

AN INITIATIVE OF

*Making More From Sheep*



# Lamb – Meating Consumer Expectations

Sarah Stewart



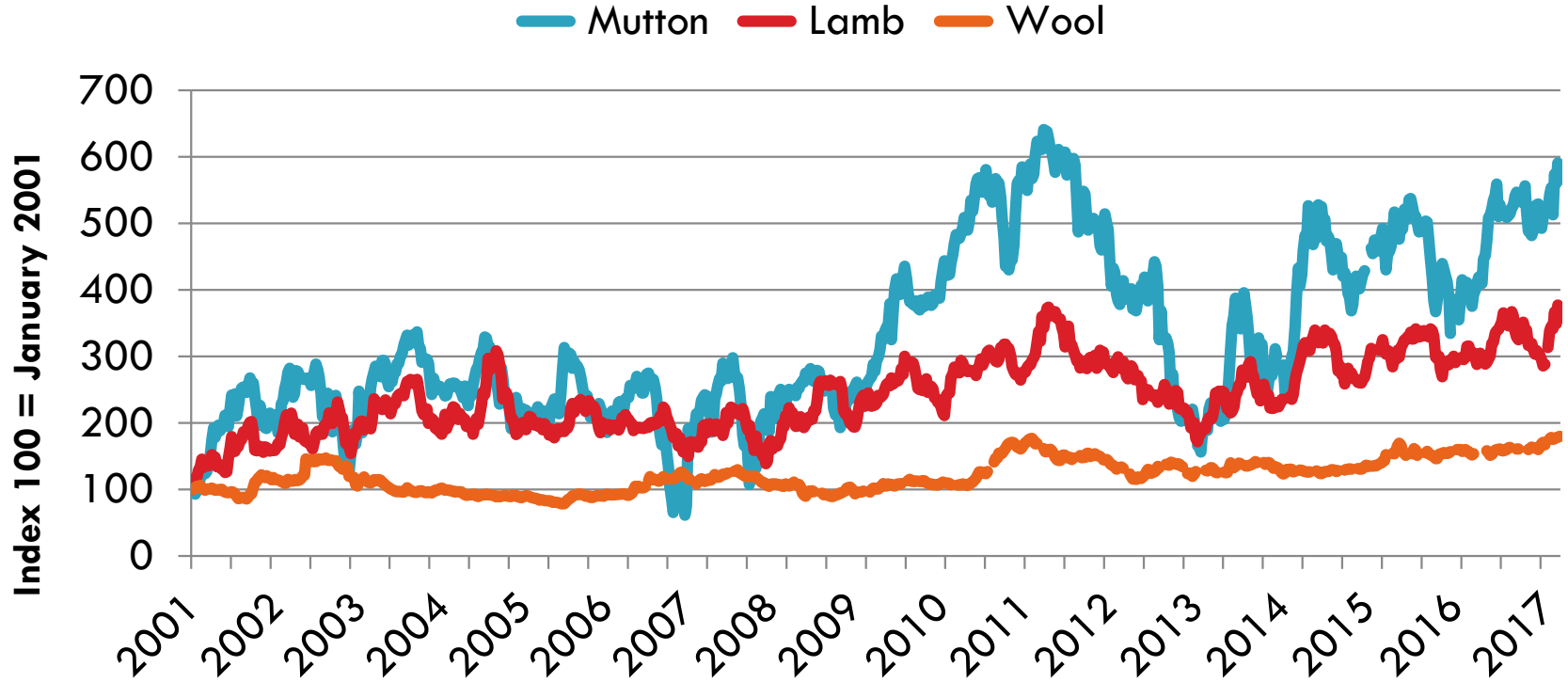
EVENT SUPPORTERS:



# Key Points

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

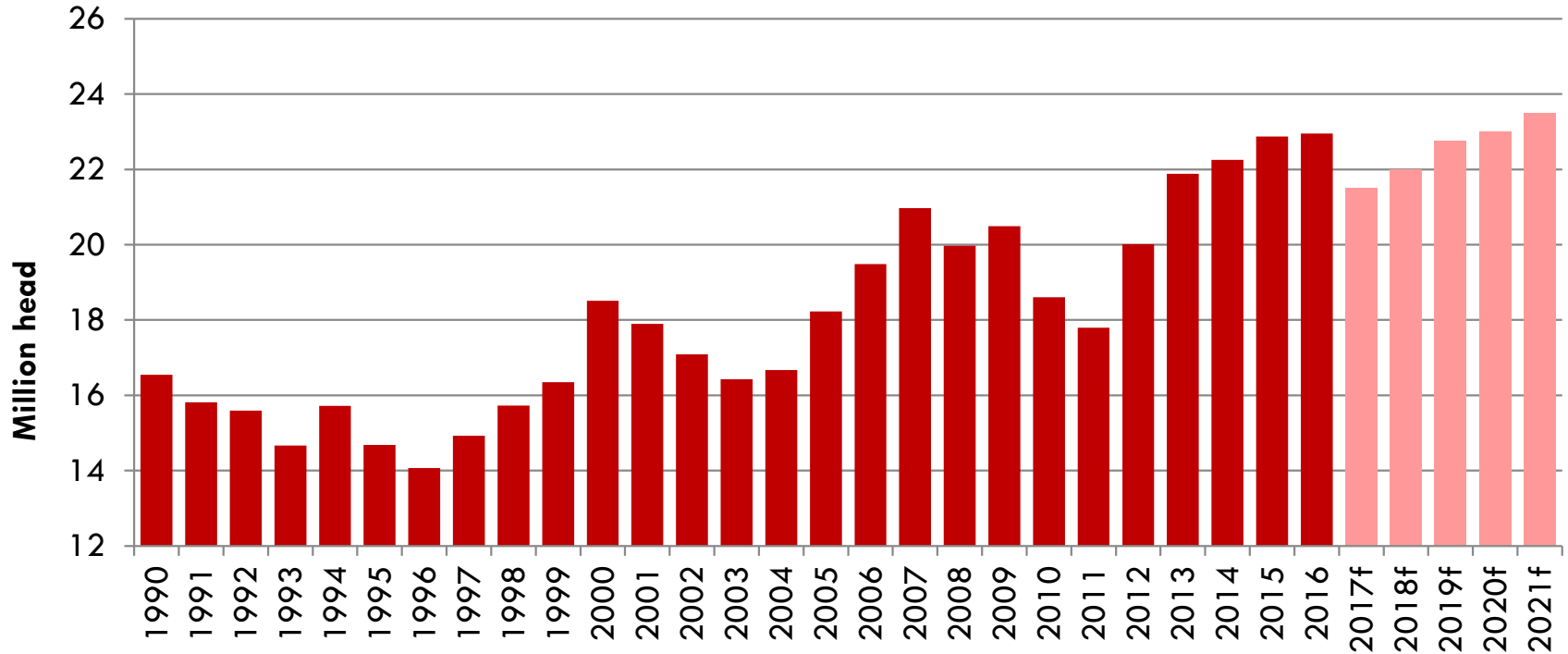
# Australian sheep and wool markets



Source: MLA, AWI

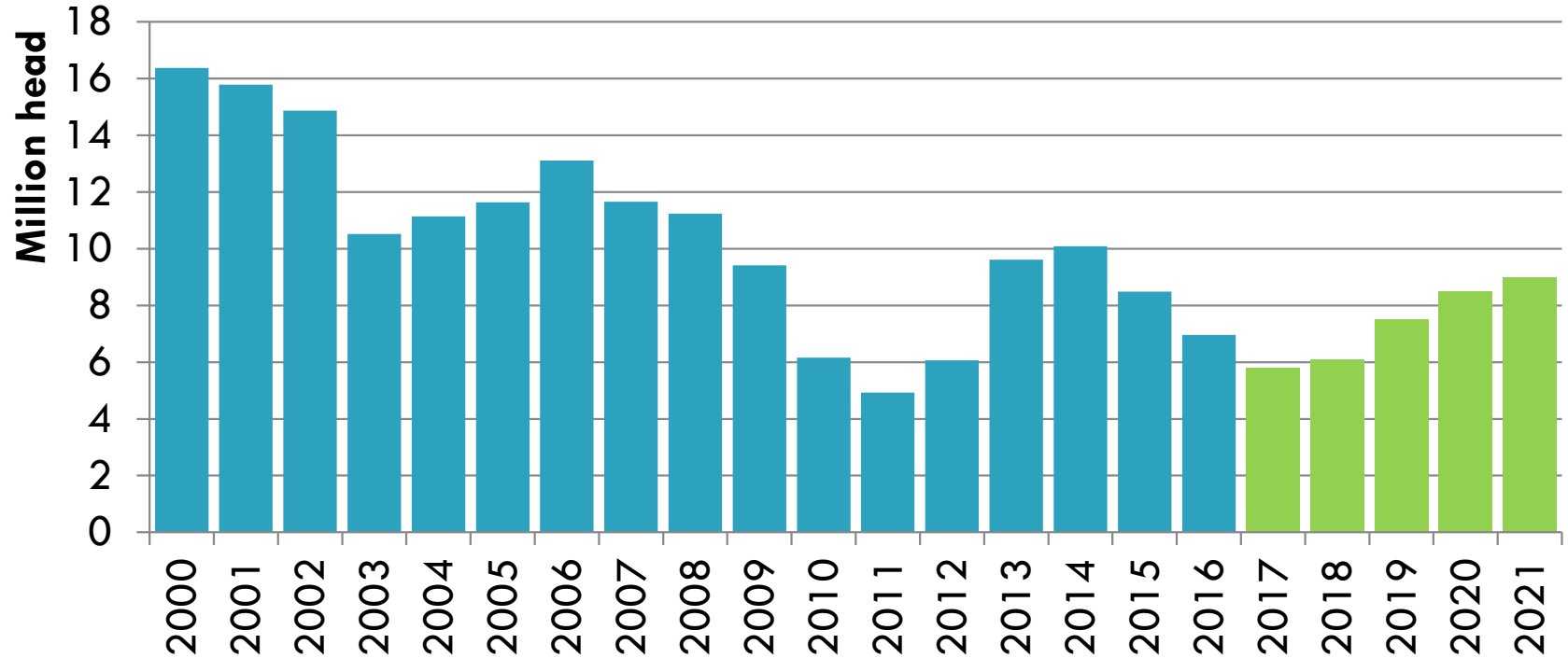
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# 21.5 million lambs to slaughter in 2017



Source: ABS, MLA forecasts

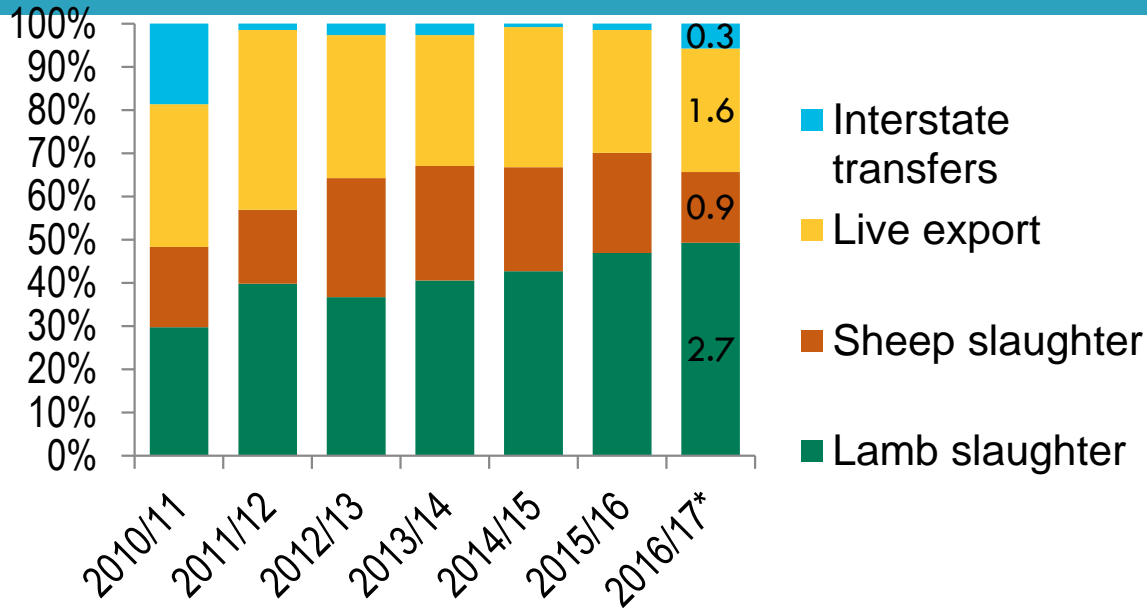
# Annual sheep slaughter – 5.8 million



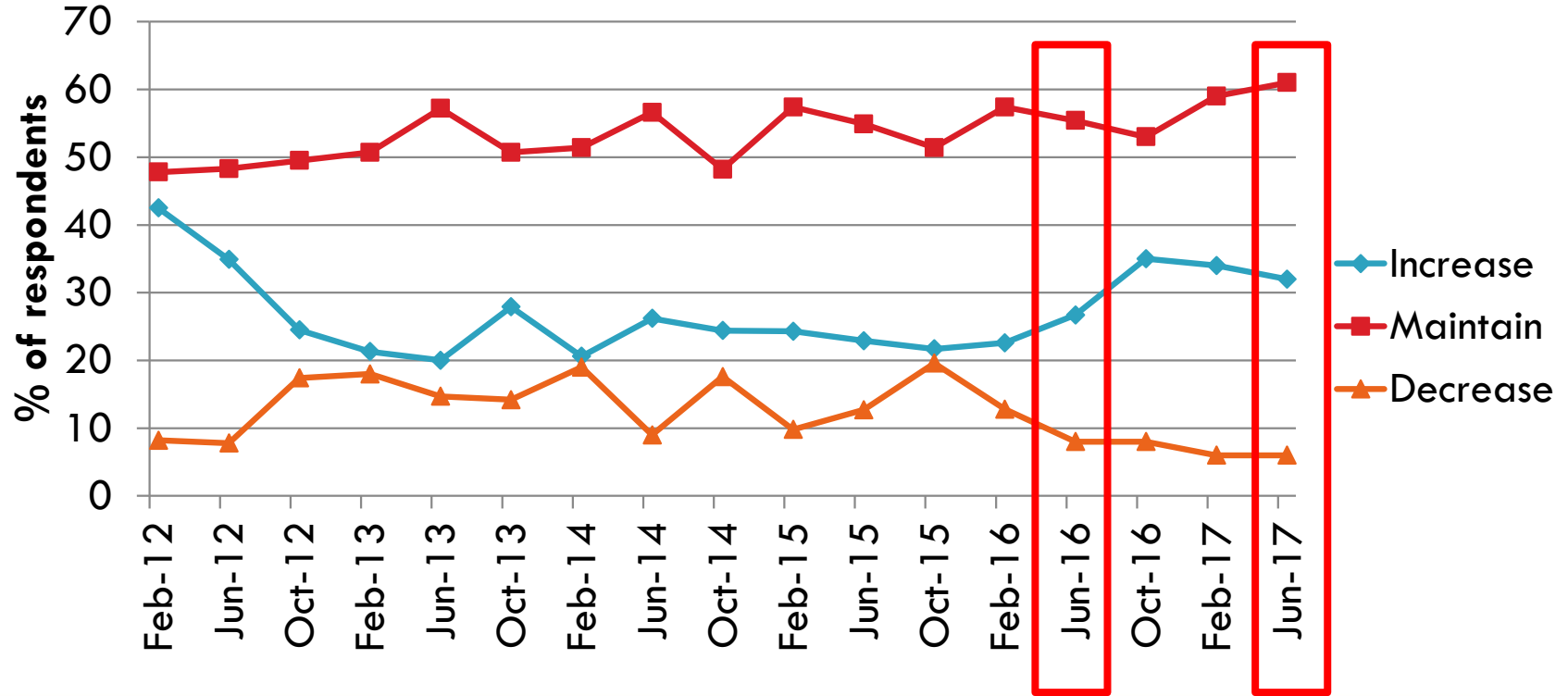
Source: ABS, MLA forecasts



# Similar pattern in WA



# Enticing time to retain ewes

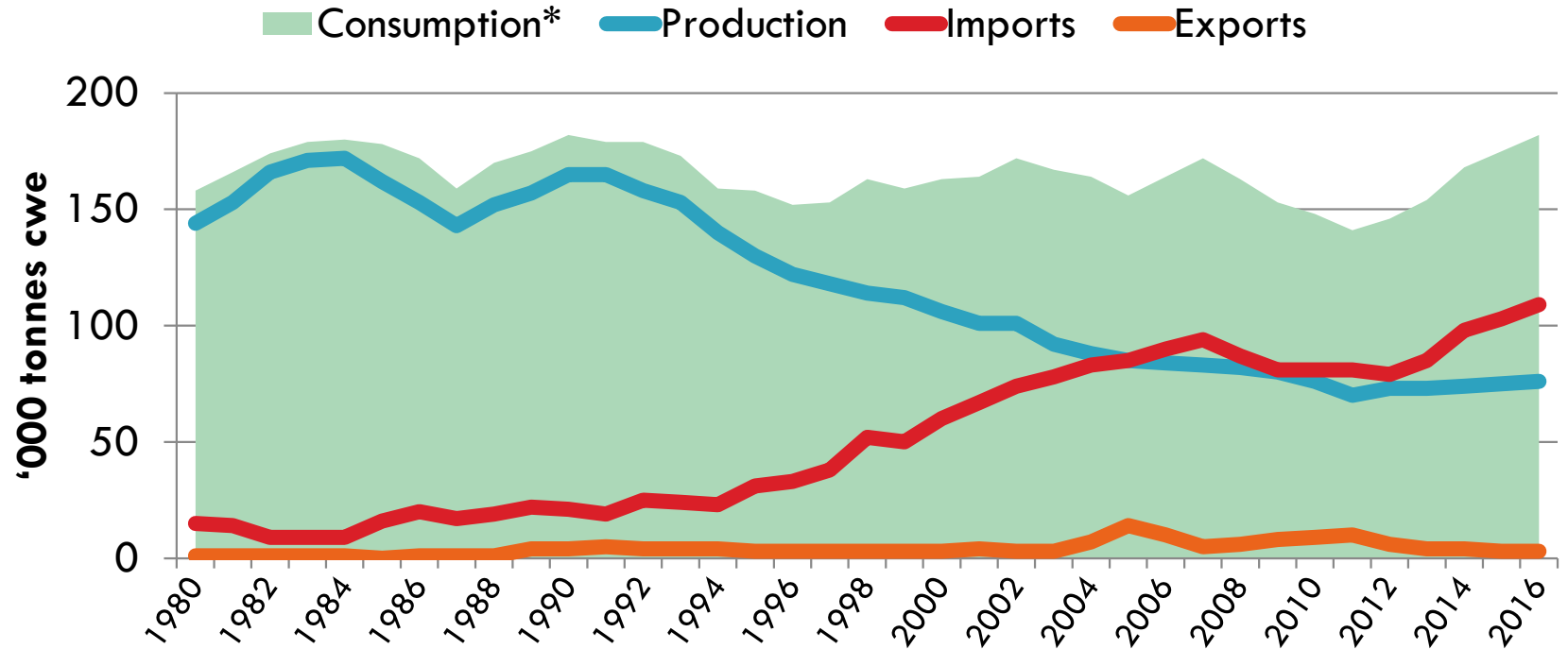


# Major Markets

- ❑ 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

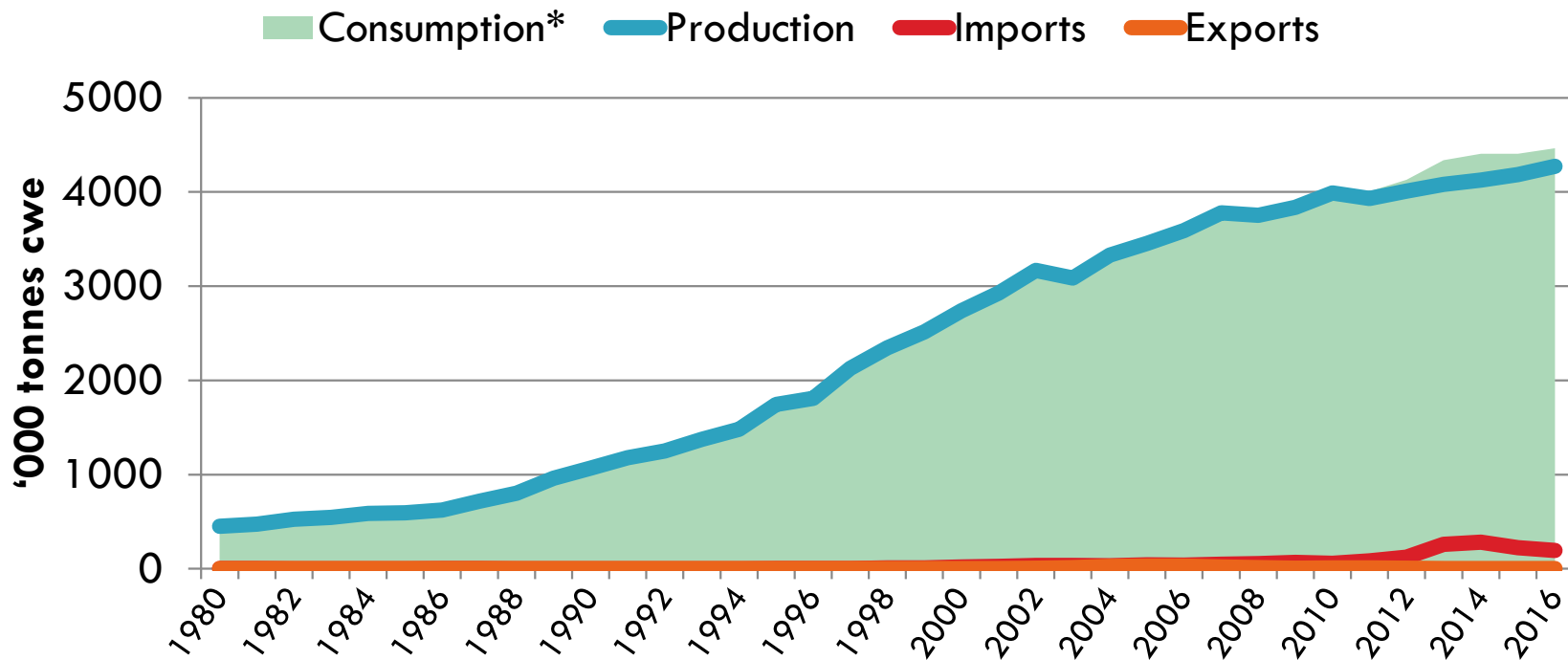
\* Estimated Consumption = (Production + Imports) - Exports

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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
- Same tonnage as USA but less value (frozen, cheaper cuts, mutton)
- Will the value of this market increase ?

# Sheepmeat in China

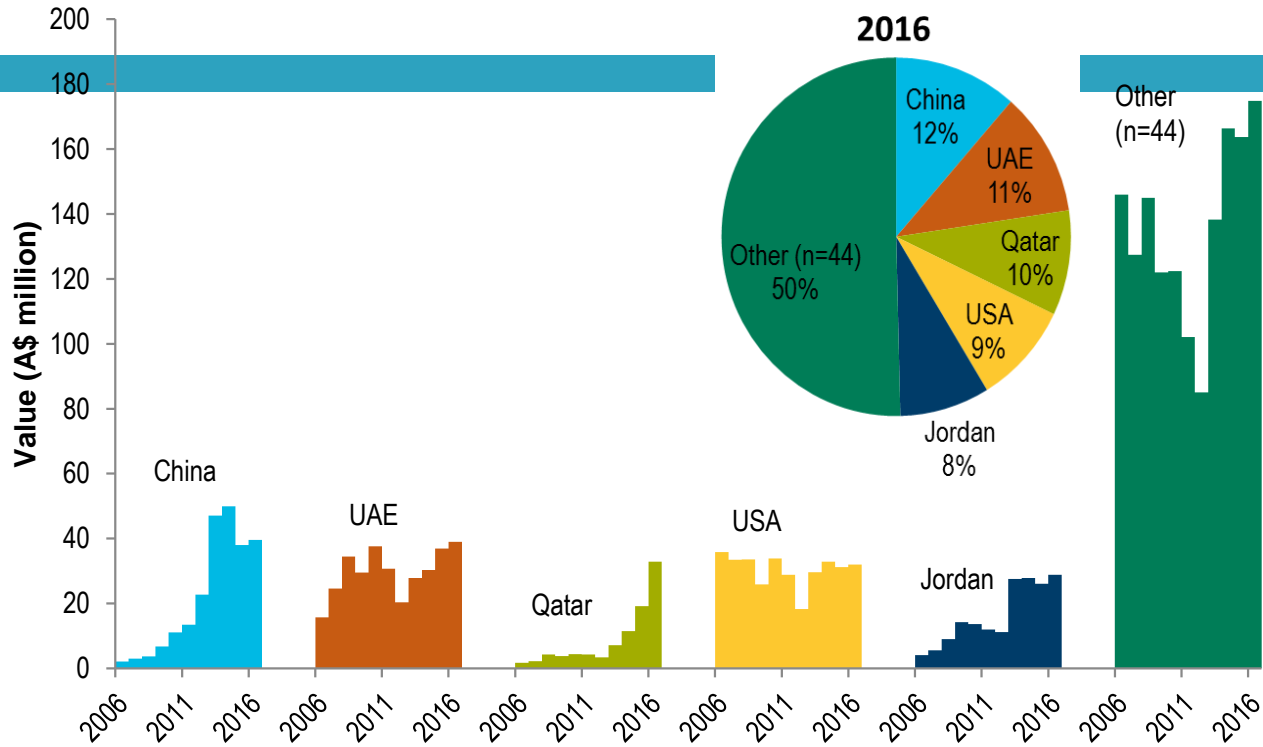


Source: FAO

\* Estimated Consumption = (Production + Imports) - Exports

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In WA = Middle east, China and USA are the biggest



## Market outlook – note of caution in the short term

- ❑ There has been a near on 40% decrease in processing capacity on Eastern sea board
- ❑ Seasons in Southern Australia have been tight in many regions
- ❑ The timing of lamb turn off is very season dependent
- ❑ Given all this, at some point killing space will be at a premium **in the eastern states**
- ❑ **MESSAGE: This might have a flow on effect to WA ?????**

# Lean Meat Yield

# LMY is especially important in lamb:



\$30/kg (44% fat trim)



\$54/kg (36% bone)

\$84/kg for lean !!

# Value lean meat yield - Lamb example



**Score 5**

Carcase Wt 23.0 kg

GR 22.0 mm

CT lean 55%

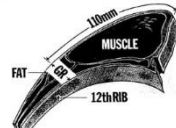
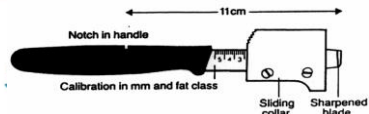
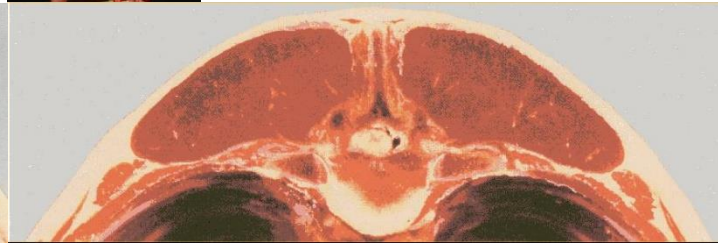


**Score 2**

Carcase Wt 23.0 kg

GR 8.0 mm

CT lean 63%





# 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

Division	kg	Price/kg	Total
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	Price/kg	Total
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

ack

e of Loin

Topside

Round

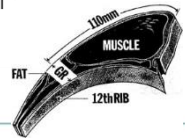
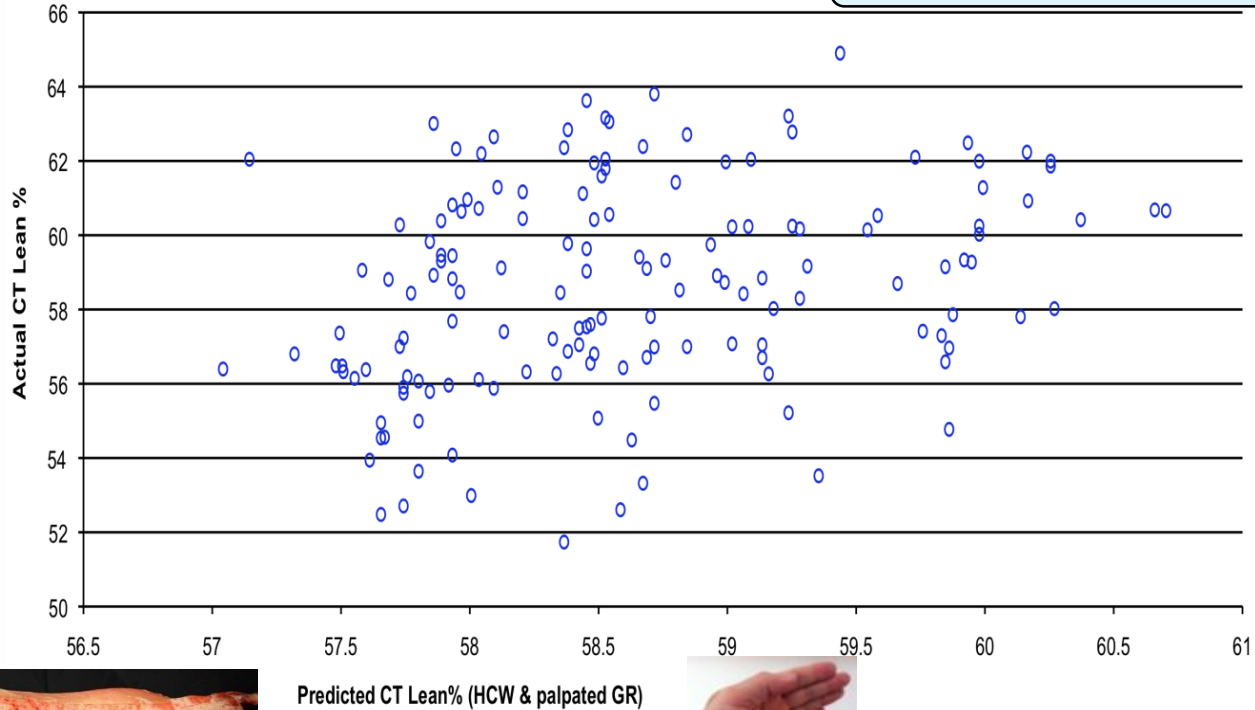
Trim

# 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 fat before or after cooking
  - ❑ 'Fatty' still a significant complaint for lamb

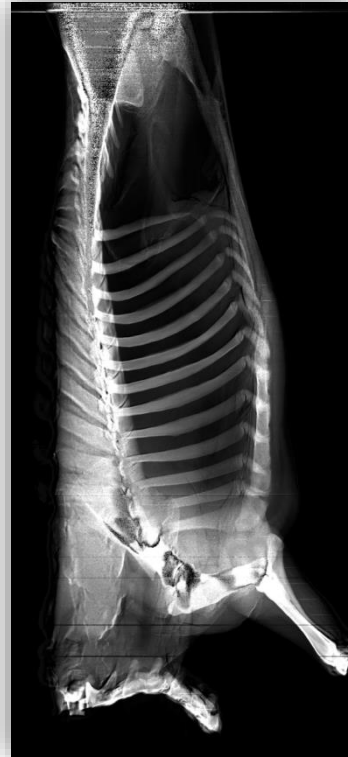
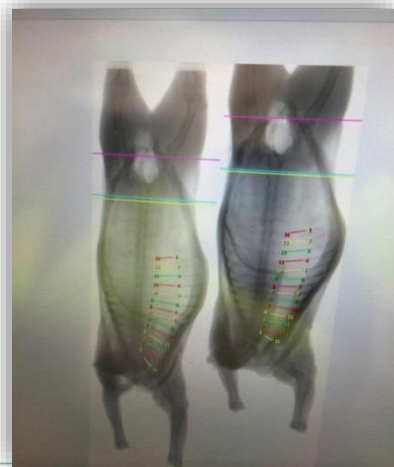
# Palpated GR and HCWT

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

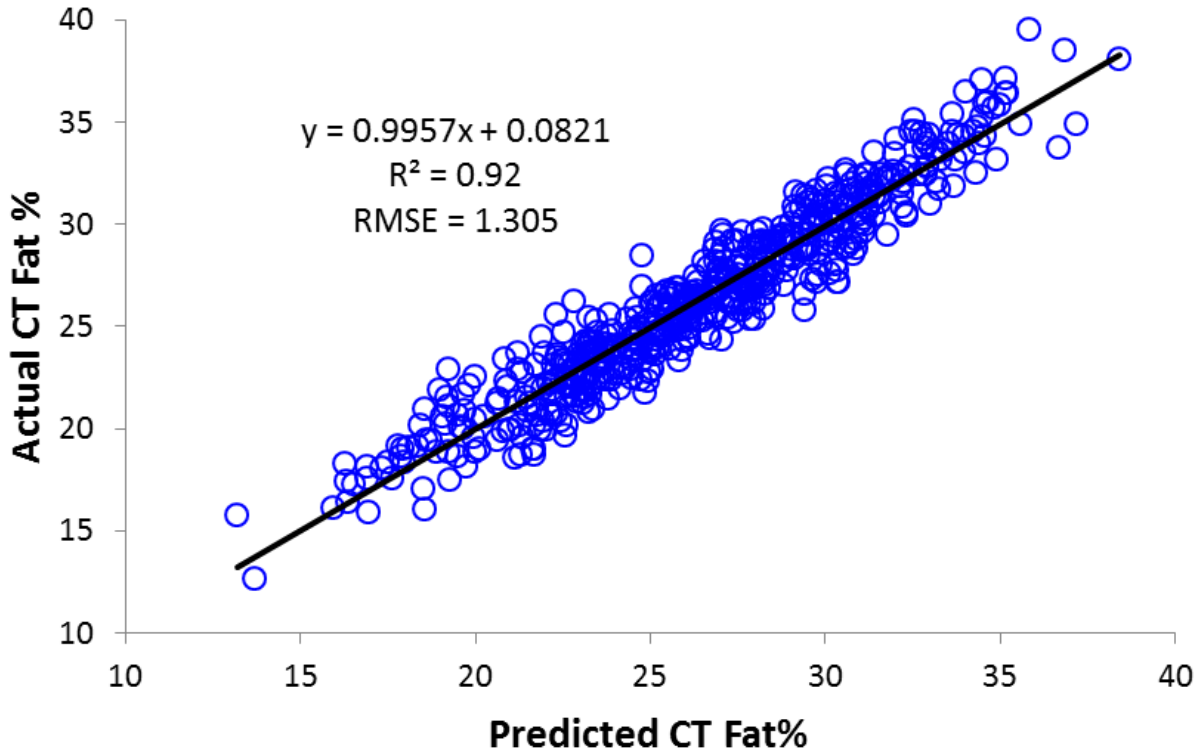


# DEXA

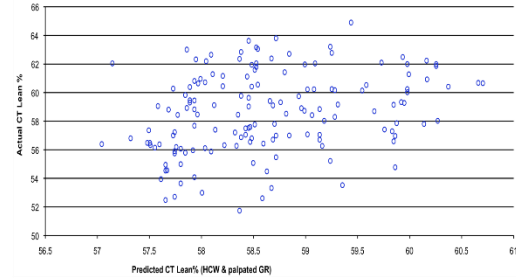
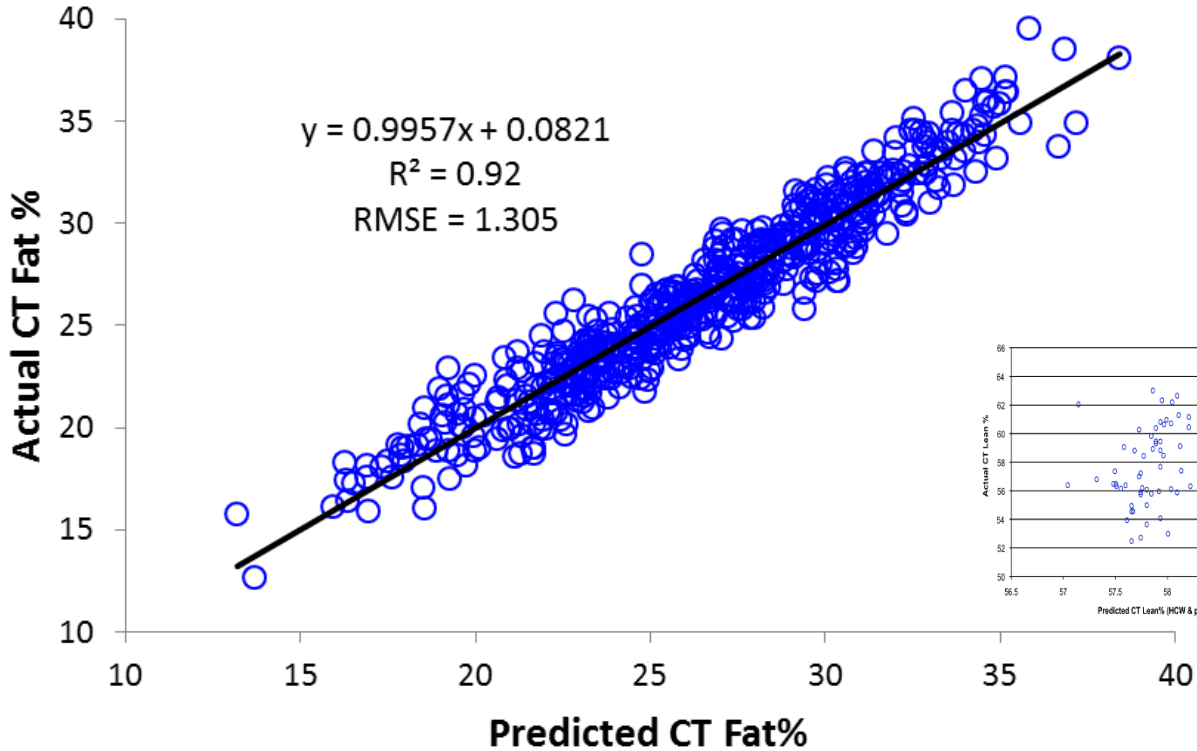
- ❑ Dual energy x-ray
- ❑ Initially to drive robots
- ❑ Whole carcass and region yield



# DEXA predicting CT Fat%



# DEXA predicting CT Fat%



# What market do you produce lambs for?

## What carcass spec are you aiming for?

Domestic 45%

- White Tablecloth
- Butcher
- Supermarket

**18 – 22 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 – 22 kg, fat 2-3**

■ White Tablecloth

Export

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

■ EU

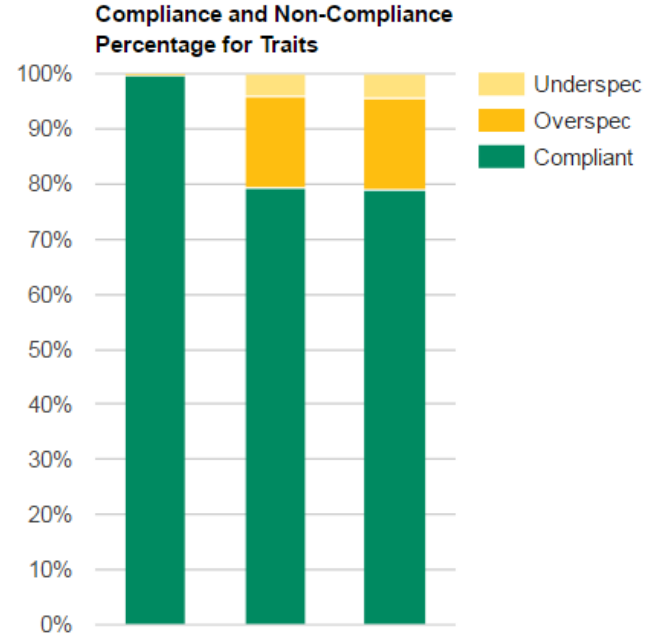
**18 – 24kg, Fat 2-3**

■ Supermarket



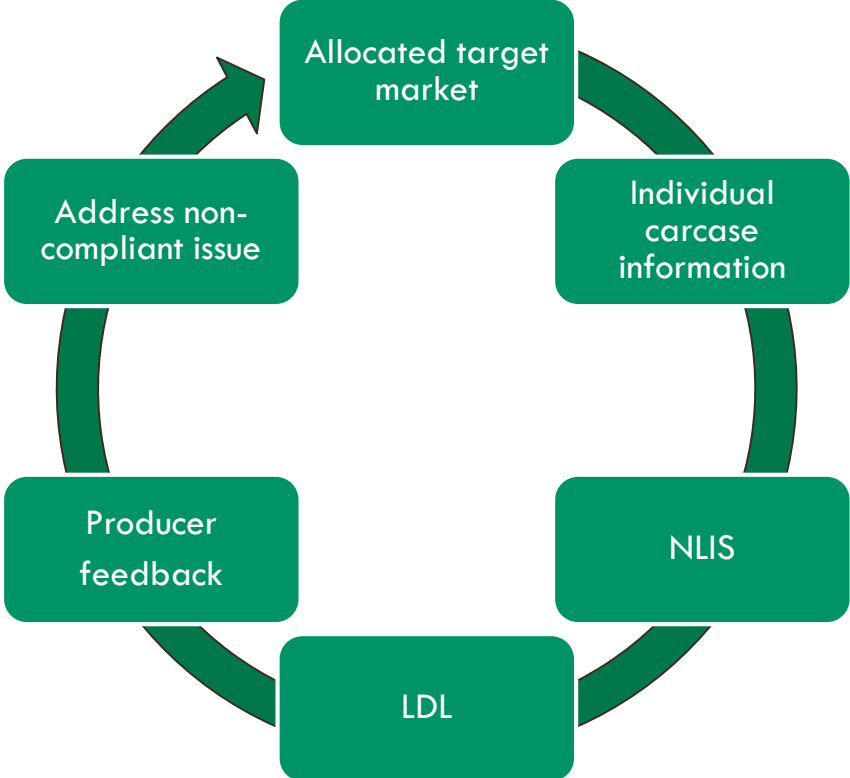
# What is Livestock Data Link (LDL)

- ❑ 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

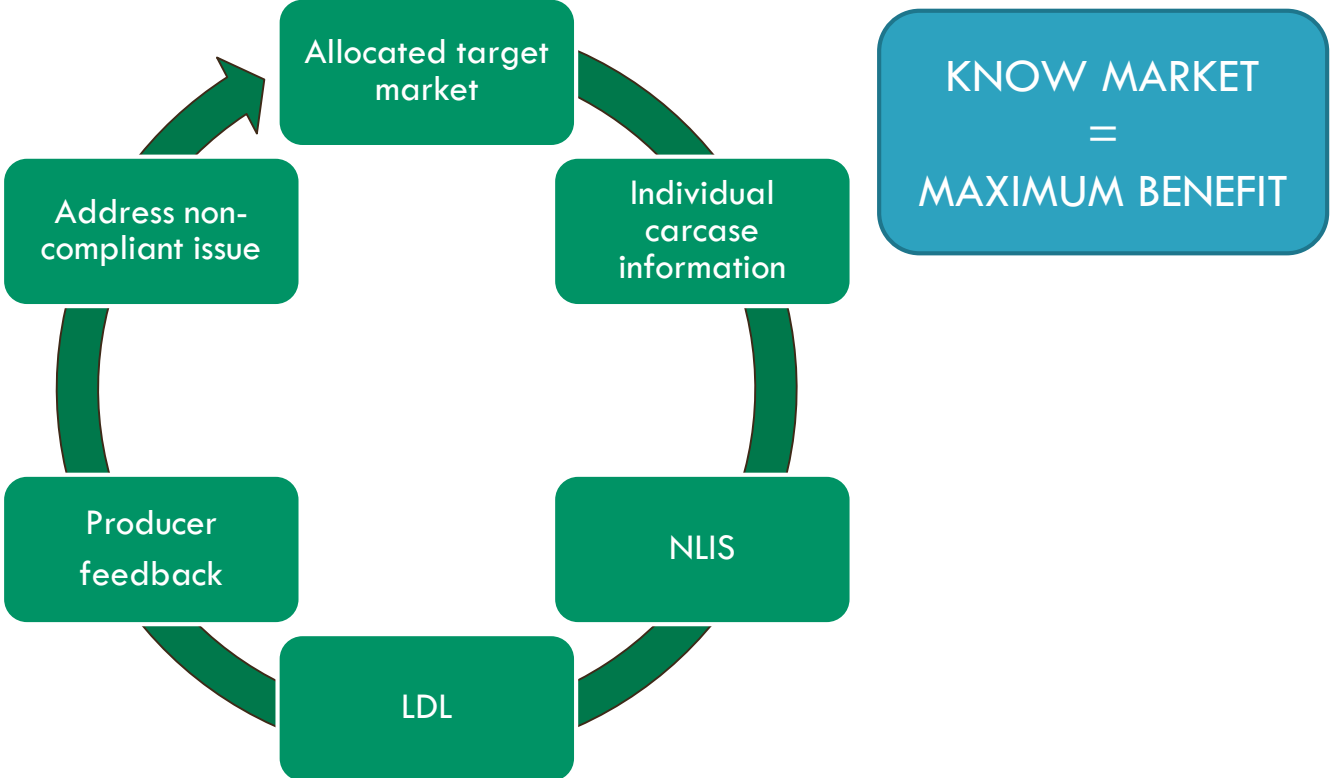


	Fat Class	HSCW (kg)	Overall
<b>Number of head</b>	972	972	972
<b>Number compliant</b>	970	770	768
<b>Percent compliant</b>	99.8 %	79.2 %	79.0 %
<b>Number non-compliant</b>	2	202	204
<b>Percent non-compliant</b>	0.2 %	20.8 %	21.0 %

# How does LDL Work?



# How does LDL Work?



# Eating quality

- Consumer is King
- Unfavourable association with Lean Meat Yield
- Important for willingness to pay – especially long term
- Across country comparisons
- Vision for a new Mark II MSA

# Key trait is intramuscular fat

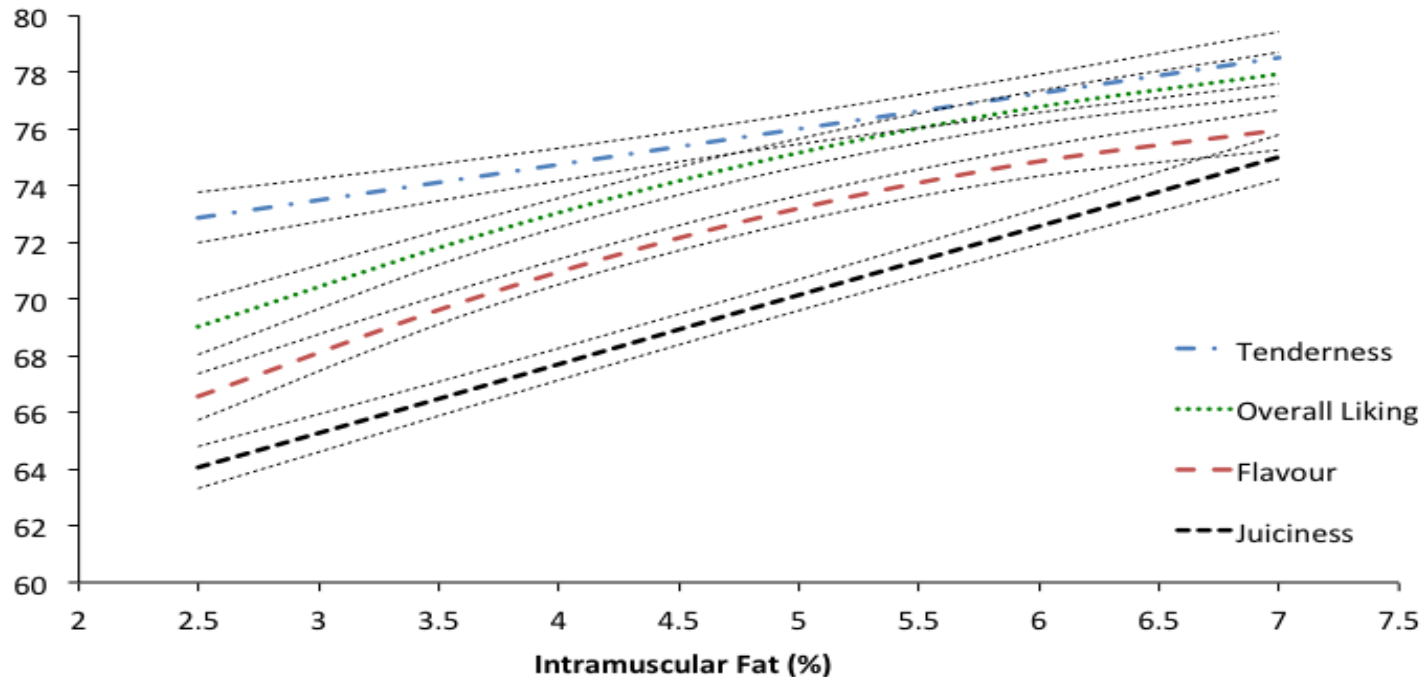
- ❑ Juiciness, flavour, tenderness
- ❑  $4.2 \pm 0.04\%$  (Xbred mean)
- ❑ Ideal 5% or more
- ❑ Mod/high heritability (0.47)
- ❑ Called marbling in beef



# IMF vs MSA consumer score

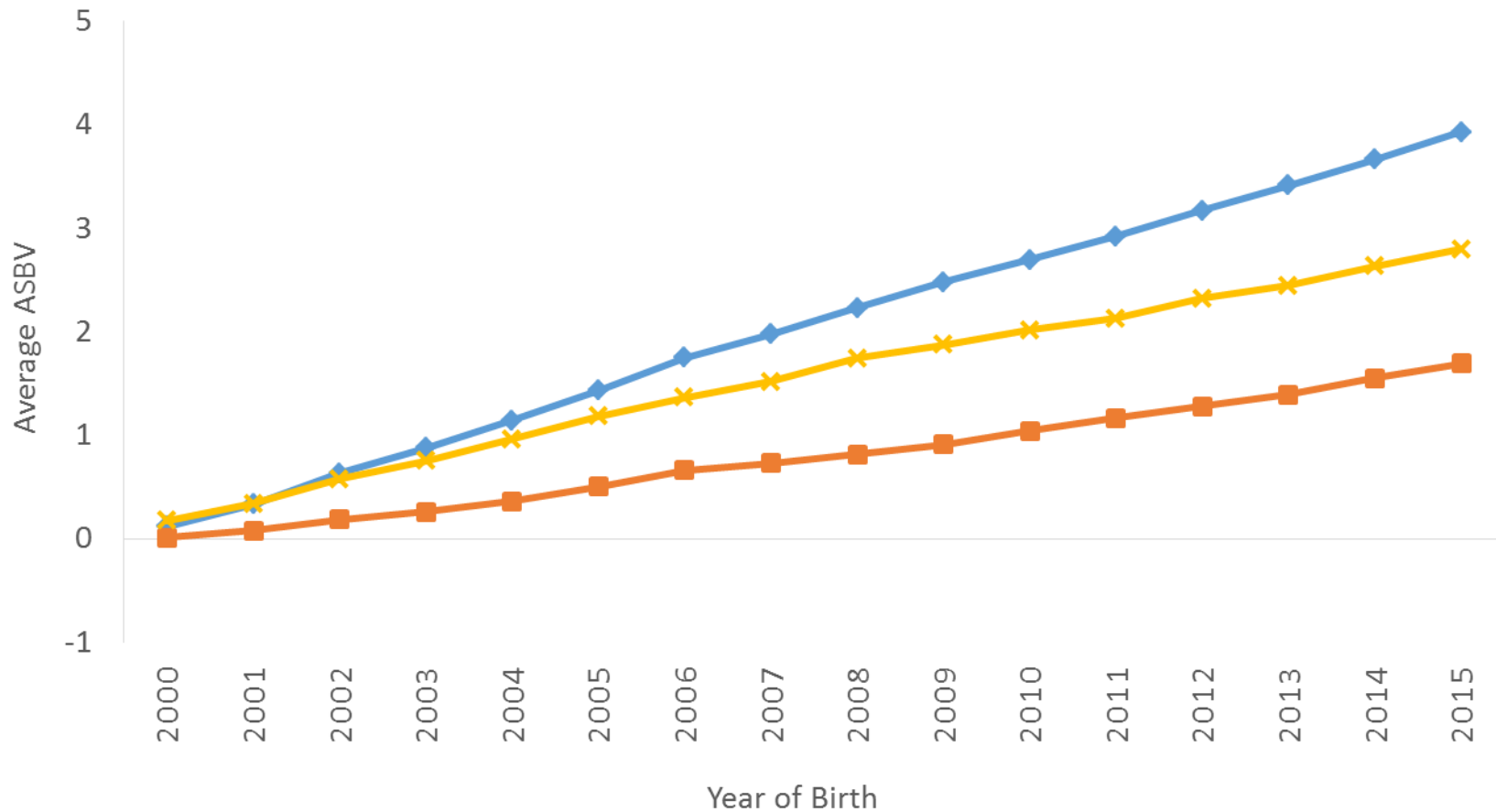
IMF nails juicy and flavour

Eating quality score



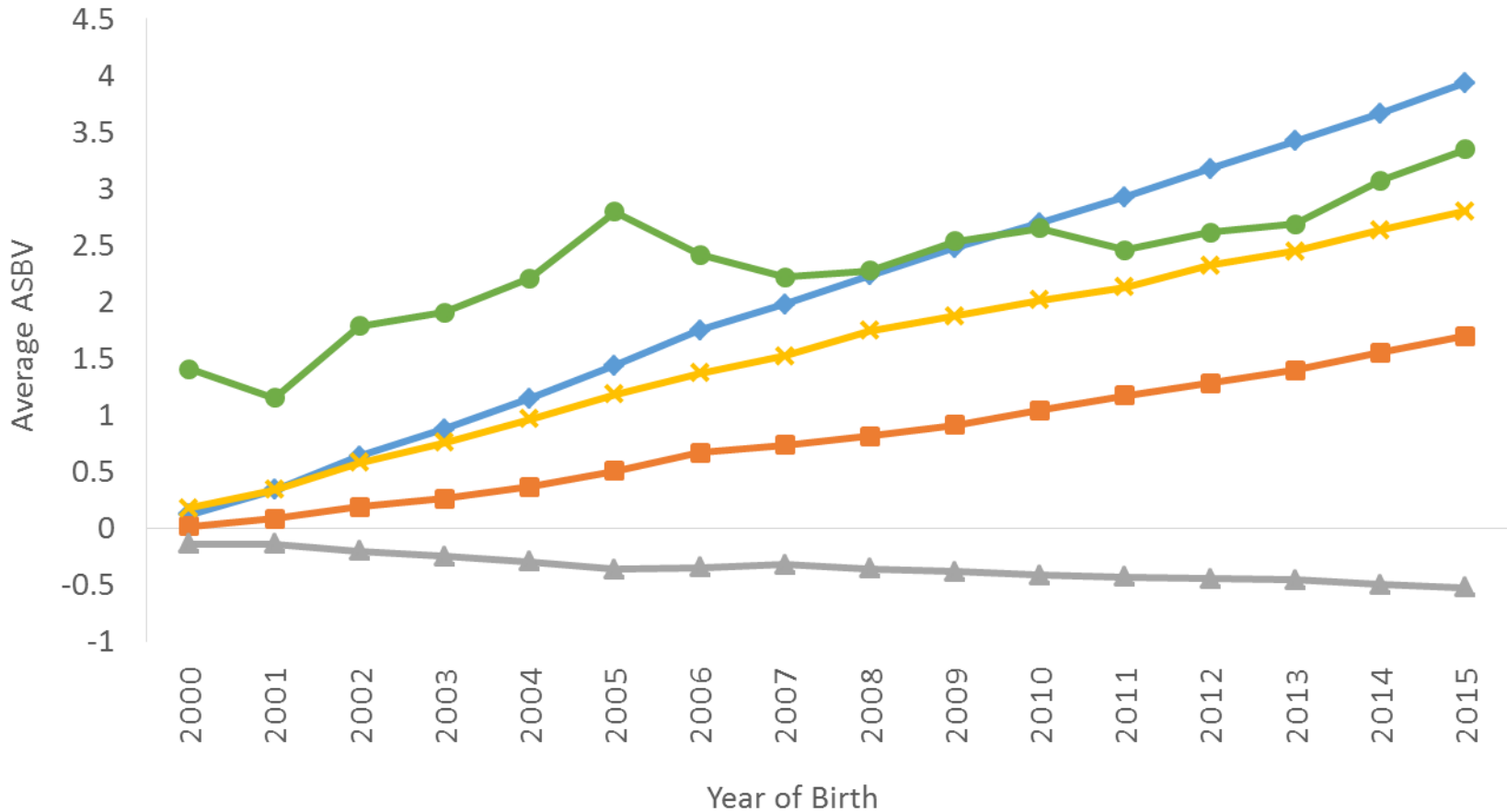
# LAMBPLAN Genetic Trends (April 2017)

—◆— CWT    —■— DRESS%    —×— LMY%



# LAMBPLAN Genetic Trends (April 2017)

—◆— CWT   —■— DRESS%   —×— LMY%   —▲— IMF%   —●— ShearForce5





# New Yield and Eating Quality ASBVs

## Quality

□ IMF – Intra-muscular Fat



LAMBPLAN  
Average

-0.5

Top 10%

-0.1

□ SF5 – Shear Force



2.7

0.2

## Quantity

□ LMY – Lean Meat Yield



2.8

4.1

□ DP% - Dressing Percentage



1.7

2.4

Trait	IMF %	SF5 kg	LMY %	DP% %
ASBV	-0.1	-0.5	2.4	2.0
Acc	50	45	62	52

# Terminal Sire Indexes

- Two new eating quality indexes

Trait	Carcase +	EQ	Lamb 2020	LEQ
bwt	0.15	0.06	0.07	0.07
wwt	2.85	1.55	1.85	1.28
pwt	4.4	3.15	2.8	2.6
pemd	1.46	1.07	1.44	1.17
pfat	0.14	0.04	0.59	0.33
pfec	0.06	0.16	-52.24	-35.83
cemd	1.5	1.15	1.42	1.25
ccfat	-0.5	-0.4	0.07	-0.12
dress	1.31	1.09	1.1	1.03
lmy	1.66	0.91	1.14	0.87
sf5	0.77	-2.41	0.62	-2.06
imf	-0.27	0.09	-0.14	0.1
tlike	-1.21	1.42	-1.12	1.27

# Willingness to pay x eating quality

O'Reilly, Pannier et al 2016



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

Grilled lamb, hot pot in progress right now

# MSA model

Use carcass variables to predict Sheepmeat Eating Quality score

- Hot Carcass Weight
- Lean Meat Yield
  - Direct = DEXA
  - Indirect = GR x eye muscle depth
- Intramuscular Fat
  
- All are significant predictors

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

- They will be more complex
- They will represent objective measures of the carcass
- They will include
  - ▣ HCWT
  - ▣ Lean Meat Yield (& fat score)
  - ▣ Eating quality index

# 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											

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56-57	4												
57-58	3												
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60+	1												
		MSA Join Index = 72											

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

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Possibly compliance bonus

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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)



# Key Points

- ❑ Markets outlook (domestic and export) generally positive
- ❑ Know your carcass market and talk to your processor
- ❑ 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. Utilise new ASBVS and indexes
- ❑ Future grids – based on objective measurement of the carcass
  - Likely to start including LMY and EQ