Animal (2018), **12:8**, pp 1682–1689 © The Animal Consortium 2017
doi:10.1017/S1751731117003366

animal

To what extent is a breed-specific database necessary to differentiate meat from pasture-fed and stall-fed lambs using visible spectroscopy?

S. Prache†, Y. Huang and D. Andueza

INRA, VetAgro Sup, UMR Herbivores, Université d'Auvergne, F-63122 Saint-Genès-Champanelle, France

(Received 17 July 2017; Accepted 31 October 2017; First published online 22 December 2017)

Carotenoid pigments signature in the fat using visible reflectance spectroscopy has shown high potential for distinguishing pasture-fed (P) from stall concentrate-fed (S) lamb carcasses. However, a recent study demonstrated a between-breed variability in the digestive and metabolic fate of carotenoids pigments. The present study was therefore designed to investigate the extent to which this between-breed variability may affect the reliability of diet authentication using visible spectroscopy of the fat. We used 1054 male lambs from three breeds (Romane (ROM), Ile-de-France (OIF) and Limousine (LIM)). The breed-feed breakdown was 148 P and 258 S ROM, 102 P and 92 S OIF and 168 P and 286 S LIM lambs. The reflectance spectrum of perirenal fat was measured at 24 h postmortem *at wavelengths between 400 and 700 nm. We quantified light absorption in the 450 to 510 nm area by calculating a traceability index (*$AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$*) considered as an indicator of the carotenoid concentration in the fat (method 1) and we performed a multivariate analysis over the full set of reflectance data between 400 and 700 nm (method 2). The reliability of method 1 proved very variable across breeds, with a percentage of correctly classified lambs reaching 95.3%, 90.5% and 79.4% in ROM, LIM and OIF lambs, respectively. Despite these between-breeds differences, the threshold of the linear discriminant analysis performed on* $AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$ *was fairly similar between breeds; when all the data for the three breeds were pooled, the threshold cut-off value was 224 units and the method correctly classified 90.2% of the 1054 lambs. Using the full range of reflectance data (method 2) enabled to significantly increase the proportion of correctly classified lambs for both OIF and LIM breeds, but not for ROM breed. It enabled to correctly classify 96.1%, 94.5% and 94.8% of the ROM, LIM and OIF lambs. The reliability of the discrimination was not significantly different when pooling all lambs for the three breeds than when using a breed-specific database (93.9% and 95.2%, respectively).*

Keywords: authentication, carotenoid pigments, pasture-feeding, sheep, spectroscopy

Implications

Measuring the optical properties of the fat online at the abattoir using a portable spectrophotometer has shown high potential for distinguishing pasture-fed from stall-fed lamb carcasses. Although the digestive and metabolic fate of carotenoid pigments, which are highly involved in this discrimination process, vary between breeds, the reliability of the discrimination between pasture-fed and stall-fed lambs was not significantly reduced when pooling all three breeds used together than when using a breed-specific database.

Introduction

A number of factors contribute to research interest in authentication of ruminant meat from grassland based production systems. First, the increasing consumer demand for assurance about mode of production because of several food crises; second, the evidence that pasture-feeding can impart beneficial effects on meat from a nutritional point of view (Aurousseau *et al*., 2004); third, the interest in production practices which are more environmentally friendly and more respectful towards animal welfare (Hocquette *et al*., 2012); and finally, the interest for producers to obtain market recognition and premium and to avoid piracy of their brands (Prache, 2007).

Visible reflectance spectroscopy has shown high potential for distinguishing pasture-fed (P) from stall concentrate-fed (S) lamb carcasses (Prache and Theriez, 1999; Dian *et al*., 2007a; Huang *et al*., 2015a). Carotenoid pigments are highly involved in this discrimination process (Dian *et al*., 2007a; Huang *et al*., 2015a and 2015b) and a recent study demonstrated a between-breed variability in the digestive and

† E-mail: sophie.prache@inra.fr

https://doi.org/10.1017/S1751731117003366 Published online by Cambridge University Press

metabolic fate of these pigments (Macari *et al*., 2017). Our hypothesis was that this between-breed variability may affect the reliability of diet authentication using visible spectroscopy over a range of breeds, making it necessary to use breed-specific database.

The present study uses a large database to evaluate: (i) the reliability of using visible spectroscopy for differentiating meat from pasture-fed and stall concentrate-fed lambs over three breeds, two of them being known to present differences in the ability to absorb, transfer into plasma and store carotenoids in body fat (Macari *et al*., 2017) and (ii) to what extent a breed-specific database may be necessary for authentication purposes. Moreover, as pasture-based production systems are prone to variability in animal performances (Sheath *et al*., 2001), we took advantage of this large database to gauge how far animal's and grazing period's characteristics affected the intensity of light absorption by carotenoid pigments present in the fat. Previous studies actually suggested this intensity, used as a traceability index (Prache and Theriez, 1999), may vary with lamb's live weight (LW) gain at pasture and the duration of the pasture-feeding period (de Oliveira *et al*., 2012) and with lamb's LW at turning out to pasture (Zawadzki *et al*., 2013).

Material and methods

The study was carried out over 6 years at three experimental farms: Unité Expérimentale des Monts d'Auvergne (UEMA, 1000 m a.s.l) and Unité Expérimentale des Ruminants de Theix (UERT, 850 m a.s.l) run by the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (INRA) Centre in France and Unité Expérimentale de Physiologie Animale de l'Orfrasière (UEPAO, 160 m a.s.l.) run by the Tours INRA Centre in France. Working in these three experimental farms enabled us to increase the number of animals under study and to avoid potential complications linked to the onset of drought conditions at pasture, as one farm (UERT) was situated in semi-mountainous conditions and one farm (UEMA) was situated in the mountains. The animals were handled by specialized personnel who ensured their welfare in accordance with European Union Directive No. 609/1986.

Animals, feeding regimes and slaughter procedures

We used a total of 1054 (418 P and 636 S) male lambs. The breed-feed breakdown was 148 P and 258 S Romane (ROM), 102 P and 92 S Ile-de-France (OIF) and 168 P and 286 S Limousine (LIM) lambs. Ile-de-France S lambs were raised at UERT (years 1 to 4) or UEPAO (year 4). Limousine S lambs were raised at UEMA (years 1 to 4) or UERT (years 1 to 6). All ROM S lambs were raised at UERT (years 1 to 4). All LIM P lambs were raised at UEMA (years 1 to 5). All OIF P lambs were raised at UERT in years 1 to 4; in year 5, OIF P lambs were born at UEPAO farm until weaning and fattened at UEMA farm from weaning until slaughter. Regarding ROM P lambs, they were raised at UERT farm in years 1 to 4; in year 5, they were raised at UERT farm until weaning then at UEMA farm from weaning until slaughter.

Stall-fed lambs were fed indoors on an *ad libitum* diet of commercial concentrate containing no green vegetative matter and hay until slaughter. Pasture-fed lambs were born in spring and grazed pastures that were maintained at a leafy stage and offered *ad libitum*; they received no diet supplementation at pasture. The pasture-feeding period of P lambs was chosen to last for at least 44 days according to the results of de Oliveira *et al*. (2012) regarding the time of appearance of carotenoid pigments within the fat. In the first 4 years, ROM and OIF P lambs grazed together on the same paddocks, whereas LIM P lambs grazed their own paddocks. In the 5th year, LIM and ROM P lambs grazed their own paddocks.

Water and salt blocks were made constantly available to all lambs. The lambs were slaughtered when they had reached a target condition score of around 3 (on a scale of 0 to 5), which was manually assessed by a skilled technician according to the method described by Russel *et al*. (1969). Animals were transported by truck to the abattoir located 500 m from the UERT farm and 25 km from the UEMA farm. Immediately after their arrival, animals were electrically stunned and slaughtered by throat cut at the INRA Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Centre experimental abattoir, according to EU welfare guideline. The carcasses were placed in a refrigerated room at 4°C until 24 h *postmortem*, and they were always kept in the dark.

Measurements

Animal characteristics. Lambs were weighed at birth, at turning out to pasture for P lambs and just before slaughter, except for the OIF S lambs raised at UEPAO farm in year 4. Carcass weight was measured at 24 h *postmortem*. The perirenal fat and the kidneys were then removed from the cold carcass. The fat was separated from the kidneys and then weighed. Subcutaneous fat thickness was measured at 24 h *postmortem* (except for the OIF S lambs raised at UEPAO farm in year 4), by making two incisions through the fat along lines extending 4 cm ventro-laterally from the dorsal mid-line at the last rib and at the limit of that cut, extending 4 cm cranially. A flap of fat was raised and subcutaneous fat thickness was measured at the intersection of the incisions (Fisher and De Boer, 1994).

Plasma carotenoid concentration. Plasma carotenoid concentration was measured at slaughter (PCCS). Blood samples were taken from the jugular vein of each lamb and collected in lithium heparin (Consortium de Matériel pour Laboratoires, Nemours, France). Plasma was stored at – 20°C until assay. Carotenoid were extracted from the plasma within 3 months post-collection. Estimation of PCCS was carried out according to the method described by Dian *et al*. (2007b).

Reflectance spectrum of perirenal fat. At 24-h *postmortem*, we measured the reflectance spectrum (RS) of perirenal adipose tissue at wavelengths in the range of 400 to 700 nm using a MINOLTA CM-2002 spectrophotometer (illuminant D65,

https://doi.org/10.1017/S1751731117003366 Published online by Cambridge University Press

observer angle 10°; Minolta France S.A., Carrières-sur-Seine, France). The instrument was fitted with protective glass. This apparatus measures the proportion of light reflected every 10 nm. Three measurements were made at three randomly selected locations, care being taken to avoid blood spots. The fat RS data were used at wavelengths between 450 and 510 nm, the range in which carotenoid pigments absorb light (Prache and Theriez, 1999). The fat RS data were translated (TRS) to give a reflectance value at 510 nm of 0. On the TRS, the integral value ($I_{450\ to\ 510}$) was calculated as follows:

$$I_{450\,to\,510} = [(TRS_{450}/2) + TRS_{460} + TRS_{470} + TRS_{480} + TRS_{490} + TRS_{500} + (TRS_{510}/2)] \times 10$$

where TRS_i is the reflectance value of the translated RS at i nm.

This integral value represents the area between the translated spectrum and the x-axis in the 450 to 510 nm band; it is therefore considered as an indicator of the carotenoid concentration in the adipose tissue (Prache *et al.*, 2003). The integral value was averaged over the three measurements. The mean integral values were all negative; hereafter we use the absolute value of the mean integral of perirenal fat ($AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$).

Methods used to discriminate pasture-fed from stall concentrate-fed lamb carcasses. In method 1 (M1), a linear discriminant analysis was performed for each breed on $AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$, followed by a cross-validation procedure to classify the fat samples according to feeding treatment, using Minitab software v. 13 (Minitab Inc., Paris). A similar analysis was then performed after pooling all the data for the three breeds.

In method 2 (M2), the full reflectance data set at wavelengths between 400 and 700 nm was used to discriminate P and S lambs. The reflectance data (R) at wavelengths between 400 and 700 nm were averaged over the three replicates, then transformed (log (1/R)) and exported into Win ISI III version 1.6 software (Infrasoft International, Port Matilda, PA, USA) for multivariate analysis. For each breed and then for all breeds pooled together, the raw reflectance spectra of perirenal fat representing the two feeding treatments were submitted to discriminant analysis using a partial least squares discriminant analysis (PLS-DA). Partial least squares discriminant analysis consists of a PLS regression where the dependent variable is a set of categorical variables describing the different classes of observations. Each sample was assigned a dummy dependent variable according to the feeding treatment (one for P lambs, two for S lambs). A principal component analysis performed beforehand was used to rank the reflectance spectra from each feeding treatment according to the Mahalanobis distance (H) to the average RS, in order to detect sample outliers ($H > 3$). No outliers were found. The models were tested via a cross-validation procedure, in which randomly chosen samples (a quarter of the samples) were temporally removed from the initial data set to be used for validation. The PLS-DA model was developed based on the other samples (calibration samples) and used to classify the validation samples. This procedure was repeated four times, that is until all data set samples had been used through the validation procedure. The cross-validation error of the models was calculated.

Statistical analysis

A first analysis was performed on all lambs. Variance in $AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$ was stabilized using a logarithmic transformation, and then subjected to analysis of variance using the R software to test the effects of breed, feeding treatment and their interaction, and Tukey's test for pairwise comparisons.

A second analysis was performed on P lambs. Variance in PCCS was stabilized using a logarithmic transformation, and then subjected to analysis of variance using the R software to test the effect of breed. Absolute value of the mean integral of the fat ($AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$) of P lambs was subjected to variance–covariance analysis, using the R software, to examine the effects of breed, PCCS, and animal's and grazing period's characteristics (lamb's LW at turning out to pasture, lamb's LW gain at pasture and duration of the pasture-feeding period) and interactions terms.

For each method (M1 and M2), we compared the reliability of the discrimination between P and S lambs when pooling all lambs for the three breeds *v.* when using a breed-specific database, by comparing the frequency distribution of carcasses which were correctly or un-correctly classified (χ^2 test).

The proportion of correctly classified carcasses was analysed using the CATMOD procedure of the SAS (1999) software suite using a three-factor model (feeding treatment – P *v.* S; breed – ROM *v.* LIM *v.* OIF; and discrimination method used – M1 *v.* M2), with repeated measures on the last factor.

In all statistical analyses, the individual animal was considered as the statistical unit.

Results

Lamb and carcass characteristics

Lamb and carcass characteristics of P and S lambs are given in Tables 1 and 2. For P lambs, mean LW at turn out to pasture was in the order OIF > ROM > LIM, and mean duration of the grazing period and LW gain at pasture were in the order LIM > ROM > OIF.

Reflectance spectrum of the fat at wavelengths between 450 and 510 nm (method 1)

There was an interaction between breed and feeding treatment on $AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$ ($P < 0.001$, Figure 1). In all breeds, $AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$ was higher in P lambs than S lambs ($P < 0.001$). For a given feeding treatment, $AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$ differed between breeds for both P ($P < 0.001$) and S lambs ($P < 0.001$). In P lambs, all between-breed pairwise comparisons in $AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$ were significant, and $AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$ of P lambs was found to be in the order ROM > LIM > OIF. It averaged 355 units (range: 127 to 629 units), 290 units (range: 88 to 611 units) and 267 units (range: 100 to 491 units)

https://doi.org/10.1017/S1751731117003366 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Table 1 *Performance and carcass characteristics of pasture-fed lambs*[1]

	ROM	LIM	OIF
Number	148	168	102
Birth weight (kg)	4.1 ± 0.83 (2.3; 6.9)	4.1 ± 0.65 (2.3; 5.9)	5.2 ± 0.85 (2.3; 6.9)
Age at turn out to pasture (days)	50 ± 14.9 (14; 104)	27 ± 10.8 (1; 67)	58 ± 22.4 (13; 84)
LW at turn out to pasture (kg)	20.3 ± 6.78 (7.5; 41.2)	10.9 ± 3.29 (4.2; 24.8)	24.6 ± 10.20 (7.1; 44.0)
LW at slaughter (kg)	36.9 ± 4.37 (28.6; 51.0)	35.3 ± 2.71 (24.7; 44.6)	37.1 ± 4.13 (28.0; 47.0)
LWG at pasture (kg)	16.6 ± 7.61 (0.3; 33.5)	24.3 ± 3.52 (11.0; 32.8)	12.5 ± 8.36 (−3.1; 29.4)
Duration of the grazing period (days)	99 ± 28.6 (44;161)	140 ± 26.4 (72;196)	85 ± 24.1 (45;141)
Age at slaughter (days)	149 ± 25.2 (94; 211)	167 ± 26.4 (110; 243)	143 ± 22.9 (86; 187)
Cold carcass weight (kg)	15.7 ± 2.19 (11.0; 22.2)	14.9 ± 1.67 (9.5; 20.8)	15.9 ± 2.09 (11.4; 22.2)
Perirenal fat weight (g)	189 ± 81.4 (69; 582)	230 ± 104.0 (62; 553)	117 ± 36.9 (45; 254)
Dorsal fat thickness (mm)	2.0 ± 0.74 (1; 4)	2.3 ± 0.88 (1; 5)	1.6 ± 0.67 (1; 4)
Daily LWG from birth to slaughter (g/day)	227 ± 40.0 (138; 347)	192 ± 37.1 (91; 295)	229 ± 46.4 (143; 405)

ROM = Romane breed; LIM = Limousine breed; OIF = Ile-de-France breed; LW = live weight; LWG = live weight gain.
[1]Mean ± SD (min; max).

Table 2 *Performance and carcass characteristics of stall-fed lambs*[1]

	ROM	LIM	OIF
Number	258	286	92
Birth weight (kg)	3.8 ± 1.02 (1.5; 6.4)	4.0 ± 0.76 (2.3; 6.7)	–
LW at slaughter (kg)	37.2 ± 4.45 (28.4; 49.4)	36.2 ± 3.61 (26.4; 47.4)	–
Age at slaughter (days)	119 ± 21.5 (78; 190)	106 ± 15.5 (68; 154)	–
Cold carcass weight (kg)	17.0 ± 1.91 (12.2; 22.8)	17.0 ± 1.94 (12.3; 22.8)	17.4 ± 2.46 (11.6; 24.0)
Perirenal fat weight (g)	211 ± 88.4 (75; 700)	242 ± 102.1 (67; 920)	134 ± 60.3 (33; 490)
Dorsal fat thickness (mm)	3.3 ± 0.86 (2; 6)	3.8 ± 0.99 (2; 8)	–
Daily LWG from birth to slaughter (g/day)	288 ± 50.4 (151; 399)	309 ± 44.3 (186; 405)	–

ROM = Romane breed; LIM = Limousine breed; OIF = Ile-de-France breed; LW = live weight; LWG = live weight gain.
[1]Mean ± SD (min; max).

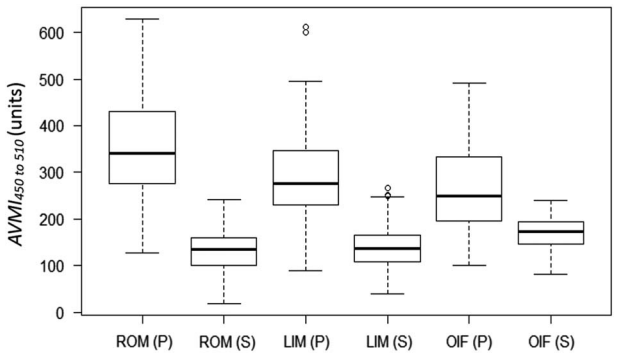


Figure 1 Box plot representation of the traceability index ($AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$), considered as an indicator of carotenoid content in perirenal fat, in pasture-fed (P) and stall-fed (S) lambs from the Romane (ROM), Limousine (LIM) and Ile-de-France (OIF) breeds. The box represents the middle 50% of the data (between the 25th and the 75th percentile), the line in the box represents the median, the upper and lower lines represent the extreme values, and the circles outside the upper and lower lines represent the outliers.

in ROM, LIM and OIF P lambs, respectively. In S lambs, $AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$ was higher for OIF lambs than for ROM and LIM lambs ($P < 0.001$) and it was not significantly different between ROM and LIM lambs ($P = 0.294$). It averaged 169 units (range: 82 to 240), 137 units (range: 40 to 266 units) and 131 units (range: 19 to 242 units) in OIF, LIM and ROM S lambs, respectively.

In P lambs, PCCS differed between breeds ($P < 0.001$). It averaged 95 μg/l (range: 36 to 258), 71 μg/l (range: 23 to 184) and 77 μg/l (range: 9 to 260) for ROM, LIM and OIF P lambs, respectively. It was significantly higher for ROM P lambs than for LIM P lambs ($P < 0.001$) and OIF P lambs ($P < 0.001$), but it was not different between LIM and OIF P lambs ($P = 0.912$). In P lambs, $AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$ increased linearly with PCCS ($P < 0.001$) with common slopes for all breeds ($P = 0.319$) and no significant quadratic effect ($P = 0.220$). However, the intercept of the regression varied between breeds ($P < 0.001$), being higher for ROM P lambs than for LIM and OIF P lambs ($P < 0.001$ for both), and not significantly different between LIM and OIF P lambs ($P = 0.065$). The regression equation was:

$$AVMI_{450\,to\,510} = 232.3(\pm 10.40) + \begin{cases} 37.9(\pm 6.38)\text{ROM} \\ -6.3(\pm 6.07)\text{LIM} \\ -31.6(\pm 6.84)\text{OIF} \end{cases} + 0.895(\pm 0.1158)\text{PCCS} \quad (1)$$

where $r^2 = 0.23$, residual standard deviation (RSD) = 88.72, $n = 413$ (five lambs are missing due to PCCS data missing).

The variables describing the animal's and the grazing period's characteristics (LWTP: lamb's LW at turn out to pasture, kg; LWGP: lamb's LW gain at pasture, kg; DP: duration

https://doi.org/10.1017/S1751731117003366 Published online by Cambridge University Press

of the pasture-feeding period, days) were significantly correlated (LWTP and LWGP: $P<0.001$, LWTP and DP: $P<0.001$, LWGP and DP: $P<0.001$). Among these variables, DP was the most strongly correlated with $AVMI_{450\text{ to }510}$ in P lambs and inclusion of an additional term for DP in equation (1) resulted in significant improvement. In this second model, $AVMI_{450\text{ to }510}$ of P lambs increased linearly with PCCS ($P<0.001$) and DP ($P=0.021$), with common slopes for all breeds and no quadratic effects for either PCCS or DP, neither interactions between these two variables. However, the intercept of the regression varied between breeds ($P<0.001$), being higher for ROM P lambs than for LIM and OIF P lambs ($P<0.001$ for both), and not significantly different for LIM and OIF P lambs ($P=0.944$).

The regression equation was:

$$AVMI_{450\text{to}510} = 191.3(\pm 20.56) + \begin{cases} 41.5(\pm 6.52)\text{ROM} \\ -18.4(\pm 7.99)\text{LIM} + 0.893(\pm 0.1151)\text{PCCS} \\ -23.1(\pm 7.75)\text{OIF} \end{cases} + 0.379(\pm 0.1642)\text{DP} \quad (2)$$

where $r^2=0.24$, RSD = 88.26, $n=413$ (five lambs are missing due to PCCS data missing).

The threshold of the linear discriminant analysis performed on $AVMI_{450\text{ to }510}$ was 245, 213 and 221 units in ROM, LIM and OIF lambs, respectively. The percentage of S lambs with an $AVMI_{450\text{ to }510}$ greater than this threshold was 0%, 4.2% and 6.5% in ROM, LIM and OIF lambs, respectively, and the percentage of P lambs with an $AVMI_{450\text{ to }510}$ lower than or equal to this threshold was 12.8%, 18.5% and 33.3% in ROM, LIM and OIF lambs, respectively. This threshold cut-off thus correctly classified 95.3%, 90.5% and 79.4% ROM, LIM and OIF lambs, respectively.

When pooling all the data for the three breeds, the threshold of the linear discriminant analysis was 224 units. The percentage of S lambs with an $AVMI_{450\text{ to }510}$ greater than this threshold was 2.7%, whereas the percentage of P lambs with an $AVMI_{450\text{ to }510}$ lower than or equal to this threshold was 20.6%. This threshold cut-off value thus enabled to correctly classify 90.2% of the 1054 lambs. The reliability of the discrimination was not significantly different when pooling all lambs for the three breeds or when using a breed-specific database.

Reflectance spectrum at wavelengths between 400 and 700 nm (method 2)

Principal component 1 (PC1), PC2 and PC3 axes explained 63.89%, 20.99% and 9.43% of variability for ROM, 51.03%, 28.42% and 11.82% of variability for LIM, 42.13%, 36.14% and 12.91% of variability for OIF lambs. The highest loadings were situated around 430 to 440 nm, 460 to 480 nm, 540 to 570 nm and 400 to 410 nm for ROM lambs (Figure 2); 430 to 440 nm, 460 to 480 nm, 550 to 570 nm and 400 to 410 nm for LIM lambs (Figure 3); 430 to 440 nm, 410 to 420 nm, 550 to 570 nm and 450 to 480 nm for OIF lambs (Figure 4). In LIM lambs, absorbance values at 450 to 490 nm were correlated to P lambs whereas absorbance values at 400 to 430 nm and 540 to 570 nm were correlated to S lambs (Figure 5). Similar results were found for ROM and OIF lambs (data not shown).

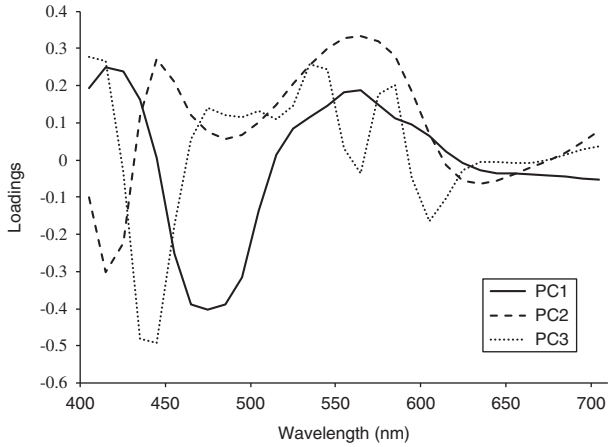


Figure 2 Loadings for the first three principal component axes (PC1, PC2 and PC3) for visible reflectance spectra of perirenal fat in Romane lambs.

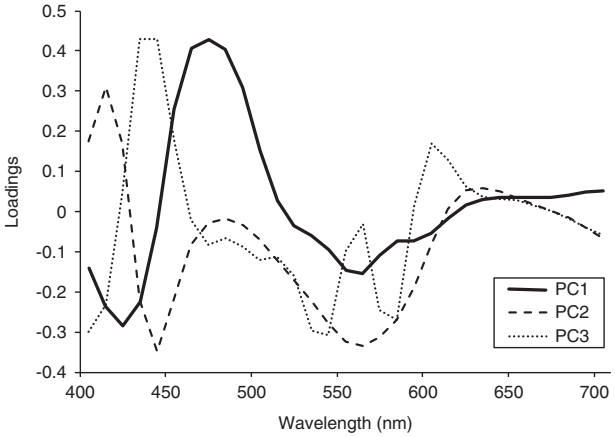


Figure 3 Loadings for the first three principal component axes (PC1, PC2 and PC3) for visible reflectance spectra of perirenal fat in Limousine lambs.

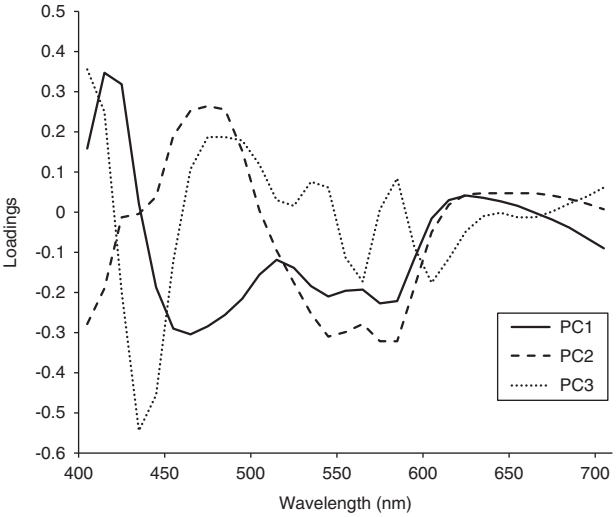


Figure 4 Loadings for the first three principal component axes (PC1, PC2 and PC3) for visible reflectance spectra of perirenal fat in Ile-de-France lambs.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S1751731117003366 Published online by Cambridge University Press

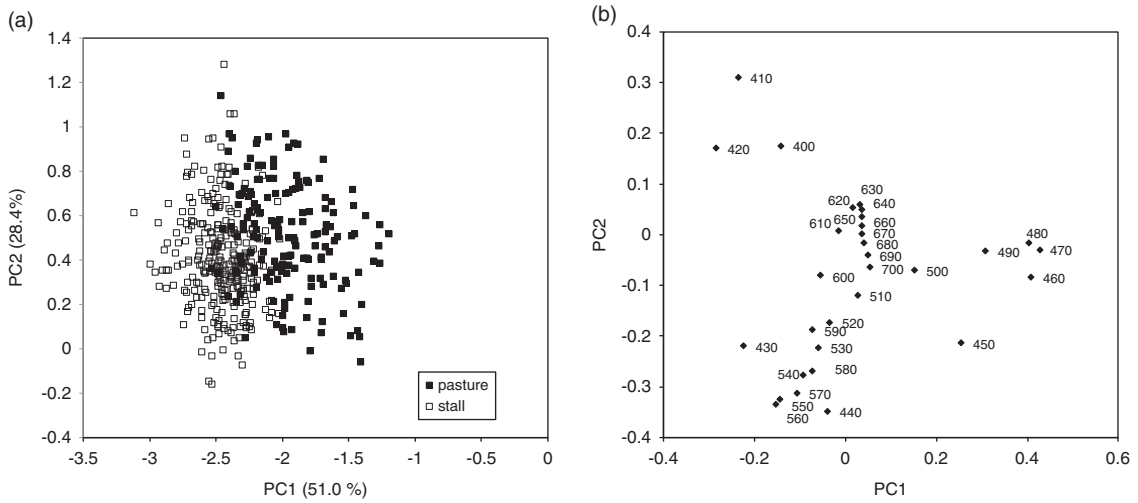


Figure 5 Score plot (a) and loading plot (b) of the two first principal component (PC) axes obtained from the visible reflectance spectra of perirenal fat of Limousine lambs, according to feeding treatment.

The PLS-DA analysis performed in M2 correctly classified 99.6% and 89.9% of the S and P ROM lambs (i.e. 96.1% on average), 99.6% and 85.7% of the S and P LIM lambs (i.e. 94.5% on average), and 97.9% and 92.2% of the S and P OIF lambs (i.e. 94.8% on average). When pooling all the data for the three breeds, the PLS-DA analysis was able to correctly classify 99.1% and 86.1% of the 636 S and 418 P lambs (i.e. 93.9% on average). The reliability of the discrimination was not significantly different when pooling all lambs for the three breeds or when using a breed-specific database (93.9% and 95.2%, respectively).

Comparison between both reflectance methods

There was a significant interaction ($P < 0.01$) between breed, feeding treatment and method on the proportion of correctly classified carcasses. In ROM lambs, there were no significant differences between methods in the proportions of correctly classified P carcasses (87.2% *v.* 89.9% for M1 and M2, $P = 0.39$) or S carcasses (100.0% and 99.6% for M1 and M2, respectively, $P = 0.31$). In LIM lambs, there were no significant differences between methods in the proportion of correctly classified P carcasses (81.5% *v.* 85.7% for M1 and M2, $P = 0.25$), whereas the proportion of correctly classified S carcasses was lower using M1 than M2 (95.8% *v.* 99.6% for M1 and M2, $P < 0.001$). In OIF lambs, there were no significant differences between methods in the proportion of correctly classified S carcasses (93.5% *v.* 97.9% for M1 and M2, $P = 0.15$), whereas the proportion of correctly classified P carcasses was much higher when using M2 than M1 (92.2% *v.* 66.7% for M2 and M1, $P < 0.001$).

Discussion

The main objective of the present study was to investigate the between-breed variability in the reliability of the discrimination between pasture-fed and stall concentrate-fed lamb carcasses based on the perirenal fat RS, and to investigate whether a breed-specific database may be required for this purpose. In this study, the $AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$ was higher in P lambs than in S lambs, confirming the results obtained in previous experiments (Prache *et al.*, 2003 in OIF lambs; Dian *et al.*, 2007a in LIM lambs; Huang *et al.*, 2015a in ROM lambs). However, the reliability of method 1, which quantifies light absorption at wavelengths ranging from 450 to 510 nm, proved very variable across breeds, with a proportion of correctly classified lambs reaching 95.3%, 90.5% and 79.4% in ROM, LIM and OIF lambs, respectively, that is the discrimination may be considered as reliable for ROM, fairly reliable for LIM and insufficient for OIF. This between-breed variability in discriminatory ability of method 1 is likely to be due to between-breed variability in perirenal fat carotenoid content, as indicated by the mean $AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$ in P lambs which was found to be in the order ROM > LIM > OIF.

Differences between P OIF and P LIM lambs in $AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$ were possibly due to differences in the duration of the grazing period (85 *v.* 140 days on average for P OIF and P LIM lambs, respectively, that is a difference of 21 units in $AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$ when using equation (2)). Actually, PCCS was similar in OIF and LIM P lambs and the parameters of the regression of $AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$ on PCCS were not different between OIF and LIM P lambs.

Conversely, differences in $AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$ between P ROM lambs and P lambs from the other two breeds confirmed a between-breed variability in the digestive and/or metabolic fate of carotenoid pigments as recently demonstrated by Macari *et al.* (2017). Actually, PCCS was higher in ROM P lambs than in LIM and OIF P lambs, the values we observed being close to those obtained by Dian *et al.* (2007a) in LIM pasture-fed lambs (75 μg/l, range: 27 to 194) and by Dian *et al.* (2007b) in ROM pasture-fed lambs (112 μg/l, range: 43 to 258). Moreover, the outcome of the variance–covariance analysis of $AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$ of P lambs further suggests that, beyond a higher ability to absorb and transfer carotenoid

https://doi.org/10.1017/S1751731117003366 Published online by Cambridge University Press

pigments into plasma, the ROM breed also has a higher ability than the LIM and the OIF breeds to store these pigments within the fat. Actually, for a given PCCS, $AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$ of perirenal fat was significantly higher for ROM P lambs than for LIM and OIF P lambs, the difference being of high biological amplitude. For a PCCS of 70 μg/l, for example, equation (1) predicts that $AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$ reaches 333, 289 and 263 units for ROM, LIM and OIF P lambs, respectively, i.e. $AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$ is 11% and 21% lower for LIM and OIF P lambs than for ROM P lambs.

The three variables we used to describe the animal's and the grazing period's characteristics (LWTP, LWGP, DP) were correlated. The respective cause-effect relationships therefore cannot be decided with certainty using the present database. Inclusion of an additional term for DP in equation (1), which was the variable most strongly correlated with $AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$, resulted in significant improvement, that is $AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$ increased linearly with an increase in DP. In this study, DP was chosen to last for at least 45 days according to the results of de Oliveira *et al.* (2012) who observed no significant change in $AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$ of perirenal fat from 45 days on a high dietary carotenoid level onwards. However, the effect of DP, although significant, was of low biological amplitude. Actually, the regression coefficient was 0.379, that is the $AVMI_{450\text{-}510}$ increased by 19 units for 50 additional days at pasture.

Despite between-breeds differences in the reliability of method 1, the threshold of the linear discriminant analysis performed on $AVMI_{450\ to\ 510}$ was fairly similar between breeds, ranging from 213 in LIM to 245 in ROM lambs. When all the data for the three breeds were pooled, the threshold cut-off value became 224 units, which allowed to correctly classify 90.2% of the 1054 lambs. The discrimination may therefore be considered as fairly reliable when pooling all lambs for the 3 breeds.

The discriminatory ability of method 2, which used the full set of optical data at wavelengths between 400 and 700 nm, was fairly comparable across the three breeds, with a proportion of correctly classified lambs ranging from 94.5% for LIM lambs to 96.1% for ROM lambs. The improvement in discrimination reliability when taking all the reflectance spectral data into account proved therefore variable across breeds, the proportion of correctly classified lambs increasing from 95.3%, 90.5% and 79.4% when using method 1 to 96.1%, 94.5% and 94.8% when using method 2 for ROM, LIM and OIF lambs, respectively. The reliability of the discrimination was not significantly reduced when pooling all lambs for the three breeds than when using a breed-specific database (93.9% and 95.2%, respectively).

For all three breeds, the main wavelength area involved in the discrimination was that comprised between 450 and 480 nm, absorbance in this area being positively correlated to P lambs and negatively correlated to S lambs. This result confirms the importance of carotenoid pigments in discriminating between P and S lambs, in line with results obtained in previous studies (Prache *et al.*, 2003; Dian *et al.*, 2007a; Huang *et al.*, 2015a). The outcome of the present study indicates that other areas of the visible spectrum (400 to 430 nm and 540 to 570 nm) were involved in the discrimination between P and S lambs, as observed by Dian *et al* (2007a), absorbance in these areas being positively correlated to S lambs and negatively correlated to P lambs. Beyond carotenoid pigments, the visible region is also characteristic for the respiratory pigments, whose absorption bands in the fat RS (Soret band at wavelengths 415 to 435 nm, absorption bands at wavelengths 540 to 580 nm) are probably linked to residual haemoglobin after slaughter (Swatland, 1989; Prache *et al.*, 1990; Irie, 2001).

Conclusions

This study showed that, beyond a higher ability to absorb and transfer carotenoid pigments into plasma, the Romane breed also has a higher ability than the Limousine and the Ile-de-France breeds to store these pigments within the fat. This between-breed variability in the routing of carotenoid pigments from fresh grass to adipose tissue led to between-breed variability in the reliability of the discrimination between pasture-fed and stall-fed lambs based on the quantification of light absorption by carotenoid pigments present in the fat (method 1). However, despite these between-breed differences, the threshold cut-off value of the discriminant analysis performed on the traceability index was fairly similar between breeds. The reliability of the discrimination was generally higher when using the full set of optical data at wavelengths between 400 and 700 nm (method 2), and it was fairly comparable across the three breeds, with a percentage of correctly classified lambs ranging from 94.5% to 96.1%. The reliability of the discrimination was not significantly reduced when pooling all lambs for the three breeds than when using a breed-specific database, 93.9% of the 1054 lambs being correctly classified. From an applied perspective, method 2 should be recommended for the Limousine and Ile-de-France breeds, whereas method 1 is already sufficient for the Romane breed.

Acknowledgements

The authors gratefully acknowledge the INRA VetAgro Sup Herbivore Mixed Research Unit for supporting this study. The authors thank J. Ballet, C. Deflisque and all staff of the INRA Unité Expérimentale des Monts d'Auvergne, P. Payard, L. Lavelle, C. Coustet and all staff of the INRA Unité Expérimentale des Ruminants de Theix, E. Guettier and all staff of the INRA Unité Expérimentale de Physiologie Animale de l'Orfrasière and J. Pourrat for their collaboration in this work.

References

Aurousseau B, Bauchart D, Calichon E, Micol D and Priolo A 2004. Effect of grass or concentrate feeding systems and rate of growth on triglyceride and phospholipid and their fatty acids in the M. longissimus thoracis of lambs. Meat Science 66, 531–541.

Dian PHM, Andueza D, Barbosa CMP, Amoureux S, Jestin M, Carvaho PCF, Prado IN and Prache S 2007a. Methodological developments in the use of visible reflectance spectroscopy for discriminating pasture-fed from concentrate-fed lamb carcasses. Animal 1, 1198–1208.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S1751731117003366 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Dian PHM, Chauveau-Duriot B, Prado IN and Prache S 2007b. A dose-response study relating the concentration of carotenoid pigments in blood and reflectance spectrum characteristics of fat to carotenoid intake level in sheep. Journal of Animal Science 85, 3054–3061.

de Oliveira L, Carvalho PCF and Prache S 2012. Fat spectro-colorimetric characteristics of lambs switched from a low to a high dietary carotenoid level. Meat Science 92, 644–650.

Fisher AV and de Boer H 1994. The EAAP standard method of sheep carcass assessment. Carcass measurement and dissection procedures report of the EAAP working group on carcass evaluation, in cooperation with the CIHEAM Instituto Agronomico Mediterraneo of Zaragoza and the CEC Directorate General for Agriculture in Brussels. Livestock Production Science 38, 149–159.

Hocquette JF, Botreau R, Picard B, Jacquet A, Pethick DW and Scollan ND 2012. Opportunities for predicting and manipulating beef quality. Meat Science 92, 197–209.

Huang Y, Andueza D, Oliveira L, Zawadzki F and Prache S 2015a. Visible spectroscopy on carcass fat combined with chemometrics to distinguish pasture-fed, concentrate-fed and concentrate-finished pasture-fed lambs. Meat Science 101, 5–12.

Huang Y, Andueza D, Oliveira L, Zawadzki F and Prache S 2015b. Comparison of visible and near infrared reflectance spectroscopy on fat to authenticate dietary history of lambs. Animal 9, 1912–1920.

Irie M 2001. Optical evaluation of factors affecting appearance of bovine fat. Meat Science 57, 19–22.

Macari S, Graulet B, Andueza D and Prache S 2017. Nitrogen stable isotope and carotenoid pigments signatures in the meat as tools to trace back the diet: comparison between two sheep breeds. Small Ruminant Research 153, 107–113.

Prache S 2007. Developing a diet authentication system from the composition of milk and meat in sheep: a review. Journal of Agricultural Science 145, 435–444.

Prache S, Aurousseau B, Thériez M and Renerre M 1990. Les défauts de couleur du tissu adipeux sous-cutané des carcasses d'ovins. INRA Productions Animales 3, 275–285.

Prache S, Priolo A and Grolier P 2003. Effect of concentrate finishing on the carotenoid content of perirenal fat in grazing sheep: its significance for discriminating grass-fed, concentrate-fed and concentrate-finished grazing lambs. Animal Science 77, 225–233.

Prache S and Theriez M 1999. Traceability of lamb production systems: carotenoids in plasma and adipose tissue. Animal Science 69, 29–36.

Russel AJF, Doney JM and Gunn RG 1969. Subjective assessment of body fat in live sheep. Journal of Agricultural Science 72, 451–454.

Sheath GW, Coulon JB and Young OA. 2001. Grassland management and animal product quality. In Proceedings of the 19th International Grassland Congress, 11–21 February 2001, São Pedro, São Paulo, Brazil, pp. 1019–1025.

Statistical Analysis Systems Institute 1999. SAS/STAT user's guide, version 8. SAS Institute Inc, Cary, NC, USA.

Swatland HJ 1989. Carotene reflectance and the yellowness of bovine adipose tissue measured with a portable fibre-optic spectrophotometer. Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture 46, 195–200.

Zawadzki F, Prado IN and Prache S 2013. Influence of level of barley supplementation on plasma carotenoid content and fat spectrocolorimetric characteristics in lambs fed a carotenoid-rich diet. Meat Science 94, 297–303.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S1751731117003366 Published online by Cambridge University Press