

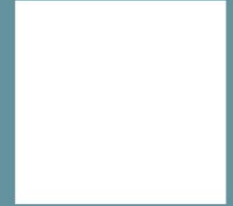
AN INITIATIVE OF

Making More From Sheep



Lamb – Meating Consumer Expectations

Dave Pethick, Sheep CRC & Murdoch University



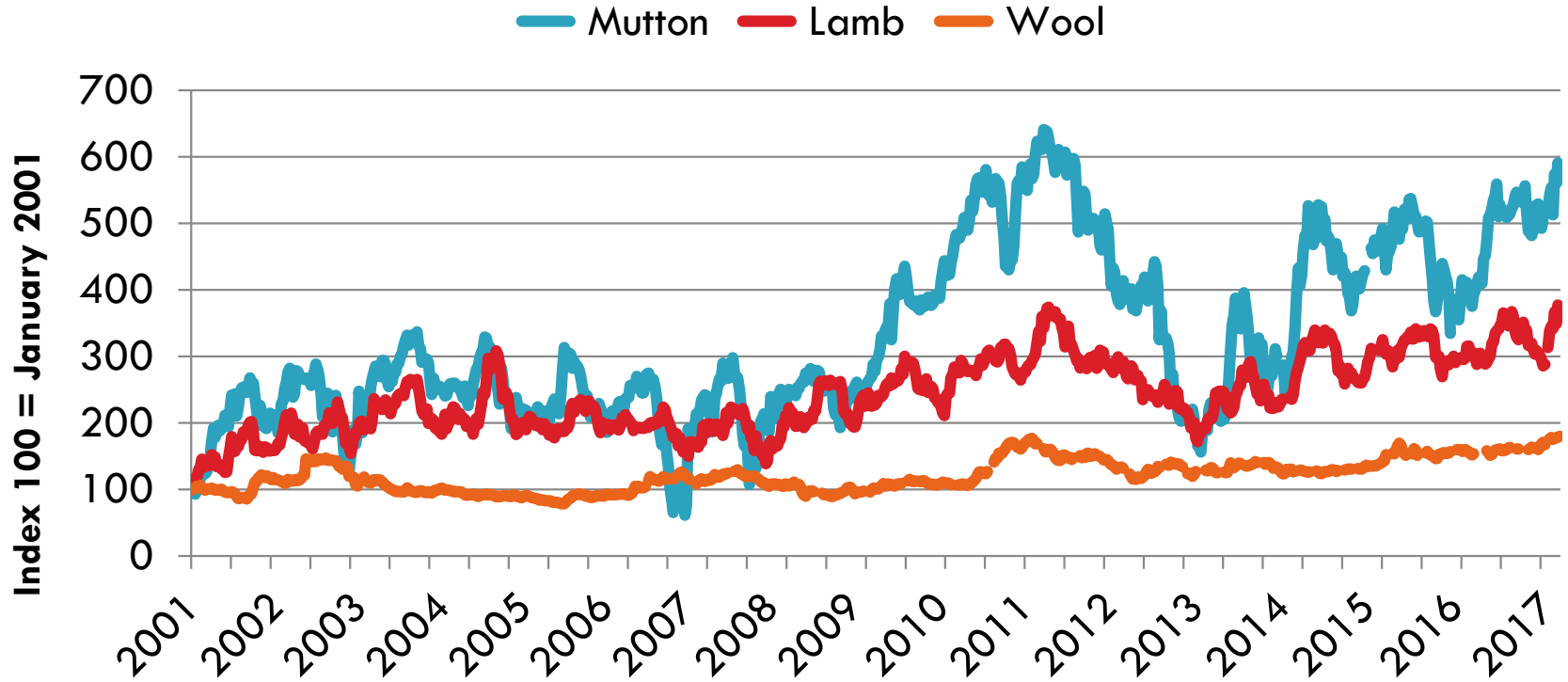
EVENT SUPPORTERS:



Summary

- Industry Projections
- Major Markets
- Lean Meat Yield
- Livestock Data Link
- Eating quality
- Future grids –objective measurement of the carcass

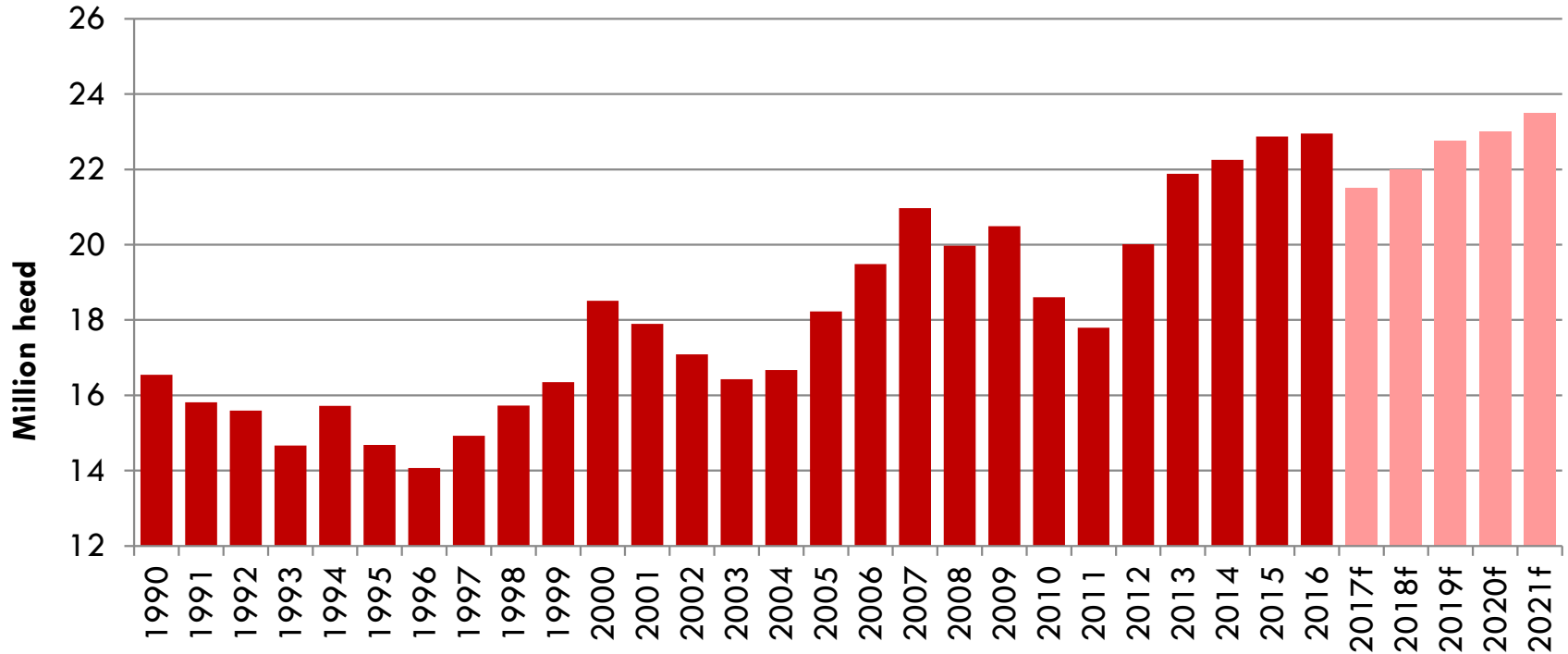
Australian sheep and wool markets



Source: MLA, AWI

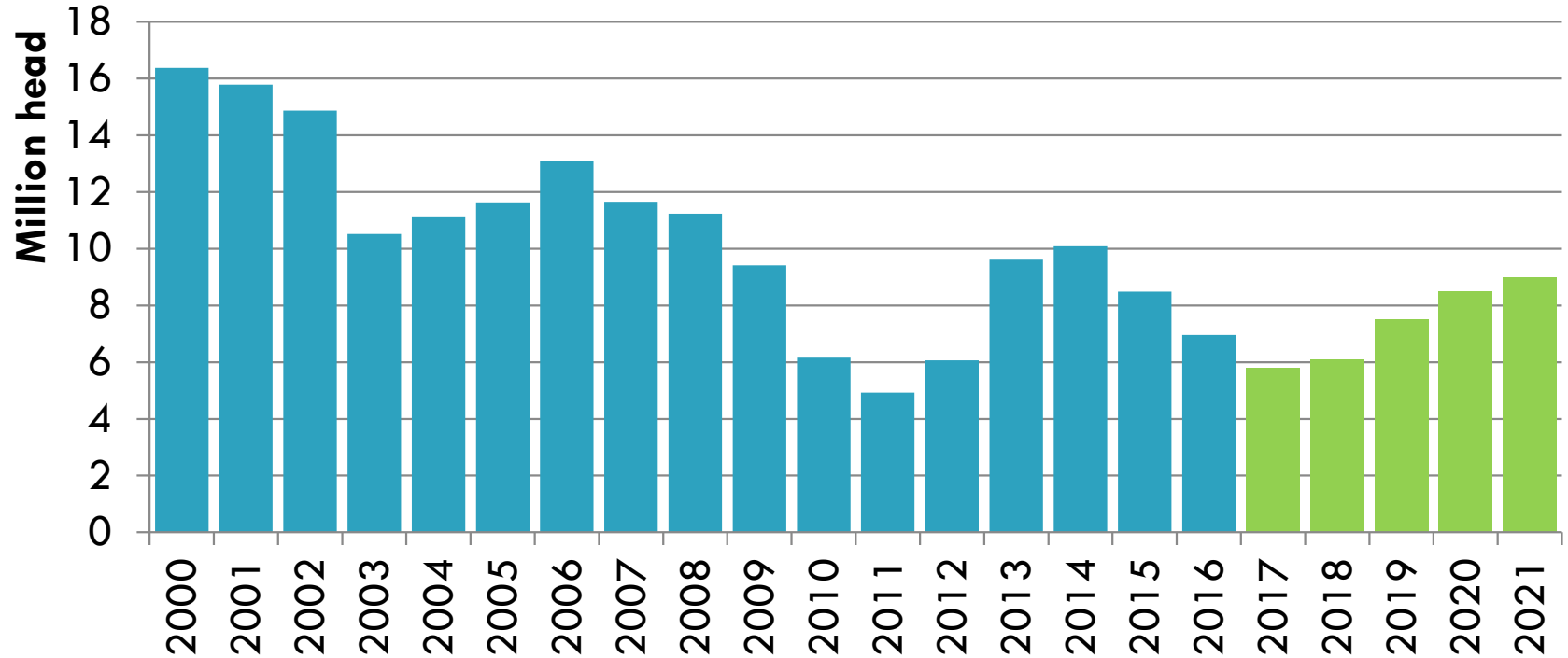
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21.5 million lambs to slaughter in 2017



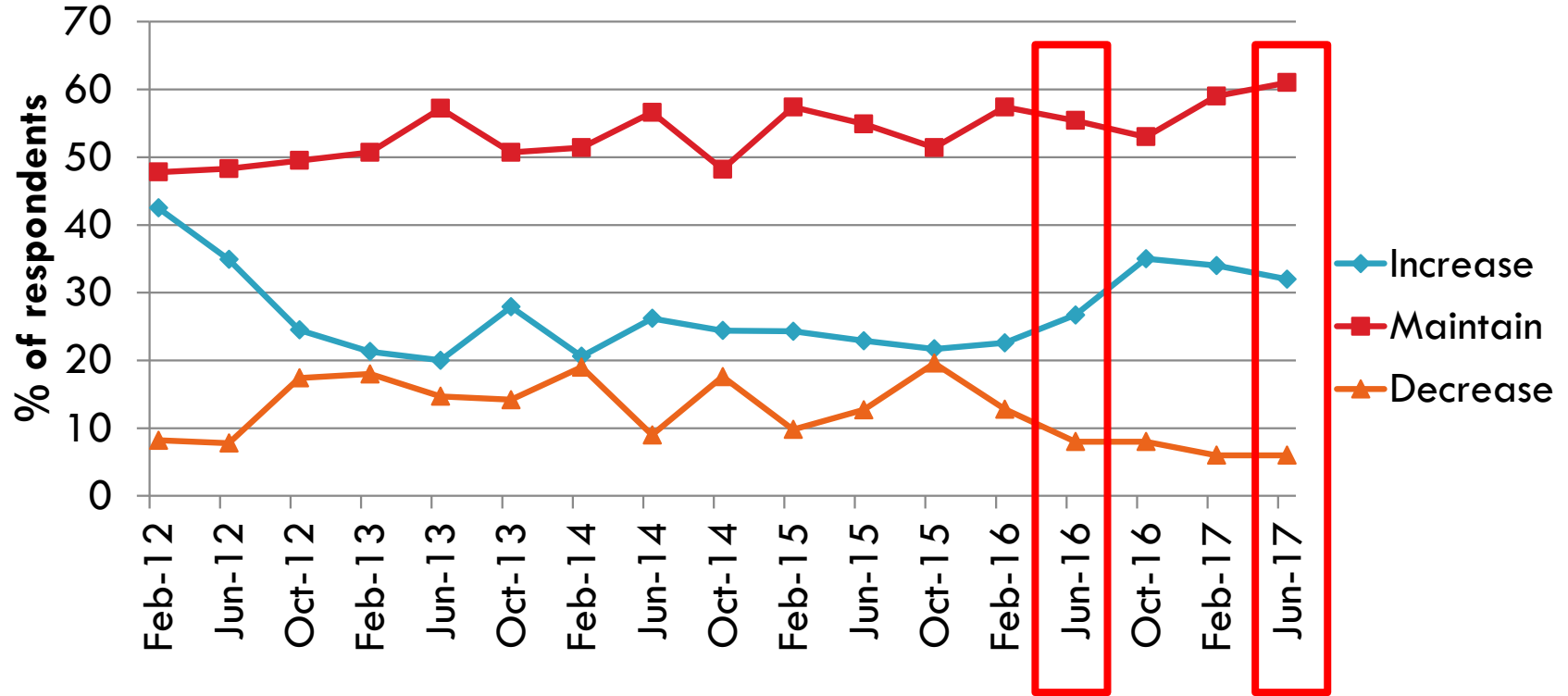
Source: ABS, MLA forecasts

Annual sheep (mutton) slaughter – 5.8 million



Source: ABS, MLA forecasts

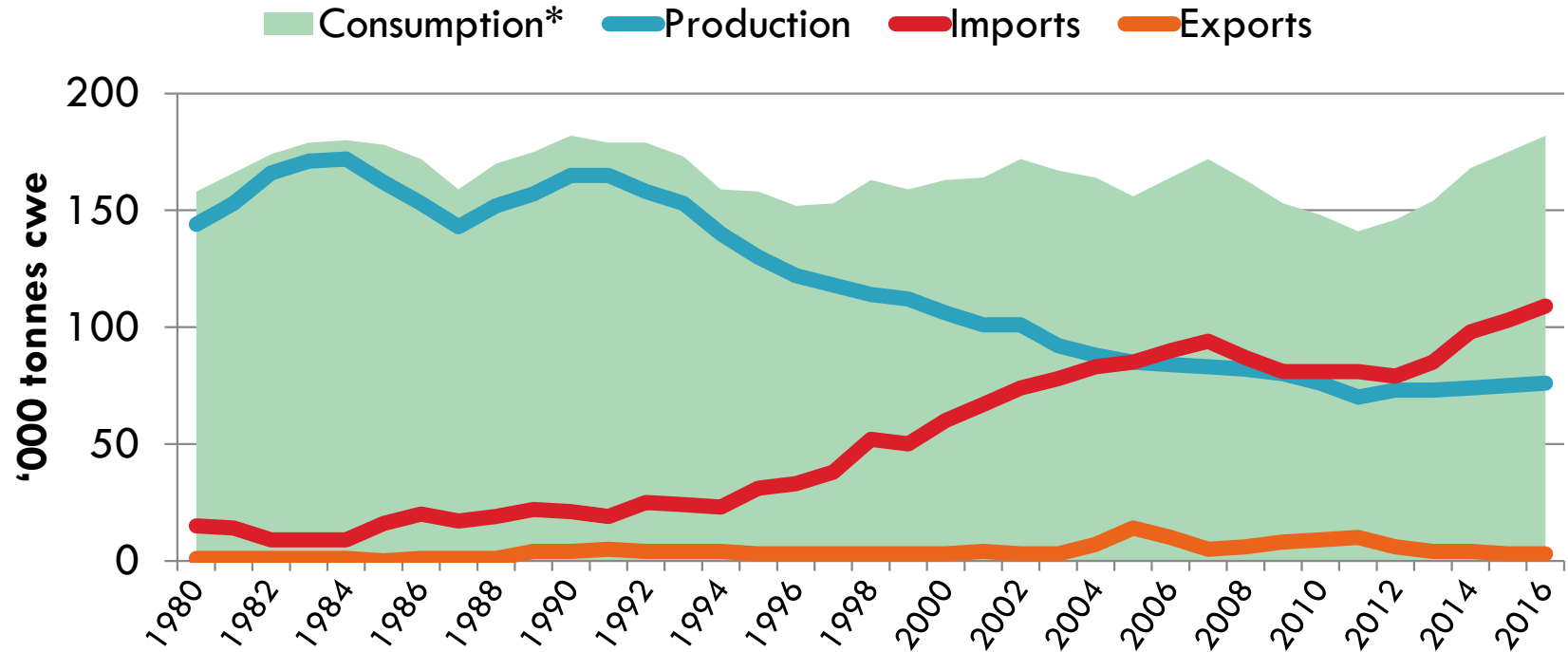
Strong intentions to retain ewes



Major Markets

- ❑ USA still strong and total export up
- ❑ Very valuable chilled lamb market
- ❑ Encouraging building of this market in last 4 years

Sheepmeat in the US



Source: FAO

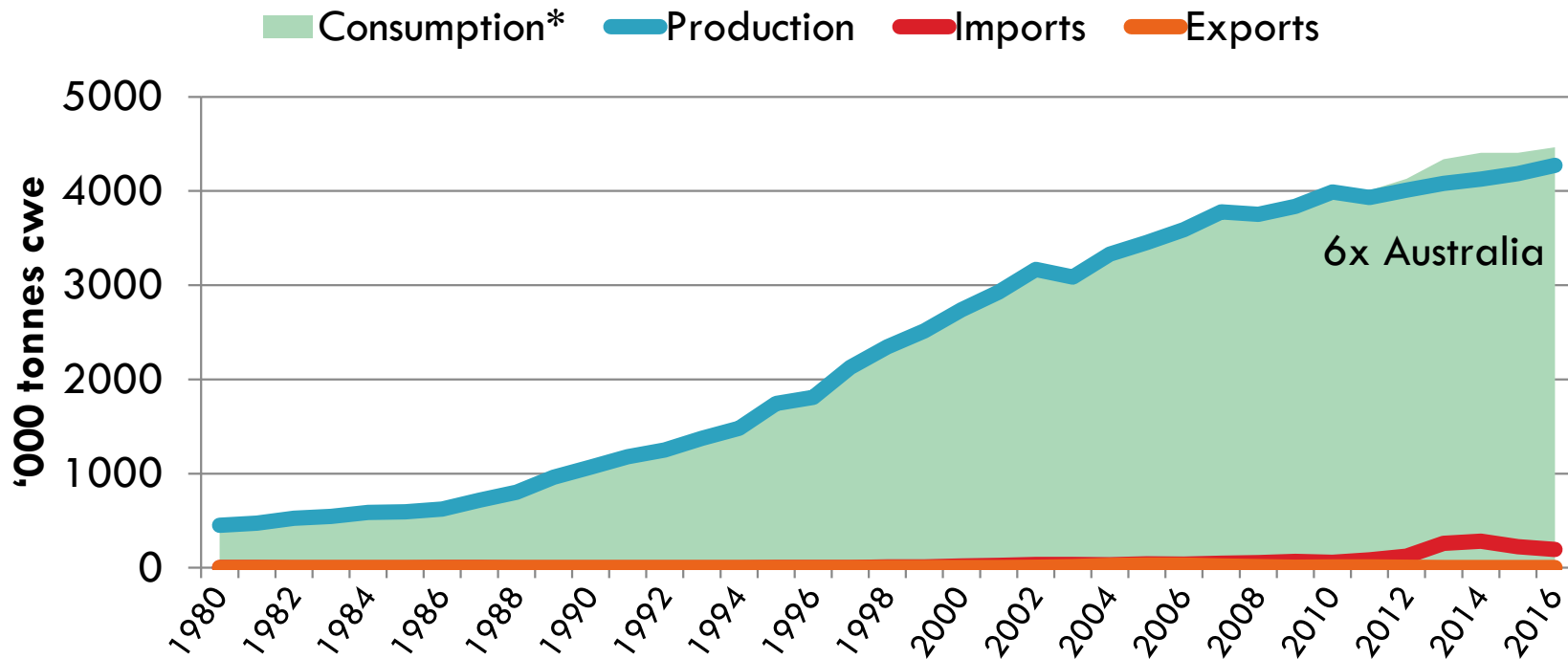
* Estimated Consumption = (Production + Imports) - Exports

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Major Markets

- China has become a significant importer since 2012
- They cannot meet the needs of their market – this trend is forecast not to change
- Similar tonnage as USA but less value (frozen, cheaper cuts, mutton)
- Will the value of this market increase ?

Sheepmeat in China



Source: FAO

* Estimated Consumption = (Production + Imports) - Exports

Making More From Sheep

Market outlook – note of caution in the short term

- ❑ There has been a near on 40% decrease in processing capacity on Eastern seaboard
- ❑ The timing of lamb turn off is very season dependent
- ❑ Seasons in Southern Australia have been tight in many regions
- ❑ Given all this, at some point killing space will be at a premium
- ❑ MESSAGE – engage with your processor NOW

Lean Meat Yield

LMY is especially important in lamb:



\$30/kg (44% fat trim)



\$54/kg (36% bone)

\$84/kg for lean !!

Terminology

- ◆ Dressing %
 - Carcase as a % of live
- ◆ Lean Meat Yield – Gold standard (use a CAT Scanner)
 - True composition of the carcase
 - Fat %
 - **Muscle %**
 - Bone %
- ◆ Saleable yield – Industry standard
 - What is actually sold

Value of lean meat yield - simple example



Score 5

Carcase Wt 23.0 kg

GR 22.0 mm

CT lean 55%

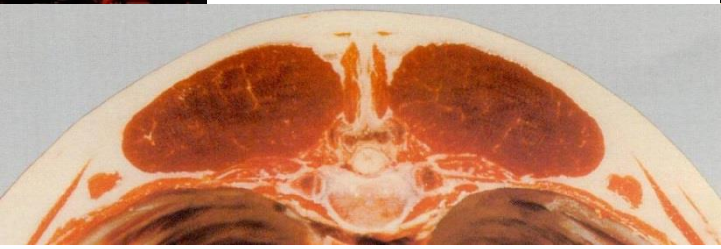


Score 2

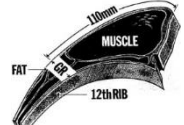
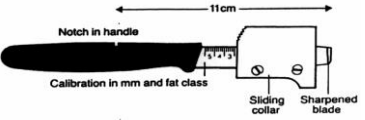
Carcase Wt 23.0 kg

GR 8.0 mm

CT lean 63%



Making More From .



Lean and fat weights

Score 5
Fat: 7.36kg
Lean: 12.65kg
Retail Value: \$316

Score 2
Fat: 5.06kg
Lean: 14.49kg
Retail Value: \$362

Prime Lamb or Fat Lamb?

Bone

8-Rib R

ve of Loin

pside

Lean Trim

ack

e of Loin

Topside

Round

Trim

Division	kg	15.99	16.00	16.00
Round	.804	15.99		\$ 2.86
Rump	.463	16.99		\$ 7.87
Hindshank	.541	7.49		\$ 4.05
Lean Trim	2.571	7.49		\$19.26
	10.951			\$144.02
Bone	5.152	NCV	nil	
Fat	6.869	NCV	nil	
	22.97 kgs			\$144.02

Division	kg	15.99	16.00	16.00
Round	.931	15.99		\$14.89
Rump	.530	16.99		\$ 9.00
Hindshank	.606	7.49		\$ 4.54
Lean Trim	3.290	7.49		\$24.64
	13.295			\$173.04
Bone	5.584	NCV	nil	
Fat	4.683	NCV	nil	
	23.56 kgs			\$173.04

Simplistically – difference is extra \$46

- ❑ 8% units of CT lean difference
- ❑ = 1.84kg of meat
- ❑ = \$46 of extra value
- ❑ This is too simple ! boning costs

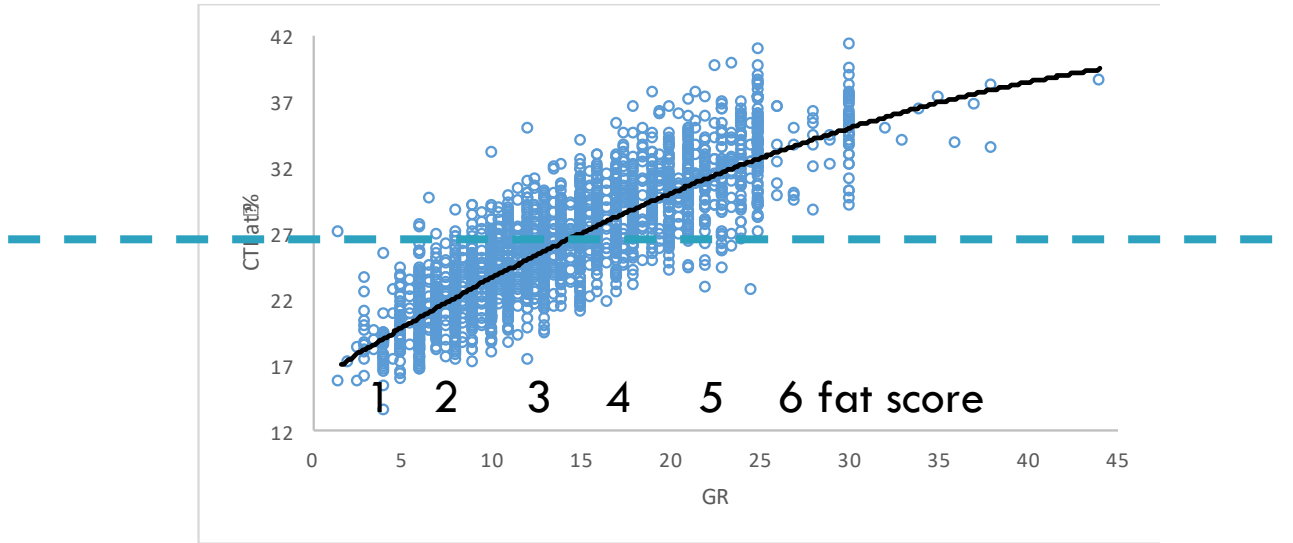
Lean Meat Yield

- ❑ Genetic gain

- ❑ Efficiency
 - ❑ On farm/feedlot – lean or muscle cheaper to grow than fat
 - ❑ Processing – too much fat = trim

- ❑ Consumers
 - ❑ Little fat in retail cabinets these days
 - ❑ 80%+ consumers remove salvage fat before or after cooking
 - ❑ 'Fatty' still a significant complaint for lamb

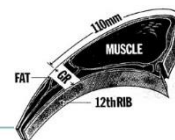
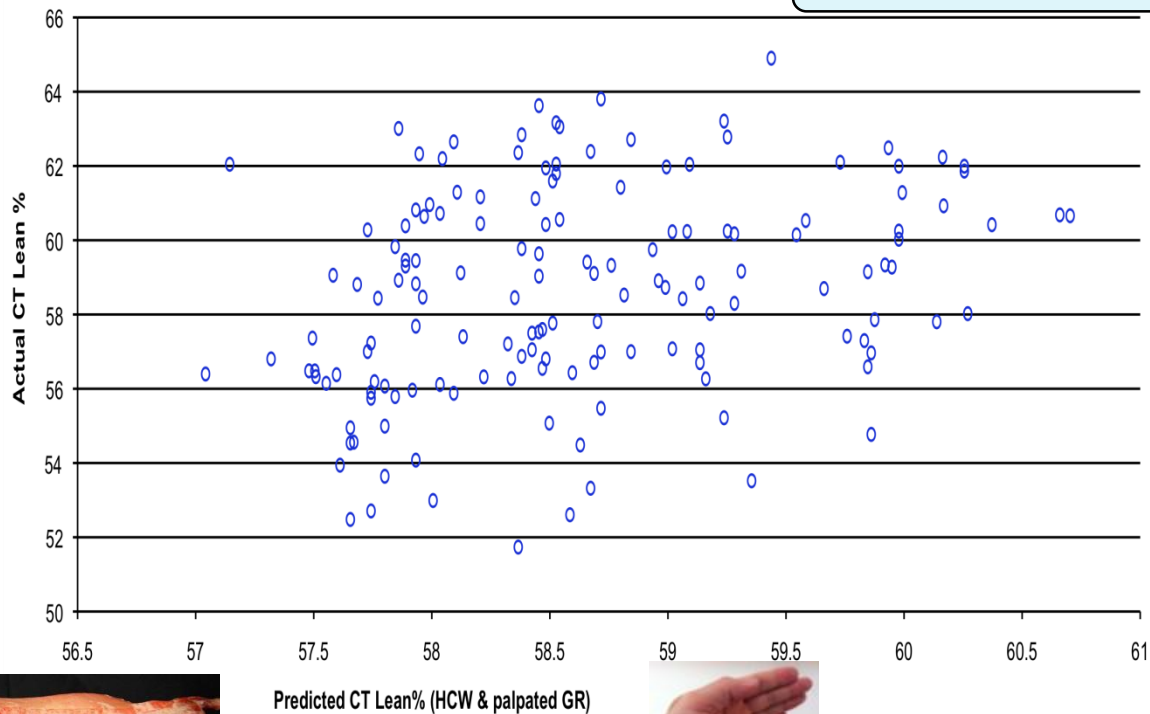
There is a lot of fat in a fat carcase !!



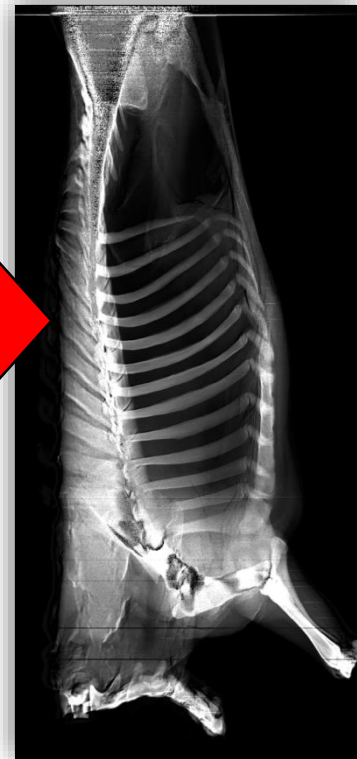
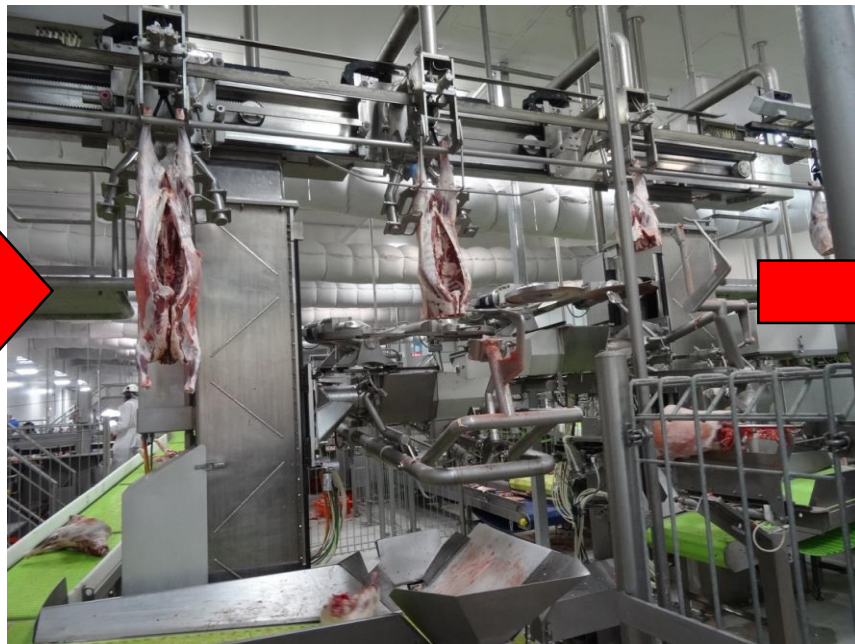
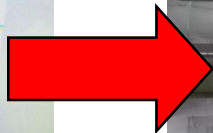
Feed conversion is shot after about 27% fat + processors ideally like 20-27% fat

Palpated and HCW

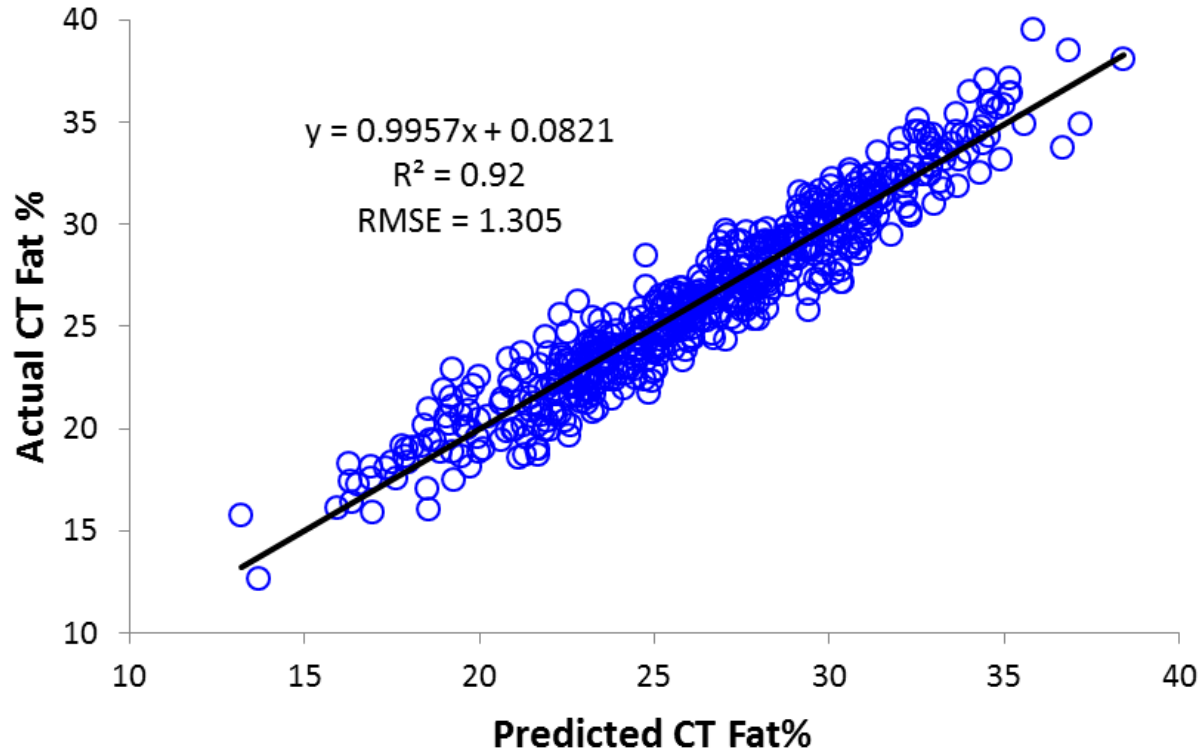
$R^2=0.1-0.2$; $RMSE=3.0$



X-Ray → Precision cutting → DEXA → LMY



Xray (DEXA) predicting CT Fat%



What market do you produce lambs for?

Domestic 45%

- White Tablecloth
- Butcher
- Supermarket

18 – 24 kg, fat 2-3

Export 55%

- *Middle East*
 - Bagger airfreight Lambs
 - Middle East Restaurant
- *American Market*
 - Supermarket
 - White table cloth
- *EU*
 - Supermarket

16 – 18 kg, Fat 1-2

18 – 26kg, Fat 2-4

18 – 24kg, Fat 2-3

What market do you produce lambs for?

What carcass spec are you aiming for?

Domestic 45%

18 – 24 kg, fat 2-3

■ White Tablecloth

Export

Do you know your market destination or just let the saleyards decide ?

■ EU

18 – 24kg, Fat 2-3

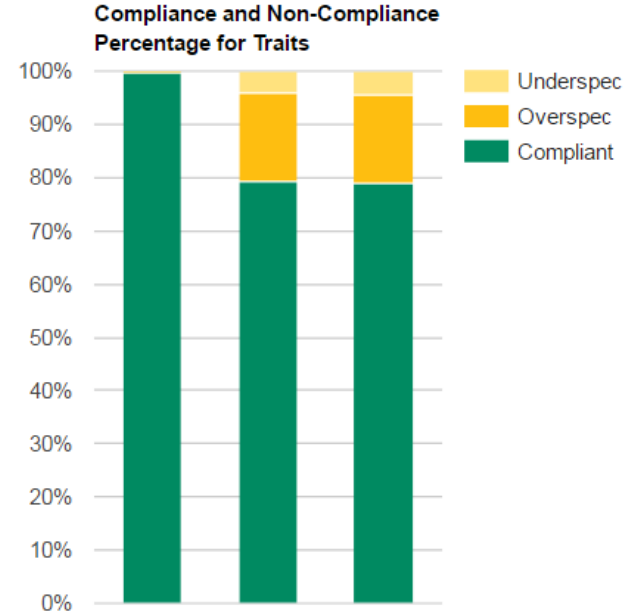
■ Supermarket

Compliance to 18-26kg, fat score 2-3 ?

- ❑ Exporters are saying can be as low as 60% on weekly averages
- ❑ Mostly because lambs too heavy too fat
- ❑ Big variation between suppliers

FEEDBACK - Livestock Data Link (LDL)

- ❑ Centralised on-line feedback system
- ❑ Identifies compliance rates of carcasses and animal health issues
- ❑ Allows performance benchmarking
- ❑ Includes NLIS and MSA information
- ❑ Allows complex information to be used for simple decision making



	Fat Class	HSCW (kg)	Overall
Number of head	972	972	972
Number compliant	970	770	768
Percent compliant	99.8 %	79.2 %	79.0 %
Number non-compliant	2	202	204
Percent non-compliant	0.2 %	20.8 %	21.0 %

Eating quality

- ❑ Key to consumers
- ❑ Unfavourable association with Lean Meat Yield
- ❑ Important for willingness to pay – especially long term
- ❑ Vision for a new Mark II MSA

Key trait is intramuscular fat

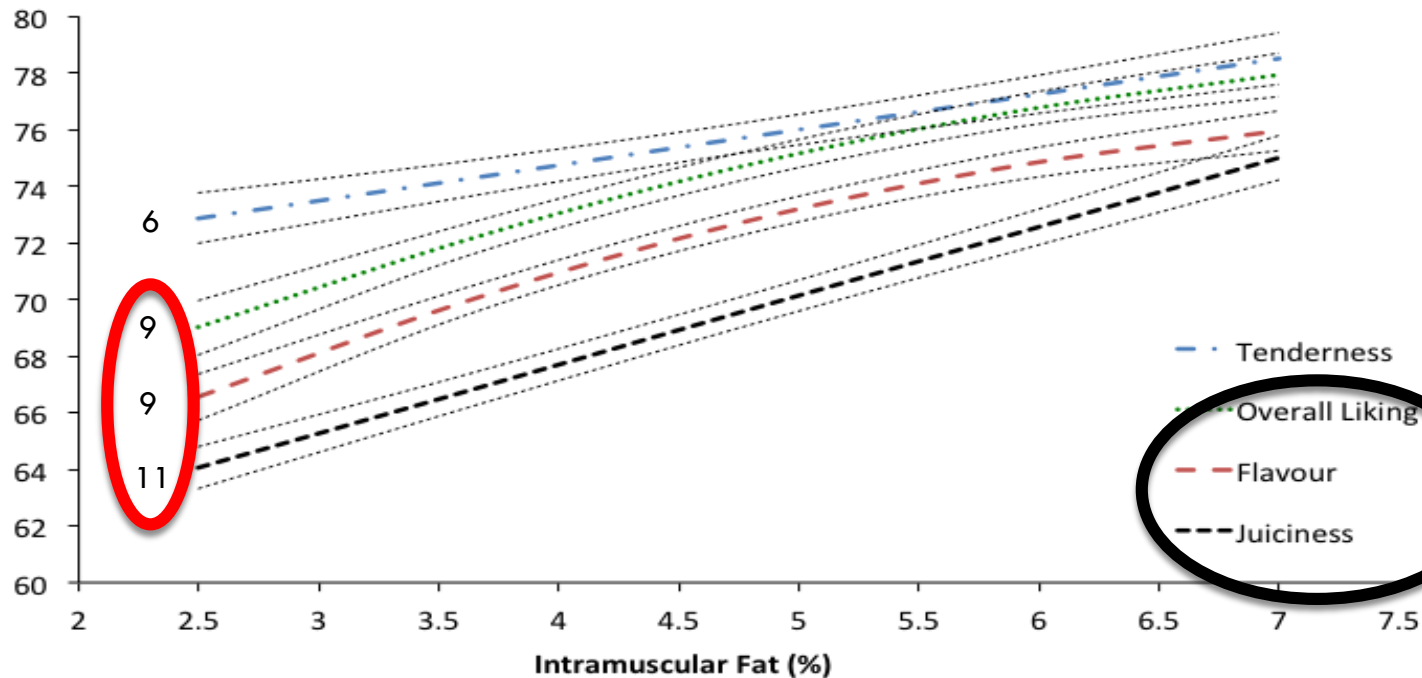
- Juiciness, flavour, tenderness
- 4.2% (Xbred mean)
- Ideal 5% or more
- Mod/high heritability (0.47)
- Called marbling in beef



IMF vs MSA consumer score

IMF nails juicy and flavour

Eating quality score



New Yield and Eating Quality ASBVs

Quality

□ **IMF** – Intra-muscular Fat



□ **SF5** – Shear Force



Quantity

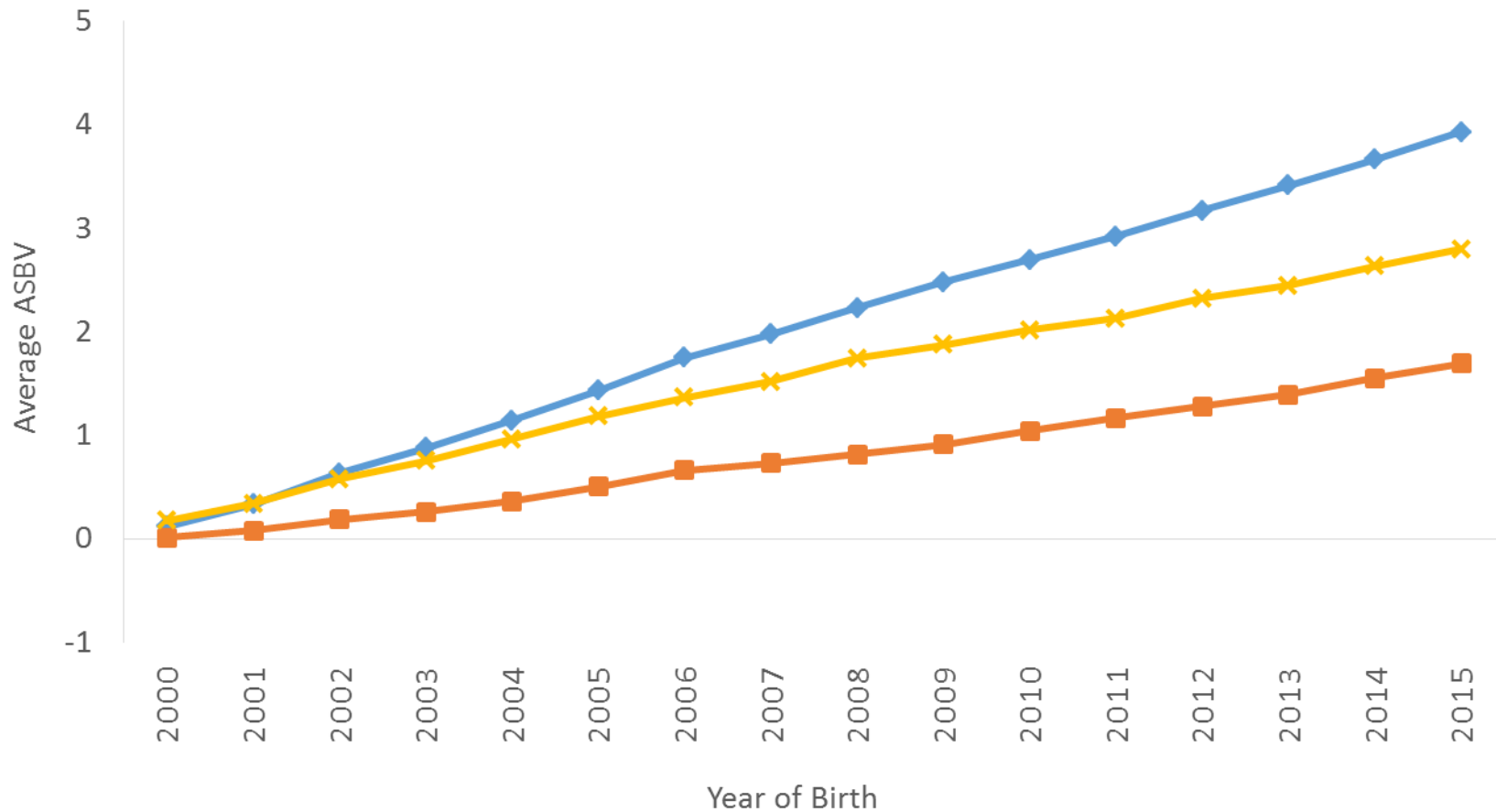
□ **LMY** – Lean Meat Yield



□ **Traditional (wt, fat, muscle)**

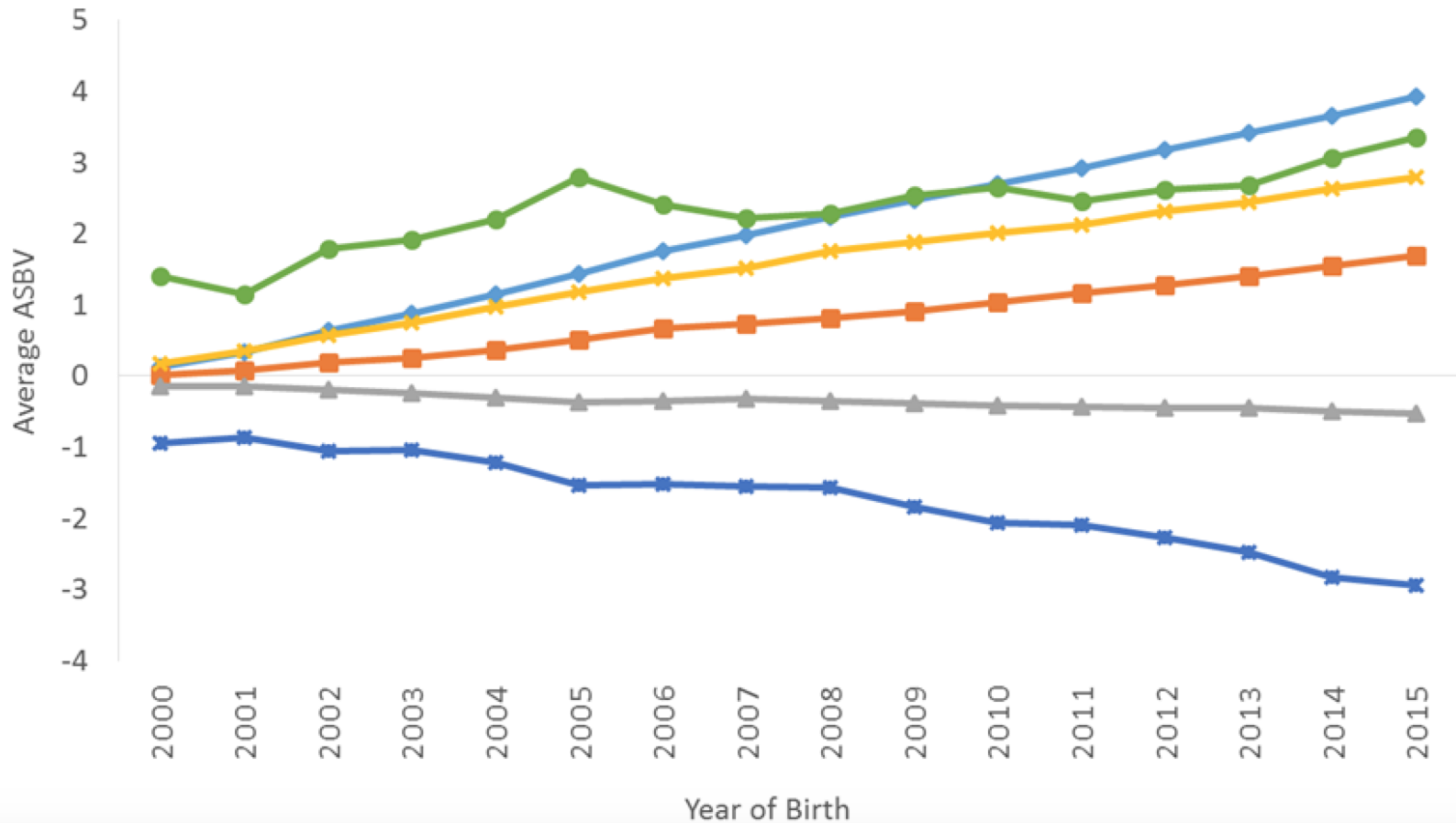
LAMBPLAN Genetic Trends (April 2017)

—◆— CWT —■— DRESS% —×— LMY%



LAMBPLAN Genetic Trends (April 2017)

◆ CWT ■ DRESS% ✕ LMY% ▲ IMF% ● ShearForce5 ◆ Overall Liking



New Terminal Sire Indexes now include eating quality

World first for lamb

New Terminal Sire Indexes including Eating Quality

- 10 year predicted change

Trait	Carcase +	EQ
bwt	0.15	0.06
wwt	2.85	1.55
pwt	4.4	3.15
pemd	1.46	1.07
pfat	0.14	0.04
pfec	0.06	0.16
cemd	1.5	1.15
ccfat	-0.5	-0.4
dress	1.31	1.09
lmy	1.66	0.91
sf5	0.77	-2.41
imf	-0.27	0.09
tlike	-1.21	1.42

Willingness to pay x eating quality

O'Reilly, Pannier et al 2016



	Fail	Pass (3*)	Credit (4*)	Distinction (5*)
USA	46%	100%	150%	209%
China	57%	100%	147%	212%
AUS	53%	100%	141%	189%

Grilled lamb, hot pot in progress right now

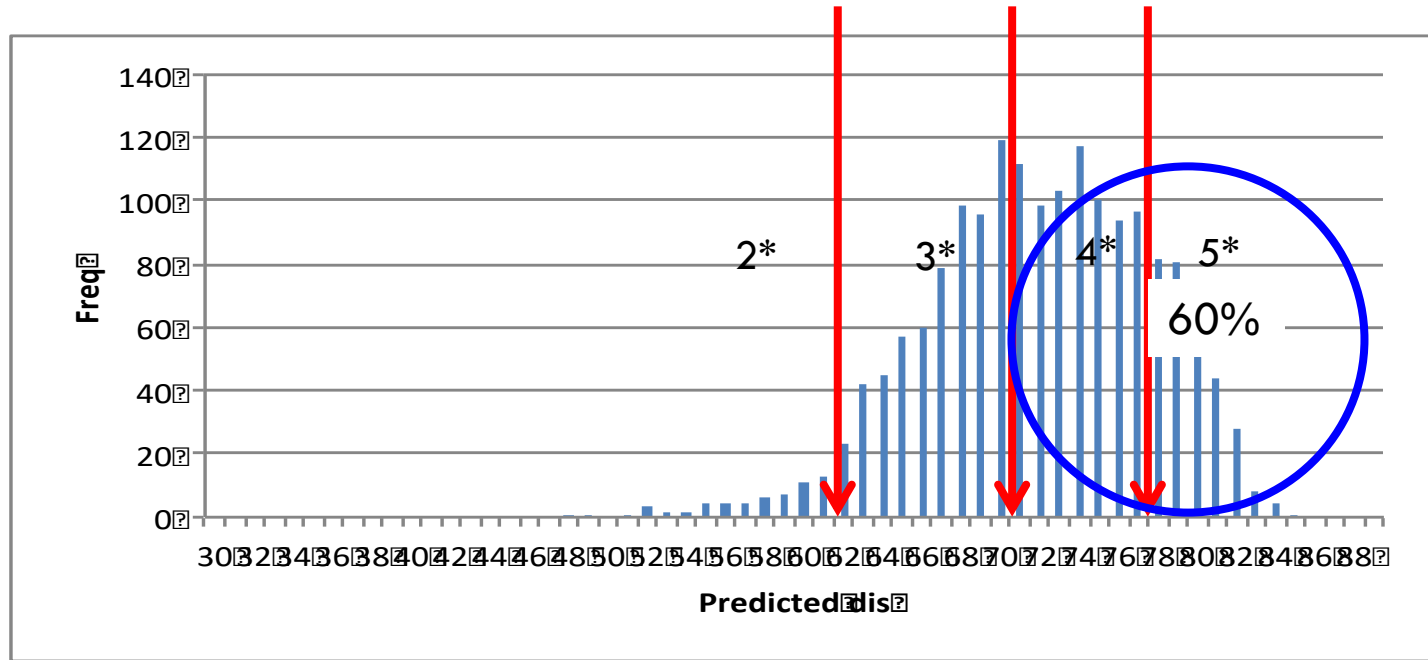
MSA model

Use carcass variables to predict Eating Quality score

- Sire type
- Hot Carcass Weight
- Lean Meat Yield
 - Direct = DEXA
 - Indirect = GR x eye muscle depth
- Intramuscular Fat

- All are significant predictors

MSA Ioin prediction = MSA index ??



Based on the MLA Genetic Resource flock lambs n = 1,692

So grids will evolve based on lean meat yield and eating quality

- They will be more complex
- Based on objective measures of the carcase
 - ▣ HCW
 - ▣ Lean Meat Yield (& fat score)
 - ▣ Eating quality index

What might future grids look like?

Will include weight.

Will include LMY (forequarter middle and hindquarter)

Will include EQ index

Possibly compliance bonus

		Weight (kgs)																				
LMY	FS	0-10	12-16	16-18	18-19	20-22	22-24	24-26	26-28	28-30	30-32	32+										
54-56	5																					
56-57	4																					
57-58	3																					
58-60	2																					
60+	1																					
		MSA Join Index = 72																				

What might future grids look like?

Will include weight.

Will include LMY (broken up into forequarter middle and hindquarter)

Will include EQ index

Possibly compliance bonus

		Weight (kgs)											
LMY	FS	0-10	12-16	16-18	18-19	20-22	22-24	24-26	26-28	28-30	30-32	32+	
54-56	5												
56-57	4												
57-58	3												
58-60	2												
60+	1												
		MSA Join Index = 72											

The market sweet spot
(18 – 26kg FS 2,3)

What might future grids look like?

Will include weight.

Will include LMY (broken up into forequarter middle and hindquarter)

Will include EQ index

Possibly compliance bonus

LMY	FS	Weight (kgs)										
		0-10	12-16	16-18	18-19	20-22	22-24	24-26	26-28	28-30	30-32	32+
54-56	5											
56-57	4											
57-58	3											
58-60	2											
60+	1											
		MSA Join Index = 72										

Just a little too fat but not too bad

FS 4

What might future grids look like?

Will include weight.

Will include LMY (broken up into forequarter middle and hindquarter)

Will include EQ index

Possibly compliance bonus

LMY	FS	Weight (kgs)										
		0-10	12-16	16-18	18-19	20-22	22-24	24-26	26-28	28-30	30-32	32+
54-56	5											
56-57	4											
57-58	3											
58-60	2											
60+	1											
					MSA Join Index = 72							

Too fat – not good

FS 5

What might future grids look like?

Will include weight.

Will include LMY (broken up into forequarter middle and hindquarter)

Will include EQ index

Possibly compliance bonus

		Weight (kgs)											
LMY	FS	0-10	12-16	16-18	18-19	20-22	22-24	24-26	26-28	28-30	30-32	32+	
54-56	5												
56-57	4												
57-58	3												
58-60	2												
60+	1												
					MSA Join Index = 72								

Just a little too heavy but not too bad

26-30kg FS 2,3

What might future grids look like?

Will include weight.

Will include LMY (broken up into forequarter middle and hindquarter)

Will include EQ index

Possibly compliance bonus

		Weight (kgs)												
LMY	FS	0-10	12-16	16-18	18-19	20-22	22-24	24-26	26-28	28-30	30-32	32+		
54-56	5													
56-57	4													
57-58	3													
58-60	2													
60+	1													
					MSA Join Index = 72									

Too light/ too heavy

What might future grids look like?

Will include weight.

Will include LMY (broken up into forequarter middle and hindquarter)

Will include EQ index

Possibly compliance bonus

		Weight (kgs)											
LMY	FS	0-10	12-16	16-18	18-19	20-22	22-24	24-26	26-28	28-30	30-32	32+	
54-56	5												
56-57	4												
57-58	3												
58-60	2												
60+	1												
		MSA loin index = 72											

4* or above loin (0% failure rate !)

True value of the carcase



Carcase value
(\$)

=



Wt retail
cuts (kg)

X



Value of the cuts
(\$/kg)



However it will be a journey

JBS Australia challenges producers over heavy lambs and carcass feedback

by Terry Sim, 03 July 2017



JBS Australia's Mark Inglis.

AUSTRALIAN lamb producers have been told export processor JBS Australia lost direct supplies when it attempted to buy lambs via a market-focused 18-26kg grids.

At the 2017 BestWool BestLamb Conference in Bendigo last week, JBS farm assurance and supply chain manager Mark Inglis challenged whether lamb producers wanted carcass feedback to produce to market specifications.



However it is a journey

Building producer education and trust next big challenge in move to VBM

by Jon Condon, 23 May 2017



BUILDING producer trust in value-based marketing systems, including elements like lean meat yield and offal value, is the next big challenge faced by processor Teys Australia as it moves along a pathway towards VBM adoption.



Speaking at the Angus Australia annual conference in Ballarat last week, Teys general manager of corporate services, **Tom Maguire** said carcass feedback on lean meat yield would start to filter back to producers in coming weeks, as the company continues to develop its vision to move towards VBM.



Mr Maguire told the conference audience, mostly made up of seedstock producers, that genetics would play an absolutely critical role in any industry gains in carcass yield that might unfold.

Beef Central first wrote about Teys' vision to move down the VBM path in [this article](#) published in October, 2015.



Key Points

❑ Industry Projections

- Producers retaining more ewes due to high prices

❑ Major Markets

- Markets generally positive, reduction in processing capacity possible risk

❑ Lean Meat Yield

- Important to producers, processors and consumers. Be aware of impact on EQ.

❑ Livestock Data Link

- Delivering better feedback, enables more informed decisions

❑ Eating quality

- Key to consumers. Can now include in ram buying decisions.

❑ Future grids – based on objective measurement of the carcass

- Likely to start including LMY and EQ