

CARCASS QUALITY RESEARCH ON CROSSBRED YOUTH IN THE NEW ECOTYPE OF KARAKUL OF BOTOSANI BREED

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Abstract

The purpose of the research was to conduct a detailed analysis of the slaughter yield, tissue structure of the half-carcass, and carcass quality over a period of three consecutive years.

The higher the proportion of muscle masses in the carcass or the dissected region, the higher the commercial value of the carcass [1].

Over the three years, experimental slaughter was carried out annually at an authorized slaughter point on crossbred males from both F_1 generations and R_1 generation.

The slaughter yield recorded values exceeding 50% throughout the analyzed period, a result that places F_1 and R_1 crossbreeds slightly above the limit imposed by specialized literature regarding the slaughter yield of mixed or specialized breeds for meat production. The carcass quality, specifically class R concerning conformation and class 3H regarding fat distribution on the carcass surface, together with the obtained slaughter yield value, are encouraging results for further research to consolidate and improve a population of sheep specialized in meat production, starting from the Karakul of Botosani reform females.

Key words: body weight, Karakul sheep, yield at slaughter