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Fattening performance, slaughter indicators and meat chemical composition in lambs fed the diet supplemented with linseed oil and mineral bioplex

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Abstarc :

Crossbred (F1) Booroola ?~ Olkuska ewe-lambs were randomly assigned to control (C, n=8) and experimental (E, n=9) group with initial mean body weight of 7.6 and 7.3 kg, respectively, and fattened up to the mean live body weight of 24 kg. Lambs from both groups were fed ad lib. the concentrate mix containing 207 g crude protein and 12.5 MJ metabolizable energy per kg dry matter of feed. During fattening each lamb from group E was administered per os with 3 g of lineseed oil and 3 g mineral bioplex daily. The lambs were slaughtered at the live weight of 22.8 (group C) and 24.2 (group E) kg. No significant differences between groups were found in mean daily live weight gain (111 and 125 g in C and E lambs, respectively). Concentration of blood plasma cholesterol and its fractions did not differ significantly between groups. Dressing percentage, valuable cuts and perirenal fat contents of right carcass side (42.05%, 42.20%, and 2.65% in C vs. 43.13%, 42.38% and 3.04% in E lambs, respectively) were similar in groups. The supplements applied (group E) did not significantly influence dry matter, protein and fat content of longissimus dorsi muscle, but significantly (P.0.002) altered its cholesterol level (group C . 60.47, group E . 75.56 mg/100 g tissue). The fatty acid profile of intramuscular fat reflected more favourable meat dietetic value in lambs E compared to lambs C.

Key Word :
fattening / fatty acids / lambs / linseed oil / slaughter performance / meat composition

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