

Effects of feeding system on subjective and instrumental measures of subcutaneous fat colour in Churra Tensina light lambs





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OBJECTIVES

To study the effects of four feeding systems on the subcutaneous fat colour, using both subjective and instrumental measurements.

CONCLUSIONS

There were slight differences among the feeding systems with regard to the fat colour. These differences were detected mainly by instrumental measurements, not by visual appraisal

MATERIAL AND METHODS

48 Churra Tensina lambs						24 h post-morter
Feeding system		GR	GR+S	DRL-GRE	DRL	subcutaneous fat co was measured
Weaned at 45 d				✓	✓	22-24 kg
Grazing	Lambs	✓	✓			LW /
(pasture paddock)	Ewes	✓	1	✓		
Concen- trate	Lambs		✓	✓	✓	
	Ewes			✓	✓	

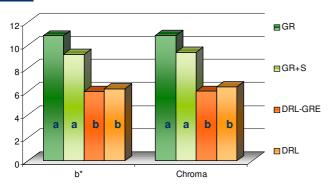
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Subjective: white, cream and yellow (Colomer-Rocher et al. (1988)

Instrumental: CIEL*a*b* space (Minolta CM2006-d)

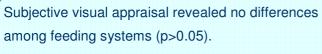
RESULTS

Figure 1. Instrumental measures



The feeding system affected the yellow index (b*) and chroma (p<0.001), but did not affect the lightness (L*), red index (a*) and Hue. The grazing lambs (GR and GR+S) showed the higest b* and Chroma (p<0.05) values.

Figure 2. Subjective measures



Nevertheless, there were 54% and 17% carcasses from GR and GR+S classified as cream and yellow subcutaneous fat. The remainig carcasses were categorised as white, similar to DRL-GRE and DRL treatment.

100% 54% ■ Yellow 100% 100% □ Cream 83% ■White 46% GB DRI -GRE

REMARKS

Fat yellowness in the carcass might be modulated through lamb creep feeding on permanent pastures from Spanish mountain areas.