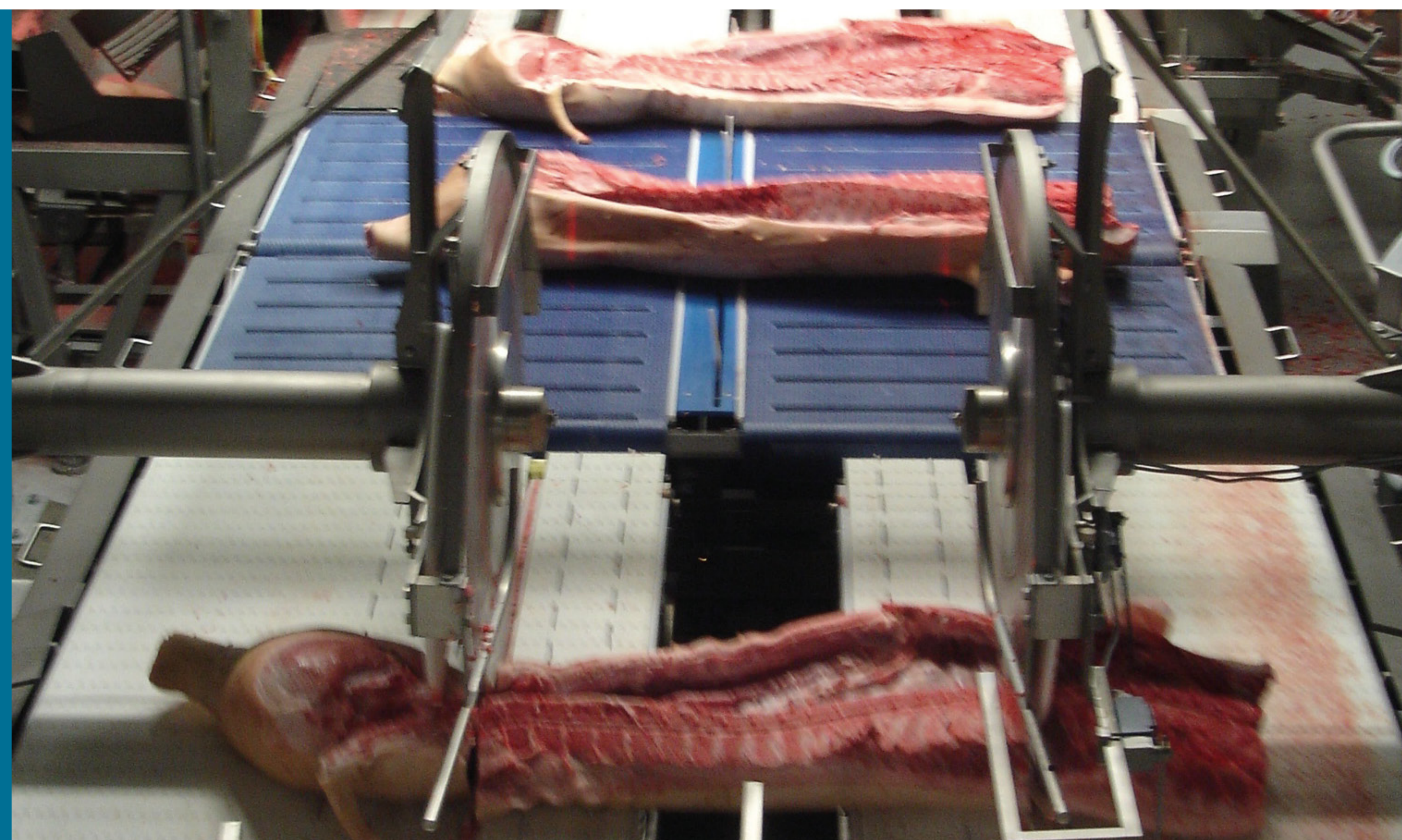


Comparison of product yield for entire males and castrate pigs based on CT-scanning

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Objectives

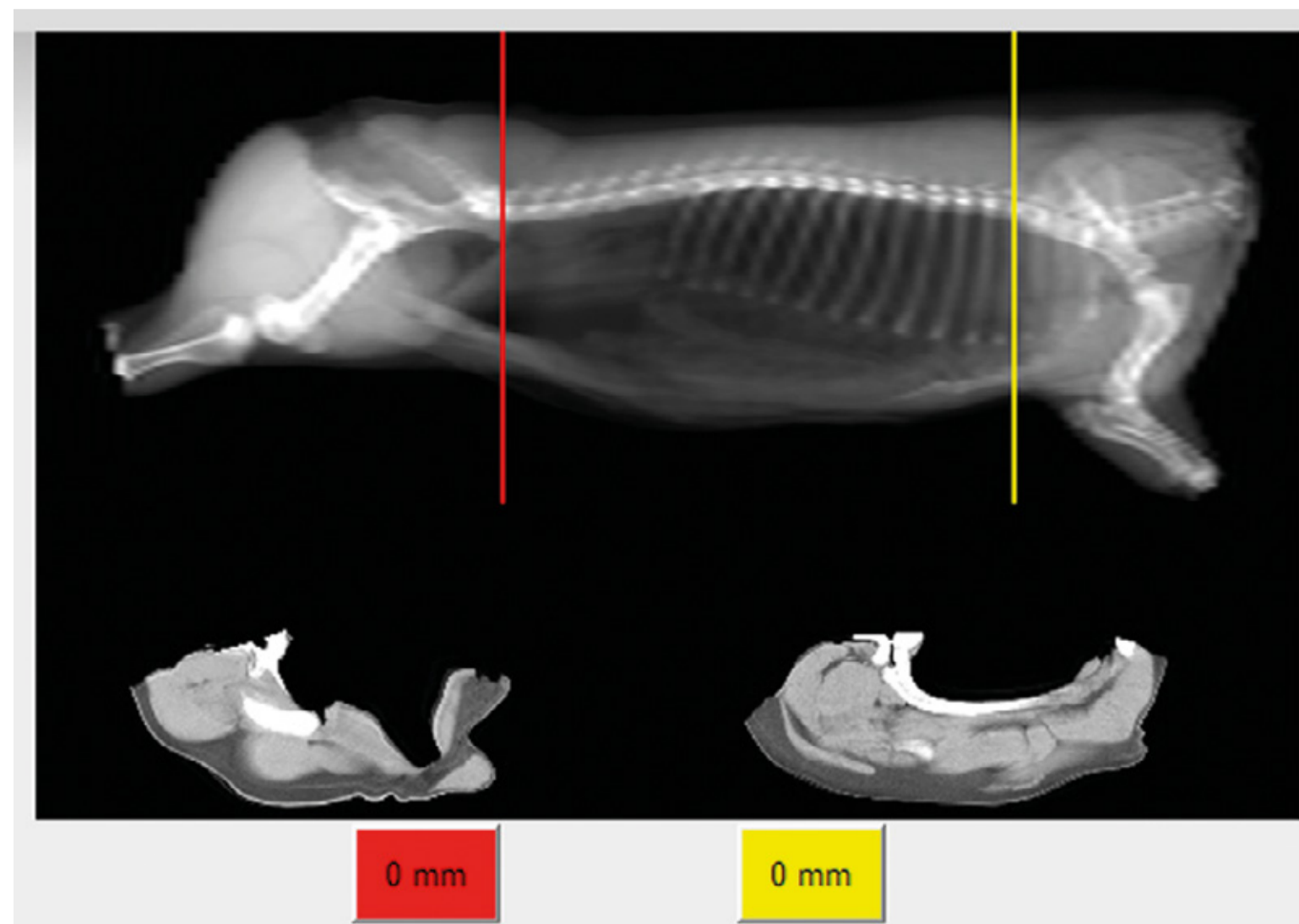
To analyse the difference in cutting yield between entire and castrate pigs based on CT-scanning.

Materials and methods

Scanning data from entire and castrate slaughtered on a commercial abattoir were used in the instigation. 2x51 left side carcasses were selected based on slaughter weight and lean meat percentage (LMP) to be representative for the Danish pig population.

		LMP			
		≤ 57.9	58.0 - 59.9	60.0 - 81.9	≥ 62.0
Slaughter weight	≤ 76.9	1	3	4	4
	77.0 - 80.9	2	4	6	2
	81.0 - 84.9	1	4	6	2
	≥ 85.0	3	4	3	2

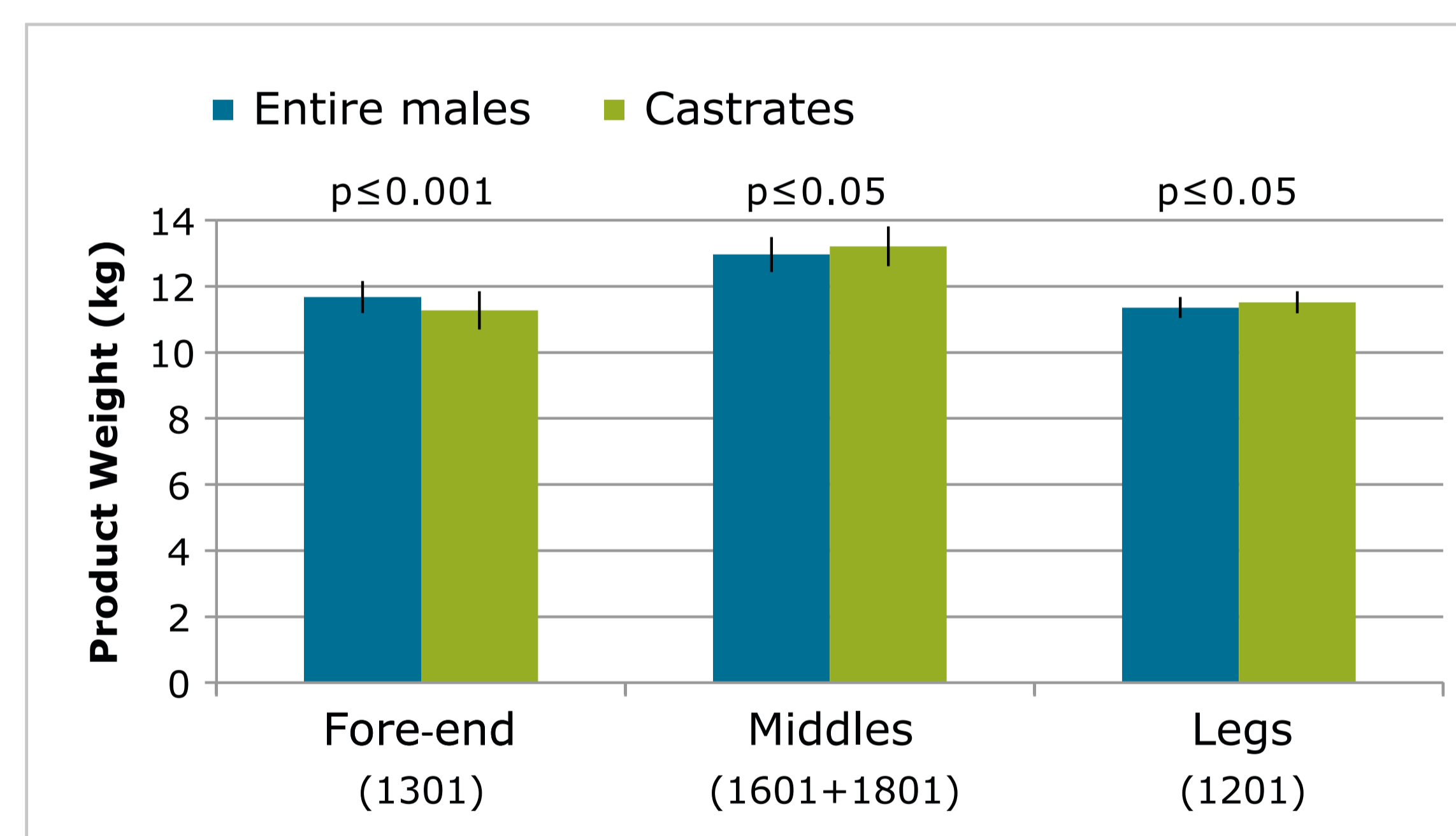
The yield from the primal cuts was calculated with the software PigClassWeb, which allow virtual cutting in the CT-scan.



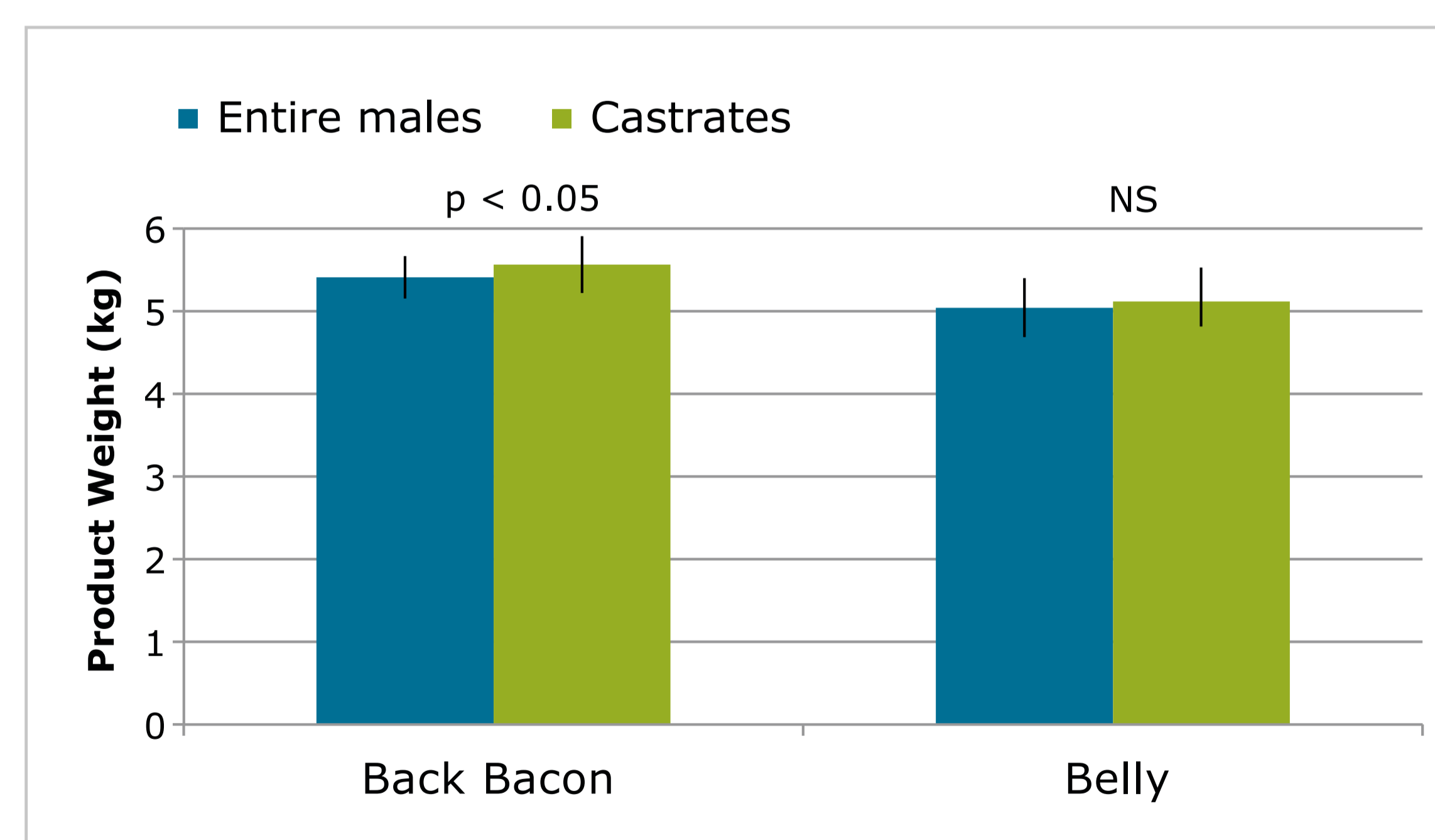
◀ **Figure 1.** Layout for the primal cuts with PigClassWeb

Results

The yield shown in figure 2 and 3 has been normalized so that the sum of the primal cuts for each half carcass equals 36 kg.



◀ **Figure 2.** Product Weight for primal cuts



◀ **Figure 3.** Product Weight for untrimmed back and bellies

The same test has been reproduced 10 times randomly selecting different sample groups of castrates, to show whether the result is confident.

Conclusion

Entire males have larger fore-end and smaller back compared to castrate, when the LMP and slaughter weight are the same.

