54.25
	Fat thickness	18.33	4.81	8.15	33.38
	Muscle depth	65.42	7.75	42.77	91.82
	Lean yield	56.04	4.00	45.87	66.49
		LR	RMSEP	2.02	
		GP	RMSEP	1.86	
Validation					
n= 132	Weight	38.89	3.45	32.86	52.59
	Fat thickness	17.90	5.17	7.88	37.09
	Muscle depth	65.49	7.94	47.98	90.48
	Lean yield	56.38	3.94	47.96	65.15
		LR	RMSEP	2.16%	
		GP	RMSEP	2.10%	

GP : matern32 covariance function

CONCLUSIONS

Small improvement of RMSEP in GP compared with LR.

It suggests that relationships between fat and muscle depths and carcass lean yield could be better modeled using a non-linear predictor.

Since fat and muscle depth only can explain part of the variance observed in carcass lean yield, the inclusion of other predictor variables should be evaluated, trying to decrease the prediction error.

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**

maria.font@irta.cat

IRTA

