





CONSTRUINDO SABERES, FORMANDO PESSOAS E TRANSFORMANDO A PRODUÇÃO ANIMAL

CORRELATION BETWEEN LIVE WEIGHT OF PIGS AND TISSUE COMPONENTS OF THE SECTION BETWEEN 9th AND 11th RIB

Wilson M. DUTRA JR.*1, Liliane O. PALHARES1, Marconi I. L. da SILVA1, Matheus S. da CRUZ¹, Matheus R. do CARMO¹, Karolayne R. S. de LIMA¹, Emanuela N. R. BARBOSA¹, Kaline A. L. de Sá¹

> ¹ University Federal Rural of Pernambuco, Recife - Pernambuco, Brazil. wilson.dutrajr@ufrpe.br

The sampling methodology between the 9th, 10th and 11th ribs, when dissected, presents a high correlation with the physical characteristics of the components in relation to the carcass, has already been validated by several researchers and is widely used in works with ovine and bovine species. However, there is not much research on the use of this methodology for the swine species and it is correlation with physical characteristics. Thus, it is necessary more research on the subject. Therefore, the objective was to evaluate the correlation between tissue components of the section between the 9th and 11th ribs and live weight of pigs in two weight ranges. Twenty-five barrows Duroc were used, separated in two weight ranges: 71.25±1.63 kg e 92.97±2.82 kg. the animals were weighted on a digital scale and slaughtered when reaching the established weight range. The carcasses were taken to the cooling chamber, after 24 hours sawed longitudinally and the right half carcass was sampled between the 9th, 10th and 11th ribs (HH section), this section is used to predict the physical composition of the carcass of cattle. The sections were then weighed, dissected and isolated the bone, muscle and fat. The results were submitted to Pearson correlation analysis. In the evaluation of the animals at 70 kg, the correlation of live weight was not associated with the percentages of tissues present in the section. In the evaluation of the animals in the 90 kg live weight (LW) group, there was a significant correlation (P<0.02) with the percentage of muscle at section (0.44). Significant correlations were not found for most of the evaluated variables. As there is a low correlation index for the weight range of 90 kg of LW, indicating the usual correlations between live weight of the animals and the percentage of muscle, more research needs to be done, in order to make use of this section a working tool with pigs.

Keywords: Body composition, Live weight, Physical properties, Pigs















