

ANALYSIS OF DEPENDENCE BETWEEN SOME INDICATORS OF THE MEAT QUALITY IN BROILER CHICKENS GROWN IN DIFFERENT MANNERS

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Background

Modern poultry production has all the features of the industrial one. However, the tendency of turning towards natural poultry raising for the biologically better quality food, is much preferred in recent years. Studies were therefore conducted with results denoting that broilers grown in outlets have better quantitative and qualitative meat characteristics compared to the intensively raised ones (Bogosavljević-Bošković et al., 1999).

Objectives

In order to throw more light upon some aspects on semi-intensively reared broilers, the analysis of dependence between the more valuable carcass parts and their individual tissues mass was performed and relevant comparisons with the intensively reared broilers made.

Methods

A total of sixty Hybro broilers were used for analysing correlation between some more important carcass parts (breast drumsticks and thighs) mass and the individual tissues mass (muscles, bones and skin). This was preceded by a seven-week-old fattening of a greater broiler number, with the experimental ones randomly chosen.

The first experimental group (Hybro I) consisted of broilers grown as usual in intensive fattening, and the second one (Hybro II) of the semi-intensively grown ones (by keeping in outlets).

After slaughter, processing and cooling of carcasses with basic parts being excised, breasts, drumsticks and thighs were dissected on muscle tissue, bones and skin. Excision and dissection succeeded by appropriate measurements.

Correlation strength and significance between the individual characteristics was analysed, with common statistical formulae used (Hadživuković, 1991).

Results and discussion

The results of correlation between carcasses and its basic tissues mass, are presented in tab.1.

From tab.1., one can see the existence of full correlation between breasts and the basic breast tissues mass in both broiler groups. Correlation coefficients were statistically significant ($P < 0.01$).

A considerably strong dependence existed between the mass of breast bones and that of breasts in the semi-intensively raised broilers, with a strong one in the intensively raised ones. Correlation coefficients were highly significant in either case ($P < 0.01$).

Strong correlation existed between breasts and the constituent skin mass in both broilers groups, being also significant in outlet-raised ones ($P < 0.05$).

From tab.2., one can see correlation dependence between drumsticks and the individual tissues mass in the broiler groups under way.

From tab.2., one can see that in both experimental broiler groups existed a full correlation between drumsticks and muscle mass, with a high level of significance ($P < 0.01$). Full correlation also existed between the bones and drumstick mass in semi-intensively raised broilers, and a strong one in the intensively raised ones. These correlation coefficients were also found highly statistically significant ($P < 0.01$).

As regards outlet reared broilers, a considerably strong and statistically highly significant correlation existed between the skin and drumstick mass, which was, however, moderate and statistically non-significant with the intensively bred ones.

The data on the correlation dependence between the mass of drumsticks and that of their individual tissues, are outlined in tab.3.

From tab.3., one can see a full and statistically highly significant correlation ($P < 0.01$) between drumstick and muscle mass in both experimental broiler groups.

Furthermore, the correlation between the bones and drumsticks mass also proved to be very strong and statistically highly significant ($P < 0.01$) in both broiler groups. The dependence between the mass of drumsticks and that of drumstick skin was also found to be fairly strong in the semi-intensively reared broilers, whereas it was shown as rather weak and statistically non-significant in the intensively reared ones.

As indicated by correlation coefficients on dependence between the more important carcass parts mass and muscle one, the mass of bones, no remarkable differences existed among the differently raised broilers, except that in correlation strength and significance of the basic carcass parts and skin mass.

Finally, the results of studies are in full agreement with those obtained by many authors, such as Karic-Djurdjic Sonja (1976) Peric (1982) etc.

Conclusions

Based upon the analysis of correlation dependence between the individual indices on the meat quality of the differently raised broilers, the following conclusions may be drawn:

- full and statistically highly significant correlation ($P < 0.01$) was found to exist between the mass of some more important carcass parts and that of their muscle tissue in both, semi-intensively and intensively reared broilers;
- full and highly significant correlation was determined in the outlet-raised broilers, which also holds true for that between the mass of bones and drumsticks. Such dependence proved to be strong and very significant in other cases, too;
- Finally, the difference in correlation strength and significance between basic carcass parts mass and their skin mass existing among the differently raised broilers, deserves special mention. This contributes to the fact that semi-intensively raised broilers had much stronger and statistically more justified correlation than the intensively grown ones did, with the weaker and statistically non-significant correlation found.

Pertinent literature

1. Bogosavljević-Bošković Snežana, Gajić Ž., Gajić I.: The influence of rearing systems on basic tissue and muscle chemical structure in broilers. 45 th ICOMST, Yokohama, Japan, 1999.
2. Karan-Đurđić Sonja i sar.: Međuzavisnost težine trupa i prinosa osnovnih delova u brojlera. Kvalitet mesa i standardizacija, Sarajevo, 1977.
3. Perić V.: Istraživanja kriterijuma i njihove međuzavisnosti kao osnove za utvrđivanje kvaliteta mesa brojlera. Doktorska disertacija, Beograd, 1982.
4. Hadživuković S.: Statistički metodi, Beograd, 1991.

Tab. 1. Correlation between thigh mass and individual tissue mass in broilers:

Indices		Thigh tissues (g)			
		Mass of thigh (g) X	Muscle Y ₁	Bones Y ₂	Skin Y ₃
		Coefficient of correlation			
		Hybro I			
Mass of thigh (g)	X	-	0,9389**	0,8787**	0,2587 ^{NZ}
Muscle	Y ₁	0,8815	-	0,7109**	0,0736 ^{NZ}
Bones	Y ₂	0,7723	0,5055	-	0,1073 ^{NZ}
Skin	Y ₃	0,0669	0,0054	0,115	-
		Hybro II			
Mass of thigh (g)	X	-	0,9677**	0,8663**	0,8566**
Muscle	Y ₁	0,9366	-	0,6617*	0,8174**
Bones	Y ₂	0,7505	0,4378	-	0,6391*
Skin	Y ₃	0,7338	0,6681	0,4085	-

Tab. 2. Correlation between dissection of breasts and the mass of their individual tissues:

Indices		Tissues of breasts			
		Breast mass (g) X	Muscle Y ₁	Bones Y ₂	Skin Y ₃
		Coefficient of correlation			
		Hybro I			
Breast mass (g)	X	-	0,9393**	0,7352**	0,5178 ^{NZ}
Muscle	Y ₁	0,8823	-	0,5069 ^{NZ}	0,3260 ^{NZ}
Bones	Y ₂	0,5406	0,2570	-	0,3339 ^{NZ}
Skin	Y ₃	0,2682	0,1063	0,1115	-
		Hybro II			
Breast mass (g)	X	-	0,9925**	0,8641**	0,6611*
Muscle	Y ₁	0,9849	-	0,8092**	0,6517*
Bones	Y ₂	0,7465	0,6548	-	0,3527 ^{NZ}
Skin	Y ₃	0,4371	0,4247	0,1244	-

Tab. 3. Correlation between drumsticks mass and their individual tissues in broilers:

Indices		Tissues of drumsticks			
		Drumstick mass (g) X	Muscle Y ₁	Bones Y ₂	Skin Y ₃
		Coefficient of correlation			
		Hybro I			
Drumstick mass (g)	X	-	0,9467**	0,8214**	0,4063 ^{NZ}
Muscle	Y ₁	0,8962	-	0,6194*	0,1465 ^{NZ}
Bones	Y ₂	0,6747	0,3836	-	0,5431 ^{NZ}
Skin	Y ₃	0,1652	0,0215	0,2949	-
		Hybro II			
Drumstick mass (g)	X	-	0,9968**	0,9531**	0,8718**
Muscle	Y ₁	0,9936	-	0,9322**	0,8580**
Bones	Y ₂	0,9084	0,8690	-	0,7467**
Skin	Y ₃	0,7602	0,7362	0,5575	-

