

CONSTRUINDO SABERES, FORMANDO PESSOAS E TRANSFORMANDO A PRODUÇÃO ANIMAL

DIFFERENT BIOTYPES OF LAMBS PANTANEIROS GROUPED IN RELATION TO MORPHOLOGICAL MEASURES AND THEIR EFFECT UNDER RED VISCERA

Inessa Steffany Torres de OLIVEIRA*¹, Adrielly Lais Alves da SILVA², Agda Costa VALERIO², Karine CANSIAN², Renata Alves das CHAGAS², Julia PANDOLFO², Ariadne Patricia LEONARDO², Fernando Miranda de VARGAS JUNIOR²

*inessatorres@gmail.com

^{1 2} Universidade Federal de Grande Dourados, Dourados, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brasil

It is important to properly take care of the non-carcass components so that there is no loss of food and raw material that could bring economic benefits to the chain, while at the same time large proportions of viscera can indicate a higher demand for maintenance energy and lower carcass yield. The objective of this study was to evaluate the weight of noncarcass components (red viscera) of Pantaneiro lambs from different biotypes. Thirty - eight Pantaneiro lambs with mean age of 82 ± 8.66 days were used, males, weaned, non - castrated, identified with earrings, decolorized and with a mean body weight of 12.85 ± 3.71 kg and feedlot in individual stalls. The criterion used for slaughter was weight 28-32 kg and body condition score (BCC) 2.75-3.25. When they reached the appropriate weight and BCC, they were slaughtered according to RIISPOA standards. For the determination of the biotypes A (n = 8); B (n = 9); C (n = 5); D (n = 7); E (n = 5) a cluster study was performed from quantitative morphological measures (head length, skull length, face length, head width, ear size, neck circumference, neck length, body depth ; Width of shoulders; Thoracic perimeter; Width of croup between ileus, between ischium; Height of withers, of croup; Distance from belly to soil; Perimeter of tarsus, metatarsus, carpus, metacarpus; tail, perimeter of the base of the tail and circumference of the scrotum) and qualitative morphological (Head profile, Chamfer, Muzzle, Horns, Presence of wool, Color wool, Hair, Skin, Spots, Glasses, Helmets and Testicles). After slaughter, these viscera were weighed and the data collected were submitted to analysis of variance and Tukey's mean test at 5% significance with the aid of Minitab® 17.1.0 software. According to the grouping study based on the quantitative phenotypic characteristics, only the spleen weight ($p = 0.006$) and the diaphragm ($p = 0.035$) presented a difference between the evaluated biotypes. Regarding the groupings formed based on the phenotype of the qualitative characteristics, a similarity was observed between the biotypes evaluated in relation to all the red viscera. We conclude that the different biotypes grouped by quantitative and qualitative characteristics in feedlot Pantaneiro lambs present similar red viscera.

Keywords: feedlot, sheep, not carcass

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