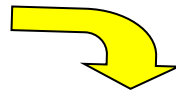




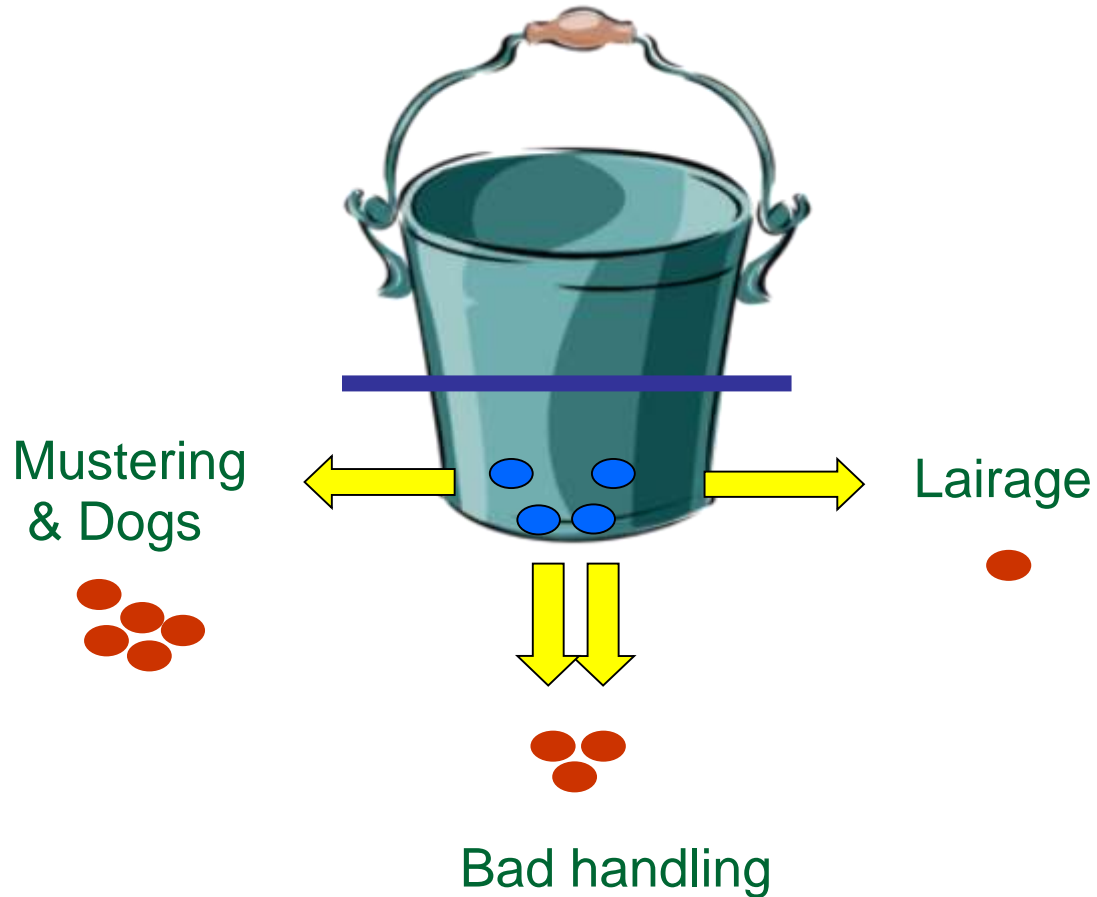
Bucket of muscle glycogen

Nutrition



Holds 2% when full

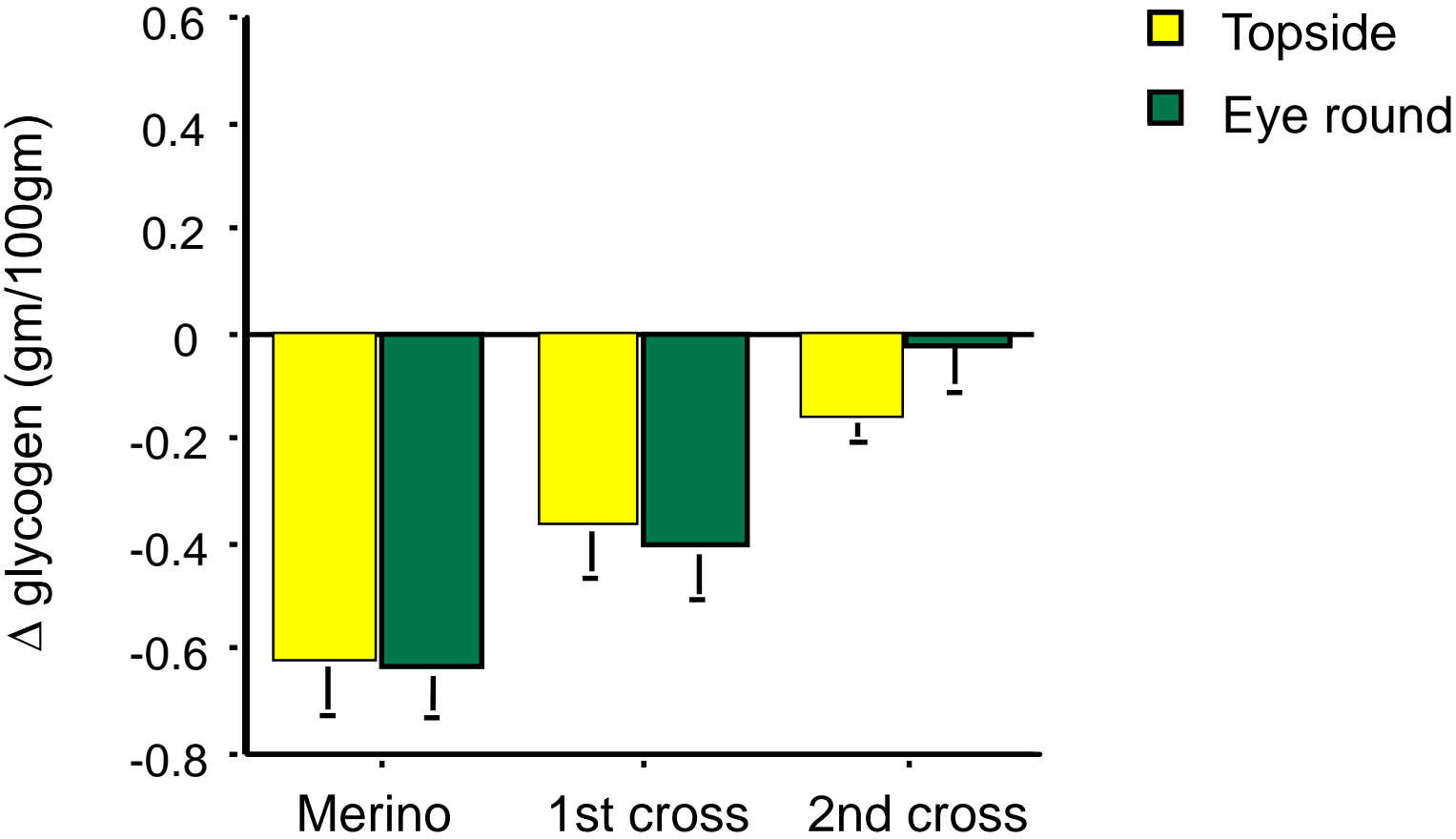
Stress can empty the bucket needs to be at least half full at slaughter



Breed effects & stress - Merino's

- Clear evidence that Merinos show \uparrow pH = dark cutting.
- Relates to stress sensitivity
- Plus Merino lamb is older and also darker
- Merinos need good pre-slaughter nutrition to fill the glycogen bucket
- \uparrow muscle breeding value will protect glycogen in Merino's (Sheep Genetics)

Glycogen loss in Commercial slaughter of Merino's



Why is finishing important (ii) Intramuscular fat

- Intramuscular fat is important for eating quality
- Ideally 5% or above to achieve high end product
- (current Merino average = 4.6%)
- 2 weeks of wt loss can reduce IMF by '1%' units
- Strong genetic control (50% heritable)
- We now have breeding values for IMF (Sheep Genetics)



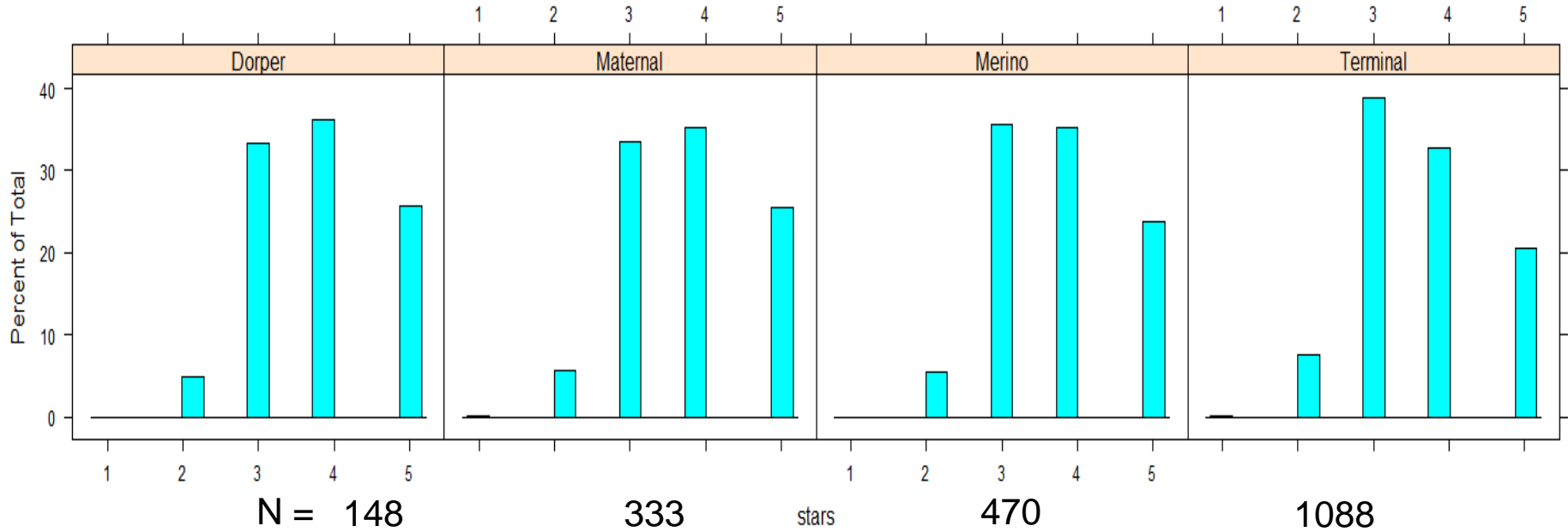
Eating Quality data

- 2,039 slaughter lambs
- Katanning (W Aust), Armidale (New South Wales)
- > 200 sires (terminal, maternal, Merino, Dorper)
- Same sires at both sites
- Approx 23kg HCW
- Short loin & topside grilled & tested by 10 consumers
- **6,800 consumers**

Pannier et al. (2015) Meat Science

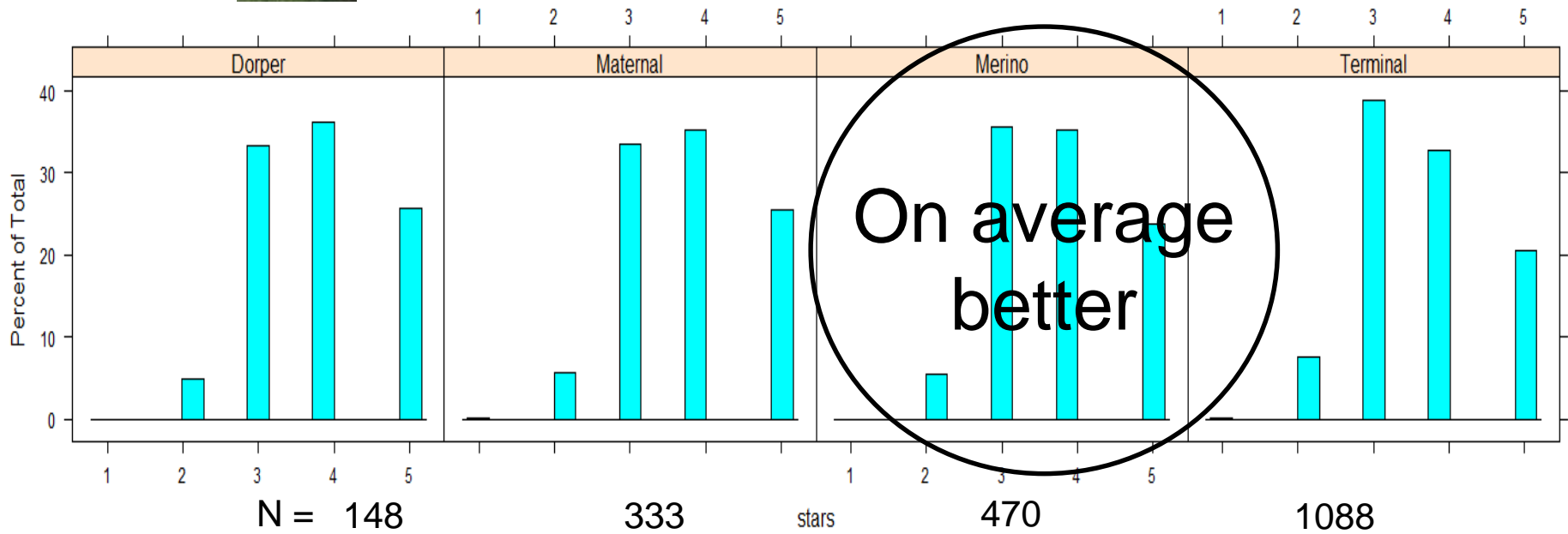


Raw data - loin



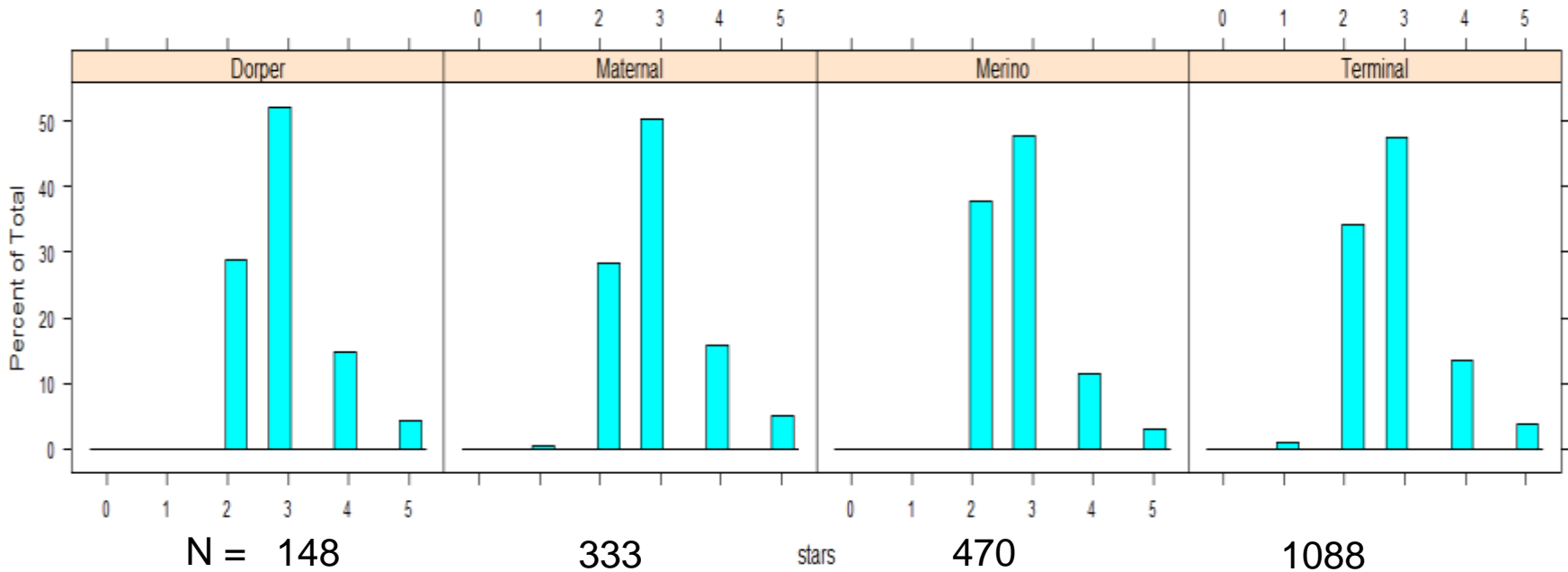
fail	pass	credit	distinction
2*	3*	4*	5*
7%	34%	35%	24%

Raw data - loin



fail	pass	credit	distinction
2*	3*	4*	5*
7%	34%	35%	24%

Raw data - topside



fail	pass	credit	distinction
2*	3*	4*	5*
29%	51%	15%	4%

New MSA grading model

Next we used carcass variables to predict the consumer score

- HCW
- LMY
- IMF
- Sire type

- All are significant predictors

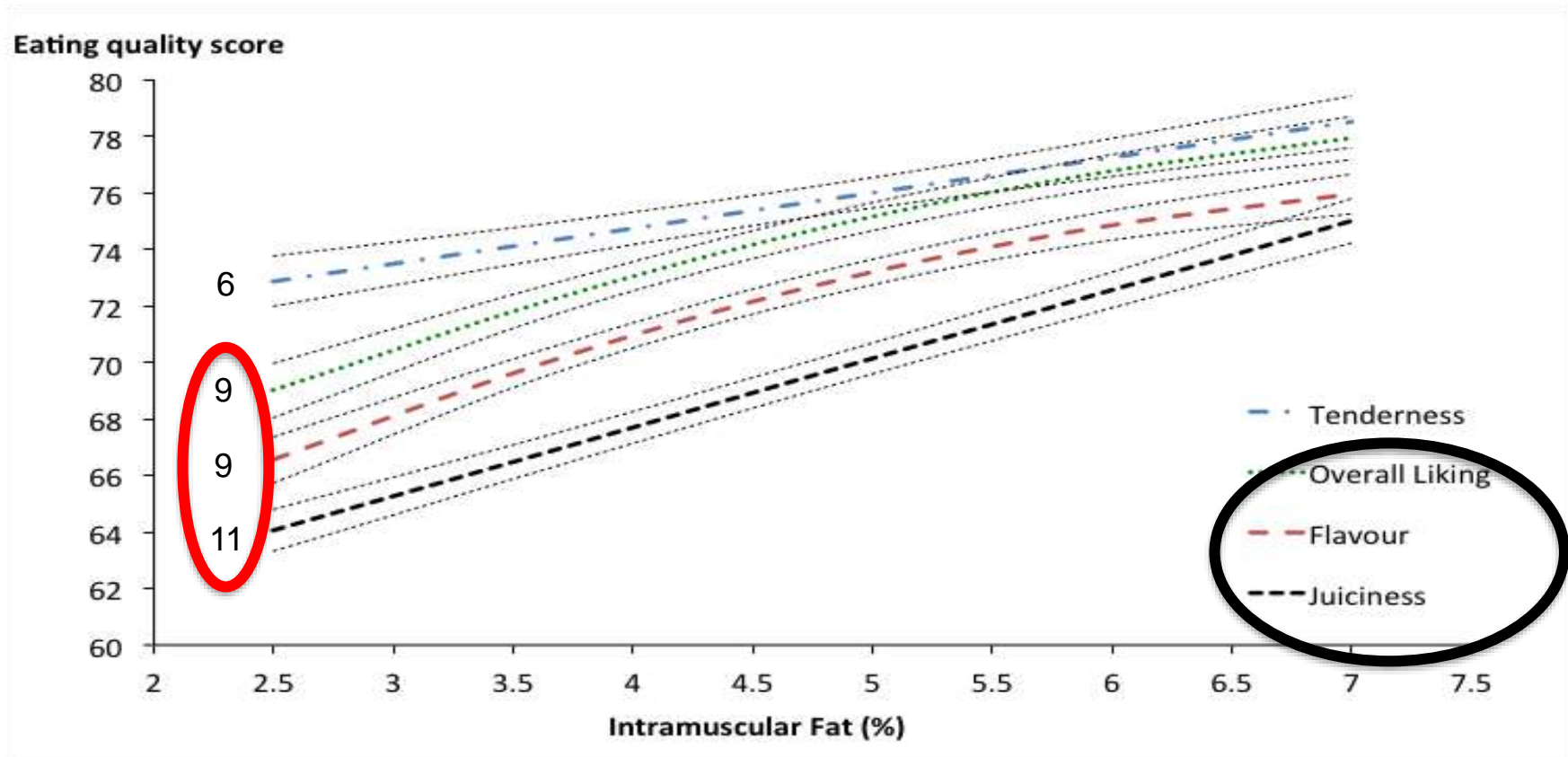
Intramuscular fat (IMF)

- Juiciness, flavour, tenderness
- $4.6 \pm 0.04\%$ (Merino mean)
- Ideal 4-5% ?
- High heritability (58%)
- Called marbling in beef
- Australian sheep breeding value

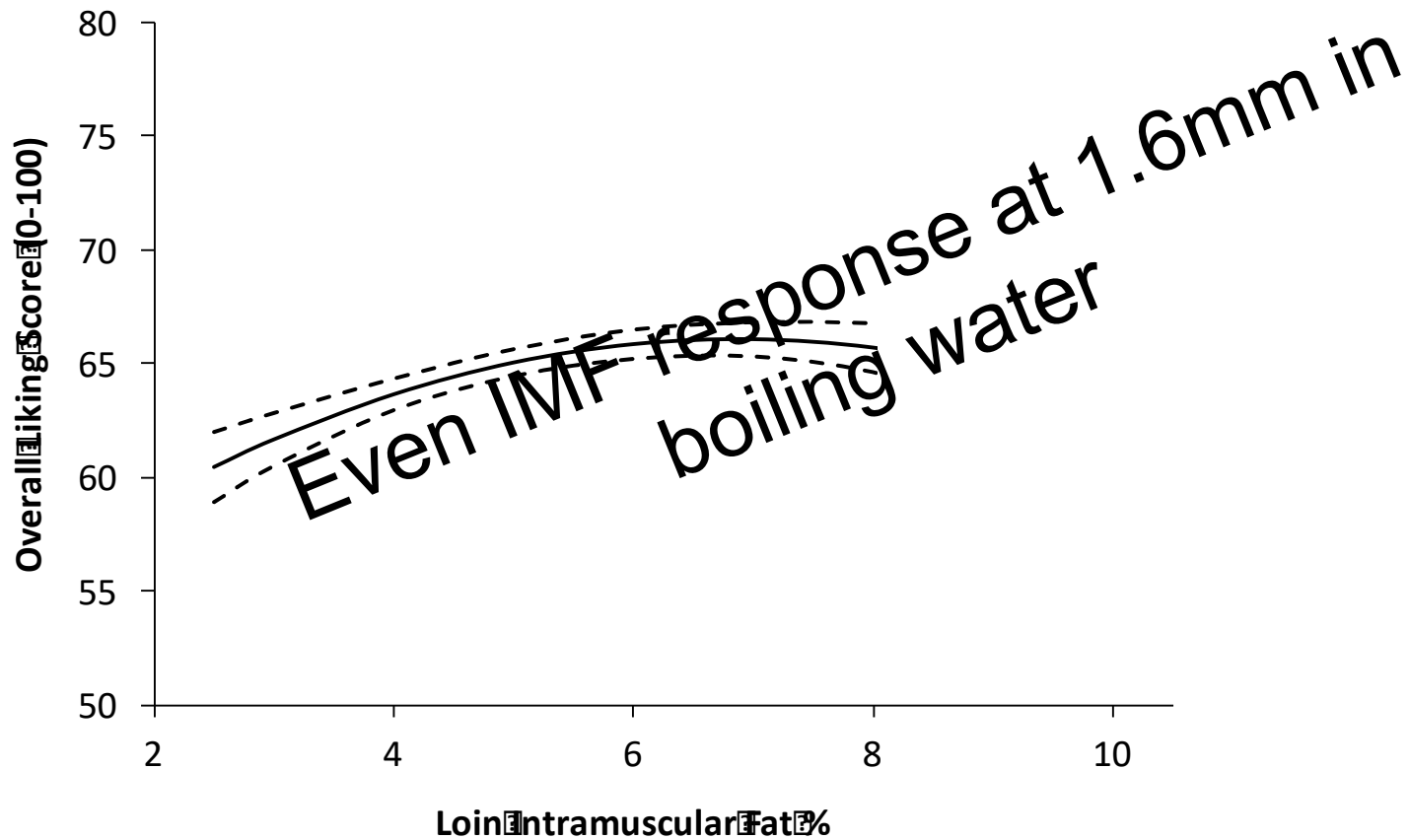


IMF vs MSA consumer score

IMF nails juicy and flavour

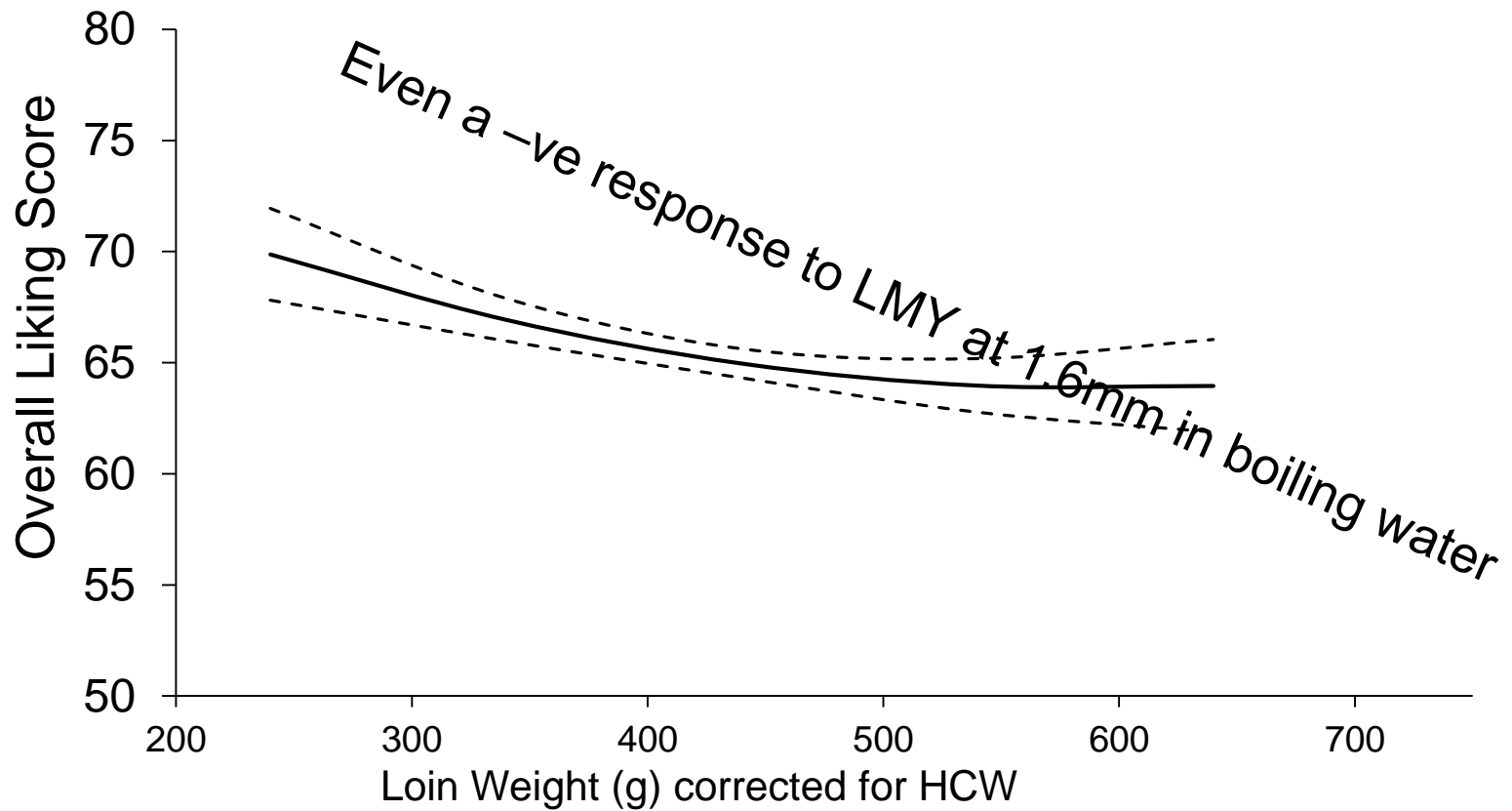


International hot pot (China)

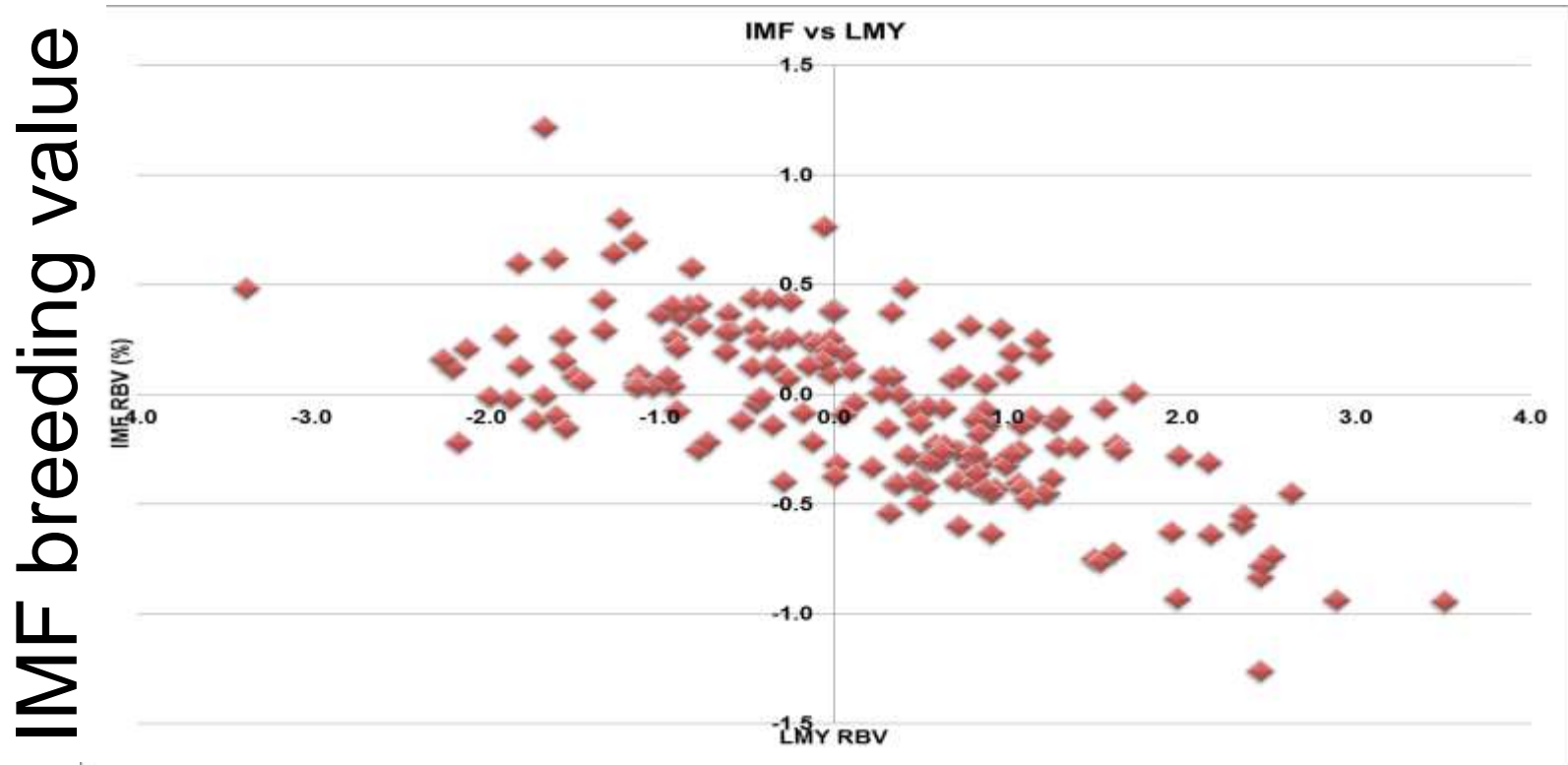


Muscularity = -ve (6-8 points)

International hot pot (China)



e.g Lean Meat Yield vs IMF



IMF breeding value

LMY breeding value

So can we capture all this in a commercial system ?

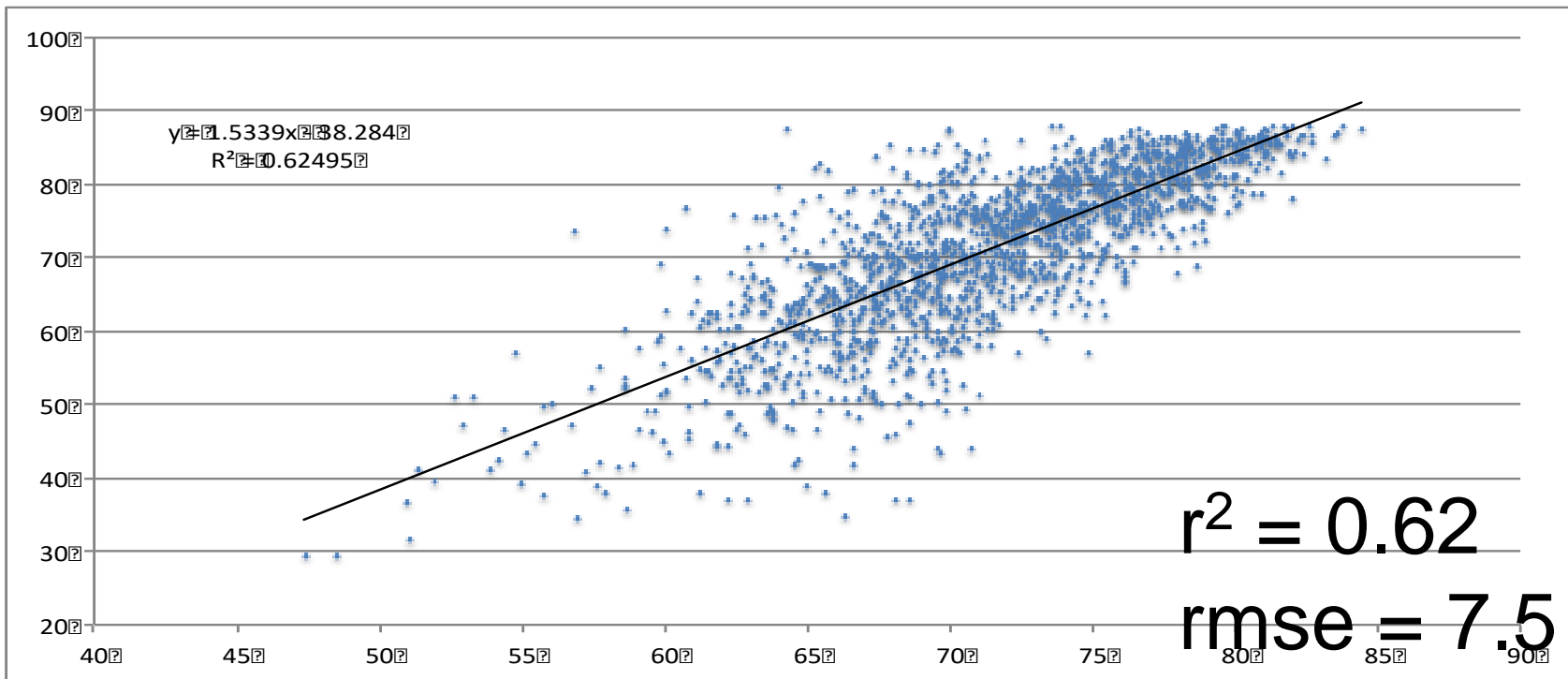
New MSA grading model

If we know for each carcass

- HCW
- LMY
- IMF
- Sire type

MSA modeling

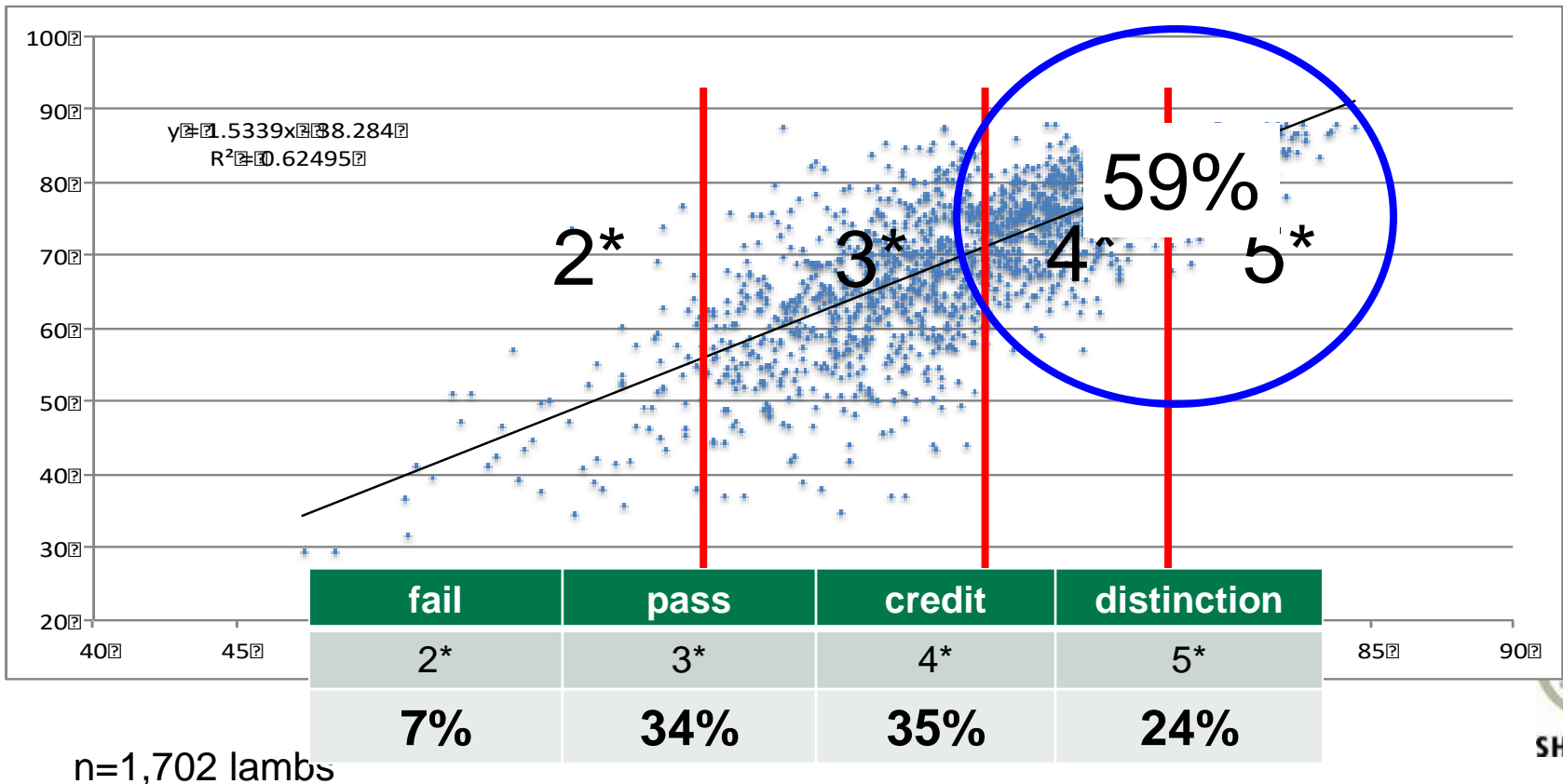
Grilled Lamb Loin



n=1,702 lambs

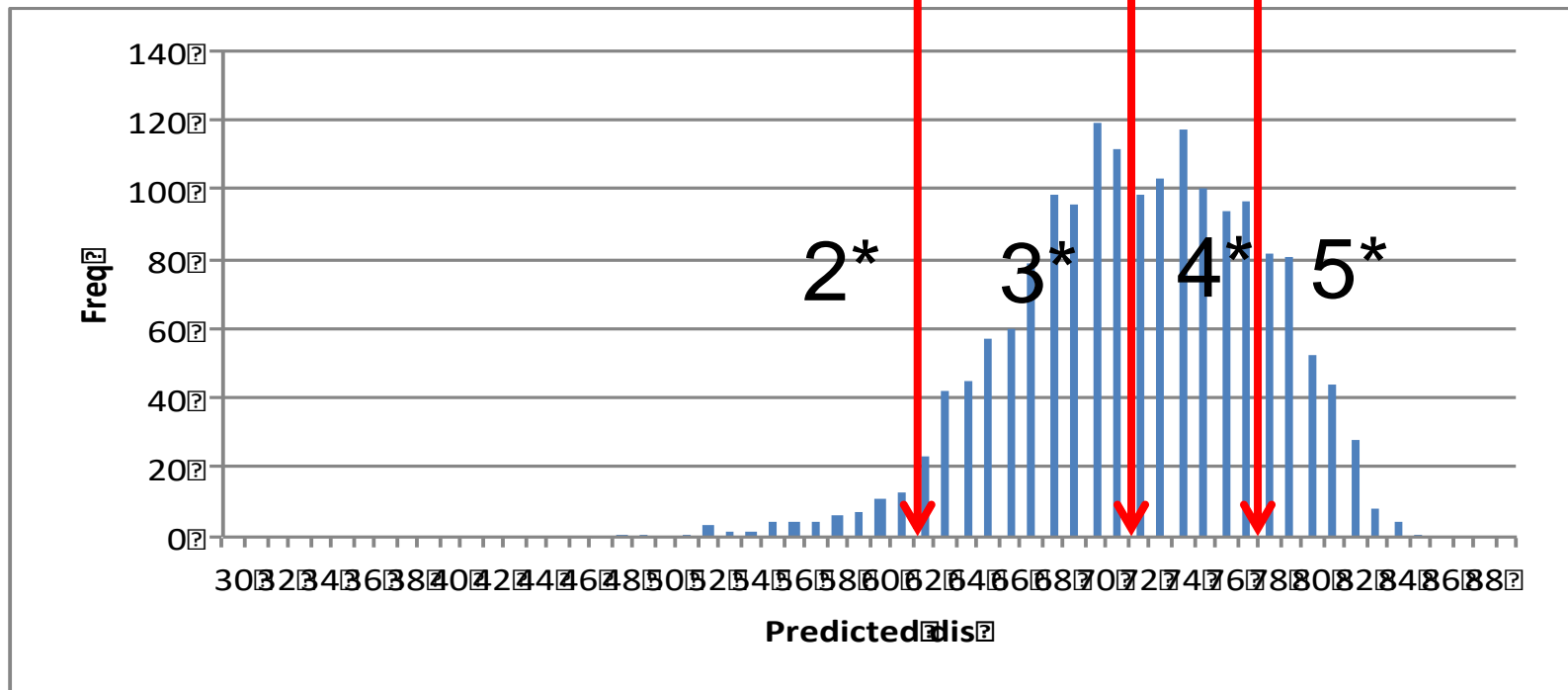
MSA modeling

Grilled Lamb Loin



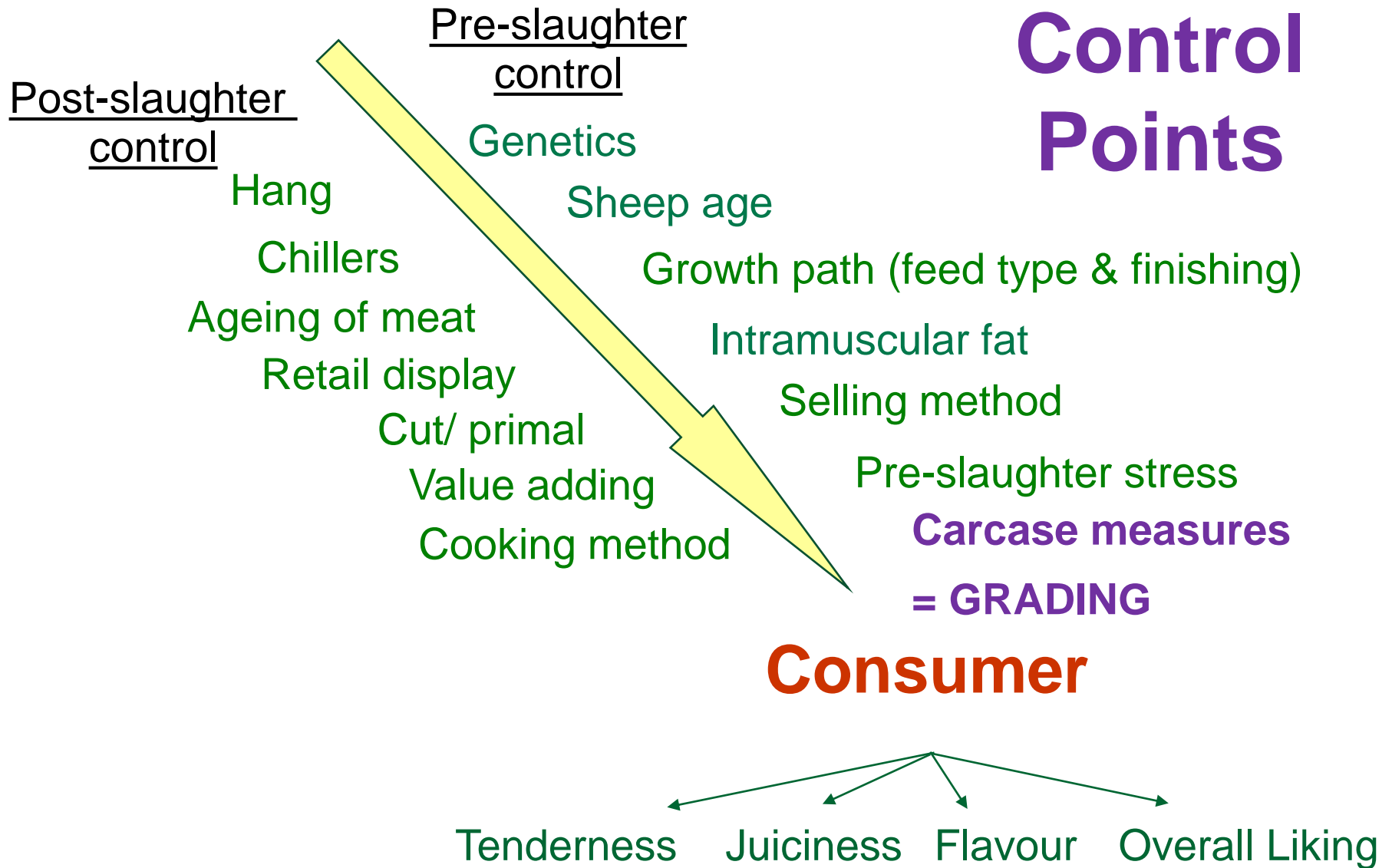
n=1,702 lambs

MSA Ioin prediction = MSA index ??



Conception

Critical Control Points

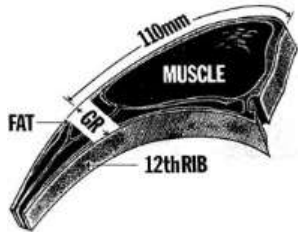
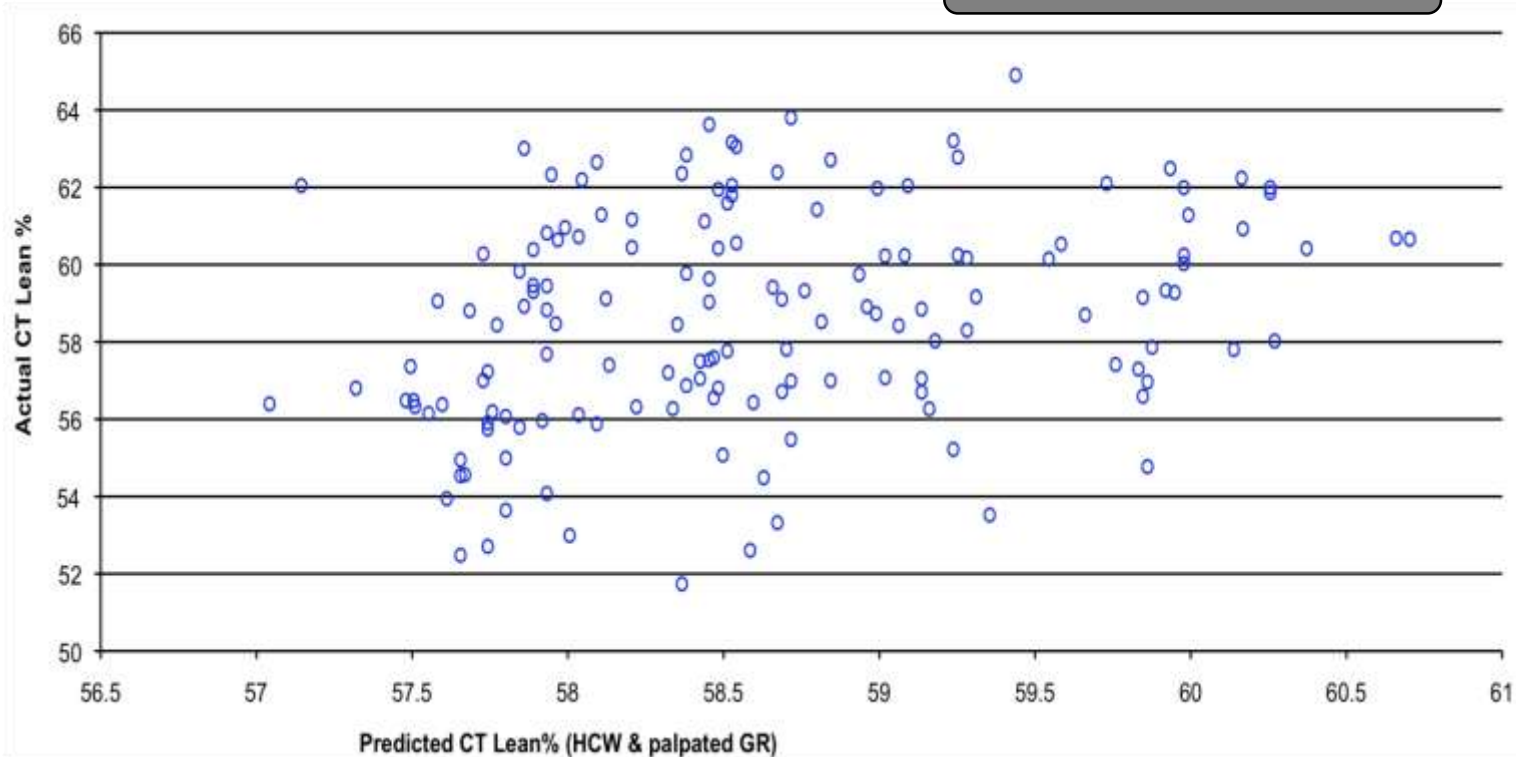


Carcase grading – how easy is it ??

- HCW
- Lean Meat Yield
- Intramuscular fat

Palpated GR – its rubbish as LMY predictor

$R^2=0.1-0.2$; $RMSE=3.0$

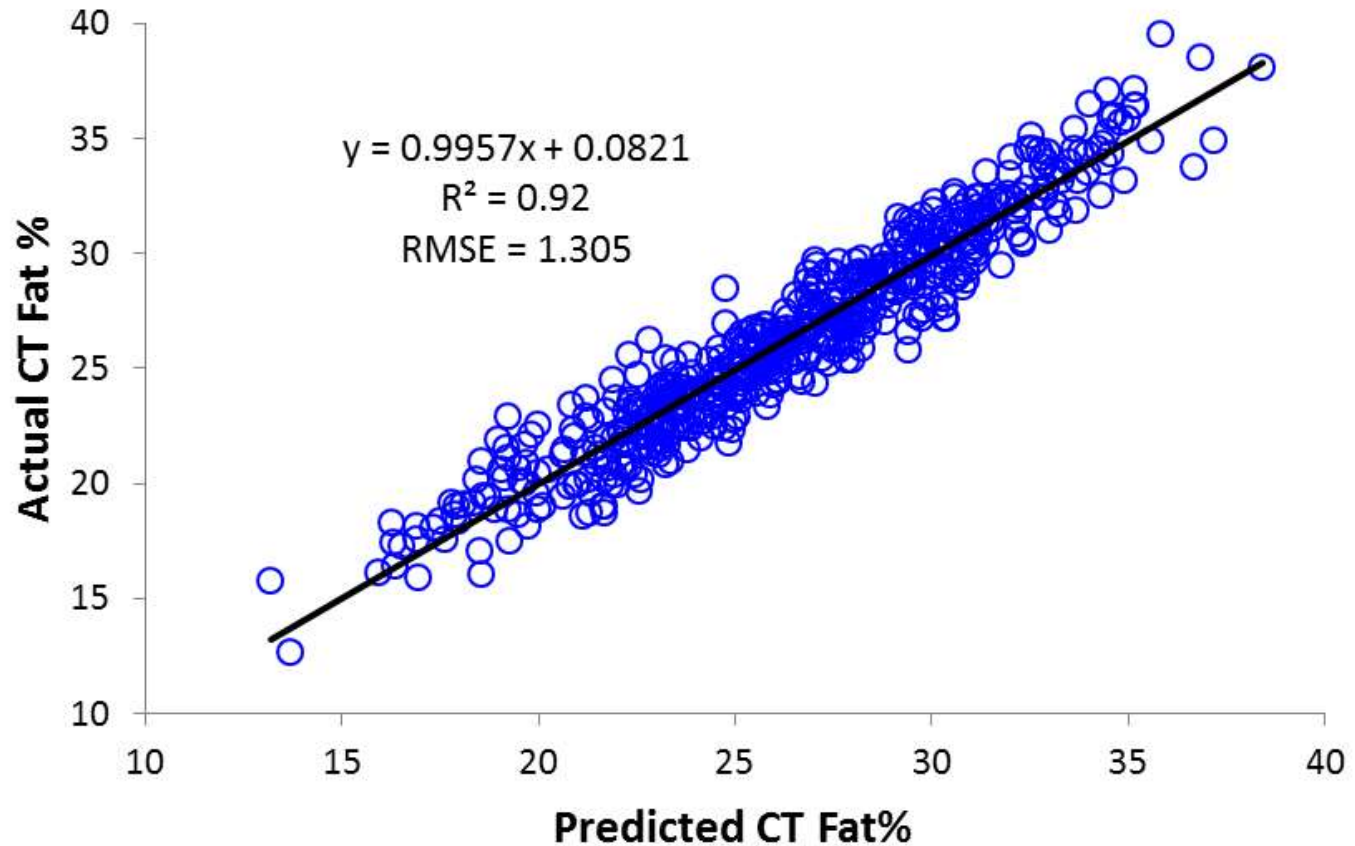


X-Ray → Precision cutting → DEXA → LMY

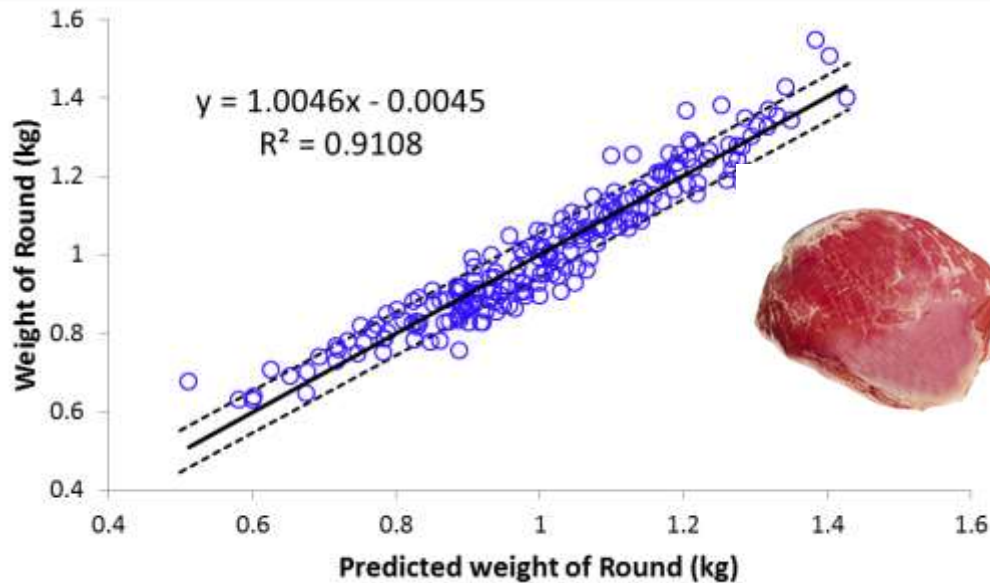
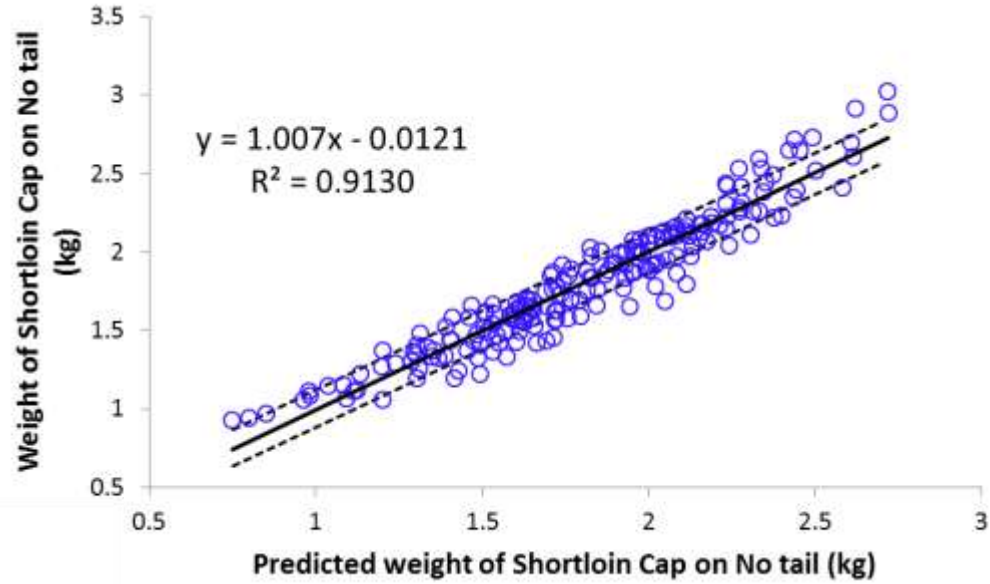


DEXA = dual energy X ray imaging

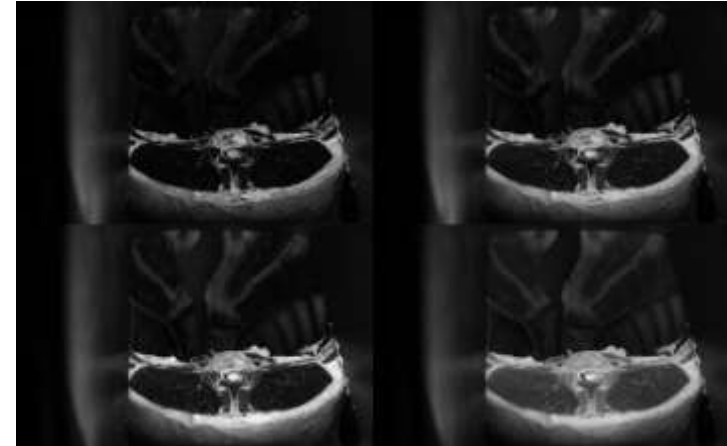
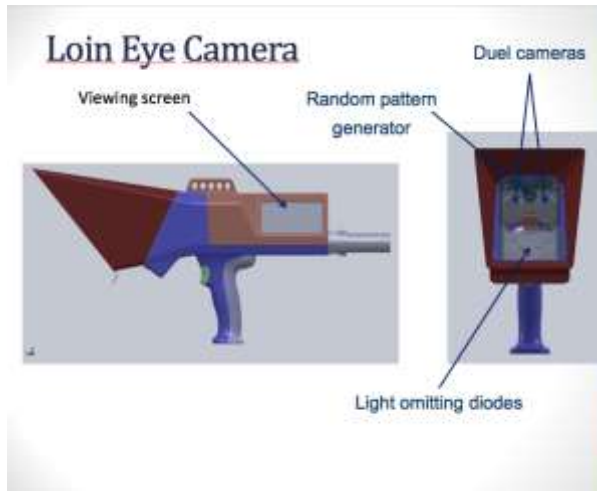
DEXA predicting CT Fat%



Use to predict weight of cuts



Abattoir measures of IMF being developed



Frontmatec Hyperspectral Camera

True value of the carcase



Carcase
value (\$)

=



Wt retail
cuts (kg)

X



Value of the
cuts (\$/kg)

LMY

MSA 3*4*5*

Summary

- Merino carcass is underrated
 - Slower growth (of course) – genetics & nutrition can fix that
- Eating Quality
 - Merino lamb can eat very well indeed
 - Opportunity for 2-4 tooth yearling product
 - Both need need volume/coordination
 - Finish really important for Merinos (glycogen and intramuscular fat)

Summary

- Eating quality prediction
 - Intramuscular fat (breeding values)
 - Lean Meat Yield (breeding values)
 - Genomic prediction for sire in future
- Carcase grading
 - Will favour well grown and finished Merino lambs
 - The technology is advancing fast

I don't care what breed you are



Carcase value (\$)

=



Wt retail cuts (kg)

X



Value of the cuts (\$/kg)

LMY

MSA 3*4*5*

True value of the carcase

Lamb (including Merino)
premier meat on the Planet !



Questions...