



Murdoch
UNIVERSITY



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture
and Water Resources

Rural Research and
Development for Profit
Programme
Keeping Australian farmers
at the cutting edge



Objective Carcass Measurement

Transforming carcass grading

Graham Gardner





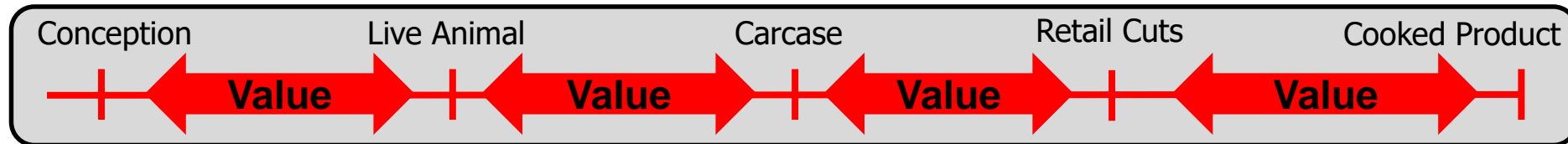
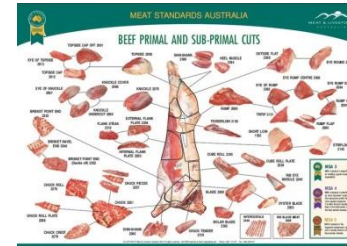
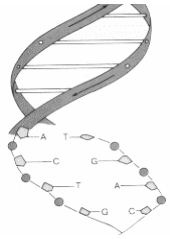
Outline

- Carcase measurement – the status quo
- Project to accelerate tech development
 - Beef, pork and lamb industries
- How will new tech integrate into MSA?
- Progress towards measuring IMF and LMY



Precision measurement from paddock/pen to plate

- Predict quality and amount of final product



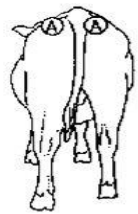
Trading beef and lamb



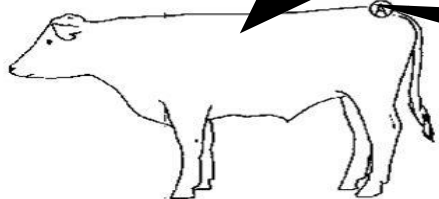
- Traded largely on carcase weight



- Fat penalties only at the extremes

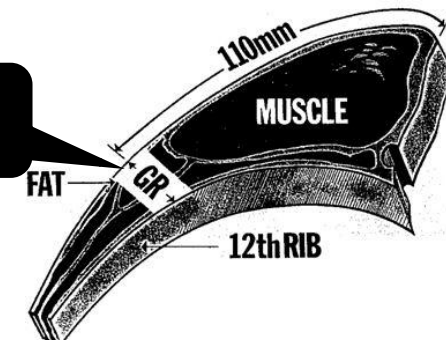


Rib Fat Depth

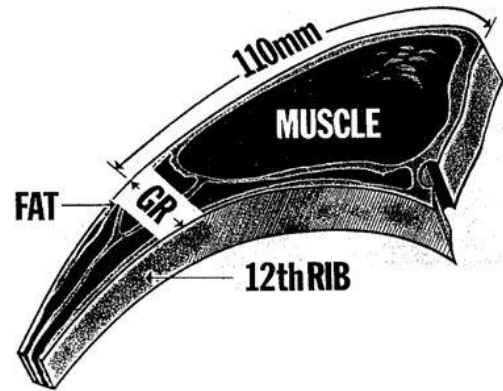


P8 Fat Depth

GR tissue depth

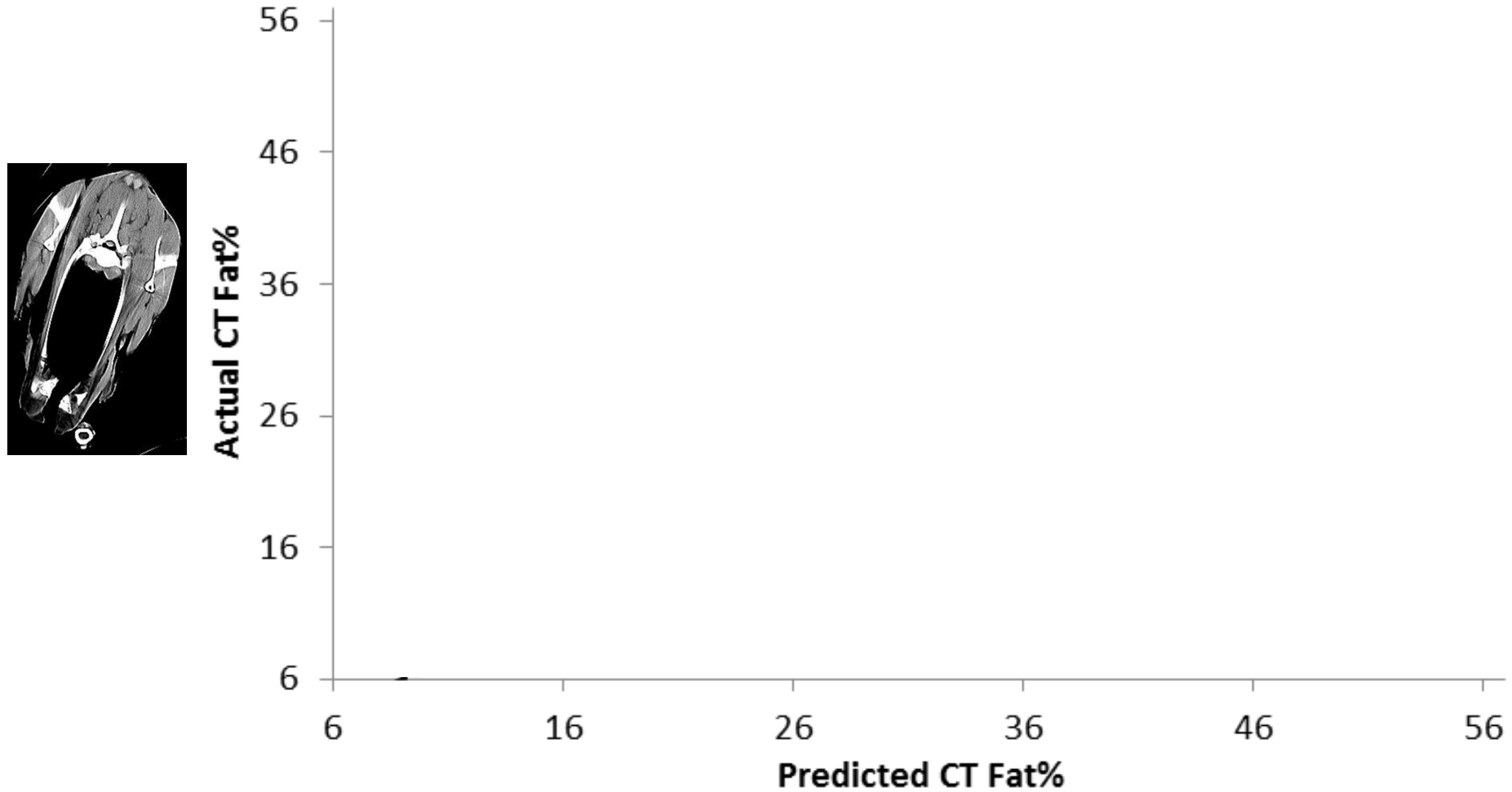


How well do the existing measures work?



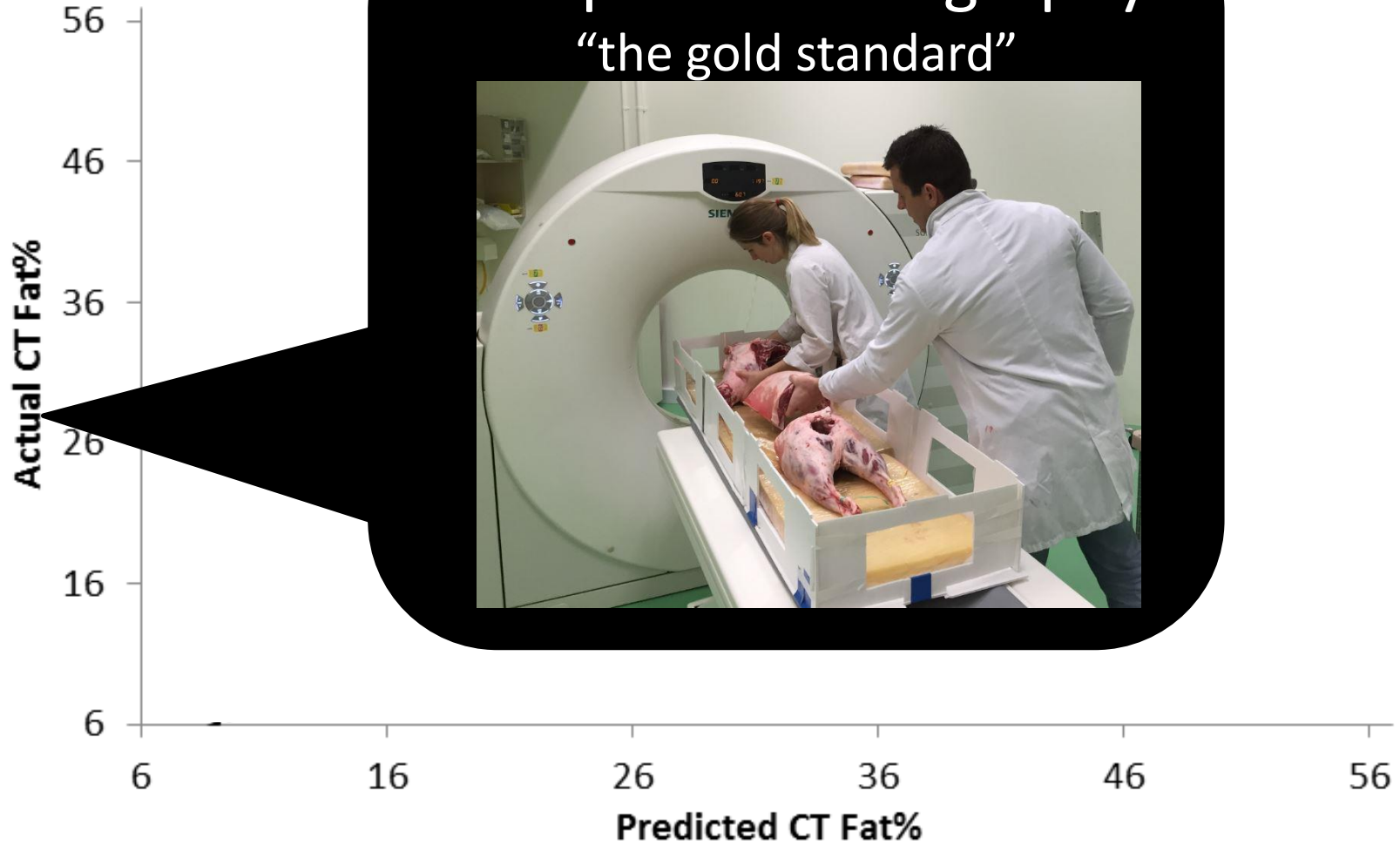
Rib Fat and HSCW

(6 data sets)



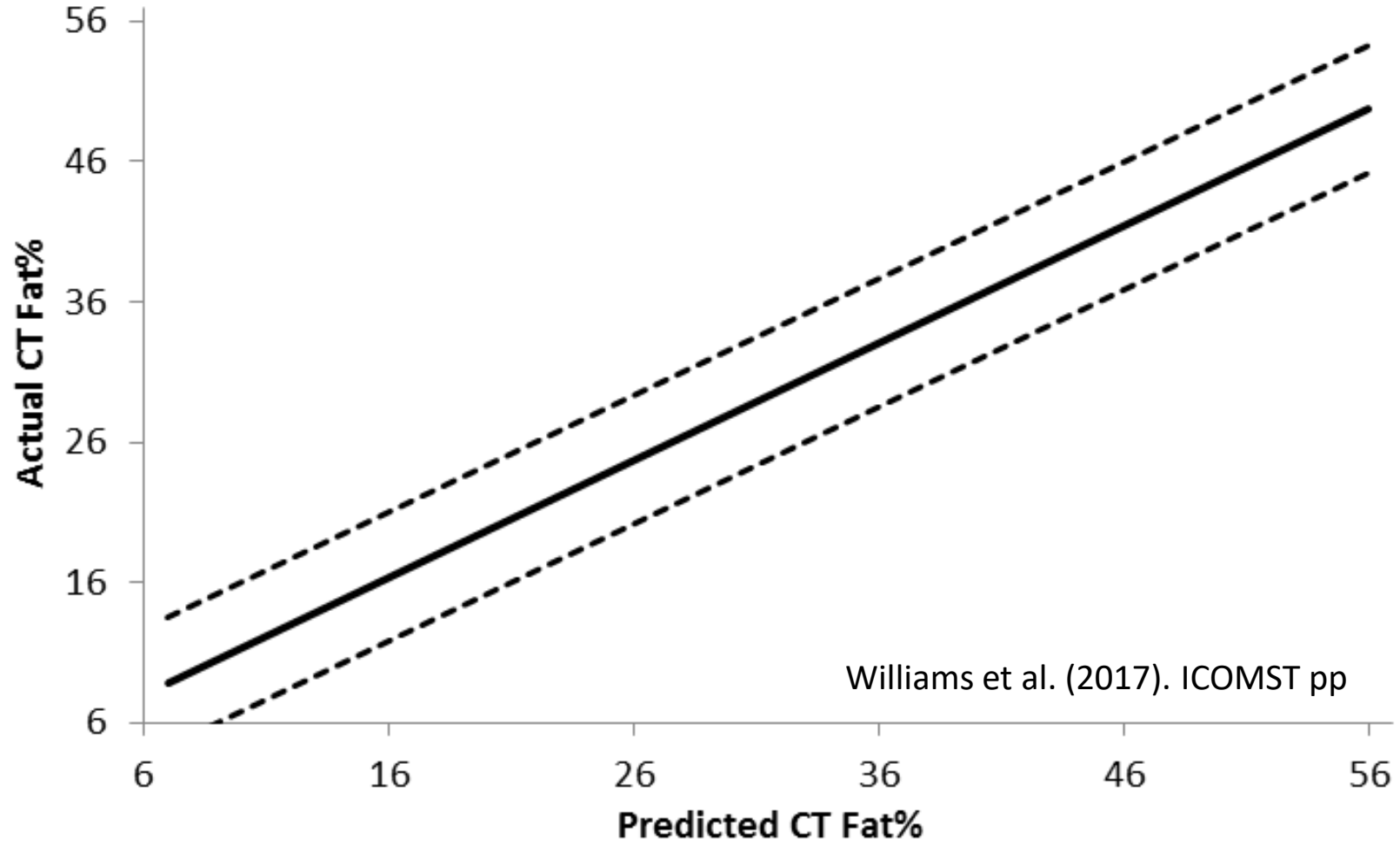
Rib Fat and HSCW

Computed Tomography
"the gold standard"



Rib Fat and HSCW

(6 data sets)

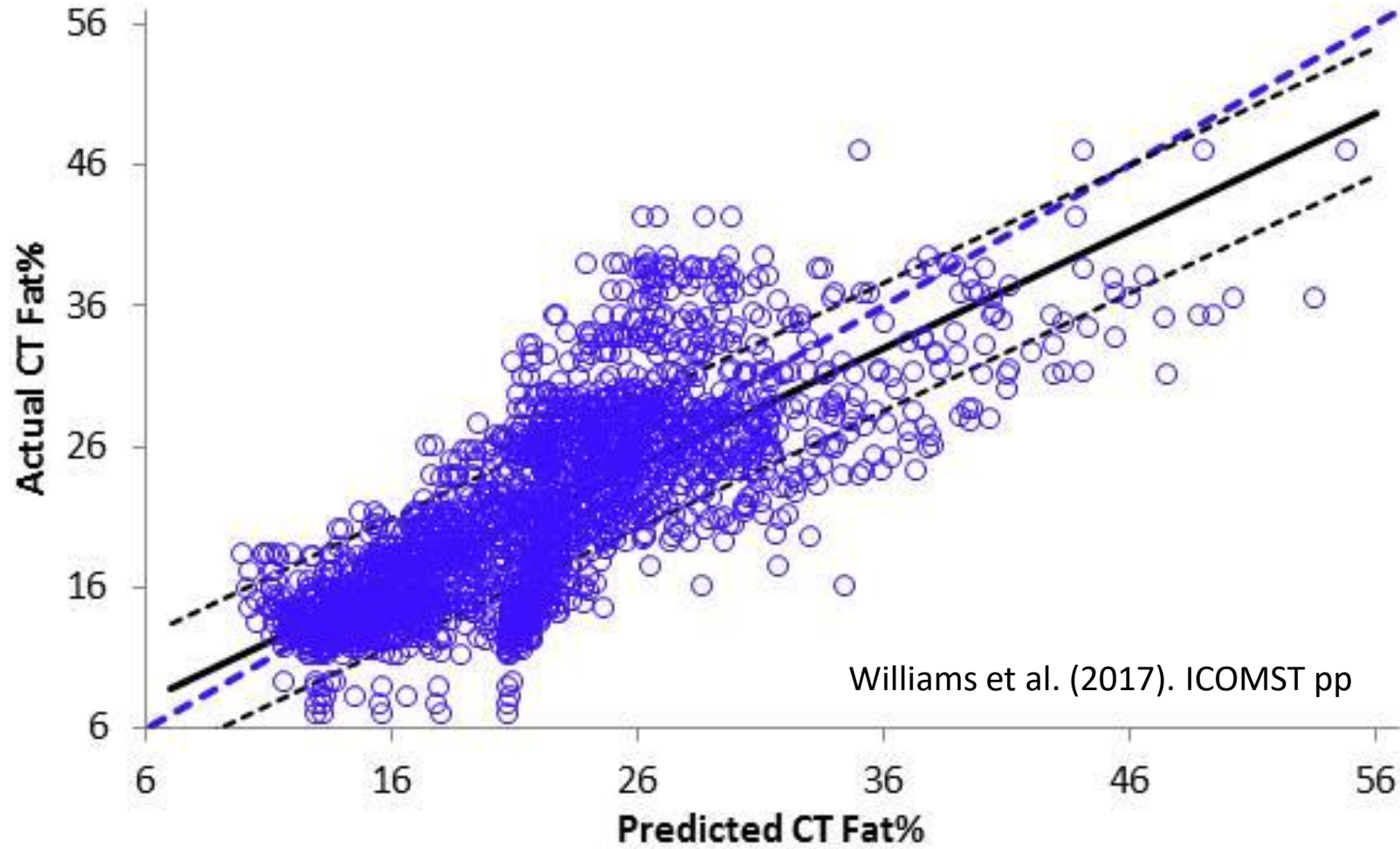


Williams et al. (2017). ICOMST pp



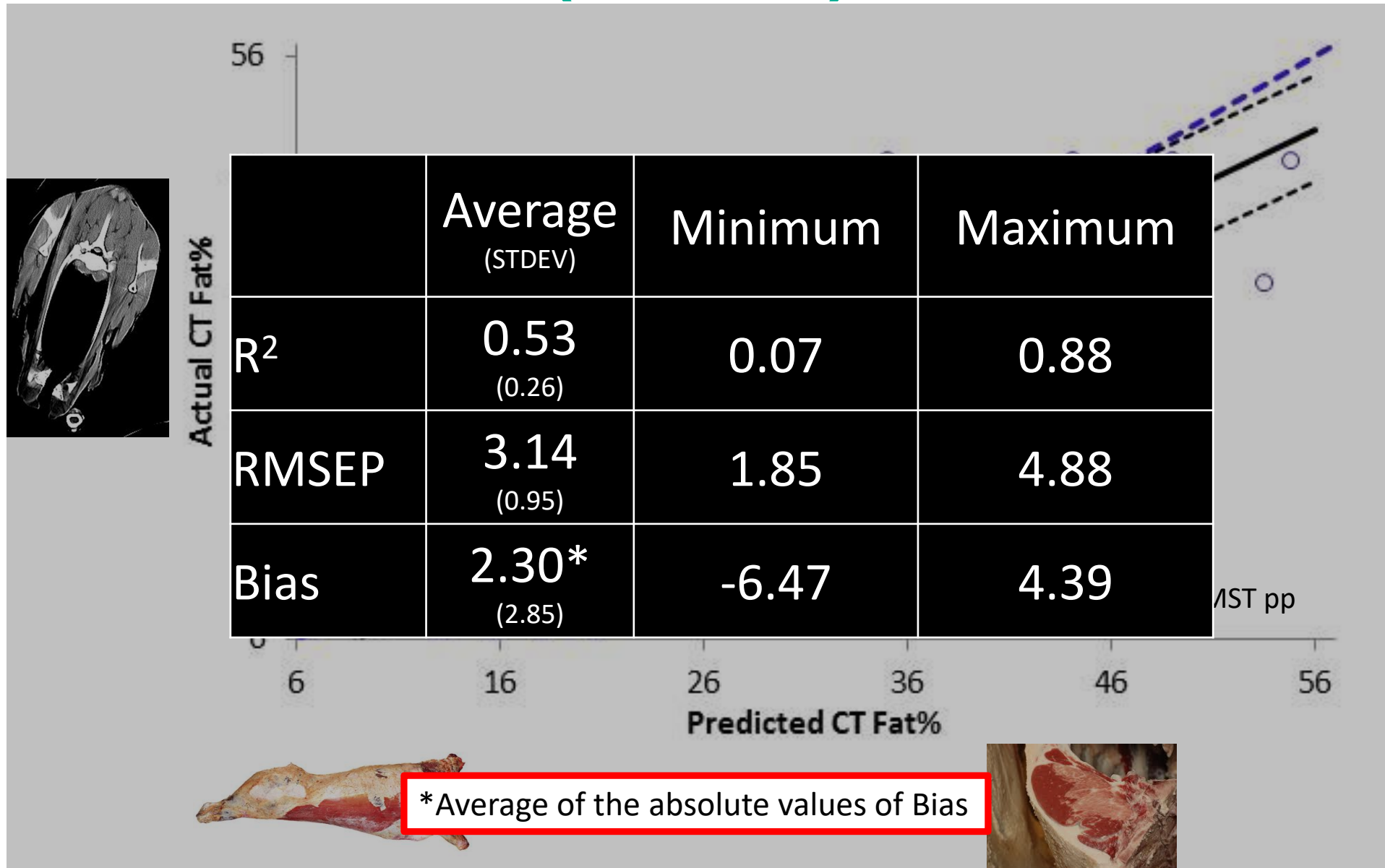
Rib Fat and HSCW

(6 data sets)



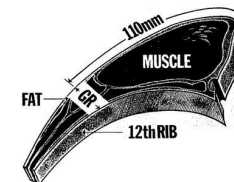
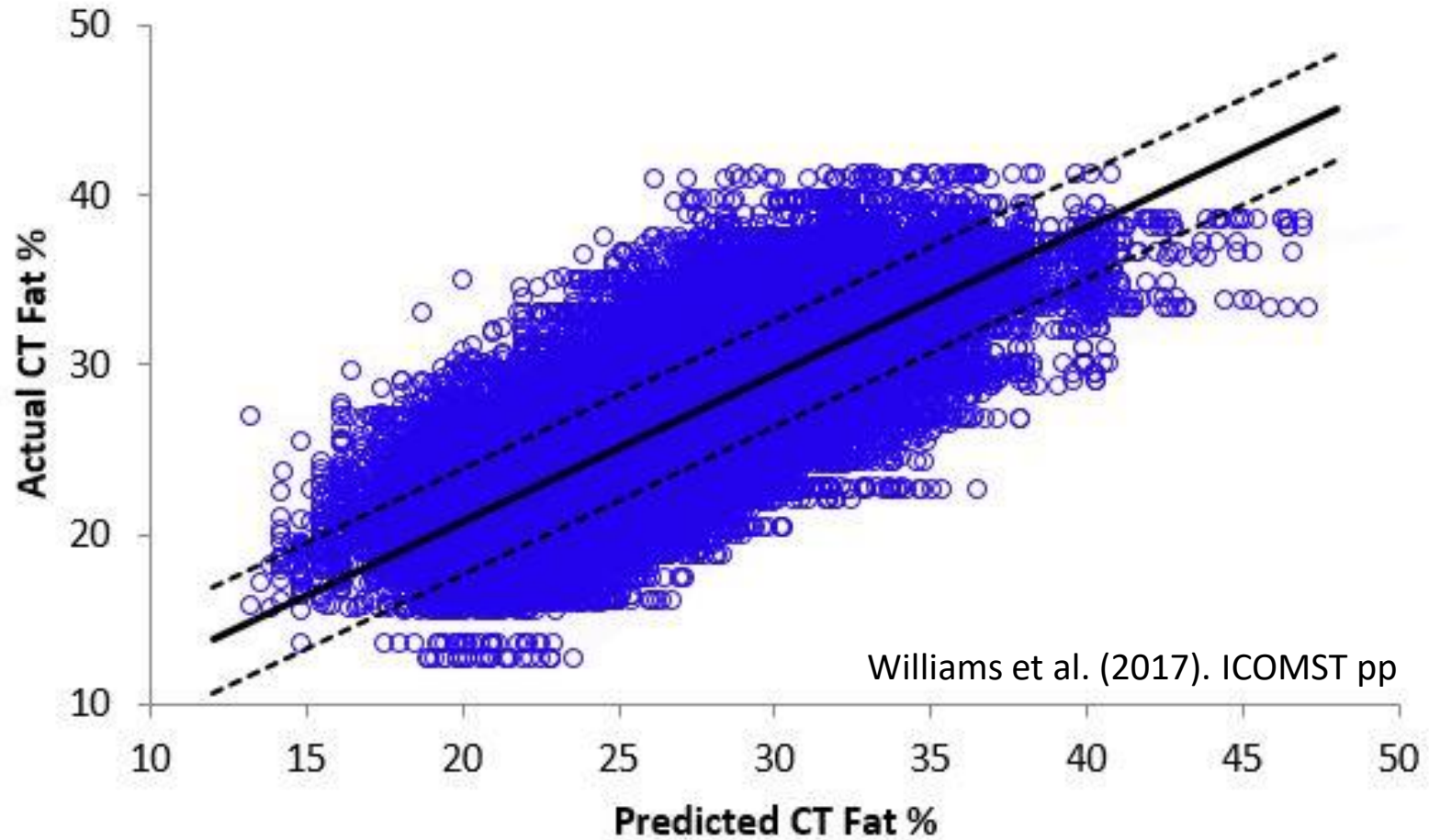
Rib Fat and HSCW

(6 data sets)



GR and HSCW

(28 data sets)



Eating Quality



Trading on Eating Quality

Meat Standards Australia eating quality model

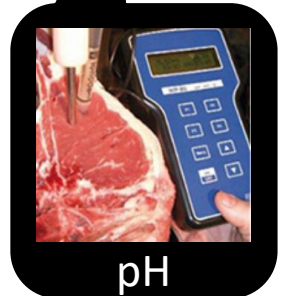
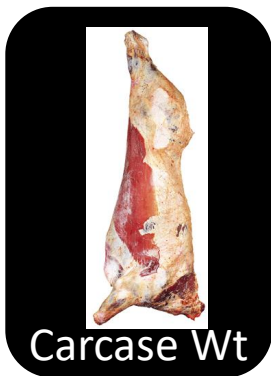
Description	Format	Name	Input	?
Estimated % Bos Indicus	% or X if doubt	EPBI	0	
Animal Sex Type	M/F	Sex	F	
more Growth Promotant	Y or ? / N	HGP	n	
MilkFed/Weaner	Y/N	MFV	n	
SaleYard	Y/N	SIYrd	n	
Rinse/Flush	Y/N	RnFl	n	
Hot Std Carcase Weight	Weight in Kg	HSCW	350	
HangMethod	T/T/S/TL/TC/XT	Hang	at	
Hump Height	mm	Hump	63	
Ossification USDA	USDA measure	uoss	290	
Marbling USDA	USDA measure	umb	300	
RibFat	mm	RbFt	10	
Ultimate pH	Metered pH	UpH	5.5	
Loin Temp at Grade	Metered Temp C	Utmp	9	
Days of Ageing from Kill	Days Aged	Age	5	

Aged	cut	muscle	GRL	RST	SFR	TSL	SCT	CRN
	spinalis	SPN081	79	69	79	75		
	tenderloin	TDR034	82		76			
	tenderloin	TDR062	78	77	80	74		
	tenderloin	TDR063	73					
	cube roll	CUB045	62	62	62	64		
	striploin	STA045	55	56	58	58		
	striploin	STP045	53	54	57	57		
	ogster blade	OYS036	67	64	69	72		
	blade	BLD095			43			
	blade	BLD096	53	57	58	59	59	
	chucktender	CTR085		49	51	53	59	
	rump	RMP131	51	59	56	62	54	
	rump	RMP231	54	62	61	60		
	rump	RMP005	59		67	67		
	rump	RMP032			64	68		
	rump	RMP087		52	57	55	56	
	knuckle	KNU066	46	59	54	58	47	
	knuckle	KNU098			54	59	56	
	knuckle	KNU099	36	47	44	51	52	
	knuckle	KNU100			60	62	55	
	outside flat	OUT005		40	43	56	59	52
	outside flat	OUT029			54	61	55	
	eye round	EYE075	40	44	42	45	46	45
	topside	TOP001	39		51	53	50	
	topside	TOP033	40		53	58	60	
	topside	TOP073	34	43	43	56	52	
	chuck	CHK068			48	53	65	
	chuck	CHK074	63	56	61	67	72	
	chuck	CHK078	56	57	58	62	69	
	chuck	CHK081			60	64	75	
	chuck	CHK082			52	56		
	thin-flank	TFL051			58		58	
	thin-flank	TFL052			67	59	64	
	thin-flank	TFL064			61	58	60	
	rib-blade	RIB041			48			
	brisket	BRI056			44	58	60	38
	brisket	BRI057			41	49	64	
	shin	FQshin					57	
	shin	HQshin					60	
	intercostal	INT037			57			



Trading on Eating Quality

Meat Standards Australia eating quality model



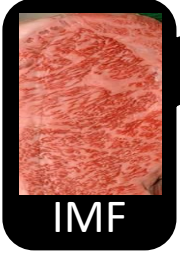
Description	Format	Name	Input	?
ated % Bos Indicus	% or X if doubt	EPBI	0	
imal Sex Type	M/F	Sex	F	
romotent	Y or ? / N	HGP	n	
uler	Y/N	MFV	n	
	Y/N	SIYrd	n	
Rinse/Flush	Y/N	RnFI	n	
Hot Std Carcase Weight	Weight in Kg	HSCW	350	
HangMethod	T/T/S/TL/TC/XT	Hang	at	
	mm	Hump	63	
Ossification USDA	USDA measure	uoss	290	
Marbling USDA	USDA measure	umb	300	
RibFat	mm	RbFt	10	
Ultimate pH	metered pH	UpH	5.5	
Loin Temp	metered Temp	Utrmp	9	
g from Kill	Damaged	A	5	

cut	muscle	GRL	RST	SFR	TSL	SCT	CRN
spinalis	SPN081	79	69	79	75		
tenderloin	TDR034	82		76			
tenderloin	TDR062	78	77	80	74		
tenderloin	TDR063	73					
cube roll	CUB045	62	62	62	64		
striploin	STA045	55	56	58	58		
striploin	STP045	53	54	57	57		
ogster blade	OYS036	67	64	69	72		
blade	BLD095			43			
blade	BLD096	53	57	58	59	59	
chucktender	CTR085		49	51	53	59	
rump	RMP131	51	59	56	62	54	
rump	RMP231	54	62	61	60		
rump	RMP005	59		67	67		
rump	RMP032			64	68		
rump	RMP087		52	57	55	56	
knuckle	KNU066	46	59	54	58	47	
knuckle	KNU098			54	59	56	
knuckle	KNU099	36	47	44	51	52	
knuckle	KNU100			60	62	55	
outside flat	OUT005		40	43	56	59	52
outside flat	OUT029			54	61	55	
eye round	EYE075	40	44	42	45	46	45
topside	TOP001	39		51	53	50	
topside	TOP033	40		53	58	60	
topside	TOP073	34	43	43	56	52	
chuck	CHK068			48	53	65	
chuck	CHK074	63	56	61	67	72	
chuck	CHK078	56	57	58	62	69	
chuck	CHK081			60	64	75	
chuck	CHK082			52	56		
thin-flank	TFL051			58		58	
thin-flank	TFL052			67	59	64	
thin-flank	TFL064			61	58	60	
rib-blade	RIB041			48			
brisket	BRI056			44	58	60	38
brisket	BRI057			41	49	64	
shin	FQshin					57	
shin	HQshin					60	
intercostal	INT037			57			

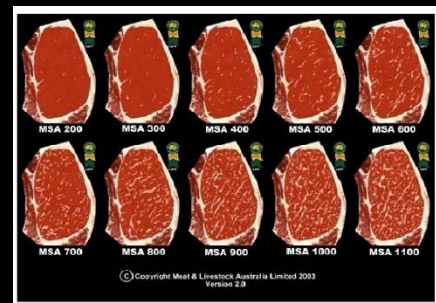


Trading on Eating Quality

Meat Standards Australia eating quality model



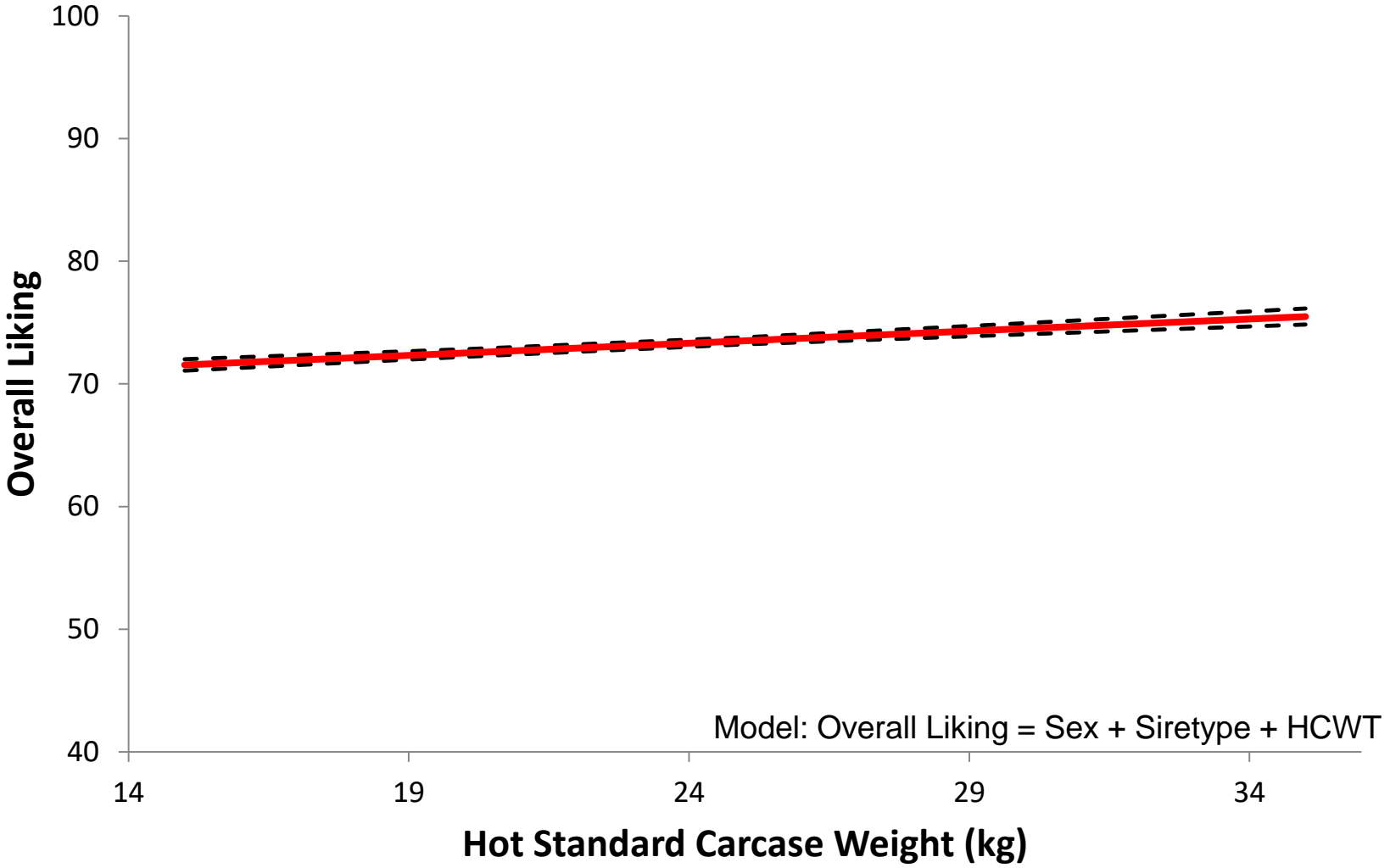
Description	For
ated % Bos Indicus	% or X
imal Sex Type	
romotent	Y
ler	
Rinse/Flush	
Hot Std Carcase Weight	Wei
HangMethod	T/T/S/T
Ossification USDA	USDA
Marbling USDA	USDA
RibFat	
Ultimate pH	
Loin Temperature	meter
g from Kill	D



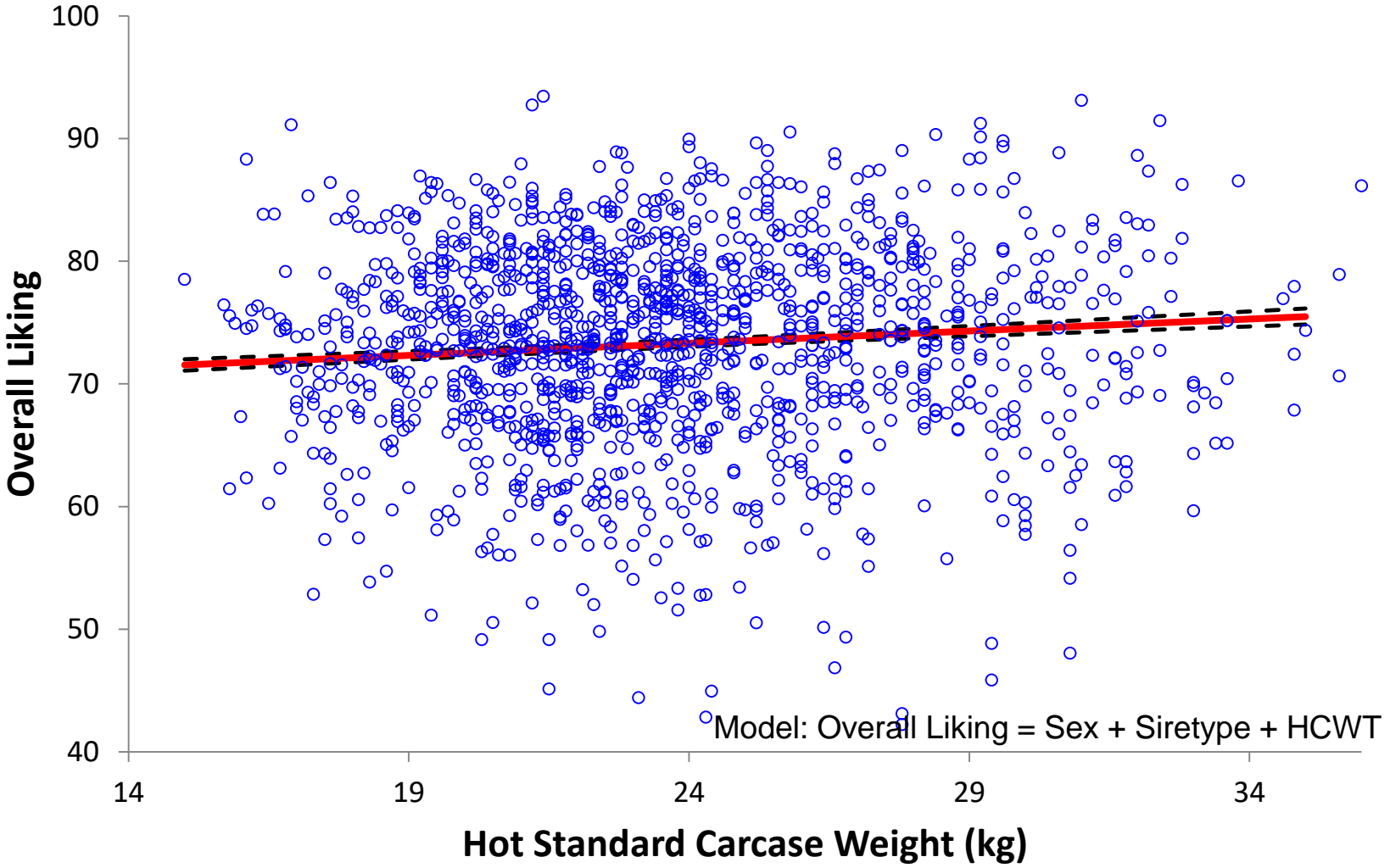
Human estimated scores = error?

chuck	CHK068			48	53	65	
chuck	CHK074	63	56	61	67	72	
chuck	CHK078	56	57	58	62	69	
chuck	CHK081			60	64	75	
chuck	CHK082			52	56		
thin-flank	TFL051			58		58	
thin-flank	TFL052			67	59	64	
thin-flank	TFL064			61	58	60	
rib-blade	RIB041			48			
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Loin Eating Quality and HSCW

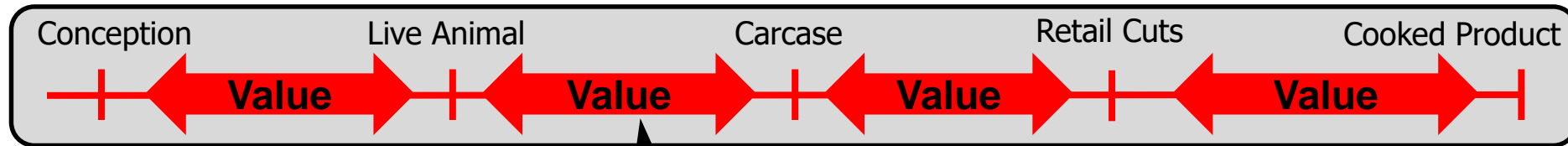
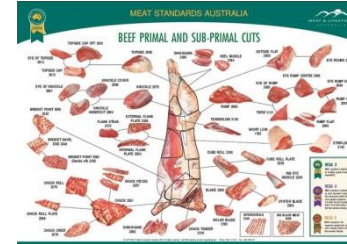
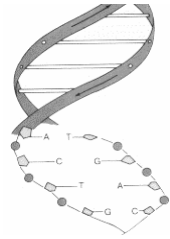


Loin Eating Quality and HSCW



Precision measurement from paddock/pen to plate

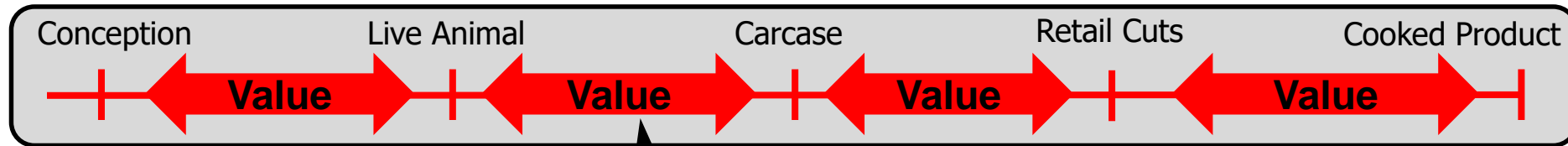
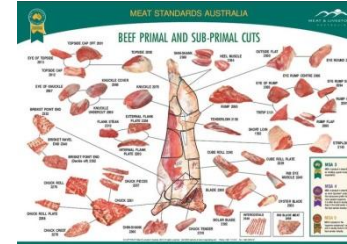
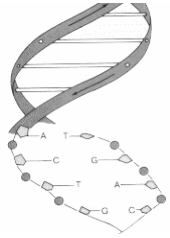
- Predict quality and amount of final product



Trading lacks transparency?

Precision measurement from paddock/pen to plate

- Predict quality and amount of final product



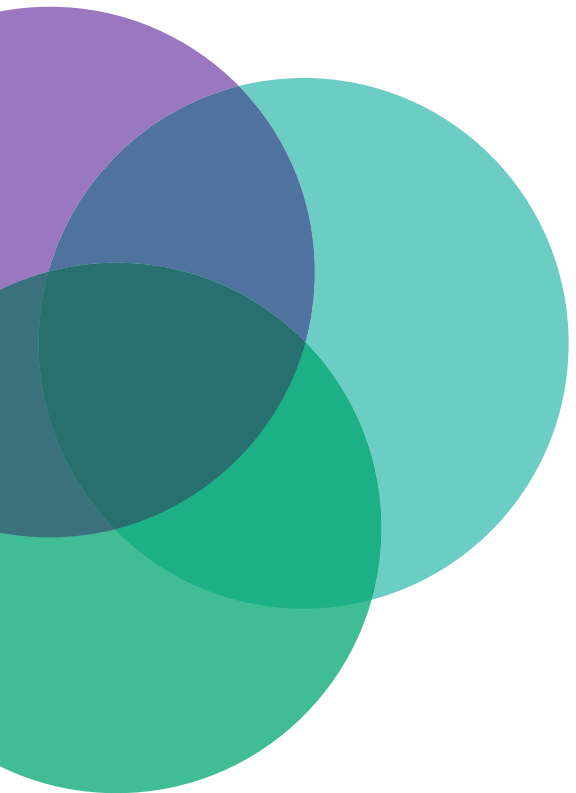
Senate inquiry

Trading lacks transparency?

= political impetus for change!



Australian Government
**Department of Agriculture
and Water Resources**



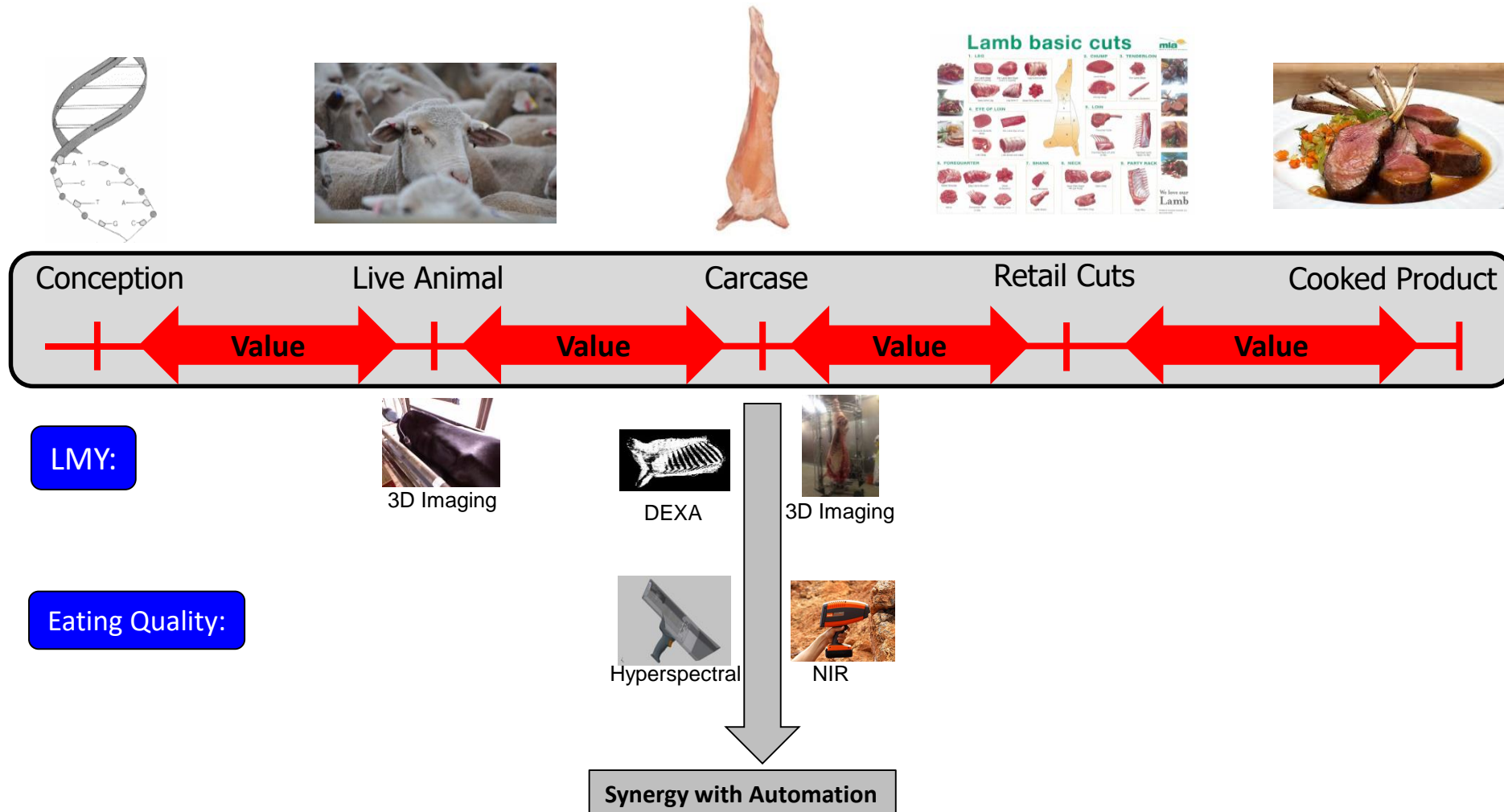
Advanced Livestock Measurement Technologies

This project is supported by funding from the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources as part of its Rural R&D for Profit programme in partnership with Research & Development Corporations, commercial companies, state departments and universities



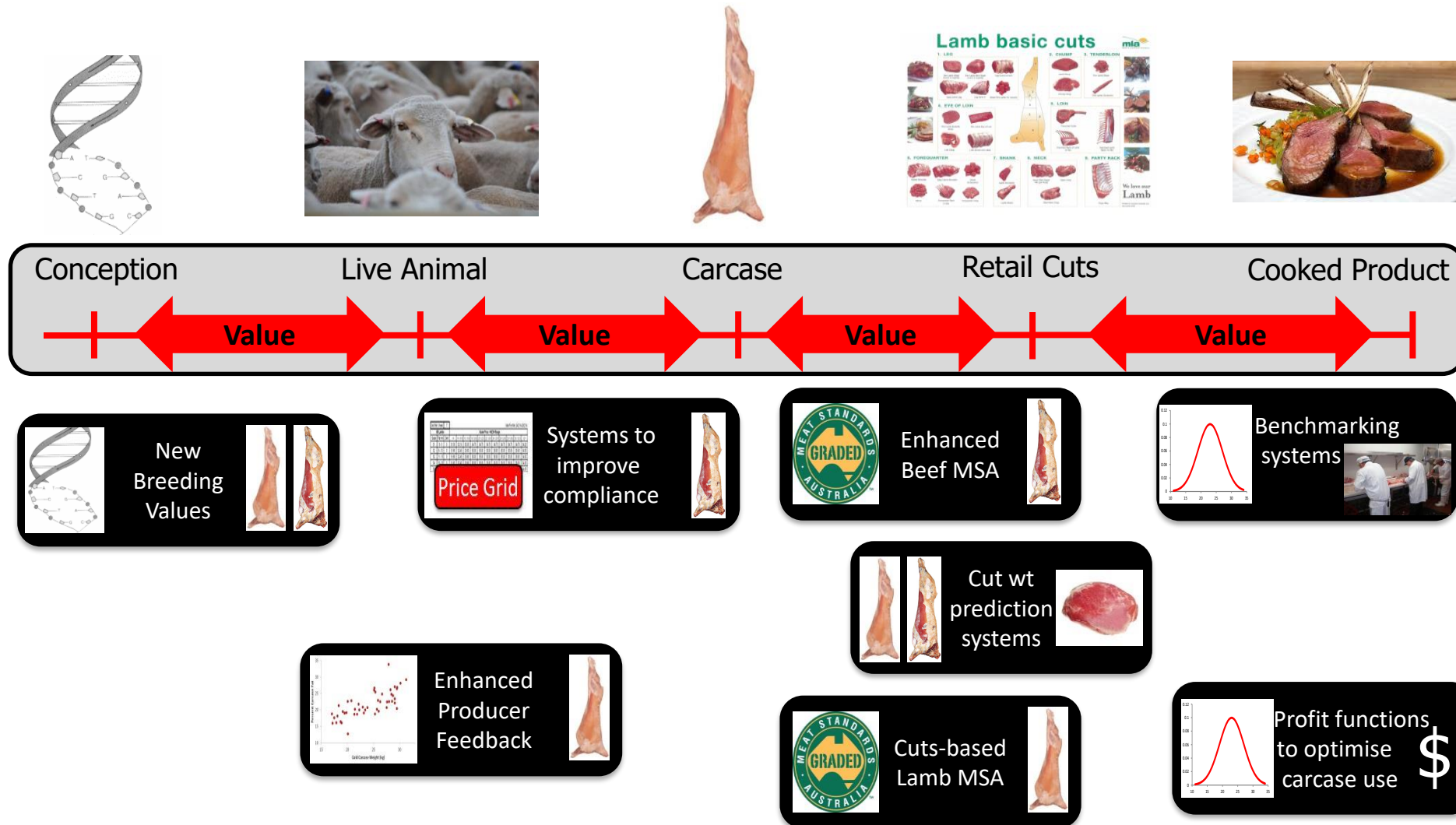
Precision measurement from paddock/pen to plate

- Predict quality and amount of final product



Precision measurement from paddock/pen to plate

- Predict quality and amount of final product



True value of the carcasse



Carcasse value
(\$)

=



Wt retail
cuts (kg)

X



Value of the cuts
(\$/kg)

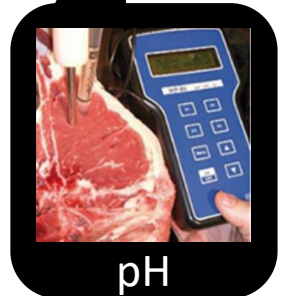


Eating Quality



Trading on Eating Quality

Meat Standards Australia eating quality model



Description	Format	Name	Input	?
Estimated % Bos Indicus	% or X if doubtful	EPBI	0	
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Sex Promotant	Y or ? / N	HGP	n	
Sex Identifier	Y/N	MFV	n	
Sex Identifier	Y/N	SIYrd	n	
Rinse/Flush	Y/N	RnFl	n	
Hot Std Carcase Weight	Weight in Kg	HSCW	350	
Hang Method	T/T/S/TL/TC/XT	Hang	at	
...	...	Hump	63	
...	...	uoss	290	
...	...	umb	300	
...	...	RbFt	10	
...	...	UpH	5.5	
...	...	Utrmp	9	
...	5	

cut	muscle	GRL	RST	SFR	TSL	SCT	CRN
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tenderloin	TDR062	78	77	80	74		
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cube roll	CUB045	62	62	62	64		
striploin	STA045	55	56	58	58		
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ogster blade	OYS036	67	64	69	72		
blade	BLD095			43			
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chucktender	CTR085		49	51	53	59	
rump	RMP131	51	59	56	62	54	
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rump	RMP087		52	57	55	56	
knuckle	KNU066	46	59	54	58	47	
knuckle	KNU098			54	59	56	
knuckle	KNU099	36	47	44	51	52	
knuckle	KNU100			60	62	55	
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outside flat	OUT029			54	61	55	
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topside	TOP001	39		51	53	50	
topside	TOP033	40		53	58	60	
topside	TOP073	34	43	43	56	52	
chuck	CHK068			48	53	65	
chuck	CHK074	63	56	61	67	72	
chuck	CHK078	56	57	58	62	69	
chuck	CHK081			60	64	75	
chuck	CHK082			52	56		
thin-flank	TFL051			58		58	
thin-flank	TFL052			67	59	64	
thin-flank	TFL064			61	58	60	
rib-blade	RIB041			48			
brisket	BRI056			44	58	60	38
brisket	BRI057			41	49	64	
shin	FQshin					57	
shin	HQshin					60	
intercostal	INT037			57			

The obvious place to start is IMF!



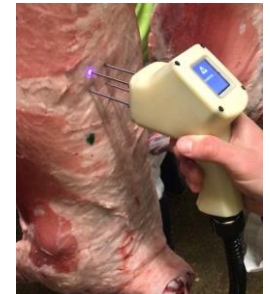
E+V



Hyperspectral
(Frontmatec)



MIJ



MEQ Probe



Halo NIR



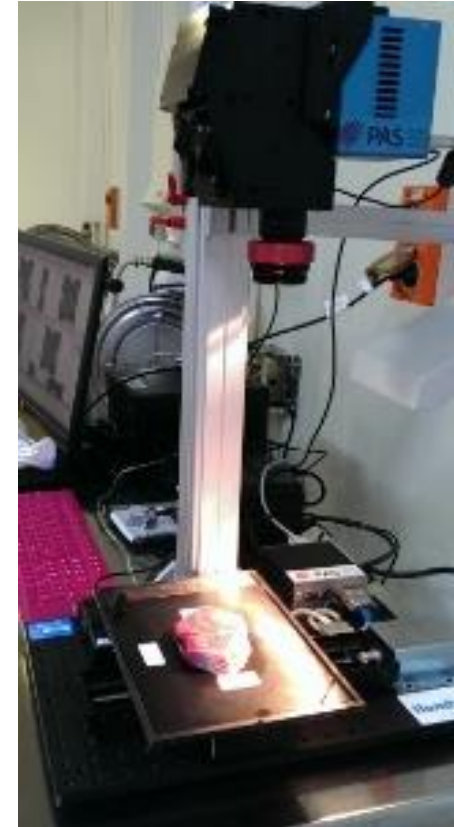
Visual
grading



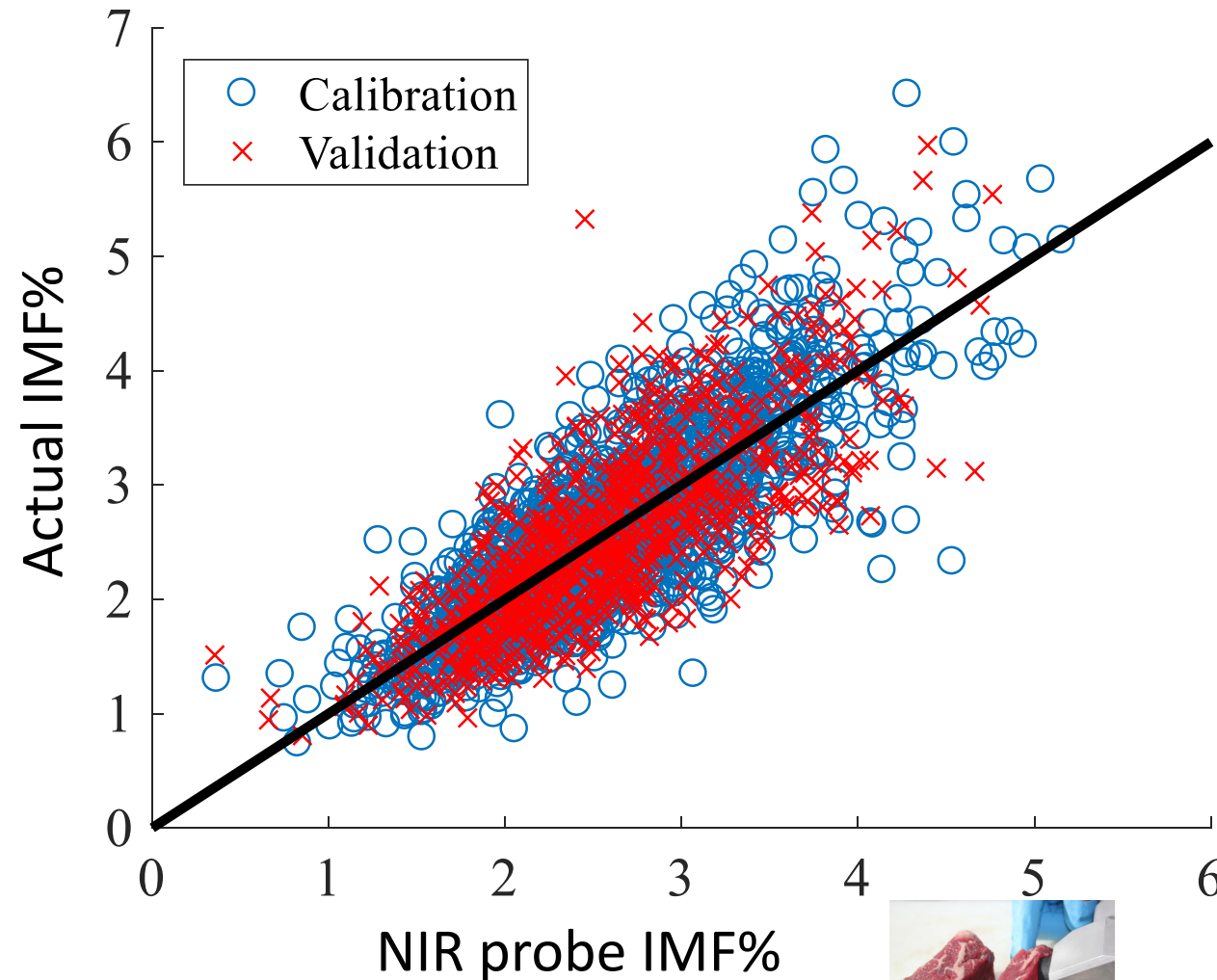
CT

Near Infra-red (NIR) probes

- Used **extensively** by other industries
- Requires “cut surface”



Near Infra-red (NIR) probes



2500 carcasses
RMSEP ~ 0.5%

agresearch
āta mātai, mātai whetū

beef+lamb
new zealand **GENETICS**

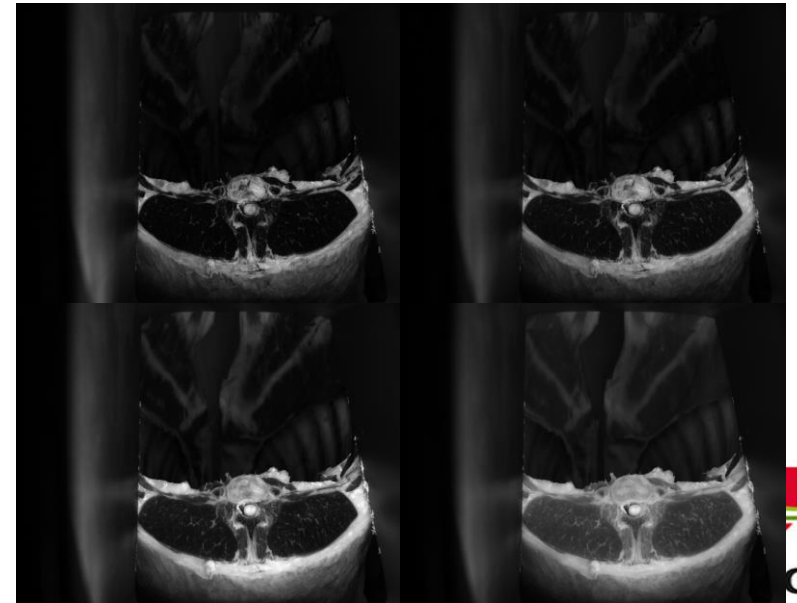


Frontmatec hyperspectral camera

- Requires cut surface

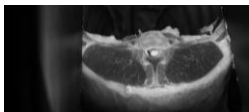
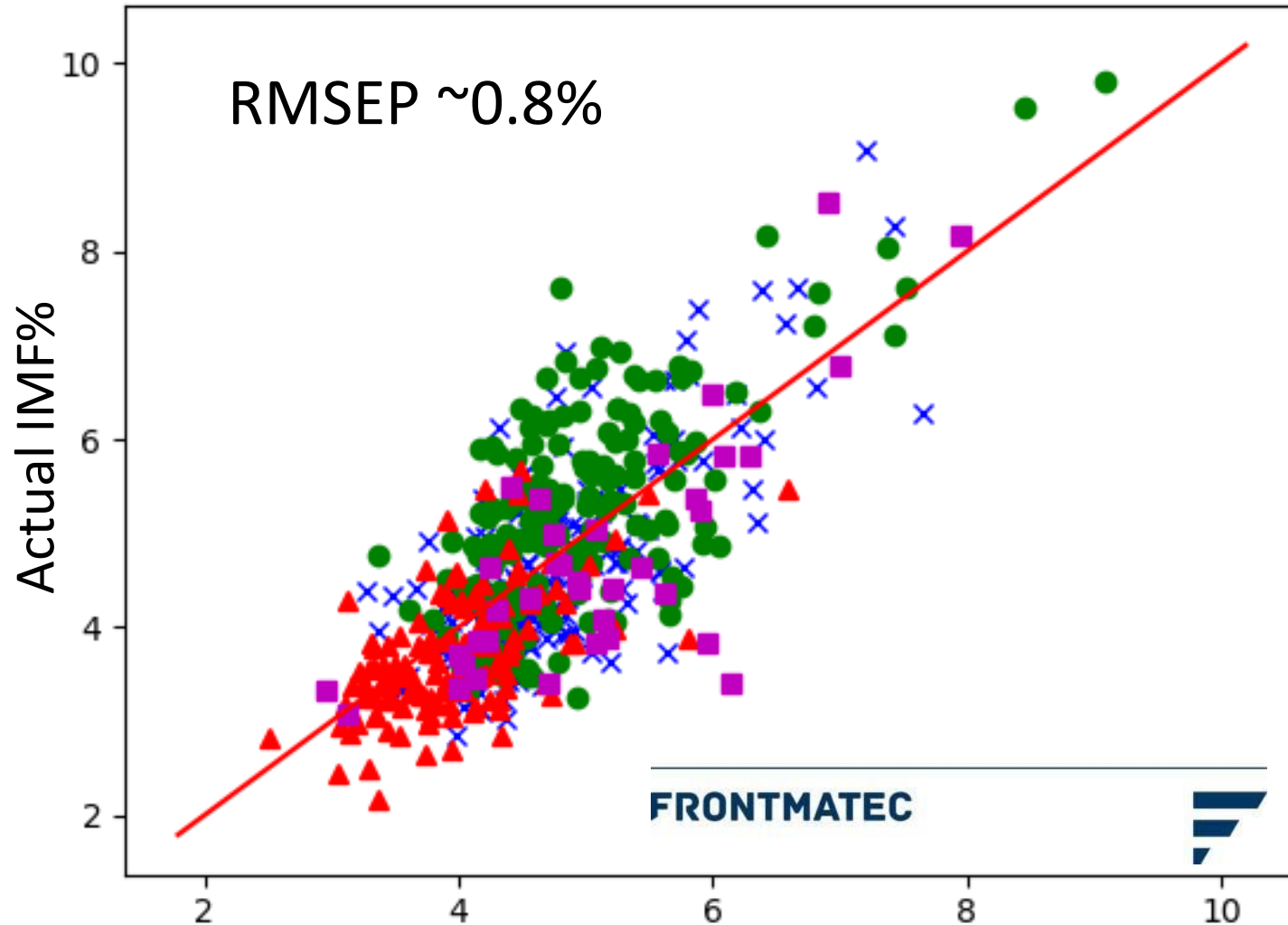
2 camera lenses

5 LED wavelengths
optimised for meat
and fat



Frontmatec hyperspectral camera

Lamb



Hyperspectral IMF%

400 carcasses



Cold (24 hrs post mortem)

Frontmatec hyperspectral camera

Beef

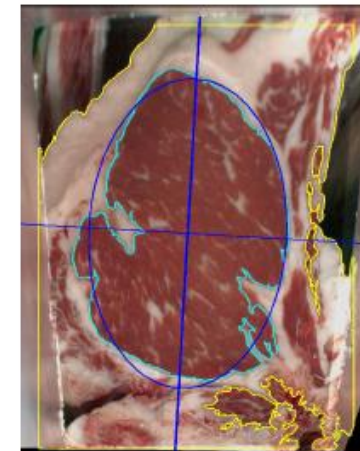
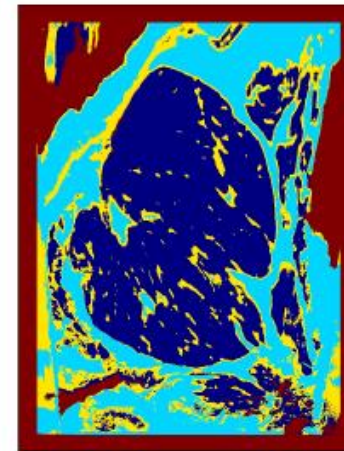
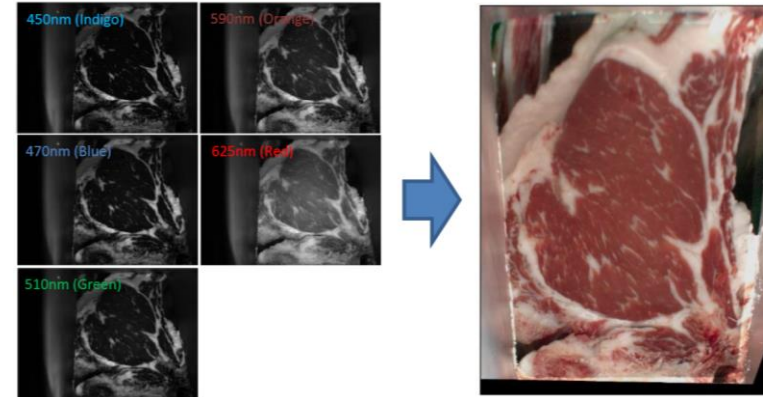


Fig. 3

Frontmatec hyperspectral camera

Beef

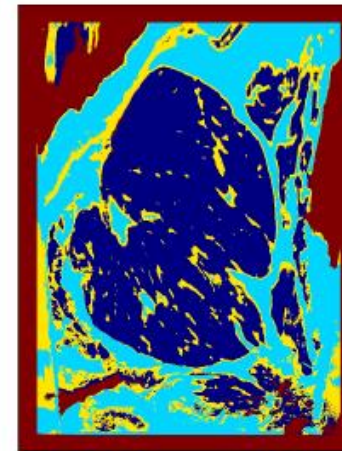
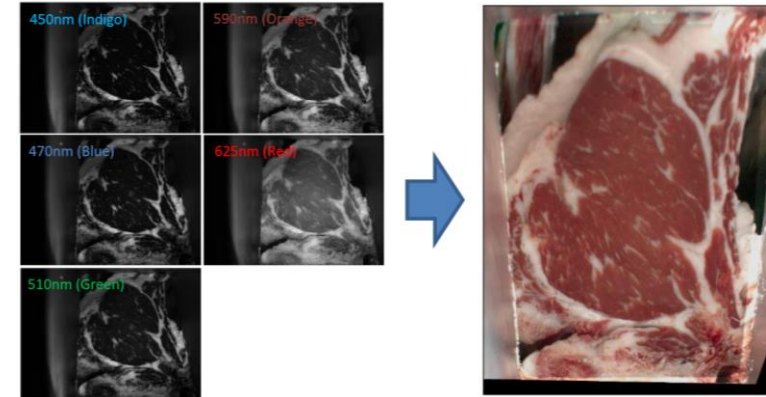
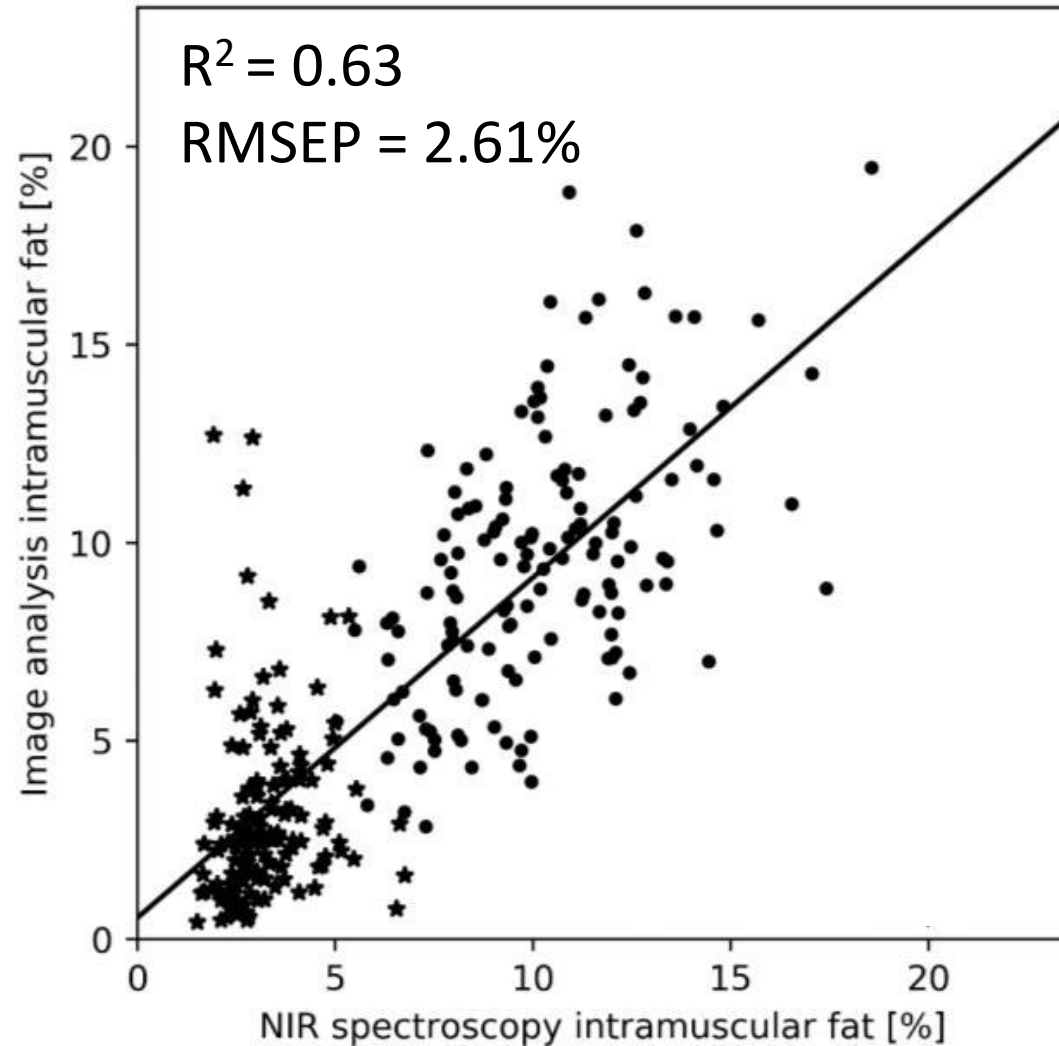
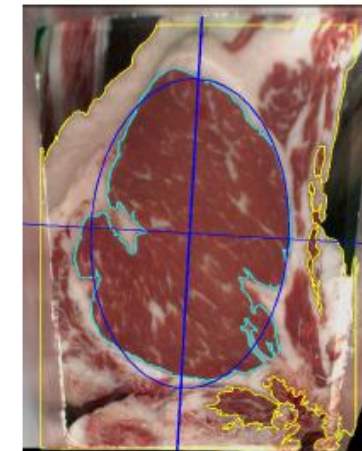


Fig. 3



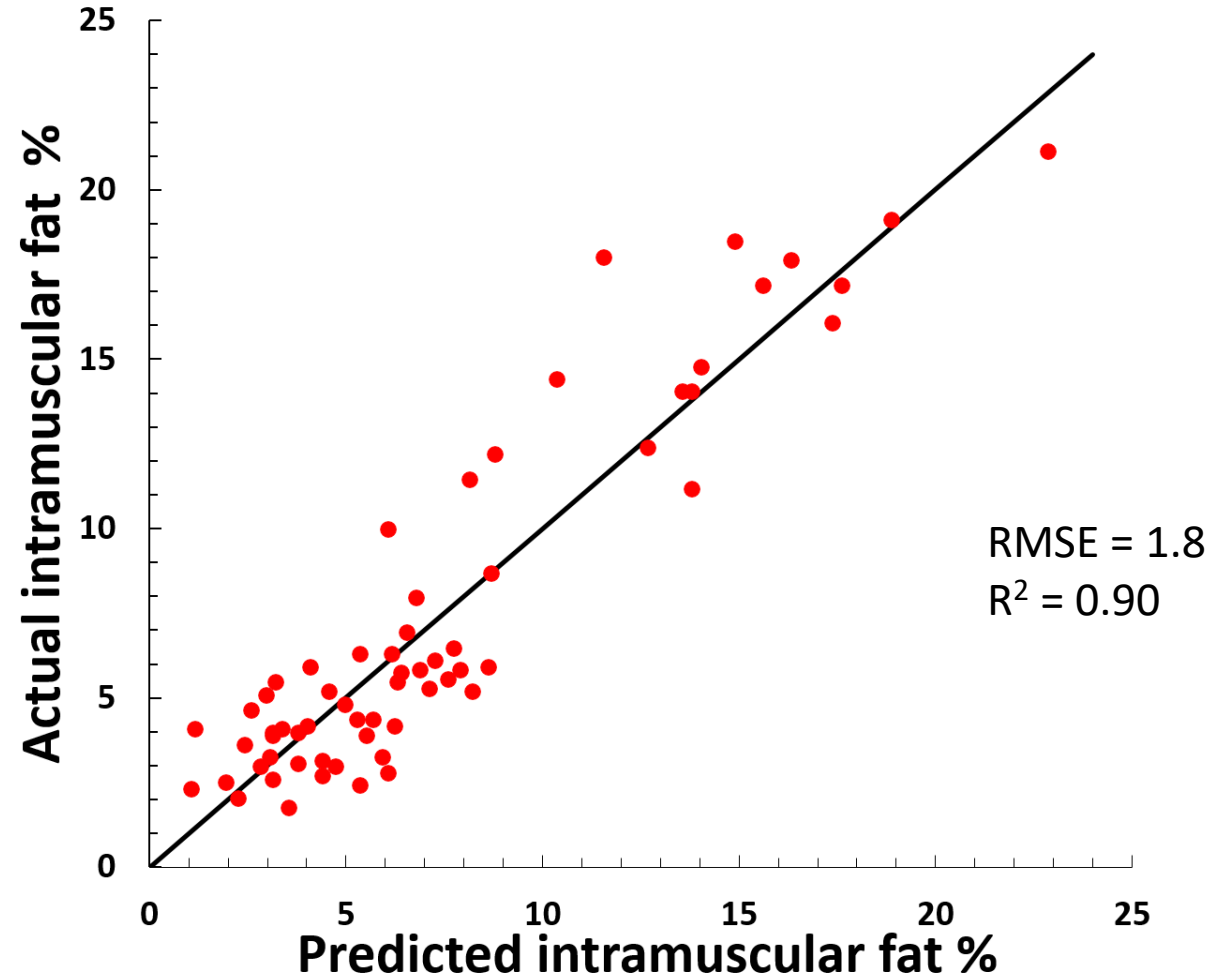
Meat Eating Quality (MEQ) probe

- Fibre optic probes with hyperspectral laser
- Requires industry validation
- Potential for:
 - Hot measurement
 - Use at multiple sites
 - Does not require cut surface

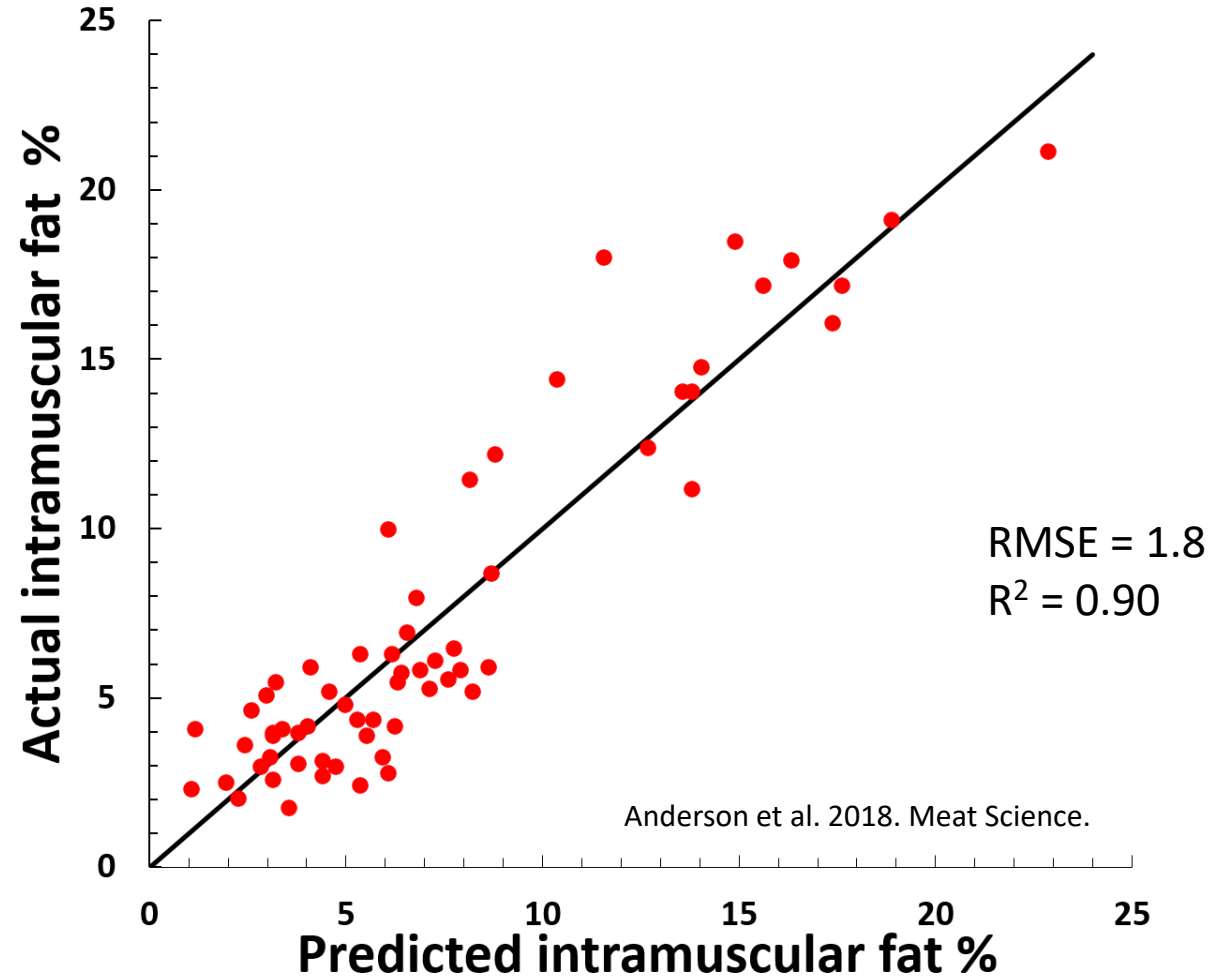
MEQ



We can predict IMF with CT



We can predict IMF with CT



How do we handle new traits?

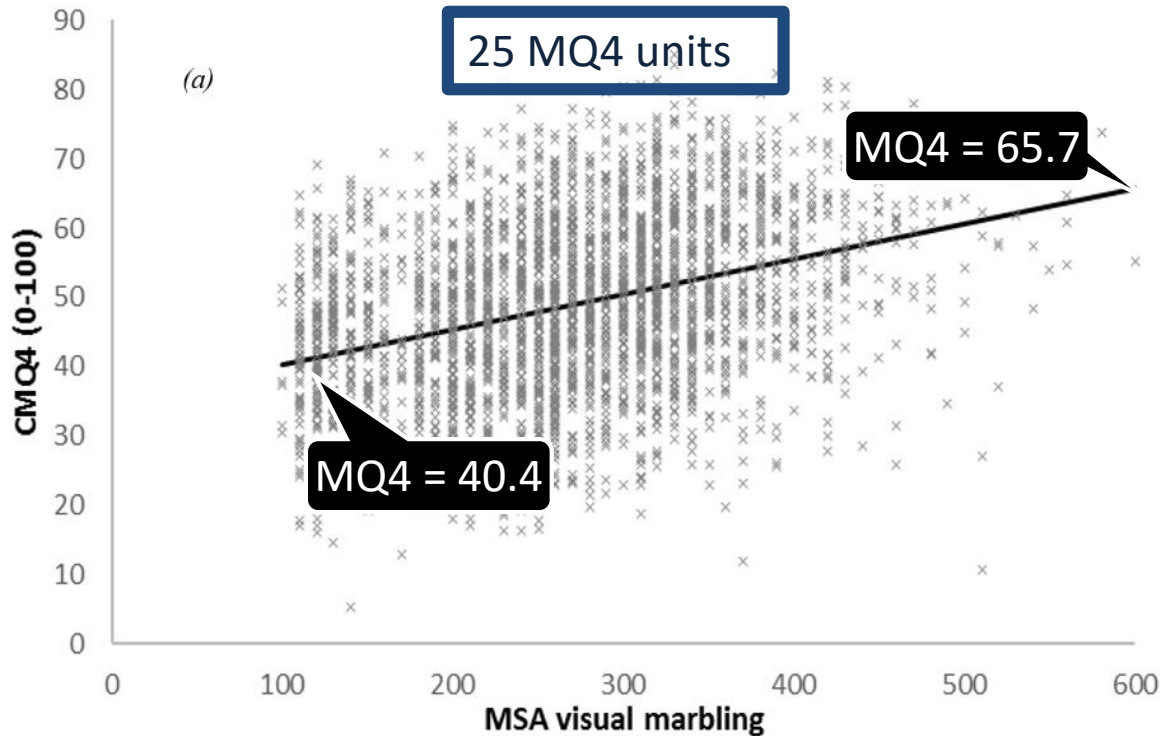


MSA marbling

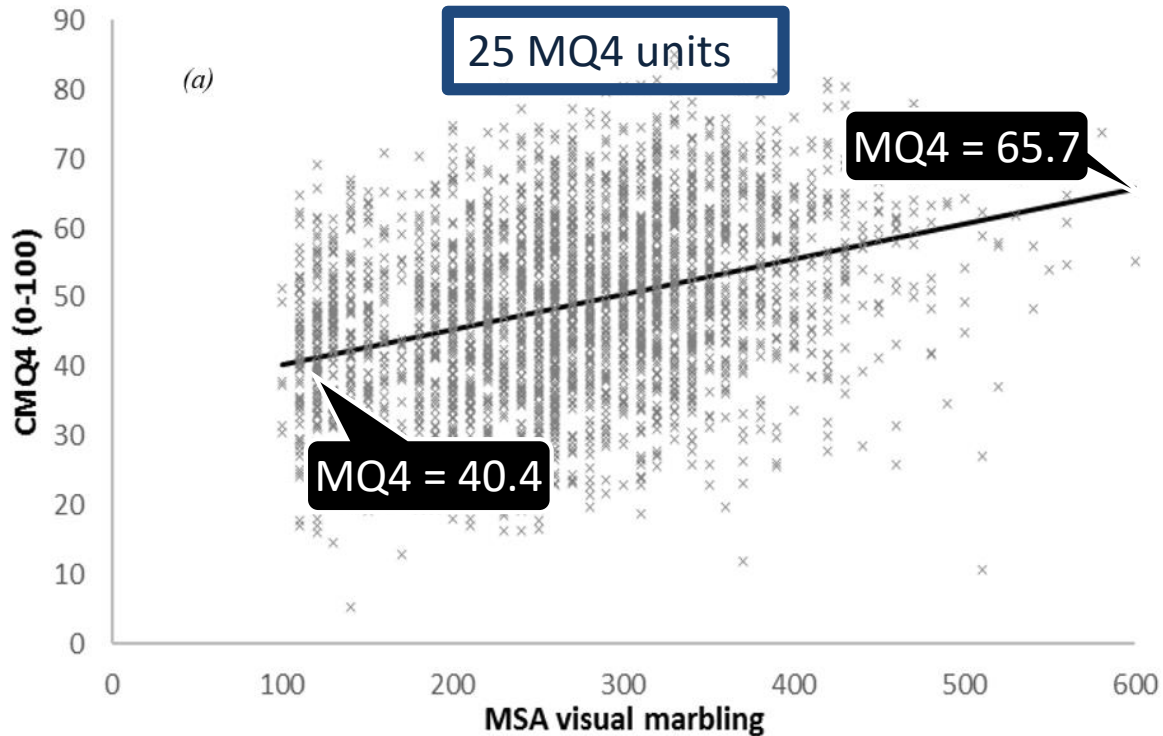


Chemical IMF%

Does IMF predict EQ as well as visual grade

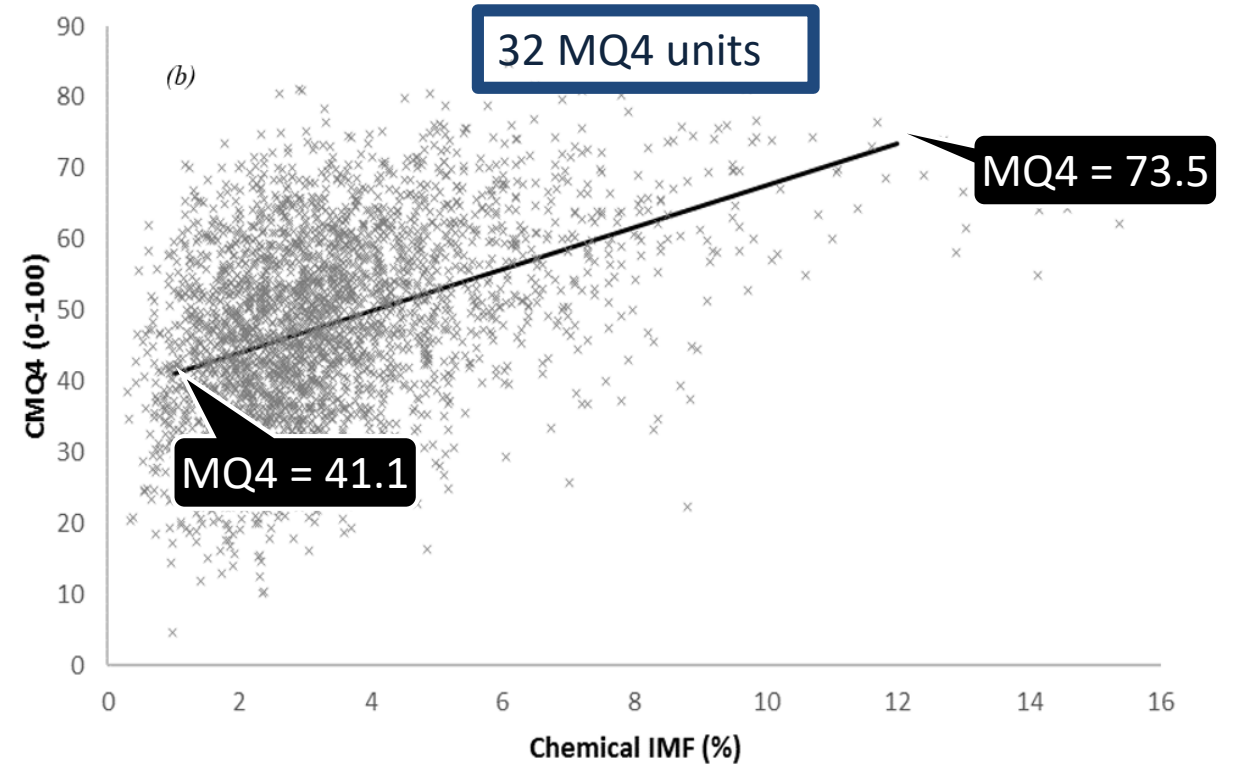
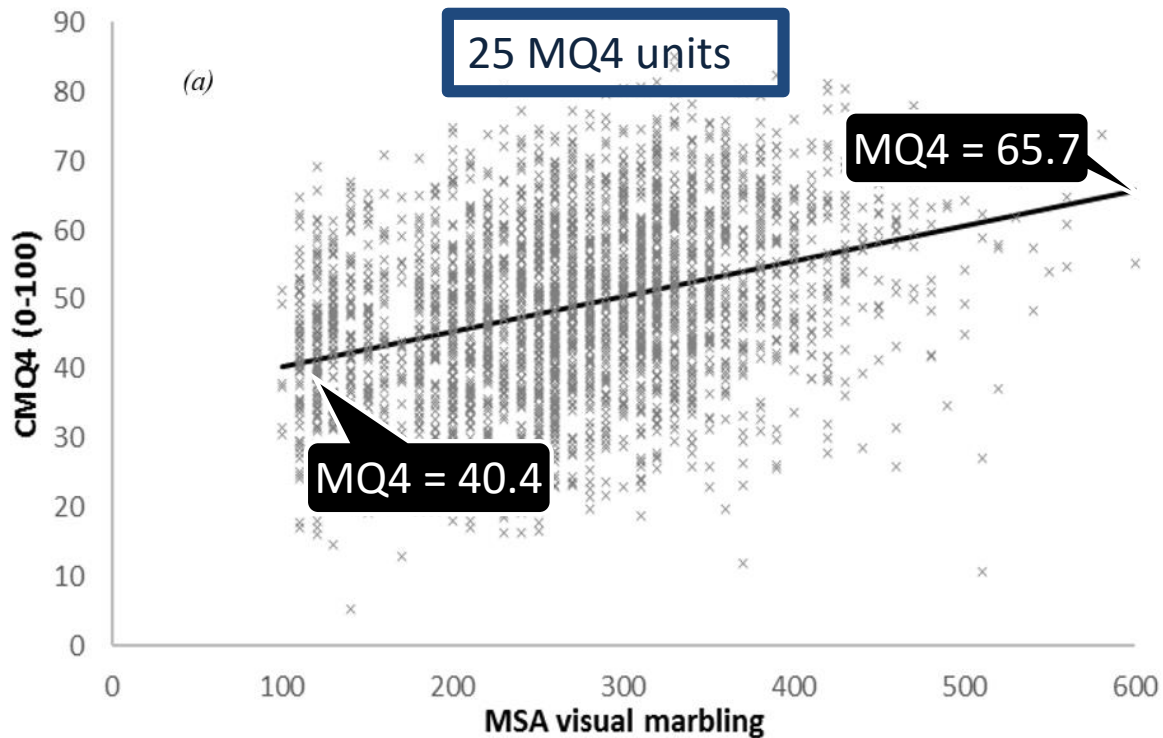


Does IMF predict EQ as well as visual grade



$R^2 = 0.27$
RMSE = 11.898

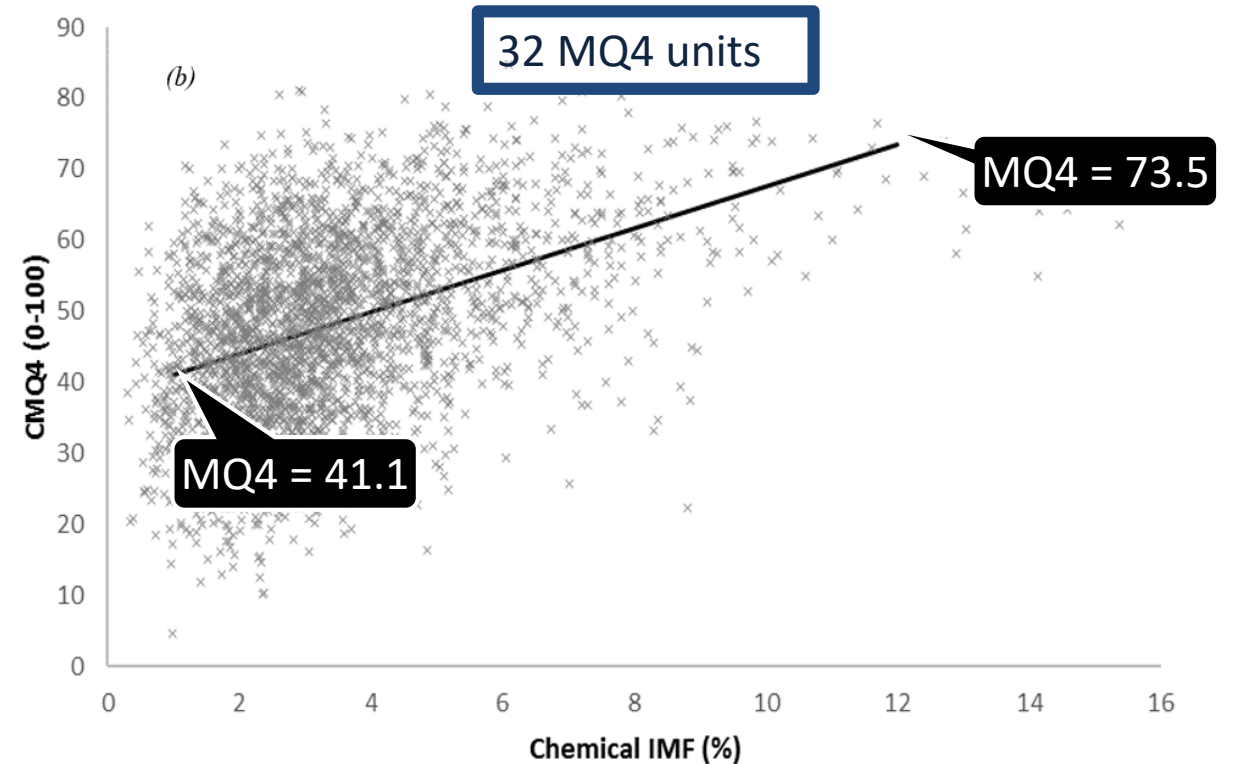
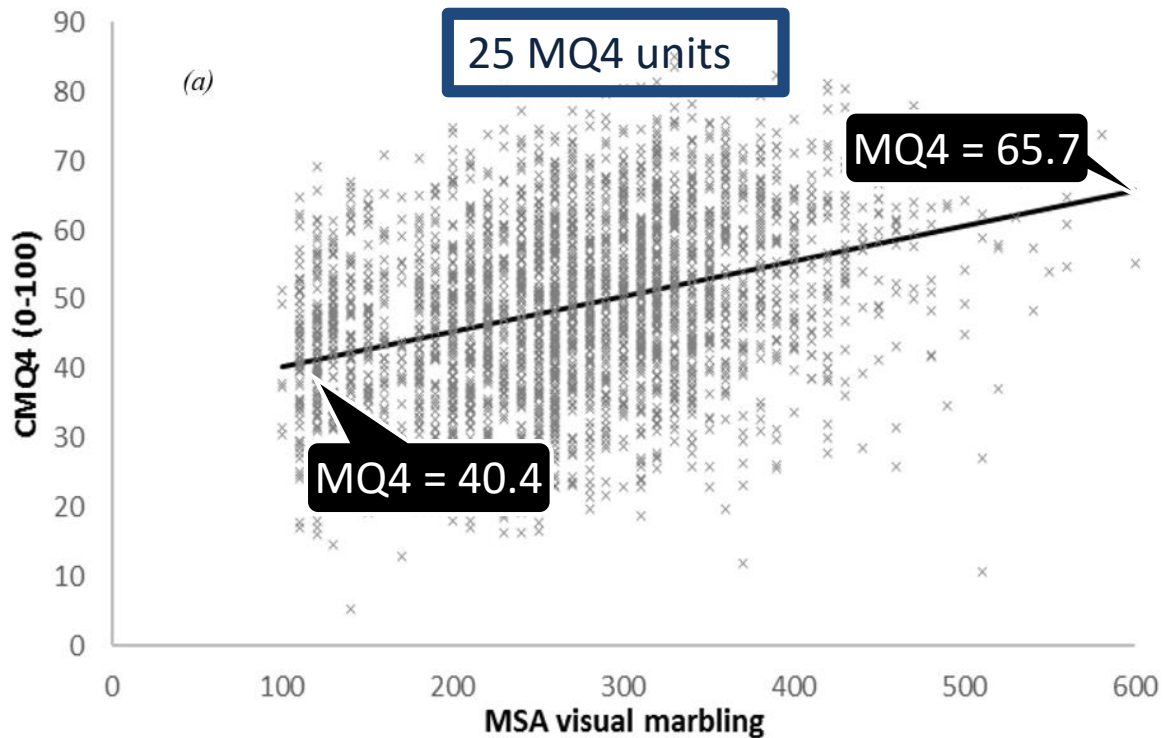
Does IMF predict EQ as well as visual grade



$R^2 = 0.27$
RMSE = 11.898



Does IMF predict EQ as well as visual grade

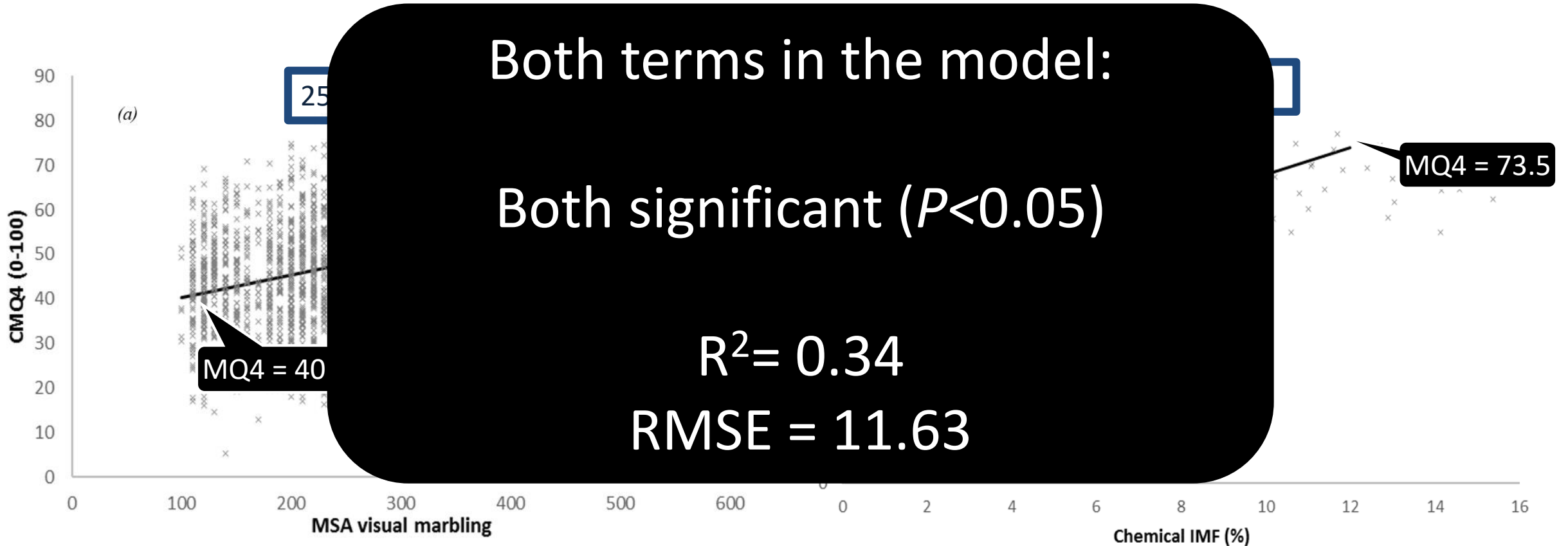


$R^2 = 0.27$
RMSE = 11.898



$R^2 = 0.32$
RMSE = 11.737

Does IMF predict EQ as well as visual grade



$R^2 = 0.27$
 $RMSE = 11.898$



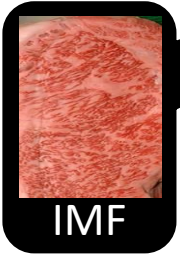
$R^2 = 0.32$
 $RMSE = 11.737$

Lean Meat Yield



Trading on Eating Quality

Meat Standards Australia eating quality model



Description	Format	Name	Input	?
Estimated % Bos Indicus	% or X if doubtful	EPBI	0	
Animal Sex Type	M/F	Sex	F	
Genetic Potential	Y or ? / N	HGP	n	
Gender	Y/N	MFV	n	
	Y/N	SIYrd	n	
Rinse/Flush	Y/N	RnFl	n	
Hot Std Carcase Weight	Weight in Kg	HSCW	350	
Hang Method	T/T/S/TL/TC/XT	Hang	at	
	mm	Hump	63	
Ossification USDA	USDA measure	uoss	290	
Marbling USDA	USDA measure	umb	300	
Rib Fat	mm	RbFt	10	
Ultimate pH	metered pH	UpH	5.5	
Loin Temperature	metered Temp	Utmp	9	
Days from Kill	Days aged	Age	5	

cut	muscle	GRL	RST	SFR	TSL	SCT	CRN
spinalis	SPN081	79	69	79	75		
tenderloin	TDR034	82		76			
tenderloin	TDR062	78	77	80	74		
tenderloin	TDR063	73					
cube roll	CUB045	62	62	62	64		
striploin	STA045	55	56	58	58		
striploin	STP045	53	54	57	57		
ogster blade	OYS036	67	64	69	72		
blade	BLD095			43			
blade	BLD096	53	57	58	59	59	
chucktender	CTR085		49	51	53	59	
rump	RMP131	51	59	56	62	54	
rump	RMP231	54	62	61	60		
rump	RMP005	59		67	67		
rump	RMP032			64	68		
rump	RMP087		52	57	55	56	
knuckle	KNU066	46	59	54	58	47	
knuckle	KNU098			54	59	56	
knuckle	KNU099	36	47	44	51	52	
knuckle	KNU100			60	62	55	
outside flat	OUT005		40	43	56	59	52
outside flat	OUT029			54	61	55	
eye round	EYE075	40	44	42	45	46	45
topside	TOP001	39		51	53	50	
topside	TOP033	40		53	58	60	
topside	TOP073	34	43	43	56	52	
chuck	CHK068			48	53	65	
chuck	CHK074	63	56	61	67	72	
chuck	CHK078	56	57	58	62	69	
chuck	CHK081			60	64	75	
chuck	CHK082			52	56		
thin-flank	TFL051			58		58	
thin-flank	TFL052			67	59	64	
thin-flank	TFL064			61	58	60	
rib-blade	RIB041			48			
brisket	BRI056			44	58	60	38
brisket	BRI057			41	49	64	
shin	FQshin					57	
shin	HQshin					60	
intercostal	INT037			57			



Trading on Eating Quality



Computed Tomography
"the gold standard"



rib fat depth

Standards Australia eating quality model

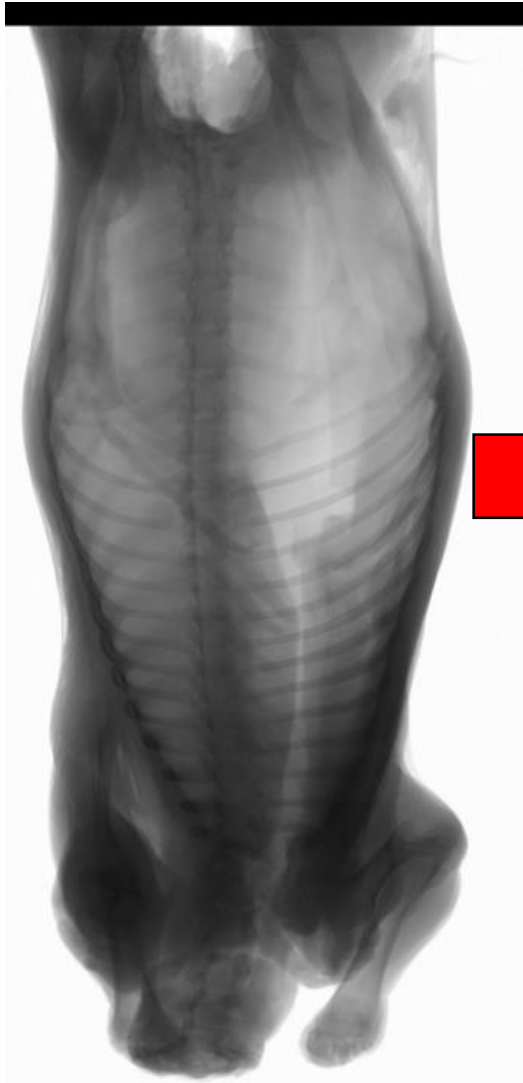
Format	Name	Input	?	Aged	cut	muscle	GRL	RST	SFR	TSL	SCT	CRN	
	if doubt	EPBI	0			spinalis	SPN081	79	69	79	75		
	MF	Sex	F			tenderloin	TDR034	82		76			
	N	HGP	n			tenderloin	TDR062	78	77	80	74		
		MFV	n			tenderloin	TDR063	73					
		Yrd	n			cube roll	CUB045	62	62	62	64		
			n			striploin	STA045	55	56	58	58		
			350			striploin	STP045	53	54	57	57		
		fat	at			ogster blade	OYS036	67	64	69	72		
						blade	BLD095			43			
		Hump	63			blade	BLD096	53	57	58	59	59	
	measure	uoss	290			chucktender	CTR085		49	51	53	59	
	measure	umb	300			rump	RMP131	51	59	56	62	54	
	mm	RbFt	10			rump	RMP231	54	62	61	60		
	ered pH	UpH	5.5			rump	RMP005	59		67	67		
	Temp	Utmp	9			rump	RMP032			64	68		
	aged	Age	5			rump	RMP087		52	57	55	56	
						knuckle	KNU066	46	59	54	58	47	
						knuckle	KNU098			54	59	56	
						knuckle	KNU099	36	47	44	51	52	
						knuckle	KNU100			60	62	55	
						outside flat	OUT005		40	43	56	59	52
						outside flat	OUT029			54	61	55	
						eye round	EYE075	40	44	42	45	46	45
						topside	TOP001	39		51	53	50	
						topside	TOP033	40		53	58	60	
						topside	TOP073	34	43	43	56	52	
						chuck	CHK068			48	53	65	
						chuck	CHK074	63	56	61	67	72	
						chuck	CHK078	56	57	58	62	69	
						chuck	CHK081			60	64	75	
						chuck	CHK082			52	56		
						thin-flank	TFL051			58		58	
						thin-flank	TFL052			67	59	64	
						thin-flank	TFL064			61	58	60	
						rib-blade	RIB041			48			
						brisket	BRI056			44	58	60	38
						brisket	BRI057			41	49	64	
						shin	FQshin					57	
						shin	HQshin					60	
						intercostal	INT037			57			



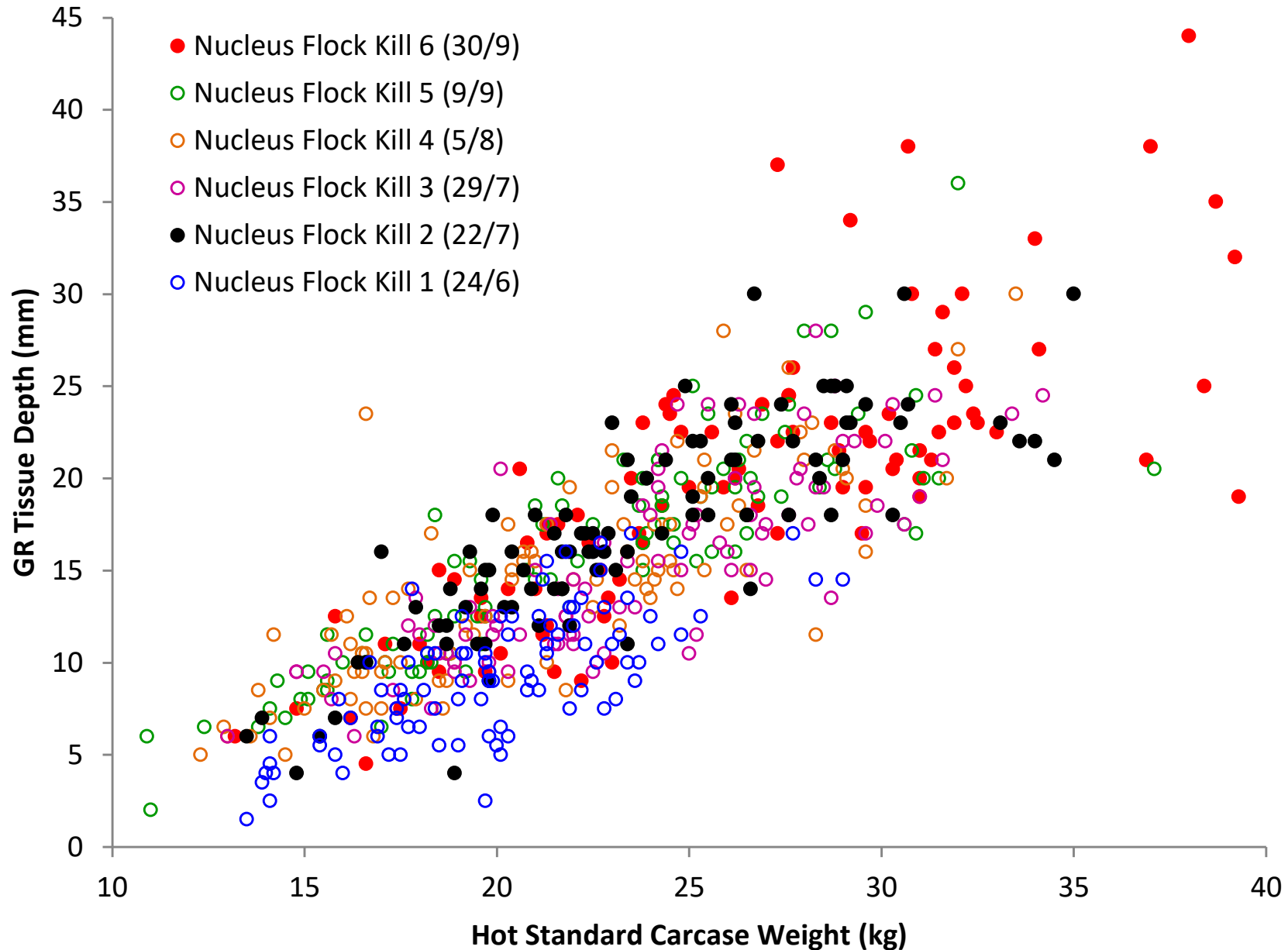
DEXA



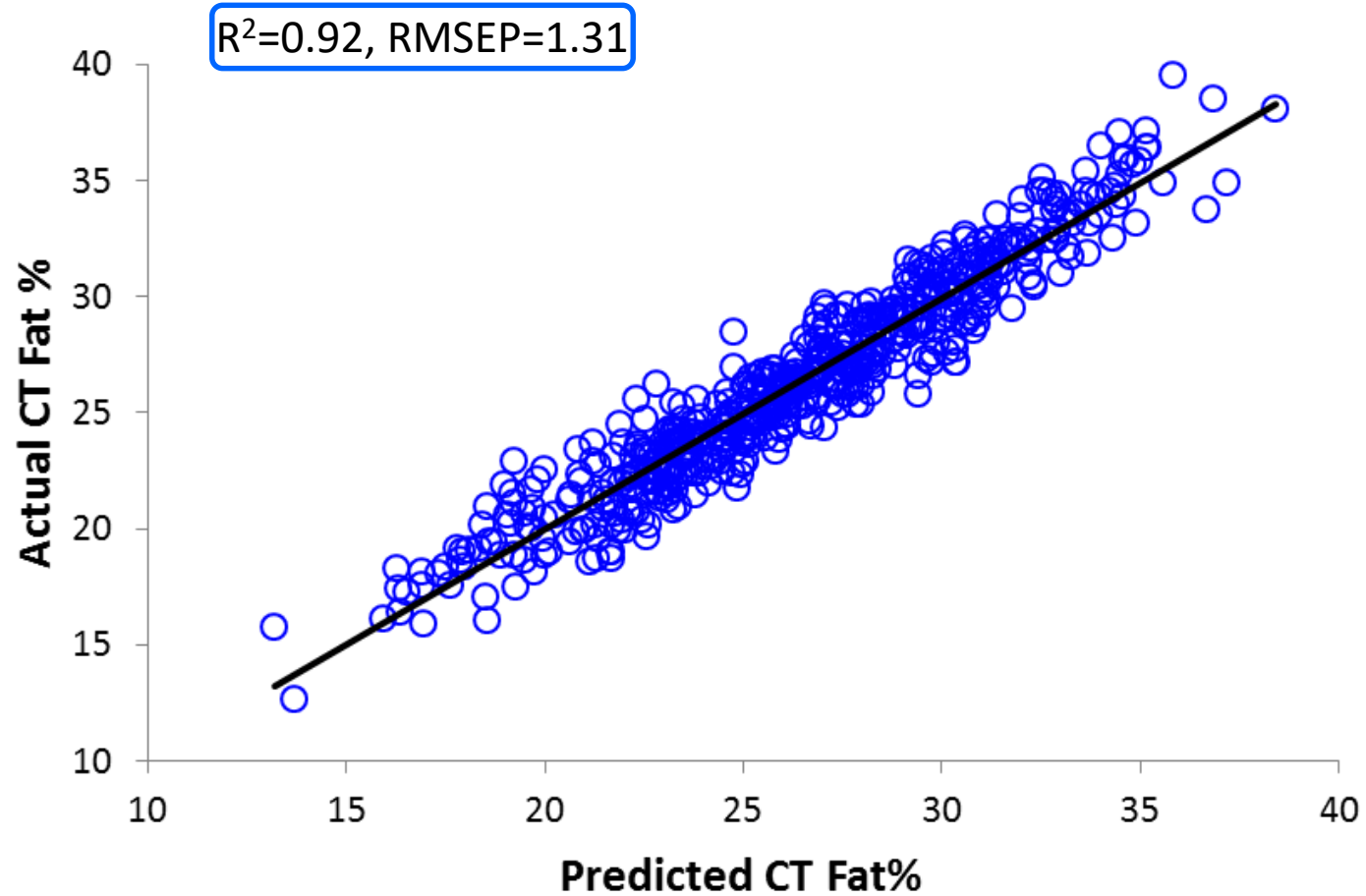
2D X-Ray for driving robots



Nucleus Flock to train DEXA

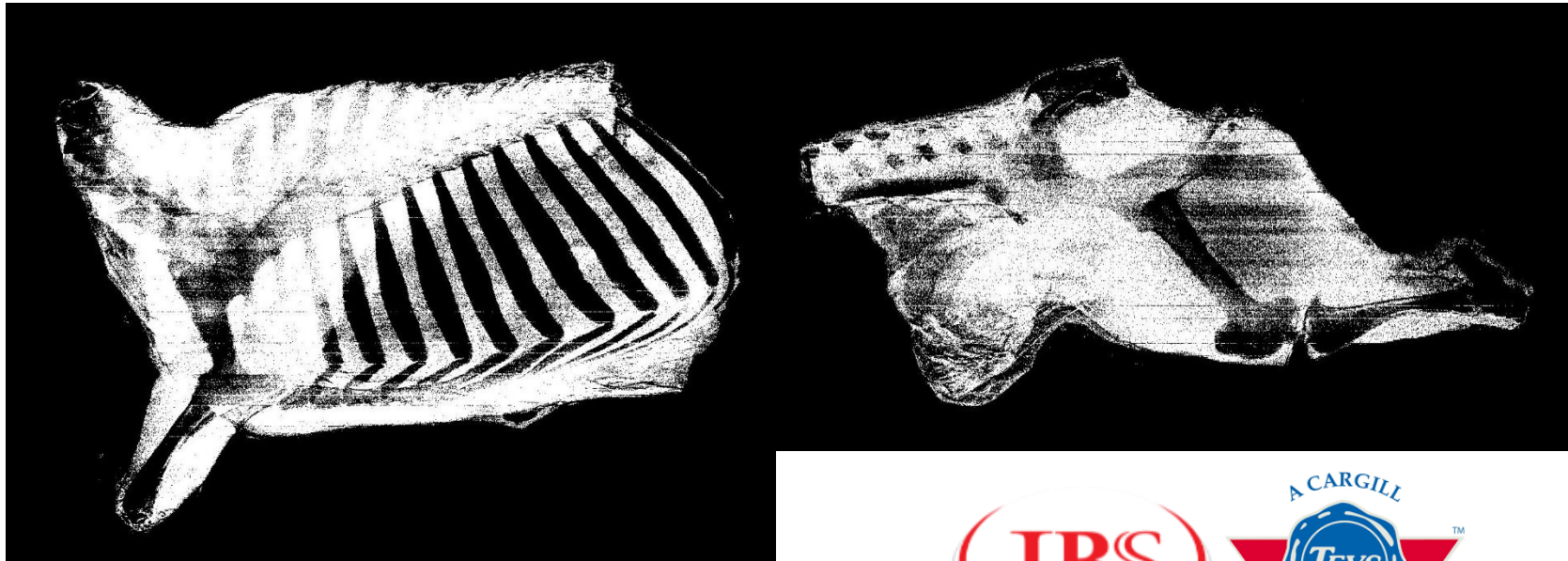


DEXA predicting CT

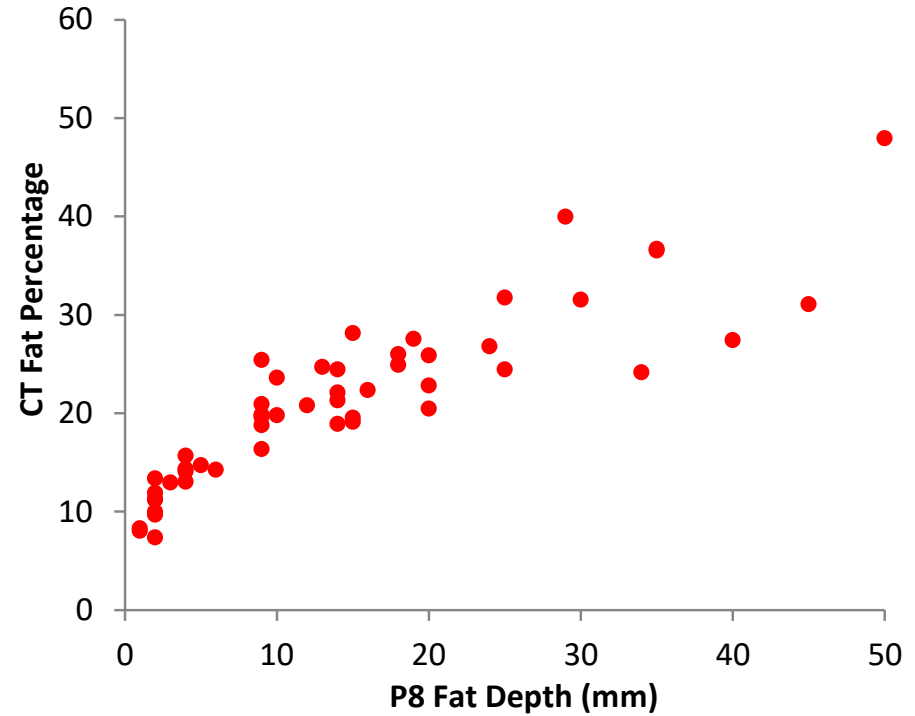
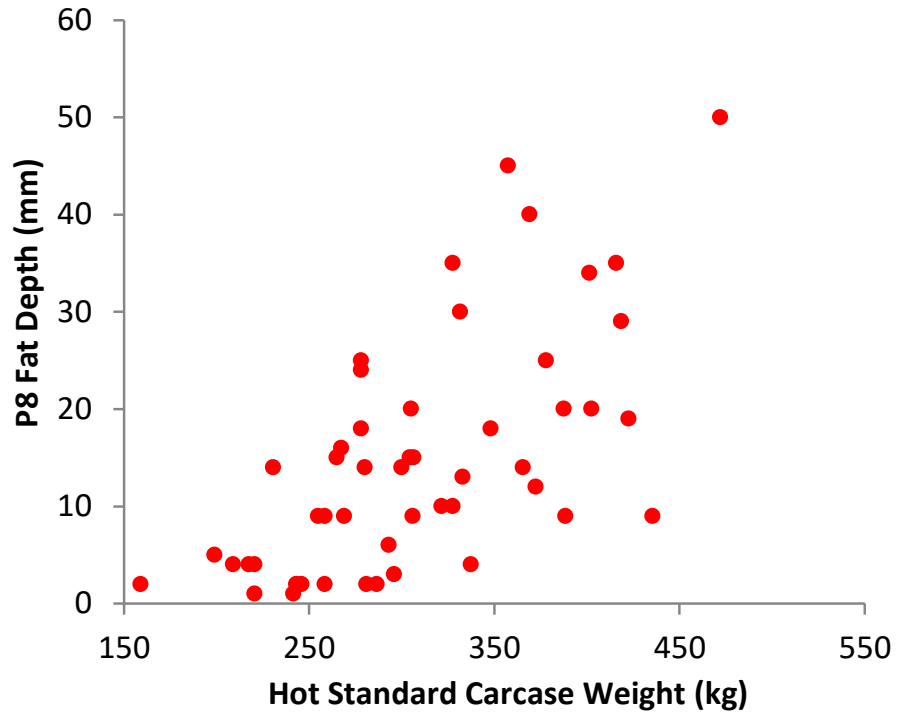




Beef DEXA



DEXA Results – Carcasse Data

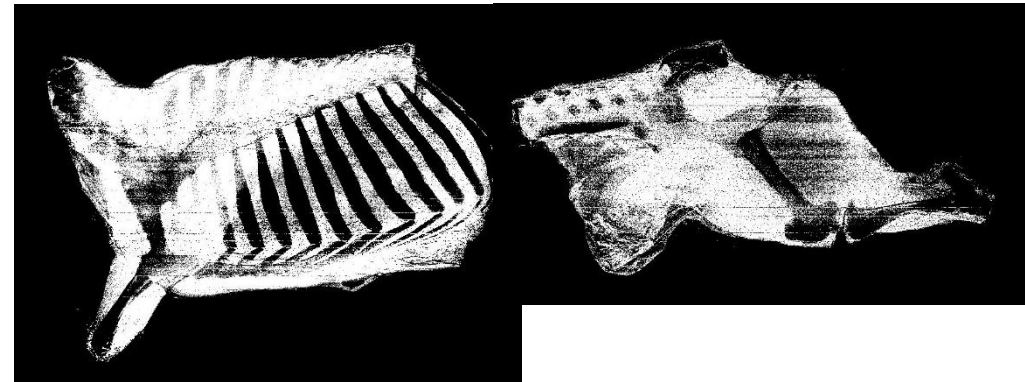
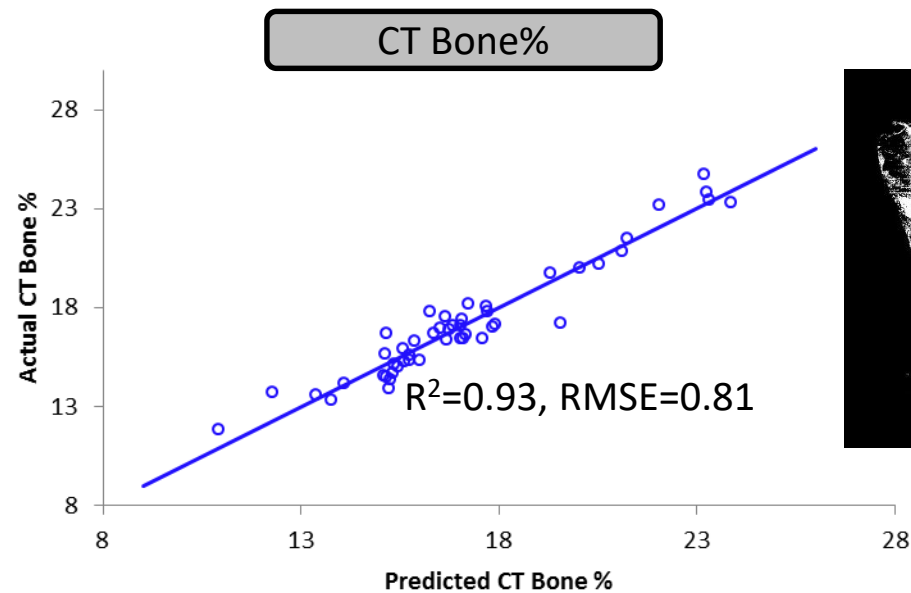
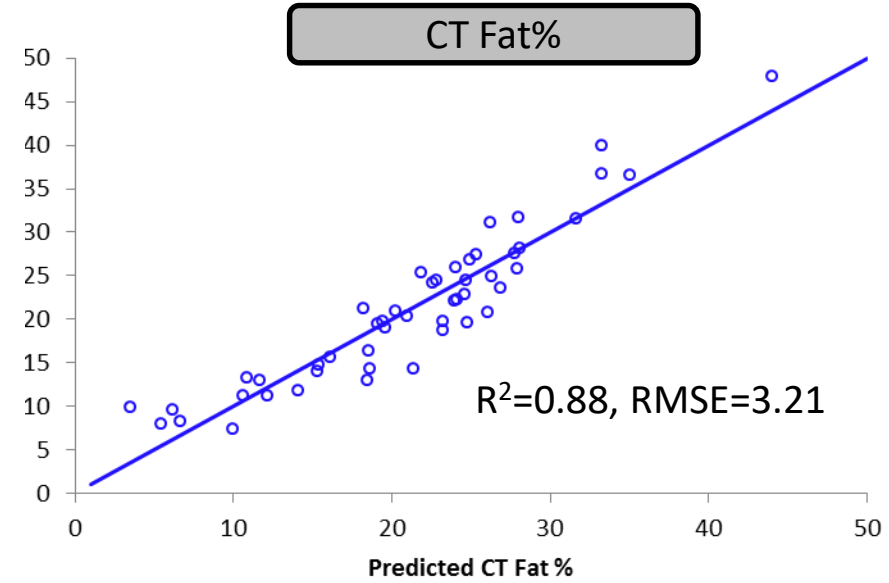
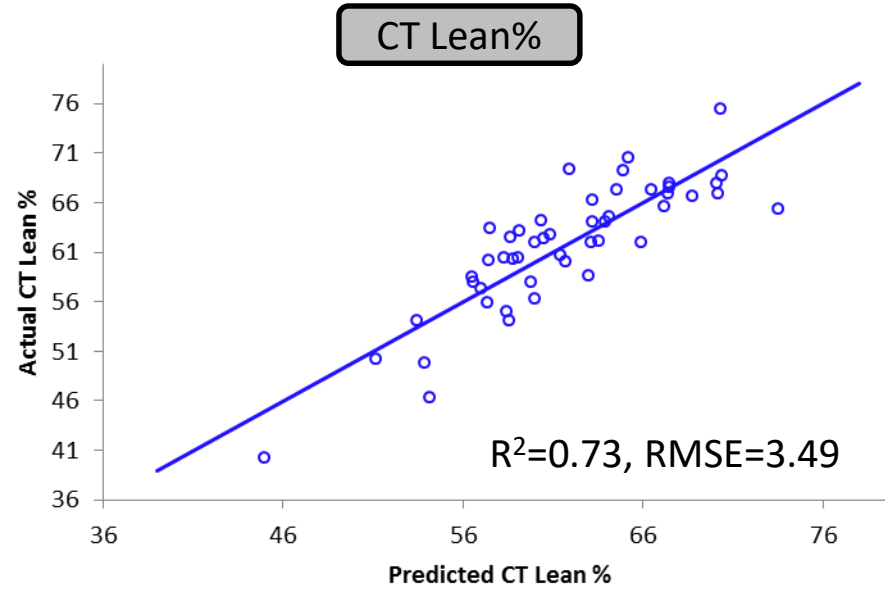


Australian Government
Department of Agriculture
and Water Resources

Rural Research and
Development for Profit
Programme
Keeping Australian farmers
at the cutting edge

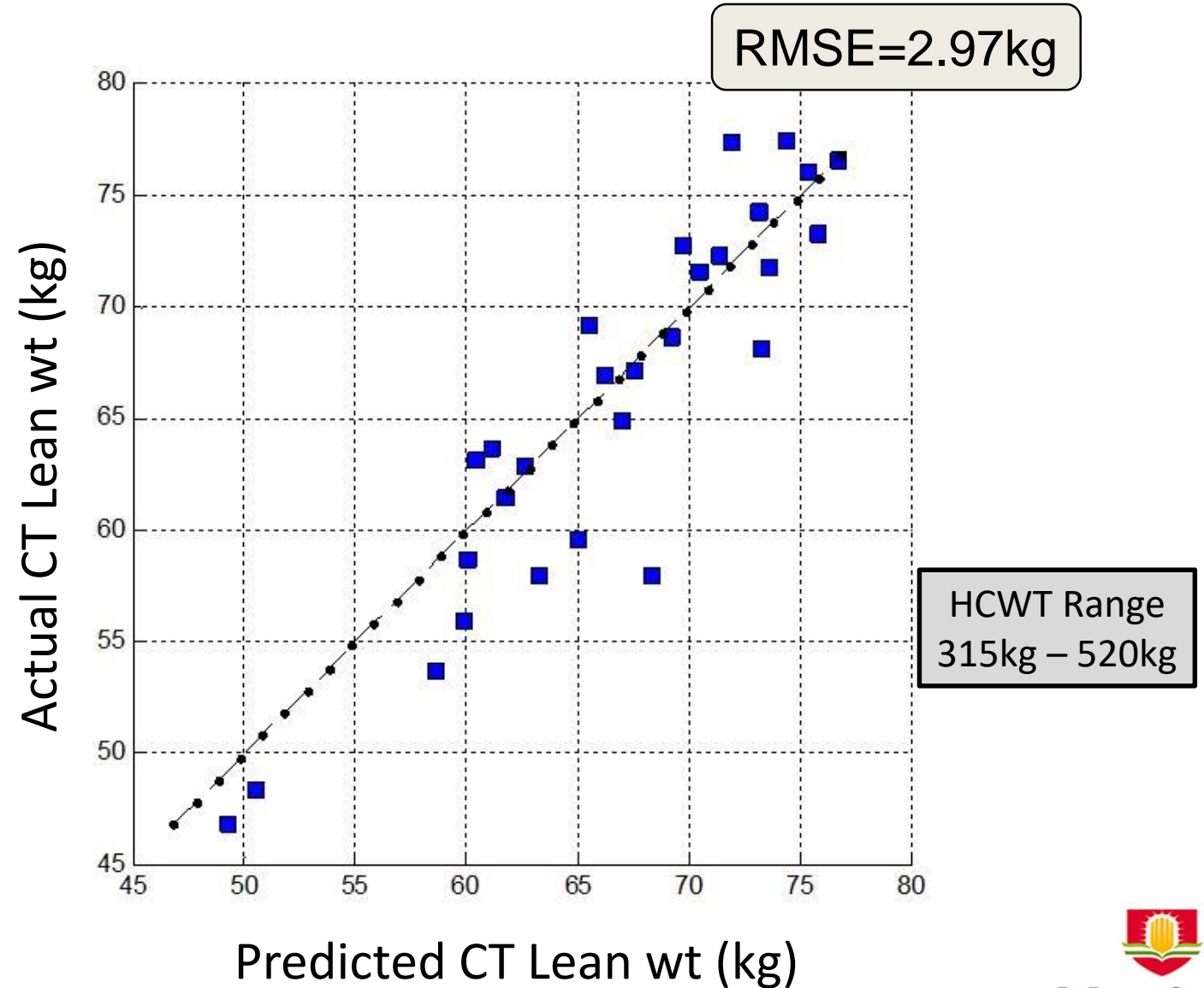
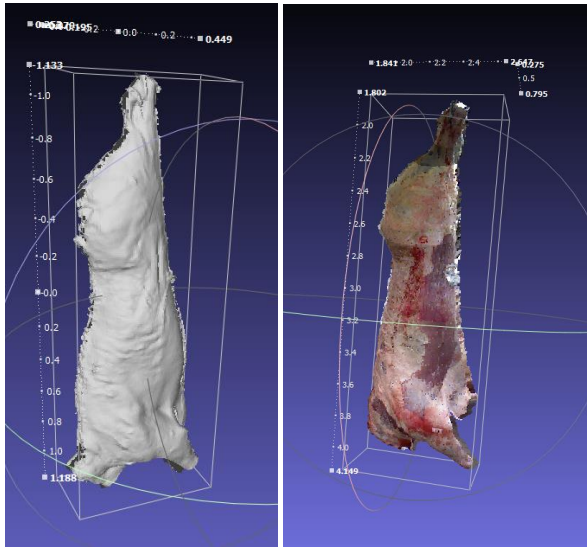


Predicting CT Composition in Beef



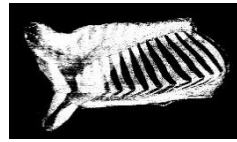
3D imaging for lean meat yield

Uses X-Box RGB cameras



CT as calibrating standard

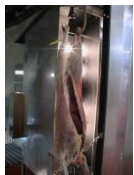
A common trait for all devices



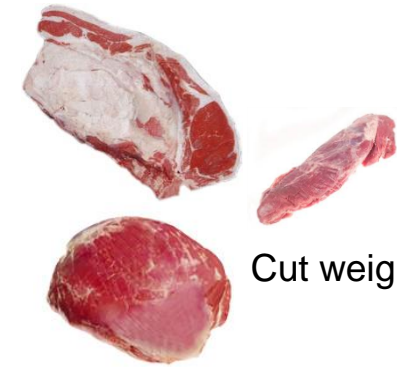
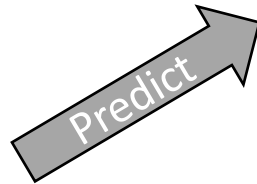
DEXA



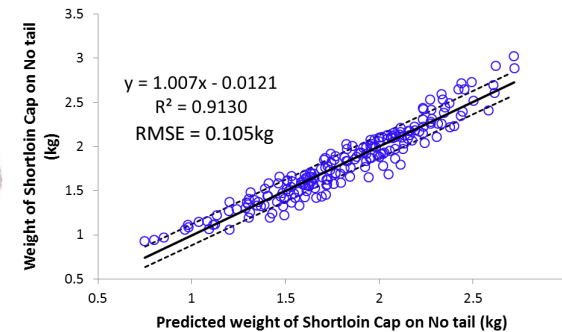
3D imaging



VIAScan

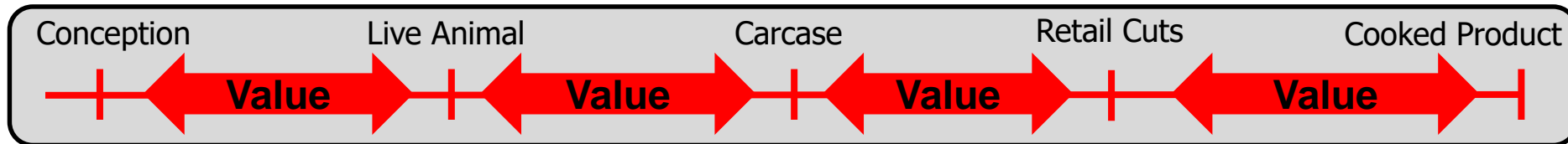
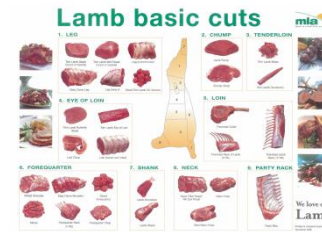
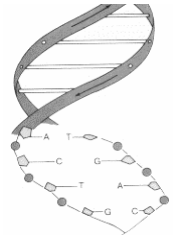


Cut weights

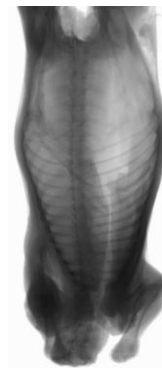


CT as the calibrating standard

- Supply chain information



Wt of carcass
bone, muscle, fat



DEXA



Cut weights

Conclusion

- Existing carcass measurement is poor
- ALMTech will accelerate development
 - Beef, lamb, pork industries
- Upgrade beef MSA inputs / new MSA for lambs
- EQ focused devices – NIR, Hyperspec, CT
- LMY measures also input to MSA

Supporting partners



Australian Government
**Department of Agriculture
and Water Resources**



FRONTMATEC





Murdoch
UNIVERSITY

Statistical analysis

MSA model inputs

Sex
Hot carcass weight
Hump height
Feed type
Hormone Growth promotant status



Ossification
score



Subcutaneous rib fat depth



Ultimate pH

Covariates



Expert grader MSA
marbling



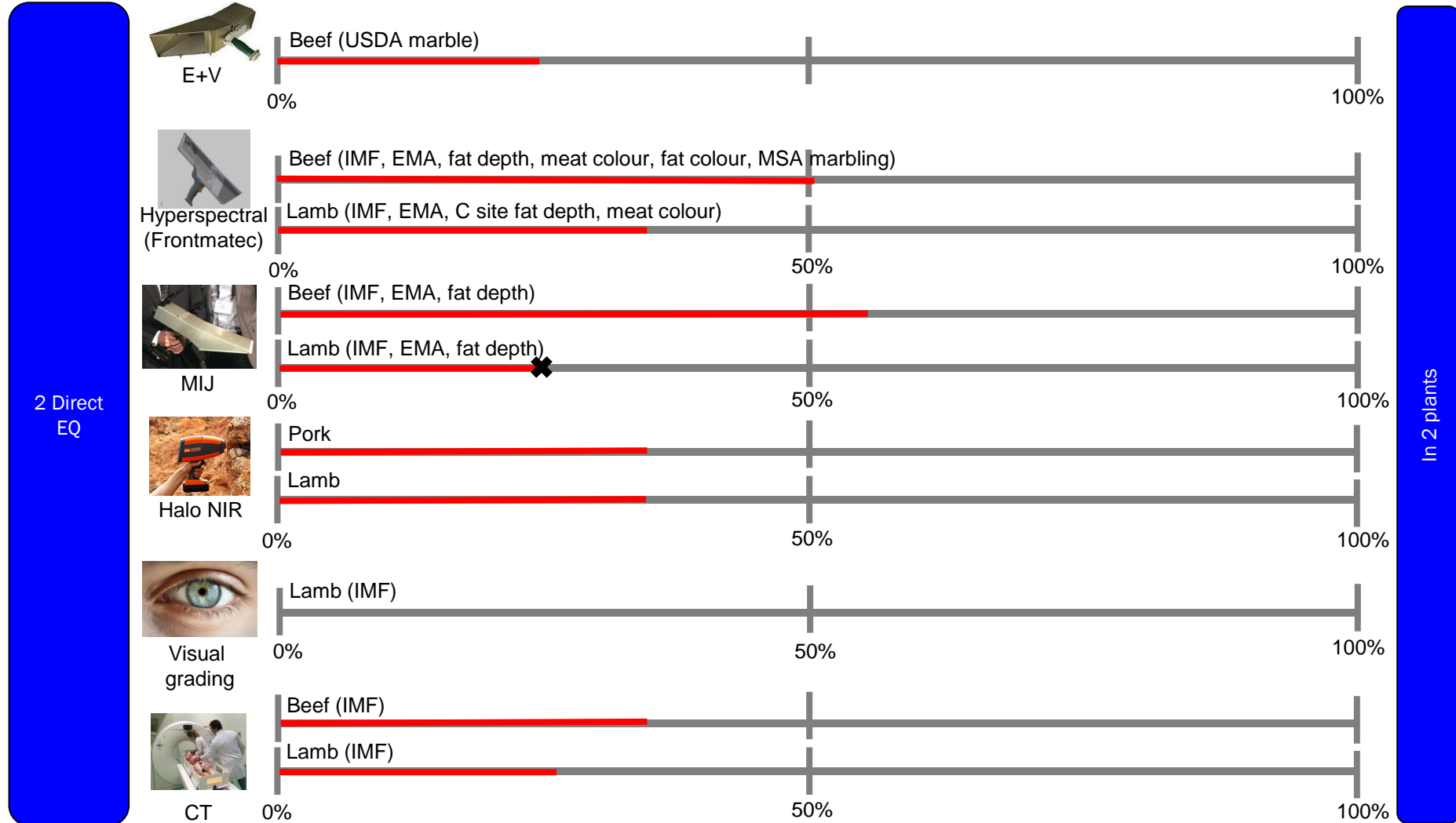
Chemical IMF%

General Linear
Models

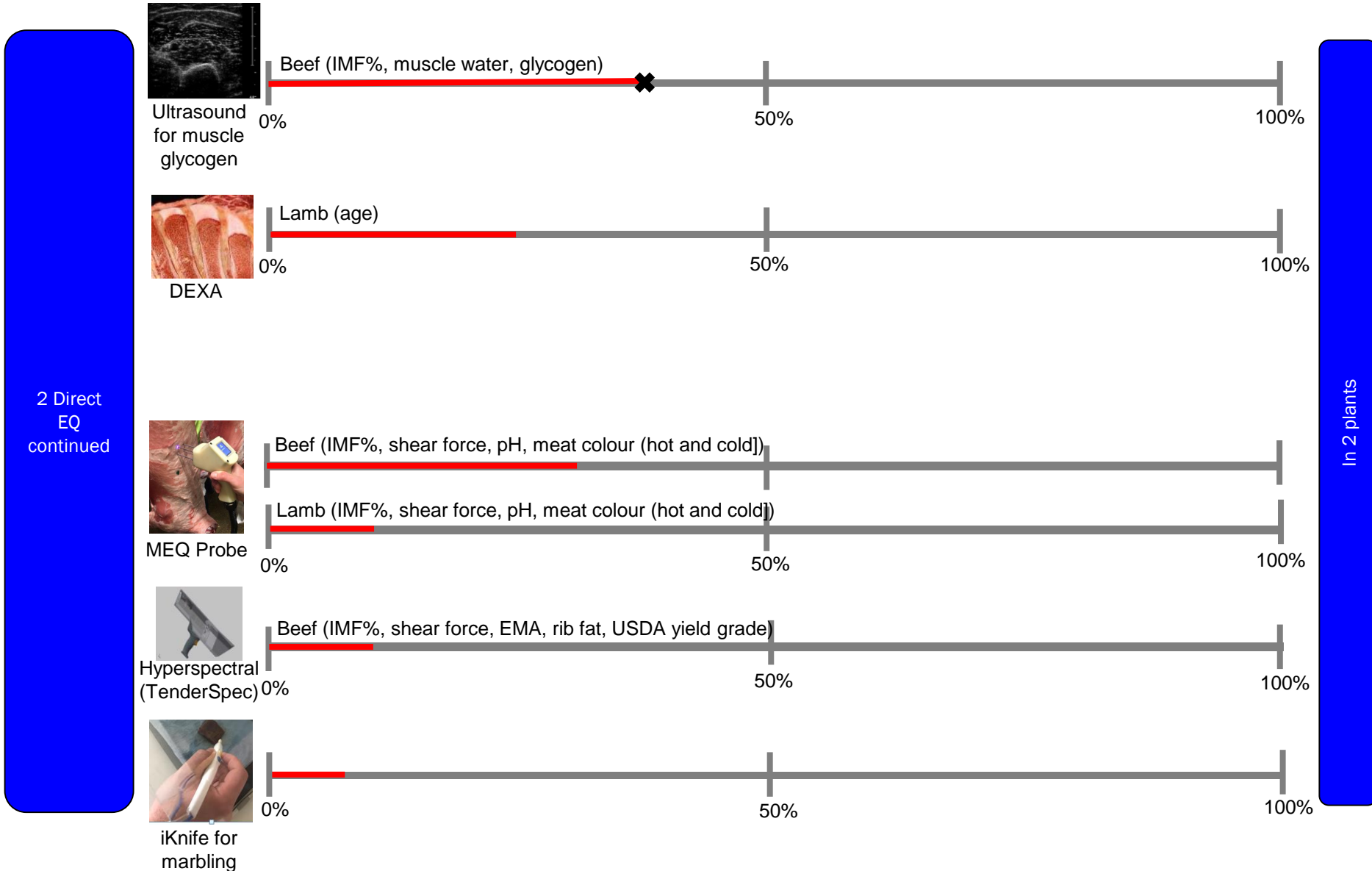
Palatability
scores (MQ4)



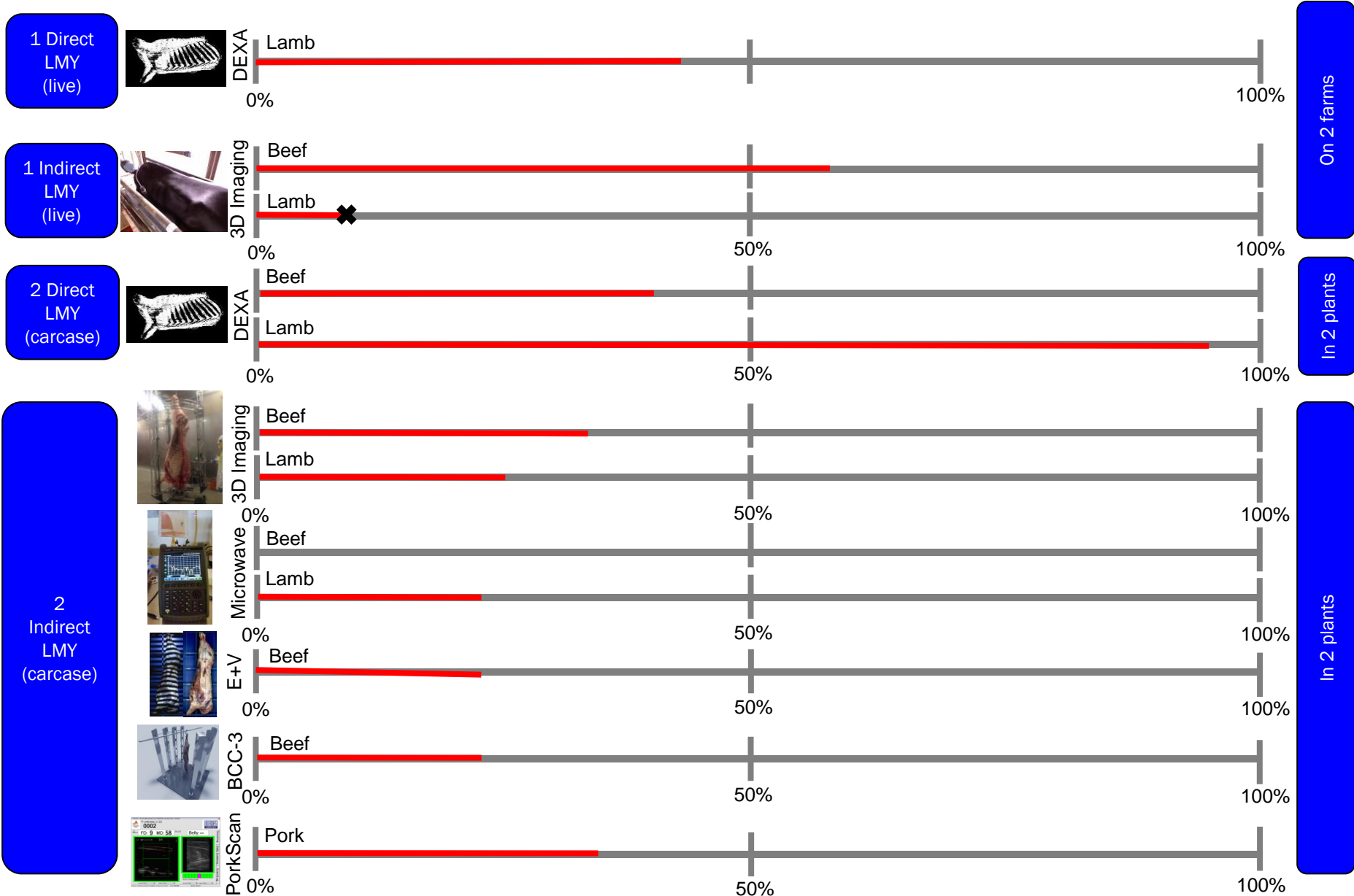
Timeline – EQ devices



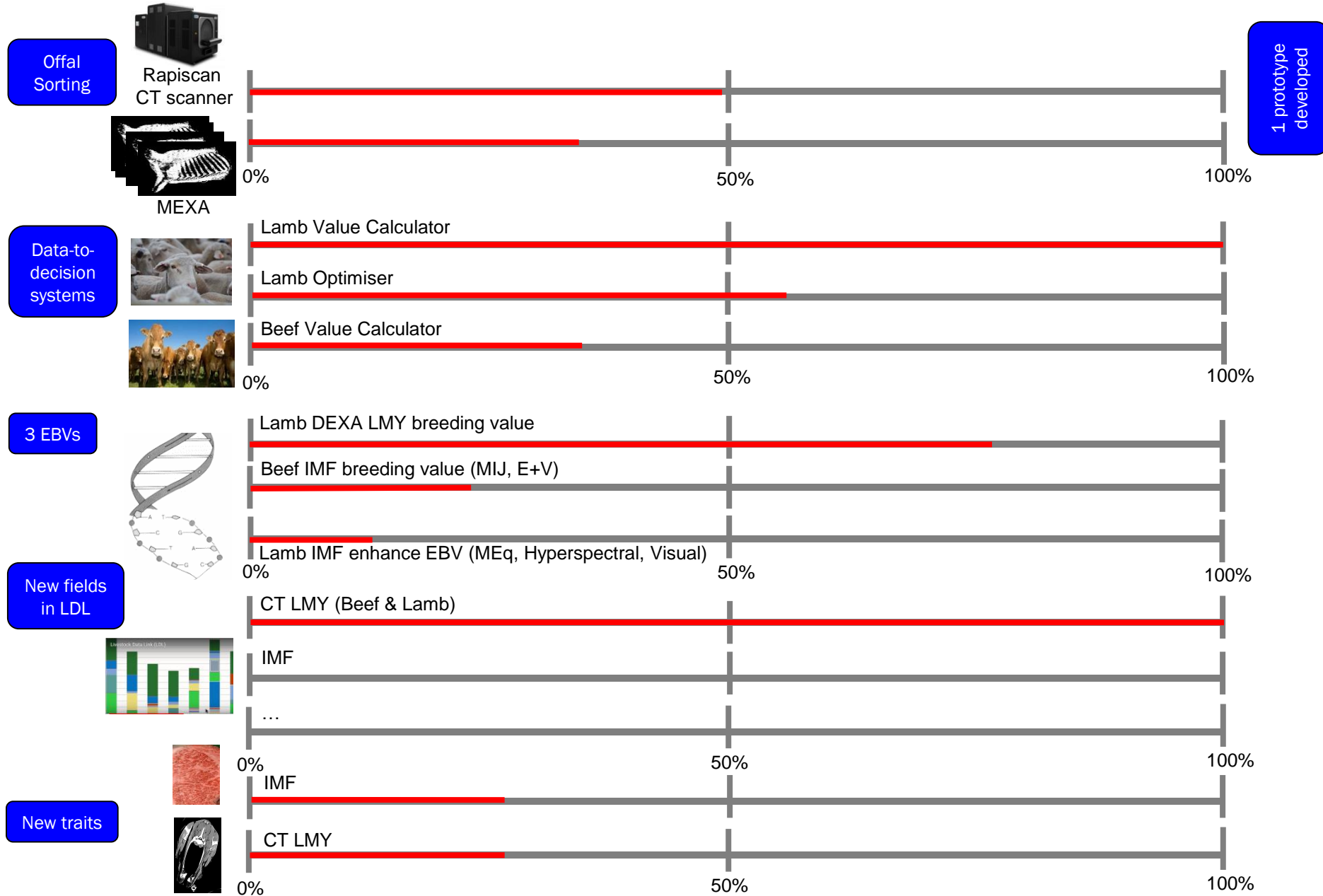
Timeline – EQ devices ctd



Timeline – LMY Devices



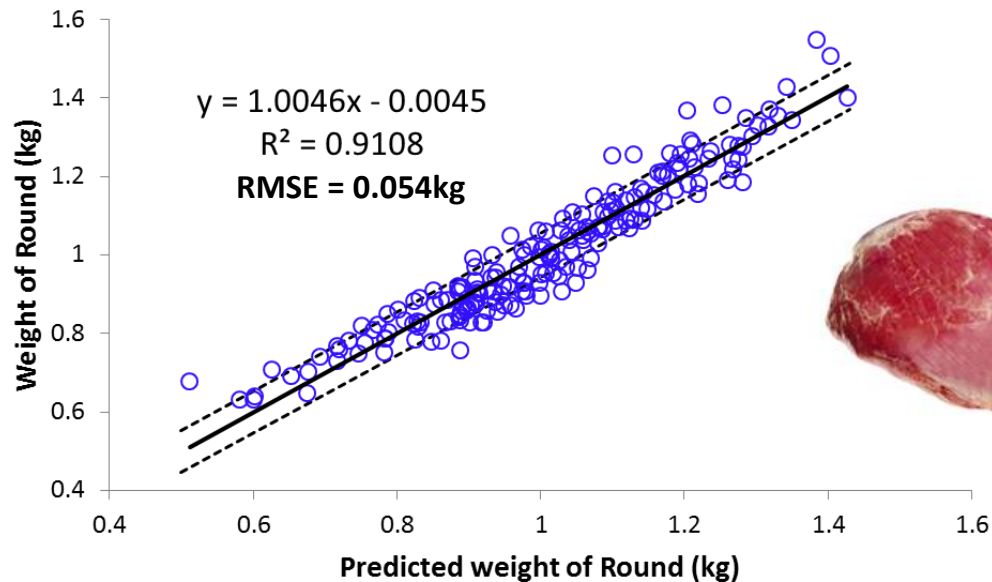
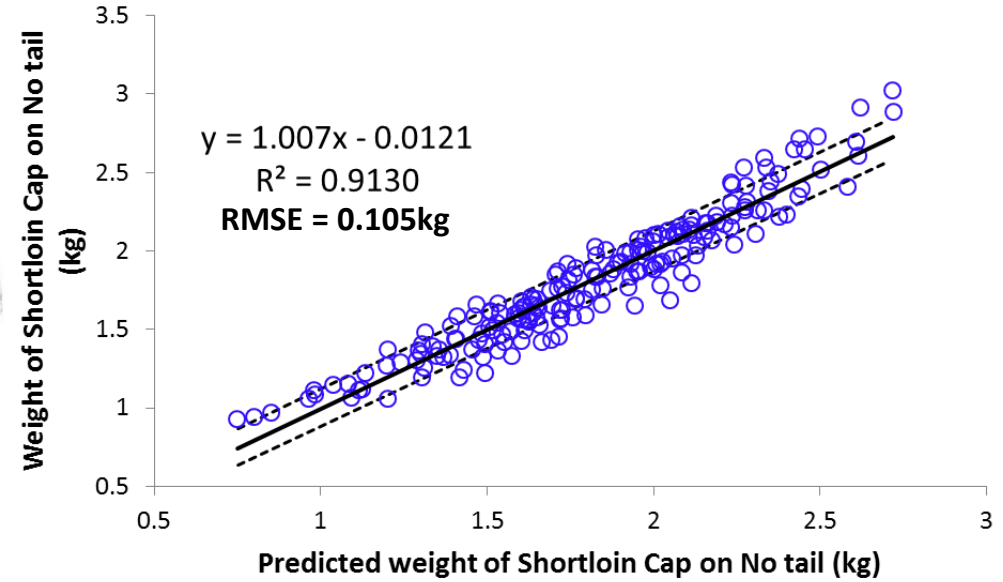
Timeline P3 – P5



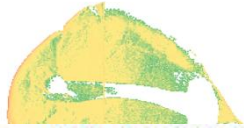
Estimating cut weight using DEXA



Predicting round & shortloin wt using HCWT plus DEXAfat value



Carcase Calculator rework



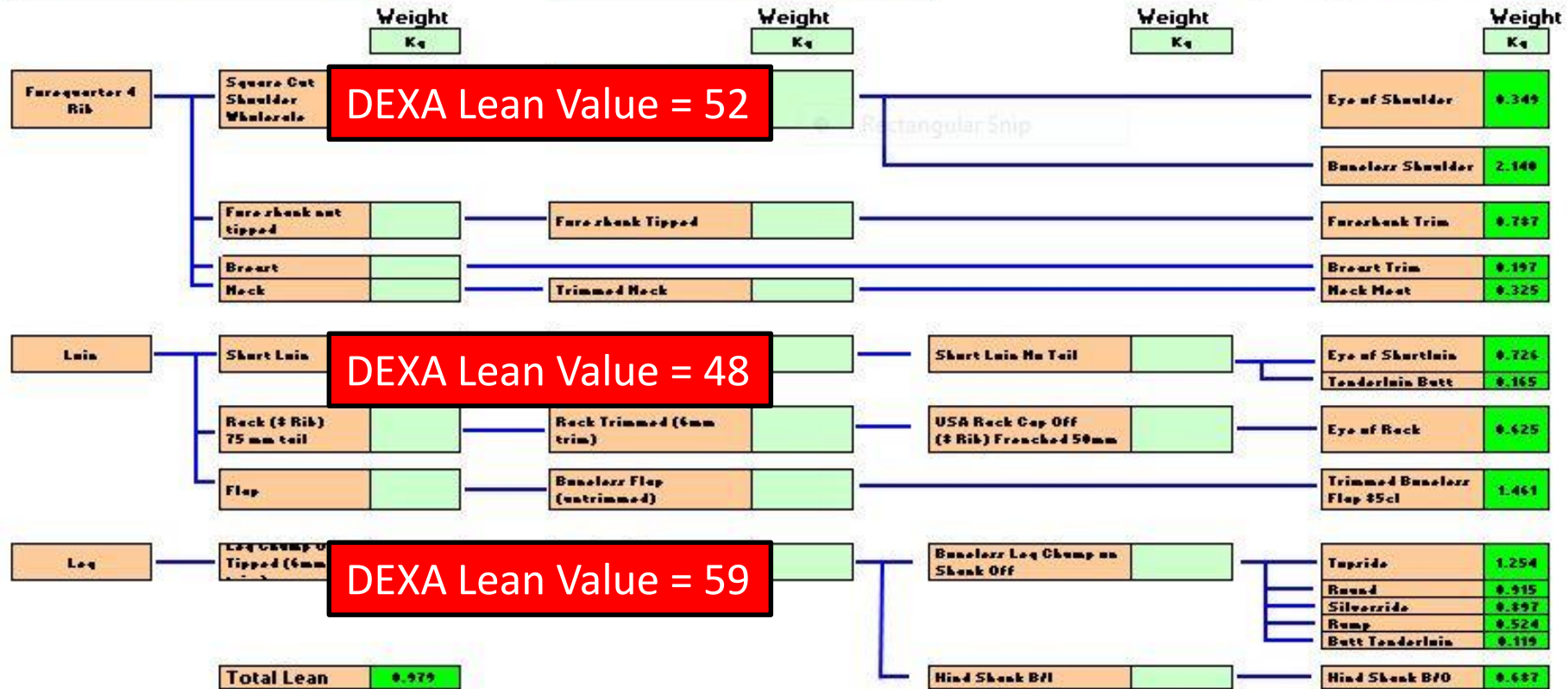
Primal Weight Estimates

Trade: Over the Hooks. X-Breed Av. GR: 14.1mm Av. HCW: 23 kg Shrinkage: 2.5 %

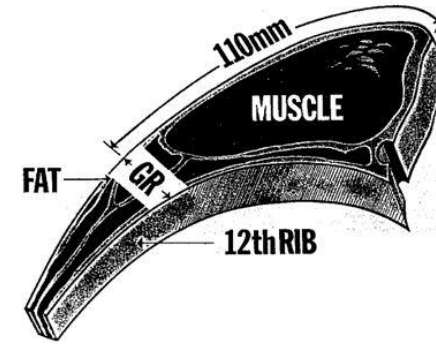
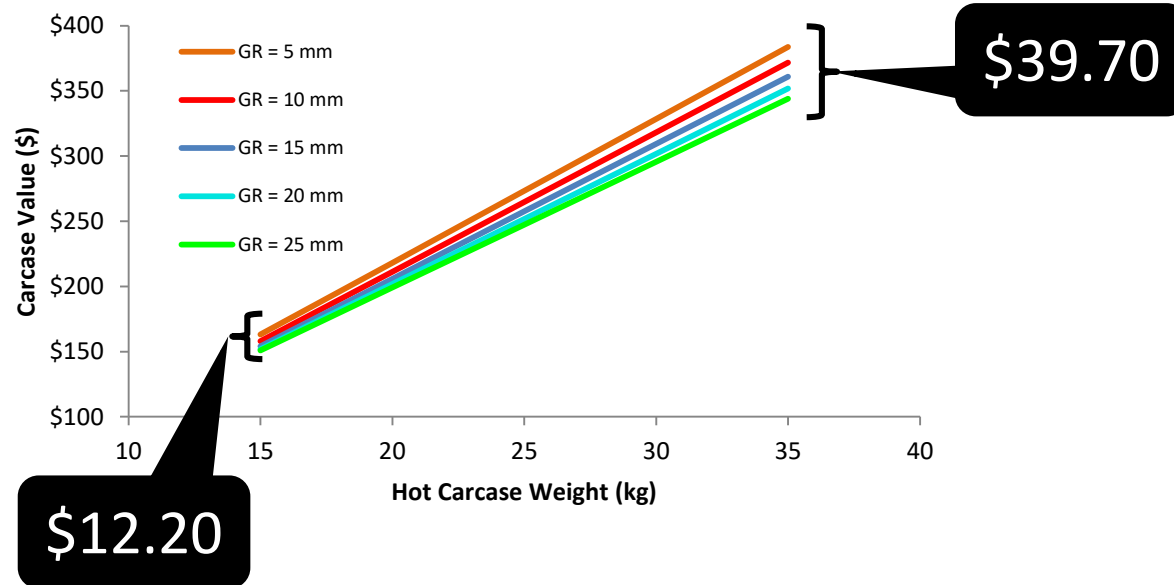
Total Retail Value **\$221.54**

Carcase Gross Prof **\$35.55 16.0%**

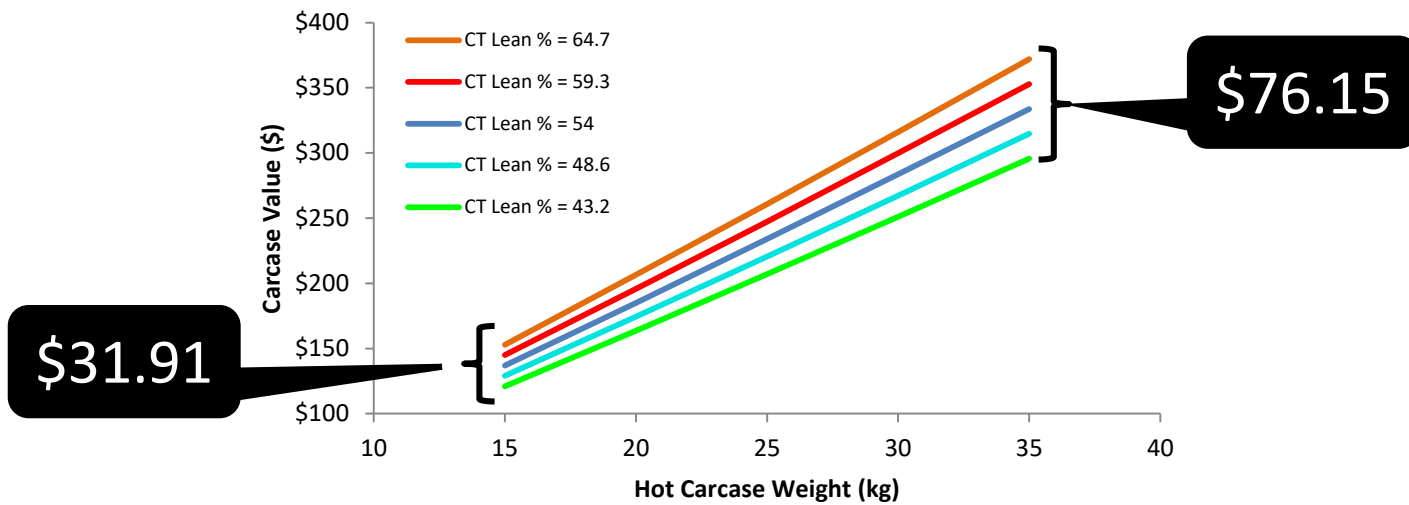
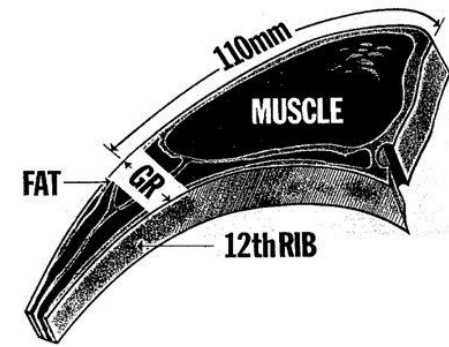
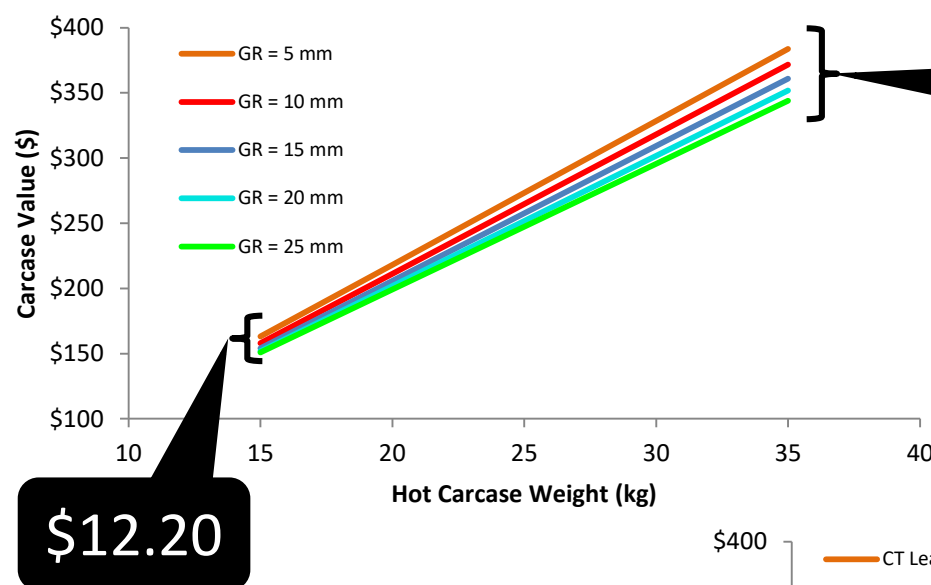
[Back to Main Menu](#)



What does extra precision mean for the carcass calculator?



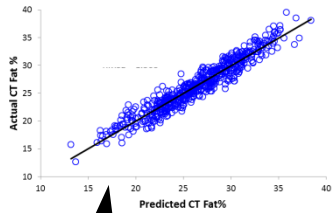
What does extra precision mean for the carcass calculator?



Optimise carcass usage



Wt & DEXA & EQ



Characterise carcass grades



Bone out cost

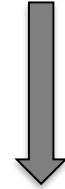


Grid Ref - Week: 7		Cut Retail Values												Valid For Kills: 24/2/14-28/2/14	
XB Lambs		Range													
Grade	Fat mm	Dent	-14	14.1-16	16.1-18	18.1-20	20.1-22	22.1-24	24.1-26	26.1-28	28.1-30	30.1-32	32+		
S1	0 - 5	0	\$1.30	\$2.10	\$3.30	\$4.70	\$4.70	\$4.70	\$4.70	\$4.70	\$4.70	\$4.70	\$4.20		
S2	6 - 10	0	\$1.60	\$2.40	\$3.60	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$4.50		
S3	11 - 15	0	\$1.80	\$2.40	\$3.60	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$4.50		
S4	15 - 20	0	\$1.80	\$2.40	\$3.60	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$4.50		
S5	20 +	0	\$1.80	\$2.40	\$3.60	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$4.50		

Cut wt by retail value



Adj for cut market volume



Carcass decisions to optimise profit



Optimised profit

Industry led initiative



The banner features a black and white image of a sheep's back on the left. On the right, the MLA logo (Meat & Livestock Australia) is positioned above the text 'Project 150' in a large white font, with 'DEXA into 90 beef/lamb abattoirs' in a smaller white font below it.

Project 150
DEXA into 90 beef/lamb abattoirs



This block contains three logos for producer representatives: the Sheepmeat Council of Australia (a stylized 'S' logo), the Cattle Council of Australia (a cow silhouette), and ALFA (Australian Lot Feeders' Association, featuring a sheep silhouette and wheat stalks).

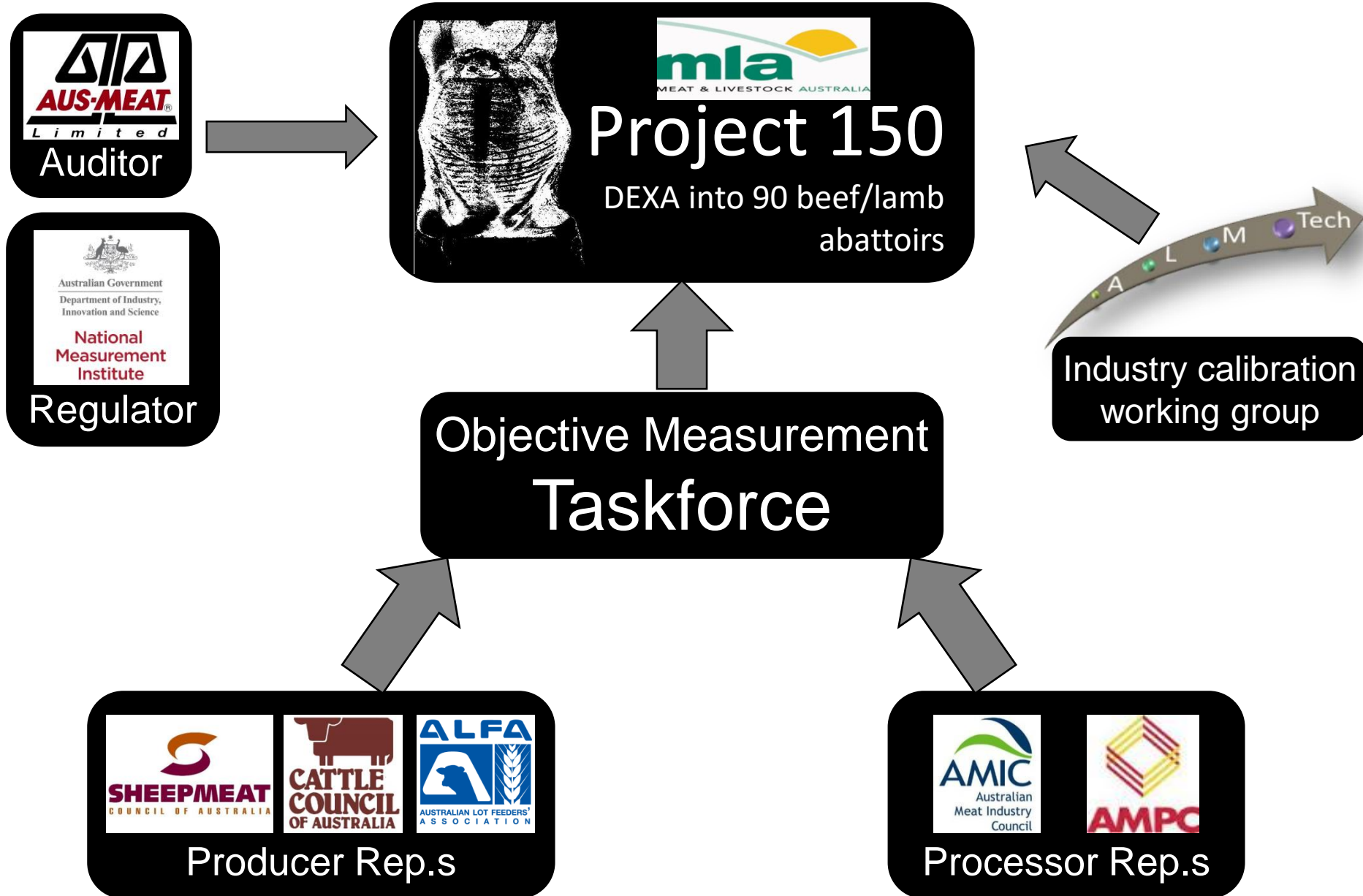
Producer Rep.s



This block contains two logos for processor representatives: AMIC (Australian Meat Industry Council, with a green and blue wave logo) and AMPC (Australian Meat Processors Council, with a yellow and red geometric logo).

Processor Rep.s

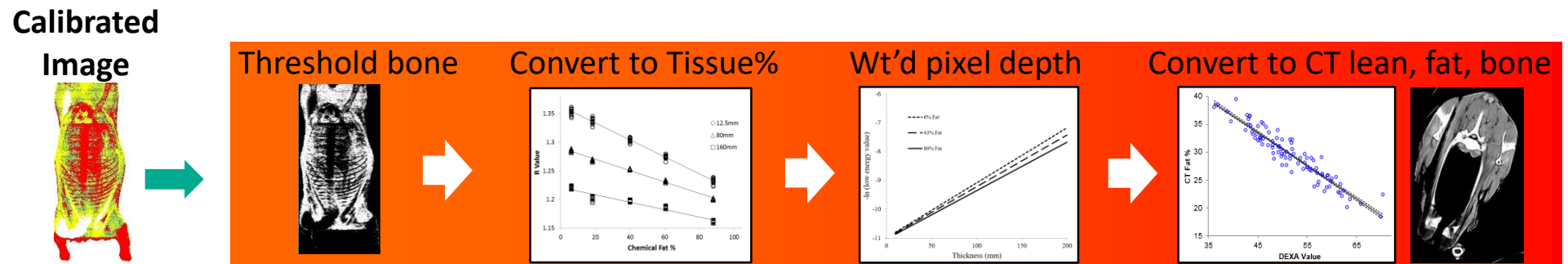
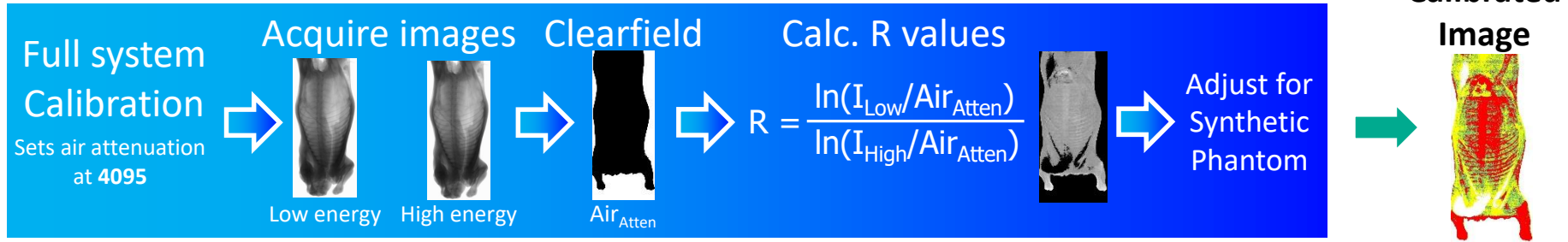
Industry led initiative



Auditing DEXA



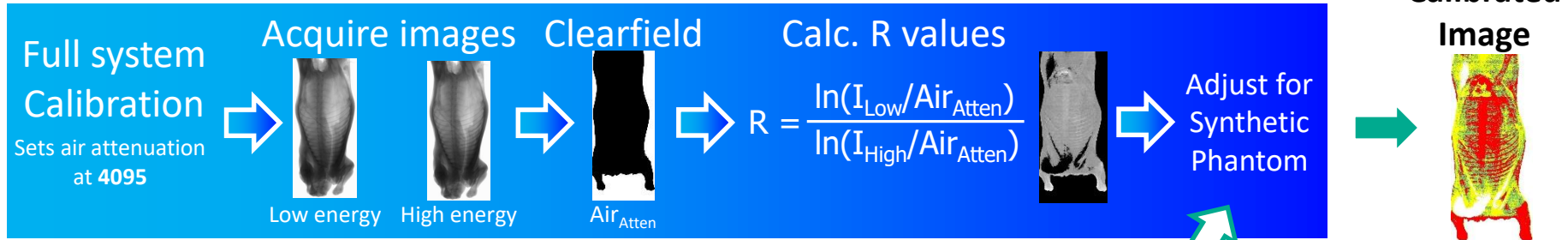
Validation/Auditing



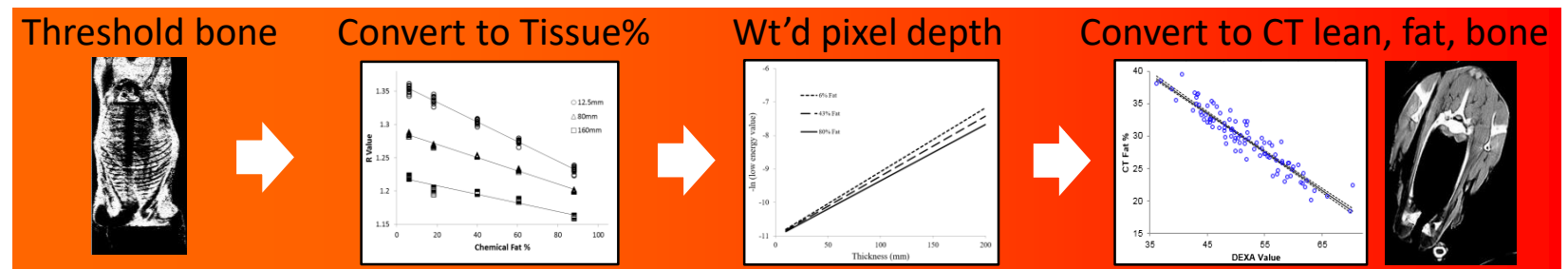
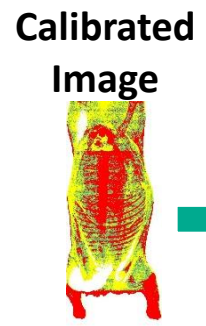
Company Specific Algorithm



Validation/Auditing

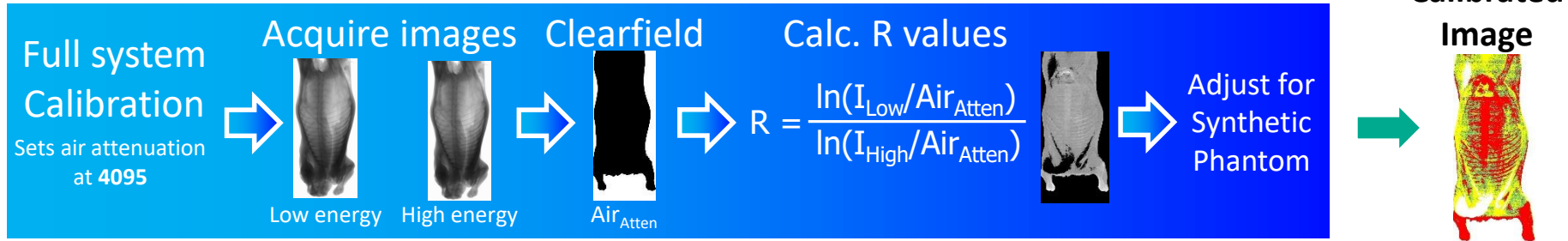


Routine auditing ensures calibrated image



Company Specific Algorithm

Validation/Auditing



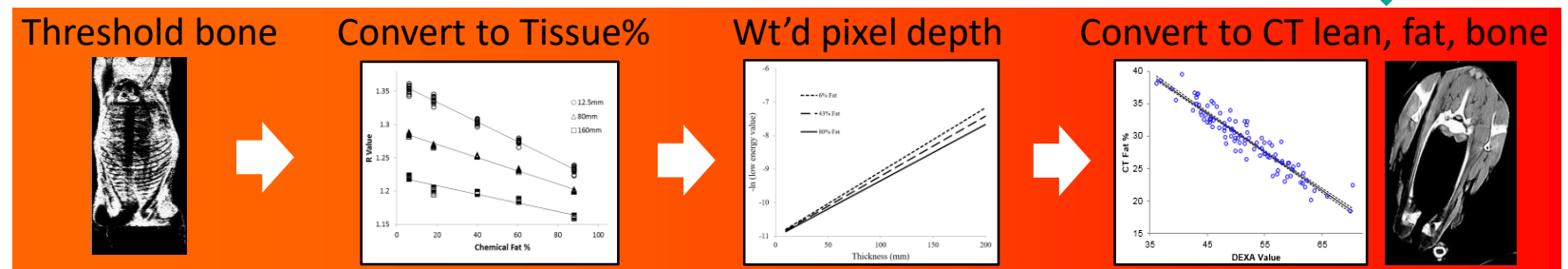
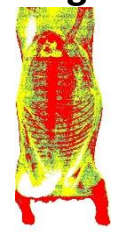
CT validation required when:

1. New DEXA hardware
2. Altered company algorithm
3. Disputes

Calibration point



Calibrated Image



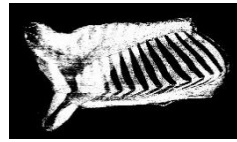
Company Specific Algorithm

CT as calibrating standard



CT as calibrating standard

A common trait for all devices



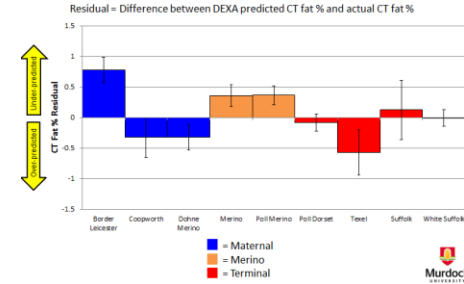
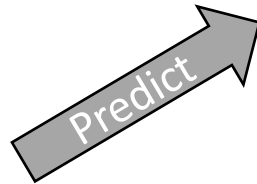
DEXA



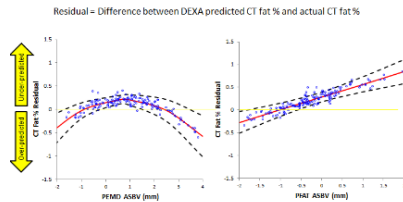
3D imaging



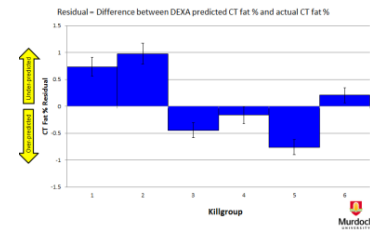
VIAScan



DEXA accuracy across divergent genetics



DEXA accuracy across kill groups





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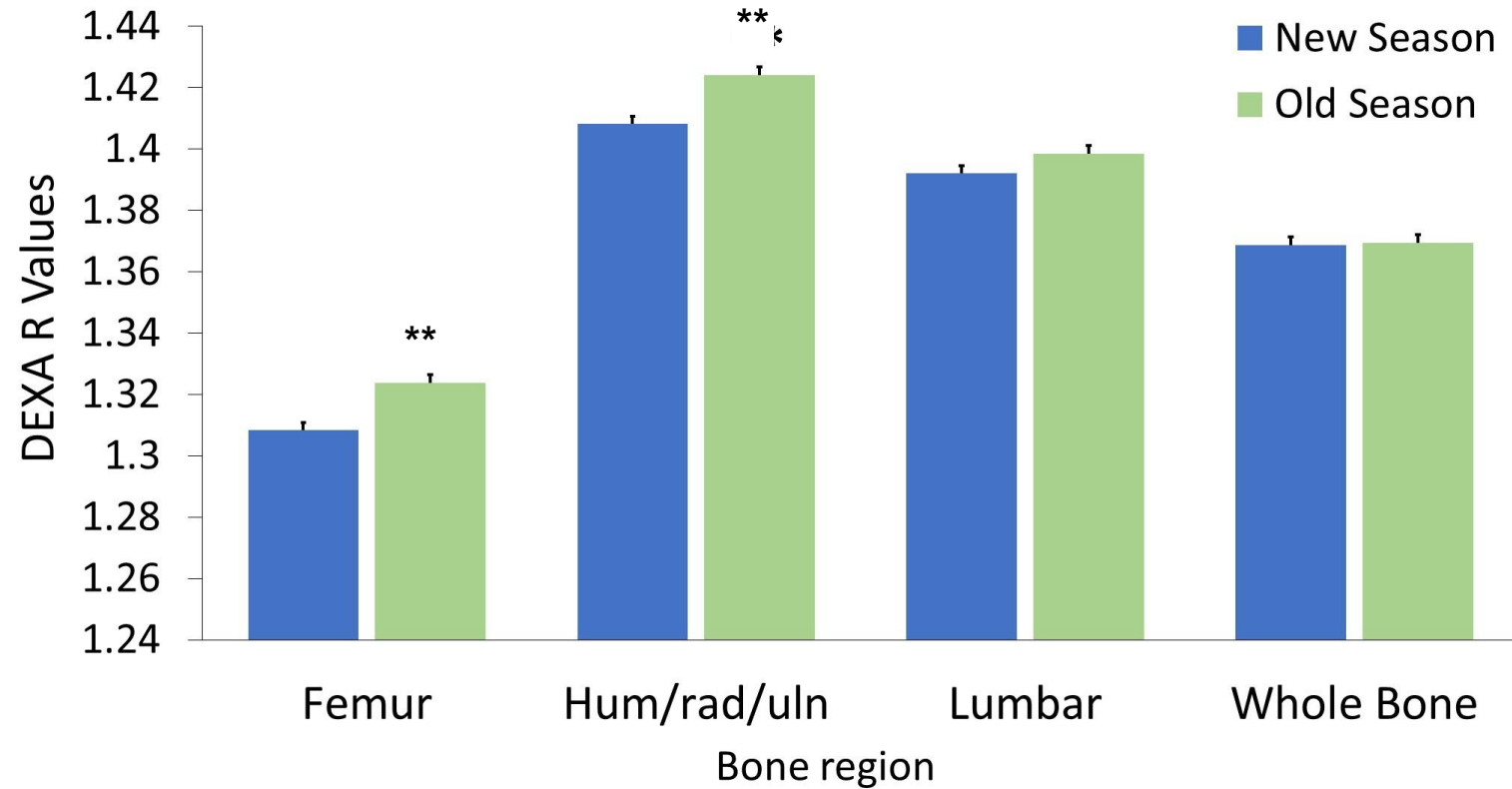


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DEXA prediction of age/maturity



DEXA to determine age



DEXA to determine age

DEXA Image



	R-Value
Element	R
Hydrogen	1.0891
Carbon	1.2199
Nitrogen	1.3043
Oxygen	1.4167
Sodium	1.9045
Magnesium	2.0963
Phosphorus	2.7418
Sulfur	2.918
Chlorine	3.151
Potassium	3.4536
Calcium	3.5422

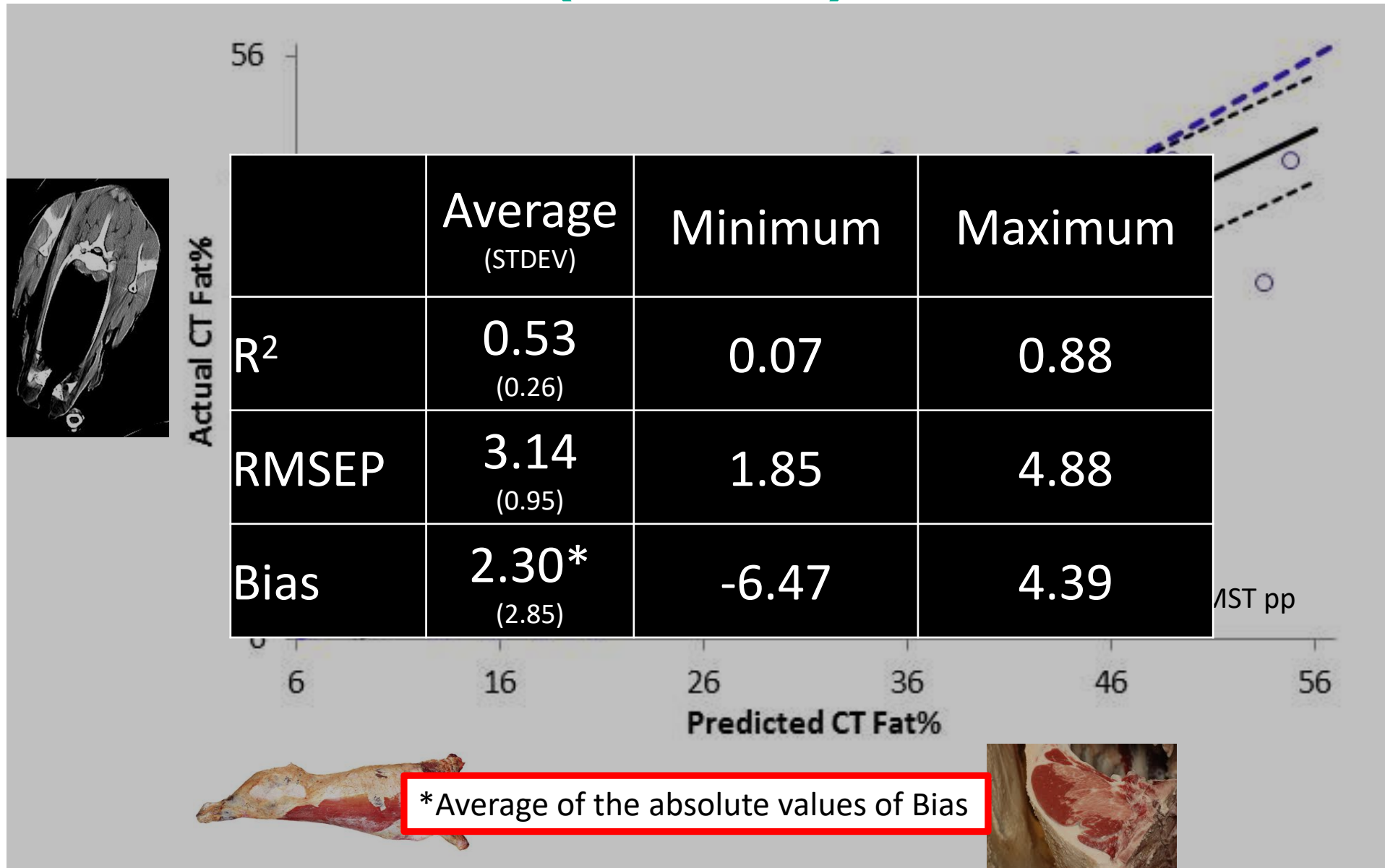




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Rib Fat and HSCW

(6 data sets)





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Near Infra-red (NIR) probes

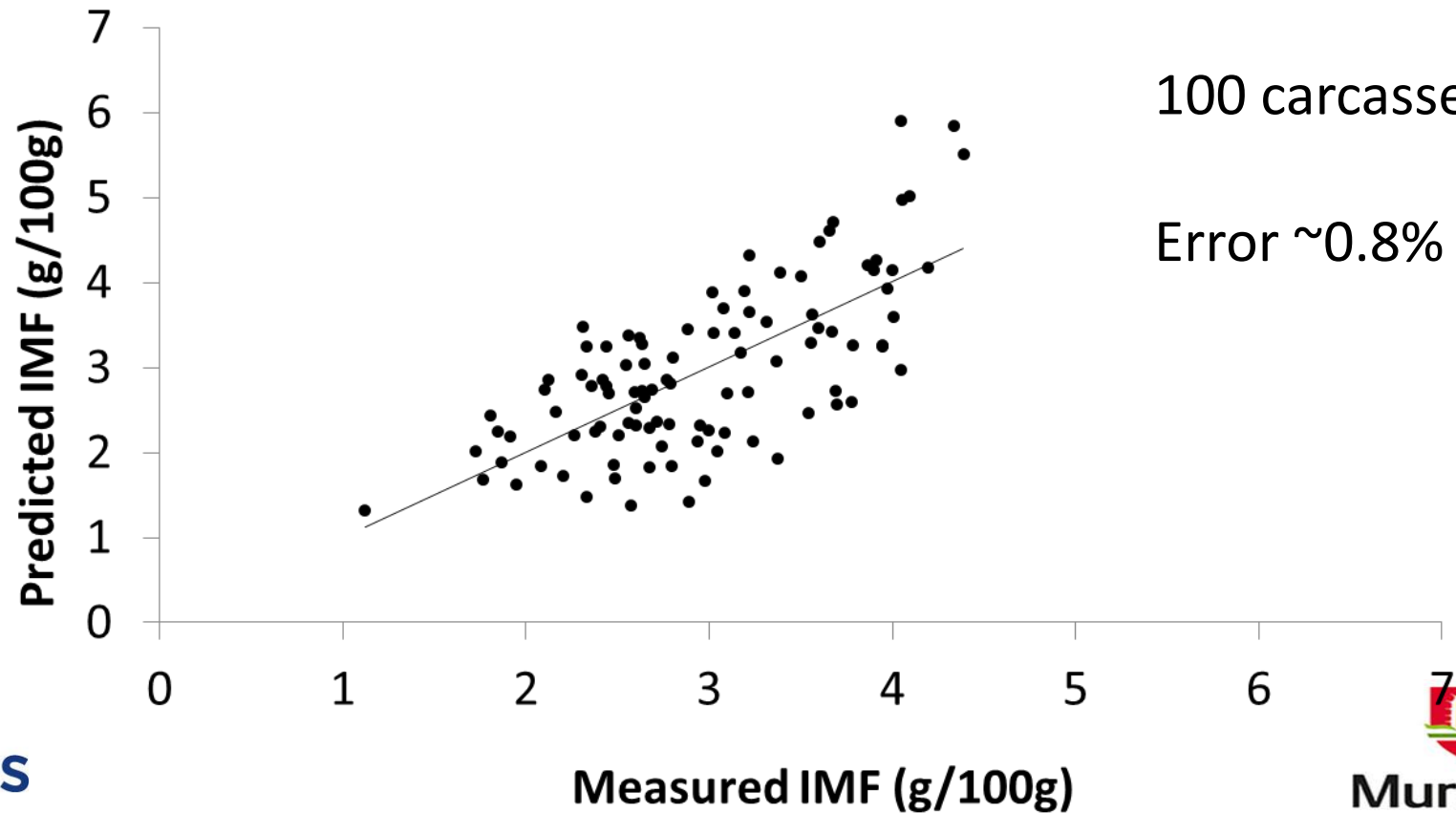
NIR preliminary results - Topsides (hot)



Near Infra-red (NIR) probes

NIR preliminary results - Topsides (hot)

Fowler and Hopkins, 2018



Near Infra-red (NIR) probes

NIR preliminary results - Topsides (hot)

Fowler and Hopkins, 2018



Proof of concept ✓

ID primary manufacturer

100 carcasses

error ~0.8%

6

7

Measured IMF (g/100g)



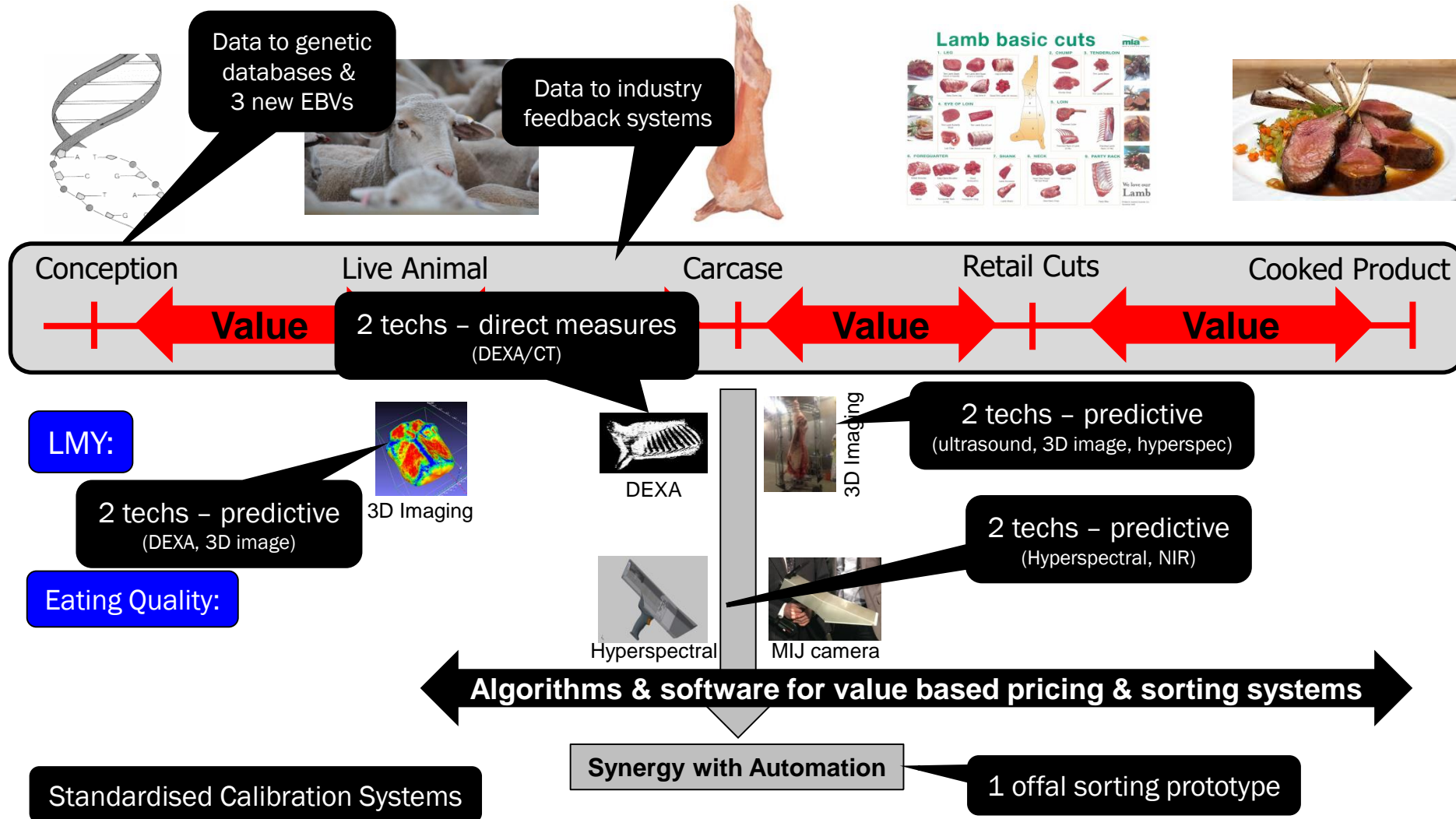
Dep
Primary industries



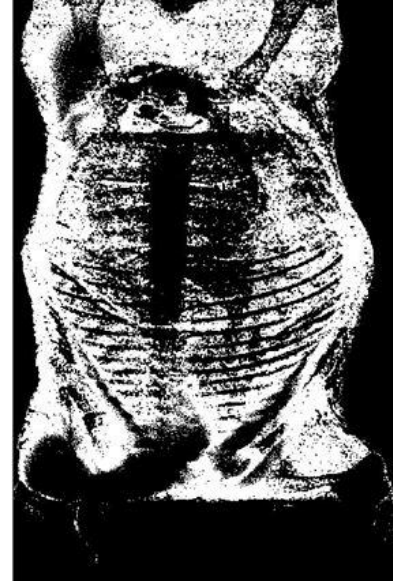
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Deliverables!

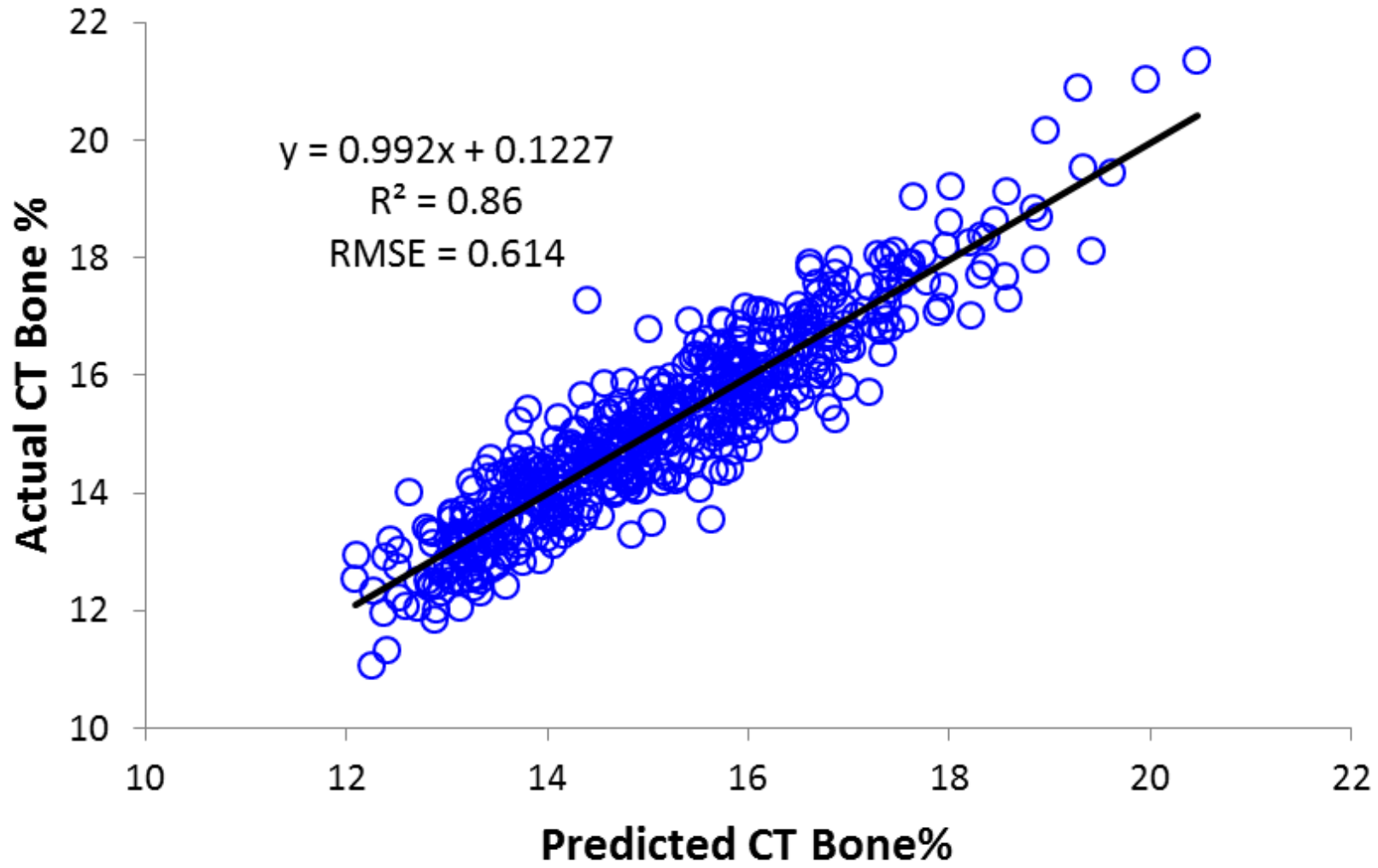
Predict quality and amount of final product



DEXA Bone analysis



DEXA predicting CT Bone%



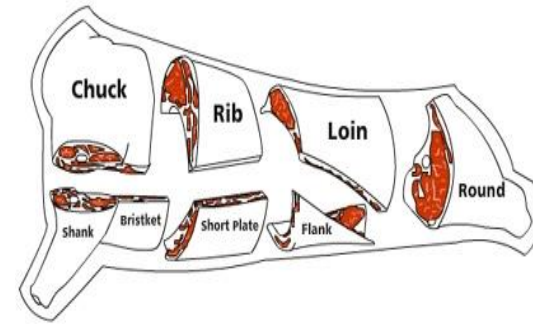
Why CT as the “Gold Standard”?



Traits for calibration

1. Saleable meat yield

- captures valuable fat & bone
- cutting specifications differ
- operator errors
- slow and expensive (labour)



2. Dissectible LMY

- less influence of cutting specifications
- operator errors
- slow and expensive (destructive)



3. CT

- virtual dissection, thus repeatable
- no operator error
- Fast, cheaper (on-sell product)



4. Chemical composition CT

- no operator error, but difficult to prove repeatability
- very slow and expensive (destructive)
- indirect measure of meat yield (consumers don't eat it)



Composition study

- 50 Merino lambs feedlotted
- Slaughtered at WAMMCO WA
- Carcasses CT scanned at Murdoch
- Trucked to Adelaide for full bone out
- Samples to Murdoch for Chemical analysis

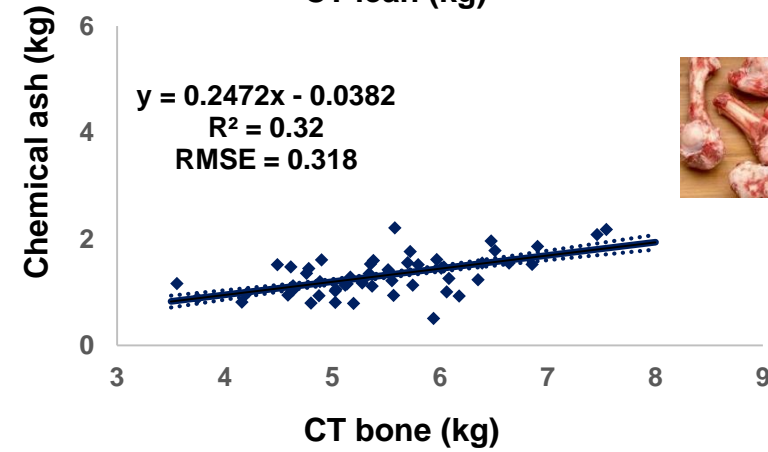
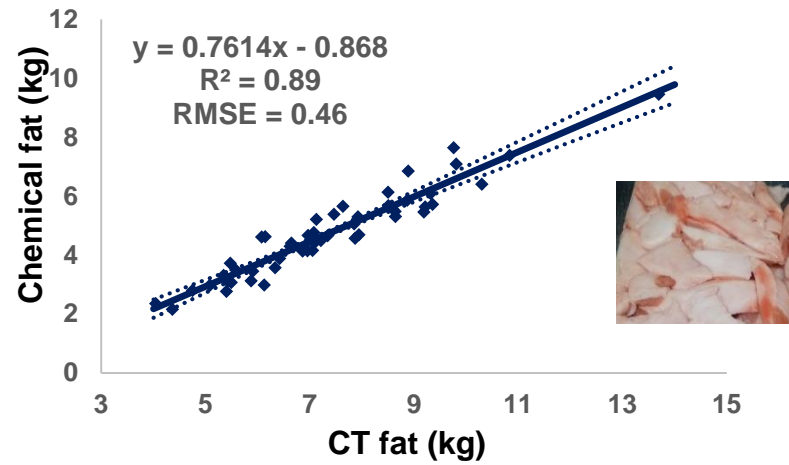
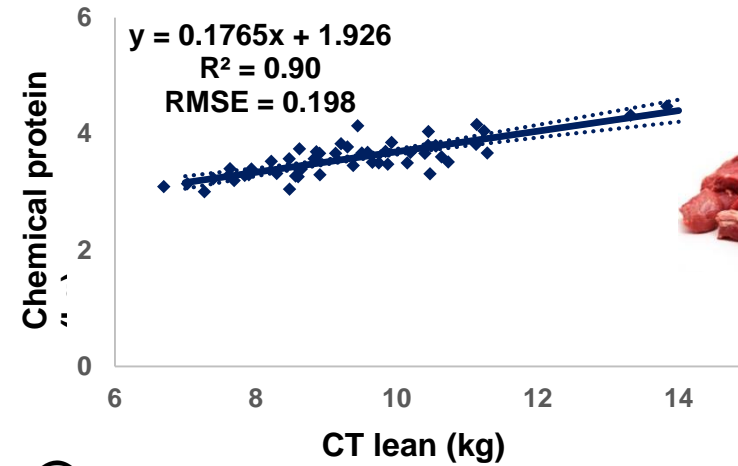




Composition study



Chemical
vs
CT carcass



Mobile CT Scanner

Needs to be mobile!

1. Prove synthetic phantoms
2. Industry proof of concept data sets
3. Site comparisons
4. Genetic diversity
5. Spot check trouble spots
6. New technologies
7. New boneouts
8. \$\$\$ Keep product in supply chain









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Influence of abattoir factors?

(See FAIM paper)

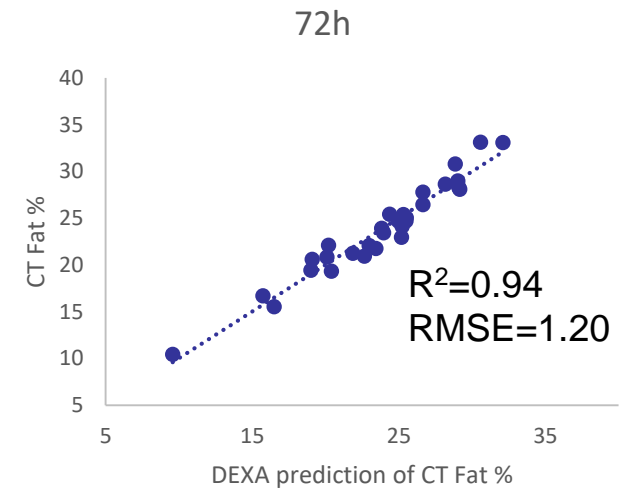
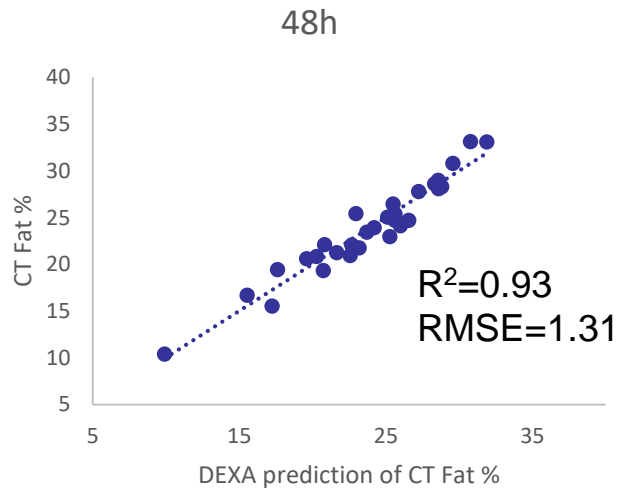
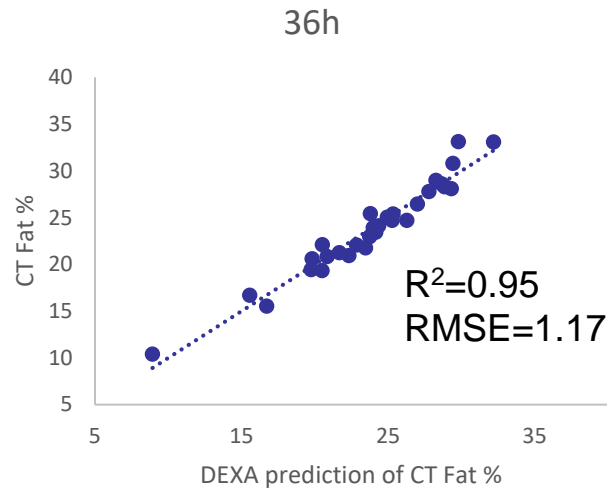
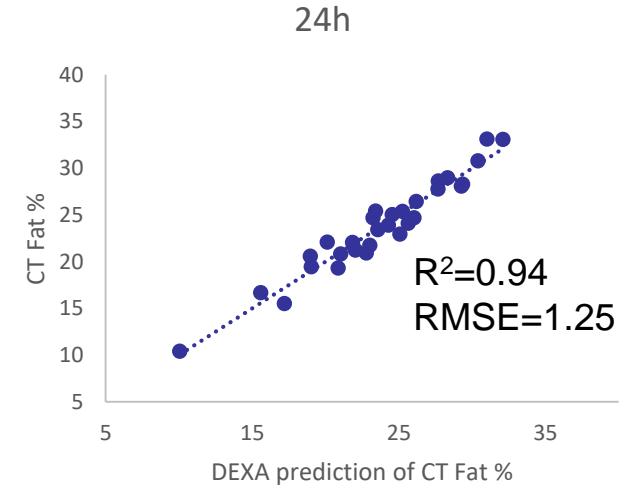
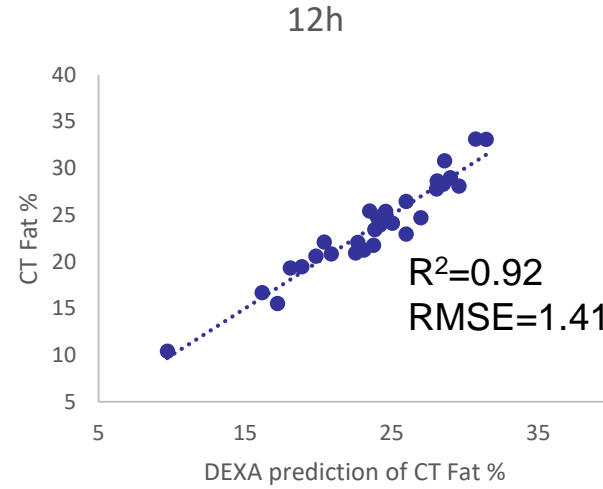
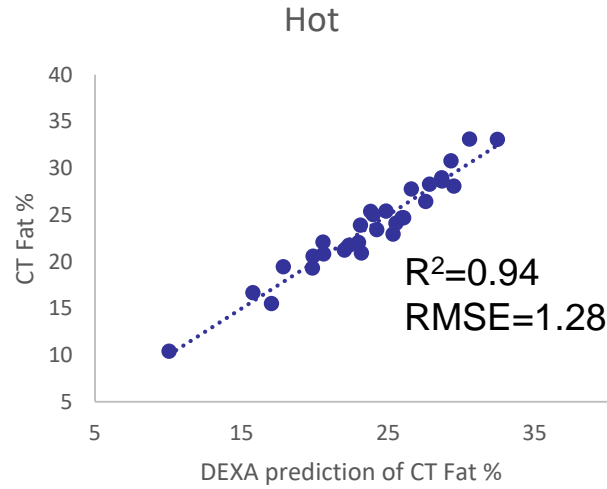
- Spray chilling 
- Carcase orientation (180 degree turn) 
- Carcase temperature 
- Time post mortem  (no Δ in precision)



DEXA repeatability



Carcases over time (72h)



Variability in these traits has a cost!

- Lean meat yield
 - More fat trimmed (labour/waste)
 - Inconsistent retail cut size
- Eating quality
 - Consumer confidence

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This you can't see!

Variability in these traits has a cost!

- Variability can be managed with...
 - carcass sorting (prior to fabrication)
 - cut sorting for cut size and EQ, assuming its traceable...

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If we can predict it!