Relation of colour versus conformation and fatness score as a result of veal classification in the Netherlands P. STERRENBURG¹ and B. ENGEL²

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SUMMARY

Classification of veal carcasses in the Netherlands is conducted 30 - 45 min. p.m. at the slaughterhouses by an independent organisation, the "Centraal Bureau voor Slachtveediensten" (CBS). The classification is performed visually under standardized conditions. The veal carcasses are classified into five colour classes, five main fatness classes and five main conformation classes. Fatness and conformation main classes are divided into three subclasses. The results of the classification are recorded centrally by the Commodity Board for Livestock and Meat. This system for classification of fatness and conformation was implemented in 1988; in 1990 colour classification fication was added. This study is an investigation into a possible relationship between colour score and main class score for conformation and fatness.

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Data from 1990, a total of 992,279 carcasses, were available by courtesy of the Commodity Board for Livestock and Meat. Correlation coefficients of colour vs conformation score and colour vs fatness score were very 10W (0.07 and 0.08 respectively) but, as a consequence of the vast number of data, significantly different from 0. Numbers of observed and expected (assuming independence) carcasses within a combination of colour-conformation score and of colour-fatness score were in more than 4 out of 5 times significantly different.

The results indicate that colour score is not independent of conformation and fatness score. This depency, however, seems to be of no practical significance.

INTRODUCTION

Veal carcasses are classified according to a system similar to the classification of beef (EUROP-system). Veli assification, however, is not performed and the similar to the classification of beef (EUROP-system). Liv classification, however, is not performed according to regulations of the EC but of the Commodity Board for Livestock and Meat (Anonymus, 2000), classification vestock and Meat (Anonymus, 1990). Slaughterhouses participate in this system on a voluntary basis.

Classification of veal is executed visually under standardized conditions (STERRENBURG, 1990) by personel of independant agency: the "Central D an independant agency: the "Centraal Bureau voor Slachtveediensten" (CBS). Veal carcasses are classified 30 fail min post mortem into five colour classes (1 = pale to 5 = dark), five main fatness classes (1 = $1e^{an} t^{0.5} = f^{st}$) and five main conformation (FUROP) classes (1 = $1e^{an} t^{0.5} = f^{st}$) and five main conformation (EUROP) classes. Fatness and conformation main classes are divided into three subclassification of form ses. This system for classification of fatness and conformation was implemented in 1988; in 1990 colour classification was added.

This study is an investigation into a possible relationship between colour score and main class score for con formation and fatness.

MATERIALS and METHODS

Classification results are recorded centrally by the Commodity Board for Livestock and Meat. Data from 1990 re available by the courtesy of the Community were available by the courtesy of the Commodity Board. This comprised the classification results of 992,279 c81

^Correlation coefficients were calculated between colour score vs main conformation and fatness score. In addition a Chi-square test was performed to investigate possible differences between the observed and expected numbers of carcasses within combinations (cells) of colour and conformation and of colour and fatness score.

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RESULTS and DISCUSSION

In Table 1 results for conformation and colour score are presented. In each cell the percentages of observed (0) and expected (E) carcasses are stated. A Chi-square test shows that conformation and colour score are not ^{independent} (p < 0.0000), i.e. some O and E are significantly different. Additionally the confidence interval (p < 0.0000), i.e. some o and b are the second discrete (Lower and Upper limit, L and U). This interval c_{0m} Comprises all values for the cell fraction in the population which are not rejected in a Binomial test procedure ^{on} the observed number (O). O, E, L and U are presented as percentage of the total number of carcasses. In 4 of the 25 cells of Table 1 the expected number of carcasses are within the confidence interval. For 10 Cells the number of expected carcasses is significantly lower than observed. These cells are, with exception of Conc ^{conformation} P and colour 1, situated along the diagonal from the lower right to the upper left corner. The cells in Which the number of expected carcasses are significantly higher than the number observed are clustered in the low. lower left and the upper right corner. Though in 21 of the 25 cells the difference between the expected and ob-^{served} number of animals is statistically significant, the difference is never more than 0.5 %. The fact that the Cell Cells in which the number of observed carcasses is higher than expected are situated along the diagonal is re-th which the number of observed carcasses is night chan only th ected in a correlation coefficient of 0.07 between colour and conformation score. This correlation coefficient is a correlation of a proceed and observed ani-In a correlationcoefficient of 0.07 between corour and content of a statistically different from zero, but like the differences between the number of expected and observed ani-Mals of no practical significance.

In Table 2, similar to Table 1, the distribution of fatness and colour score is presented. In Table 2 the same ^{Note 2}, similar to Table 1, the distribution of fathess and the ^{Note 2}, similar to Table 1, the distribution of fathess and ^{Note emerges} as in Table 1. Again the Chi-square test is significant (p < 0.00000). The differences between ^{Observ}. ^{eme}rges as in Table 1. Again the Chi-squire test is significant of ^{bbsetved} and expected numbers may be somewhat higher (up to 1.1 %) than in Table 1. The cells (9) where the ob-^{Nu and} expected numbers may be somewhat higher (up to 1.1.2, units) and expected number of carcasses are higher than expected are, as in Table 1, situated along the diagonal from lower than expected are, as in Table 1, situated along the diagonal from lower than expected are, as in Table 1, situated along the diagonal from lower than expected are, as in Table 1, situated along the diagonal from lower than expected are, as in Table 1, situated along the diagonal from lower than expected are, as in Table 1, situated along the diagonal from lower than expected are, as in Table 1, situated along the diagonal from lower than expected are, as in Table 1, situated along the diagonal from lower than expected are, as in Table 1, situated along the diagonal from lower than expected are, as in Table 1, situated along the diagonal from lower than expected are, as in Table 1, situated along the diagonal from lower than expected are, as in Table 1, situated along the diagonal from lower the table 1, situated along the diagonal from lower the table 1, situated along the diagonal from lower table 1, situated along table 1, situate ^{4Umber} of carcasses are higher than expected are, as in fabre 1, ^{to} upper left. The cells (11) in which the observed number of carcasses are significantly lower than expected are clustered in the lower left and the upper right corner. Like the correlationcoefficient between conformation and colour score, the correlationcoefficient between fatness and colour score is low (0.08) but, again due to the to the vast number of data, significantly different from zero.

CONCLUSIONS

The results indicate that, when the Dutch classification system is used, colour score of veal is not independent of conformation and fatness score. This dependency, however, seems to be of no practical significance.

REFERENCES

Anonymus. 1990. Agreement on slaughtering, weighing and classification of veal. Coomodity Board for Livestock and veal

^{. Rijswijk} ^{Sterrenburg}, P., 1990. Selection of conditions for uniform visual colour classification of veal. IVO-Rapport ^B-361 8.341. Zeist. (Dutch, Eng. summary) 30 p.

Table 1 Distribution of Observed (O), with Lower (L) and Upper (U) limits of the confidence interval, and Experimental (F) corrections in the confidence interval, and Experimental (F) corrections in the confidence interval (D) and C) are confidence interval (D) are confidence interval (D) are confidence interval (D) are confidence interval (D) and C) are confidence interval (D) are confidence inter

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Colou	ır		1	2	3	4	5	Conformation Total	
Conformation			Z	X	X	%	7	z n	
E	0	E	0.10 0.03	0.23 0.15	0.25 0.28	0.07 0.15	0.01 0.05	0.66 6585	
	L	U	0.09 0.11	0.22 0.24	0.24 0.26	0.07 0.08	0.01 0.01		
U	0	E	0.49 0.31	1.77 1.39	2.68 2.68	1.10 1.38	0.24 0.52	6.27 62216	
	L	U	0.47 0.50	1.74 1.79	2.64 2.71	1.08 1.12	0.23 0.25		
R	0	E	1.77 1.81	8.12 8.06	15.89 15.55	7.99 8.01	2.69 3.02	36.45 361706	
	L	U	1.74 1.79	8.06 8.17	15.81 15.96	7.94 8.04	2.66 2.72		
0	0	E	2.28 2.53	10.77 11.26	21.72 21.72	11.45 11.19	4.70 4.21	50.92 505223	
	L	U	2.25 2.31	10.71 10.83	21.64 21.80	11.38 11.51	4.66 4.75		
P	0	E	0.34 0.28	1.22 1.26	2.14 2.43	1.36 1.25	0.64 0.47	5.70 56549	
	L	U	0.33 0.35	1.20 1.25	2.11 2.17	1.34 1.39	0.62 0.65		
Colour %		4.97 %	22.11 %	42.67 %	21.97 %	8.28 %	100 9922 ⁷⁹		
Total n		49331	219389	423395	218018	82146	99221		

ted (E) carcasses in colour vs conformation score.

Table 2 Distribution of Observed (O), with Lower (L) and Upper (U) limits of the confidence interval, and Experited (E) carcasses in colour we formed ted (E) carcasses in colour vs fatness score.

Colour Fatness		1	2	3	4 Z	5 %	Fatness	
		z	Z	7				
1	0	E	0.71 0.	.42 2.04 1.	89 3.13 3.65	1.88 1.88	0.80 0.71	8.55
	L	U	0.69 0.	.73 2.01 2.	07 3.13 3.16	1.85 1.88	0.78 0.82	
2	0	E	2.39 1.	95 9.76 8.	68 16.52 16.74	7.61 8.62	2.96 3.25	39.24
	L	υ	2.36 2.	42 9.70 9.	76 16.52 16.59	7.55 7.61	2.93 3.00	10.22
3	0	E	1.77 2.	40 9.73 10.	66 21.45 20.58	11.30 10.59	3.96 3.99	48.22
	L	υ	1.74 1.	79 9.67 9.	79 21.37 21.54	11.24 11.37	3.92 4.00	
4	0	E	0.10 0.	19 0.57 0.	86 1.54 1.67	1.16 0.86	0.54 0.32	3.92
	L	υ	0.10 0.	11 0.56 0.	59 1.52 1.57	1.14 1.18	0.52 0.55	
5	0	E	0.00 0.	02 0.01 0.	02 0.02 0.03	0.02 0.02	0.02 0.01	0.07
	L	υ	0.00 0.	00 0.00 0.0	01 0.02 0.03	0.02 0.03	0.01 0.02	
Colou	r	z	4.97 %	22.11 %	42.67 %	21.97 %	8.28 %	100
Total		n	49331	219389	423395	218018	82146	