

Use of loin intramuscular fat content predicted with ultrasound technology in the Canadian swine improvement program

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Background (1)

More and more emphasis on product quality, product differentiation and increased demand for marbled pork

- Canada exports about 60% of its pork production to more than 140 countries
- Key markets: Japan, US, Russia, South Korea, Mexico, Hong Kong
- High marbling levels required for Asian and Mexican markets (6-7% IMF)

Domestically, requirements about
 2% IMF but variability exists

Cooked and Raw preferences



Background (2)

- Traditionally, Canadian hogs are produced from F1 sows and Duroc boars, well-known for good marbling levels
- Selection for leaner carcasses in the last decades, in dam lines and sire lines
- Probable decrease in intramuscular fat % (IMF)
- Current level of loin IMF 2 to 2.5% in commercial pigs, with large variation
- Recent signals from the packing industry
 (concerns about low marbling)





IMF and Marbling



Intramuscular fat (IMF) content in the loin muscle





Fig. 1. Intramuscular fat content (%) distribution along the longissimus muscle according to anatomical site and gender. T5 = 5th thoracic rib, L4 = 3rd last lumbar vertebra. Error bars correspond to standard deviation.

Faucitano et al. (2004) Canadian Journal of Animal Science 84:57-61

Ham



IMF and Marbling



- Intramuscular fat (IMF) can be measured by chemical analysis or spectral analysis (laborious & expensive)
- Prediction using marbling scores (visual & subjective) on a loin cross-section or digital image analysis



Both methods require animal slaughter, traceability, and cutting the loin



Approach

- IMF is heritable (h²~0,50)
- Carcass measurements are expensive and tricky
- Approach: Develop an *in vivo* measurement that would be:
 - ✓ Accurate
 - ✓ Practical in farm conditions
 - ✓ Affordable
 - ✓ Used to measure all selection candidates



Prediction of Ioin IMF in pigs

Ultrasound technology has been used for many years in pig production, for various purposes (pregnancy checking, measurement of backfat, lean depth, loin eye area, etc.)







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Loin intramuscular fat represents a different challenge, with a 3-dimensional distribution within the loin



Prediction of Ioin IMF in pigs



- 1995-1997: software developed at Iowa State University to predict IMF on beef cattle, based on signal- and imageprocessing technologies
- 2000-2007: Research at Iowa State University to adapt technology for swine (Schwab & Baas, 2006)

2006-now: Biotronics Inc. (Iowa)
 Biotronics Inc.
 develops a commercial toolkit for use in swine (Biosoft Toolbox II for Swine)

2007-2008: technology tested by senior technicians in Canada



IMF scanning in swine Equipment

Aloka SSD-500V Scanner UST 5011 12.5cm 3.5 MHz Body composition probe



Aquila Vet with ASP 18cm probe





Laptop & « BioSoft ToolBox II for Swine » Software

EAAP 2011 - Stavanger, Norway





Sensoray Frame Grabber Board

CDPQ



Prediction of Ioin IMF in pigs

2009: inclusion of IMF scanning in the Canadian Accreditation Program for Swine Technicians



National Standards Session – May 2011

- Annual meeting for level II technicians
- Discussions about new equipment, training sessions, new traits
- Scanning 25 pigs twice for backfat, lean depth and IMF



National Standards Session – May 2011

9 level II technicians accredited

Reference measurements computed as the average of 2 senior technicians

Comparison live/carcass data



Web tools for Swine Technicians

As in beef, scans have to be analyzed remotely in order to predict loin IMF %



Web tools for Swine Technicians



srael Michaud

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Summary of Rejected Images



Reason	Images	Percent
Poor Contact	53	8,0
Same image as 8	1	0,2
SAME IMAGE AS THE ONE BEFORE	2	0,3
Abnormal	1	0,2
Blur	147	22,1
Dark	292	44,0
Wrong Position	97	14,6
Interference	20	3,0
Echos	2	0,3
SAME IMAGE AS PREVIOUS ONE	1	0,2
Same image as 5	1	0,2
Incomplete Frame	47	7,1

MF Scan nage #7



IMF scanning status



Genetic Parameters

 5,853 Duroc pigs scanned for backfat (BF), muscle depth (MD), and live IMF between 2008 and 2011

	Live IMF	BF100	MD100	AGE100
Live IMF	<u>0.51±0.02</u>	0.24	-0.20	0.11
BF100		0.54 ± 0.02	0.28	-0.27
MD100			$0.43 {\pm} 0.02$	-0.10
AGE100				0.26±0.04

Heritabilities on diagonal; genetic correlations above diagonal

EAAP 2011 – Stavanger, Norway

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Genetic evaluations for live IMF

- Multi-trait BLUP evaluation including live and carcass traits:
 - Backfat, lean depth, loin eye area, live IMF
 - Loin pH, luminosity, colour score, drip loss, marbling score
- Specific management groups used for live IMF (to account for some 'session' effects)
- Daily runs available on line



Genetic evaluations for live IMF

Distribution of IMF EBVs for Duroc pigs scanned in 2010



Range of about 3%

IMF EBVs now available for most AI boars



New Research Project

Production of Highly Marbled Canadian Pork by Combining New Technologies, Quantitative Selection and Feeding



Partners Canadian Centre for Swine Improvement Regional Centres Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada





Project objectives

- Provide objective methods to produce desired levels of loin marbling in commercial hogs at the current slaughter weight, through the optimal combination of genetics and feeding.
- Provide standard methods for the evaluation of marbling in live pigs or carcasses (including new technologies such as hyperspectral analysis)
- Provide tools for Canadian breeders and producers to meet quality requirements for high-value products in the coming years



CDP

Summary



National database established

- ✓ About 7,000 purebred pigs with IMF scan data
- Web-based information system in place to centralize images and results, and improve training
- ✓ EBVs for live IMF available daily

Standards and technician training are key factors

These steps are essential to develop real-time measures on portable equipment

Potential for large meat quality datasets for genomic studies



Acknowledgements

- Participating breeders
- Regional Centres in Atlantic Canada, Quebec, Ontario, Western Canada
- Canadian Swine Technicians
- Financial support from the CAAP Program of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada



Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada



Thank you for your attention !



