

## Prediction of foal individual primal cuts yield using video image analysis

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### Abstract

The aim of this work was to use video image analysis (VIA) technology to predict the individual primal cuts of the equine carcass. For this study, a total of 42 foal carcasses were dissected into eight primal cuts (shoulder, top blade, chuck tender, chuck, neck, blade, fore shank and brisket) from the forequarter (FQ) and eleven primal cuts (full plate, loin, tenderloin, topside, eye of round, hind shank, knuckle, flank steak, tri-tip, silverside and heel of round) from the hindquarter (HQ). The proportion of primal cuts in the total carcass ranged from 0.27% to 4.84% for the blade and shoulder in the FQ, and from 0.97% to 8.60% for the heel of round and full plate in the HQ, respectively. The neck and fore shank were the cuts for which the estimation models were most accurate in the models. These included cold carcass weight (CCW) and VIA measurements obtained in both views and had a prediction to deviation (RPD) values of 1.85 and 1.90, respectively. On the other hand, the prediction of the topside cut was the one that presented high accuracy ( $k$ -fold- $R^2 = 0.829$ ) and precision (RMSEcv = 0.23%) with a RPD of 2.85, which suggests a very good predictive ability of the model. Finally, it can be concluded that it is possible to explain the variation of the primal cuts yield in foals with CCW and VIA measurements, and to use this technique as a prediction tool.

**Keywords:** Cut yield, video image analysis, prediction, foal

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### Introduction

Meat production represents an important sector in the world and in the European Union (EU), and is continuously growing (Henchion *et al.*, 2017). In this regard, there is an increasingly global consciousness that meat production will be supported in sustainable systems based on animal welfare issues, consumer health and environment concerns (Henchion *et al.*, 2014; Verain *et al.*, 2016). In addition, the diversification of meat products by using lesser-used species is also on the agenda (Dalle Zotte *et al.*, 2017). Although the horse meat market is still smaller than those for other species such as bovine, porcine, poultry and even game meat, an increased production (due to the production increase in Asia and Europe) of an average of 700,000 tons per year (Lorenzo *et al.*, 2017) has been reported.

It has been pointed out that horses produce meat of an excellent quality (Lorenzo *et al.*, 2014). Furthermore, equines are large framed, hindgut fermenter herbivores that can compete advantageously with ruminants for the utilizing of pastures and rangelands (Lorenzo *et al.*, 2017). In addition, horsemeat is characterized by a high concentration of omega 3 fatty acid and haem iron, and low levels of fat and

cholesterol (Dominguez *et al.*, 2018; De Palo *et al.*, 2017; Lorenzo & Pateiro, 2013). These attributes are aligned with what has been mentioned previously as the pillars supporting meat production in future.

Nowadays, there is a perception of the need for robust and non-destructive methods for quality evaluation of horse carcasses towards more precise and standardised methodologies (Argo *et al.*, 2014). Despite the fact that some attempts have been made to score conformation and classify cut yields of horse carcasses (Sarriés & Beriain, 2005), to our knowledge, little research has focused on the application of video image analysis (VIA) technology in horse carcass measurements. In cattle, for instance, using VIA to assess individual cuts has led to a considerable effect on the commercial value of carcasses by increasing the price for some cuts (Pabiou *et al.*, 2011; Craigie *et al.*, 2012). In a previous study, Lorenzo *et al.* (2018) found that the VIA approach was capable of predicting horse carcass composition and groups of wholesale cut, but no information was reported to predict the yield of individual primal cuts. The objective of this study, therefore, was to assess the value of cold carcass weight (CCW) and VIA horse carcass measurements to predict the yield of primal cuts obtained from foal carcasses within a narrow range of carcass weights.

## Materials and Methods

The experimental animals were described in a previous report (Dominguez *et al.*, 2018). In brief, foals were reared in a herd of mix-breed Galician Mountain (GM) mares crossed with a Burguete (BU) stallion. The herd was reared on the experimental farm of Marco da Curra, (A Coruña, Galicia NW Spain), located at 650 m of altitude. In this study, 42 foals (14 males and 28 females), from the GMxBU cross, were used. All foals were reared in an extensive production system with their mothers and were allowed to suckle freely. They were weaned at 6 - 7 months-old. After weaning they were fed on pasture separated from other foals. A rotational grazing system was followed, both on cultivated and natural fields where pasture formed the major part of the diet.

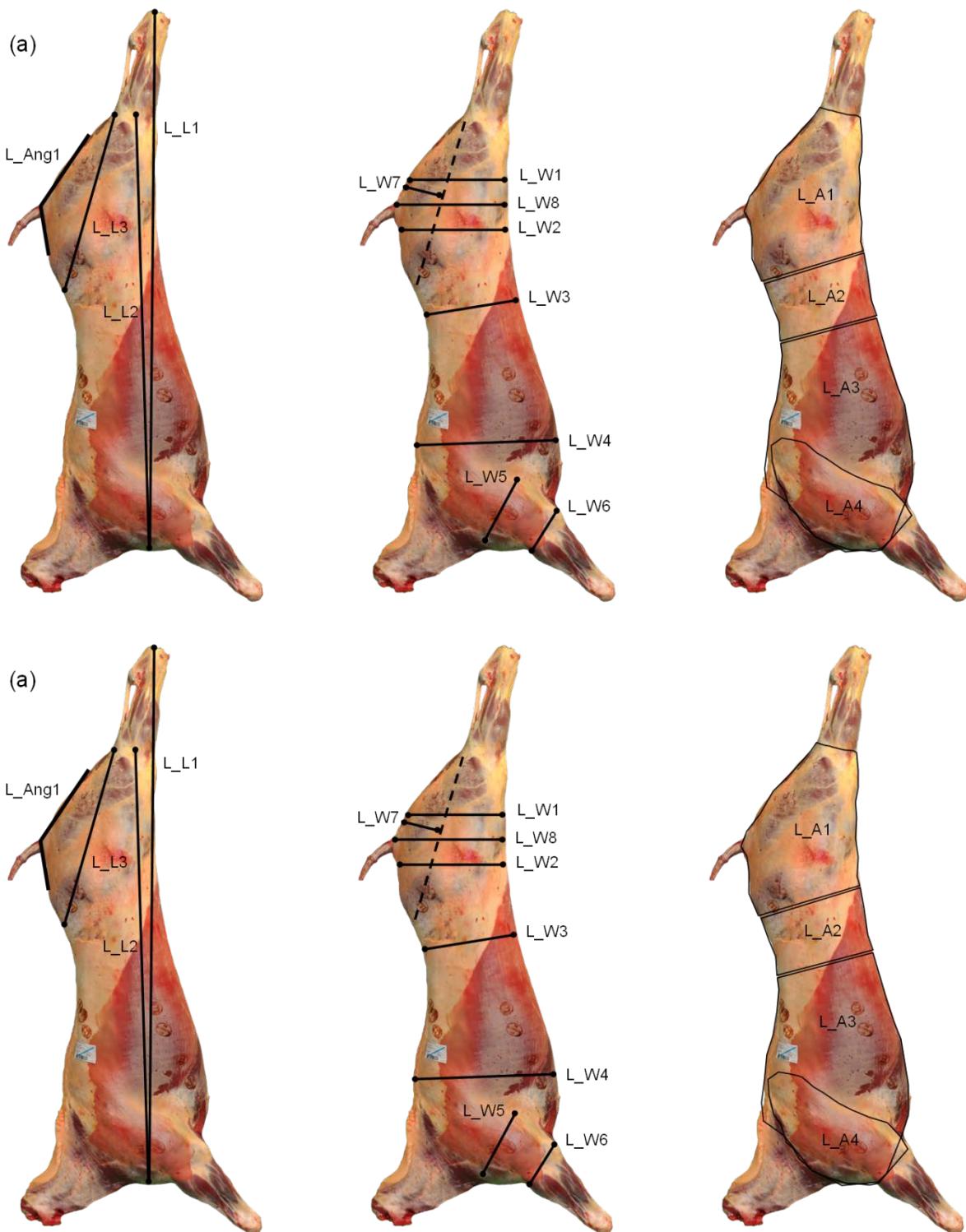
The foals were slaughtered at an accredited abattoir by stunning in the frontal region with a captive-bolt according to current EU regulations (Council Regulation No 1009/2009 on the humane treatment of animals at time of killing). The farm was located within 50 km from the abattoir. The CCW of the foals ranged from 151 to 289 kg, following a normal distribution with a mean value of 214 kg and a standard deviation of  $\pm$  39 kg (coefficient of variation (CV) = 18.1%).

Image capture and image analysis procedures were similar to the ones described by Lorenzo *et al.* (2018). In short, digital images of the left half of the carcasses were captured using a high-resolution digital camera (Nikon D90, Nikon Japan). Images of the lateral and medial views of the suspended and immobilized foal half carcass were captured. The light and the camera features were constant for all image capture processes. A ruler of 50 cm was used as a scale. From the lateral and medial half carcass images, VIA measurements were obtained using image analysis software (ImageJ 1.42q, <http://imagej.nih.gov/ij/>). These VIA measurements were distributed by measures of angle, length, width and area (Figure 1 and Table 1). The carcass VIA measurements were set from several articles which aimed to predict carcass traits in horse (Znamirowska, 2005; Lorenzo *et al.*, 2013, 2018), beef (Oliver *et al.*, 2010) and lamb (Ngo *et al.*, 2016).

The carcass dissection details describing the primal cuts were previously reported by Lorenzo *et al.* (2013) and Ruiz *et al.* (2017). Briefly, after slaughter, the carcasses were chilled at 4 °C for 24 h and CCW was recorded. Then, the left halves were divided into forequarters (FQ) and hindquarters (HQ). The FQ was dissected into eight primal cuts (shoulder, top blade, chuck tender, chuck, neck, blade, fore shank and brisket) and the HQ into eleven primal cuts (full plate, loin, tenderloin, topside, eye of round, hind shank, knuckle, flank steak, tri-tip, silverside and heel of round).

Cold carcass weight and VIA measurement data were used for regression analysis, as previously described by Lorenzo *et al.* (2018). Models were achieved with CCW and the VIA measurements obtained in lateral and medial views. The three models were tested for FQ, and HQ cut yields: Model 1 (CCW\_Lateral): CCW plus lateral view VIA measurements; Model 2 (CCW\_Medial): CCW plus medial view VIA measurements; and Model 3 (CCW\_Two views): CCW plus VIA measurements obtained in lateral and medial views. Multiple linear regression models were developed using a stepwise regression combined with k-fold cross-validation approach. The k-fold cross-validation was applied with  $k = 10$ . The model accuracy and precision of the estimates were based on the coefficient of determination (k-fold- $R^2$ ) and on the root mean square error of the cross-validation (RMSEcv), respectively. Also, as an indicator of the overall prediction ability of k-folds cross-validation models, the ratio of prediction to deviation (RPD) calculated as the ratio of standard deviation (SD) of the reference values to the RMSEcv (RPD = SD/RMSEcv) was evaluated. Based on the RPD value, five levels of prediction accuracy were considered in this study. Values for the RPD below 1.5 indicate that the model was not adequate. Values for the RPD of between 1.5 and 2.0 indicate a poor model, while values between 2.0 and 2.5 make quantitative predictions possible. For values between 2.5 and 3.0, and above 3.0, the model is classified as very good or excellent, respectively (Saeys *et*

*al.*, 2005). All statistical processing of the data was carried out using the JMP software version 13 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC, USA).



**Figure 1** Lateral and medial views of foal carcass with video image analysis (VIA) measurements a) angle, length, width and area measurements obtained from lateral view; b) angle, length, width, and area measurements obtained from medial view

**Table 1** Mean and standard deviation (sd) for angle, length, width and area of video image analysis (VIA) measurements obtained from the lateral and medial views

Measure	View			
	Lateral		Medial	
	Abbreviation	Mean $\pm$ sd	Abbreviation	Mean $\pm$ sd
Angle	L_Ang1	132.5 $\pm$ 5.1	M_Ang1	129.0 $\pm$ 7.0
			M_Ang2	143.5 $\pm$ 6.5
Length (cm)	L_L1	206.6 $\pm$ 16.7	M_L1	116.2 $\pm$ 5.5
	L_L2	171.5 $\pm$ 13.4	M_L2	78.1 $\pm$ 6.8
	L_L3	69.9 $\pm$ 6.9		
Width (cm)	L_W1	39.6 $\pm$ 4.2	M_W1	60.8 $\pm$ 4.4
	L_W2	42.1 $\pm$ 4.5	M_W2	32.0 $\pm$ 2.2
	L_W3	38.5 $\pm$ 4.1		
	L_W4	56.7 $\pm$ 6.4		
	L_W5	28.4 $\pm$ 3.6		
	L_W6	17.4 $\pm$ 2.3		
	L_W7	15.1 $\pm$ 2.7		
	L_W8	42.6 $\pm$ 5.0		
Area (cm <sup>2</sup> )	L_A1	2460.6 $\pm$ 402.8	M_A1	1431.0 $\pm$ 200.1
	L_A2	738.2 $\pm$ 138.6	M_A2	726.9 $\pm$ 101.0
	L_A3	4021.1 $\pm$ 676.5	M_A3	3478.7 $\pm$ 509.9
	L_A4	1368.2 $\pm$ 240.6	M_A4	480.0 $\pm$ 99.2
			M_A5	586.9 $\pm$ 96.0
			M_A6	817.4 $\pm$ 136.7

## Results and Discussion

Table 2 summarizes the main statistic (mean, standard deviation, range and CV for the primal cuts yield obtained from the FQ and HQ.

The CV ranged from 8.73% to 18.62% and from 7.19% to 14.59% for FQ and HQ primal cuts, respectively. The primal cut proportions in the total carcass ranged from 0.27% to 4.84% for the blade and shoulder in the FQ, and from 0.97% to 8.60% for the heel of round and full plate in the HQ, respectively. Overall, the values of the variation in primal cuts in the present study were within the normal variation range or even lower than reported for other species such as porcine (Franco & Lorenzo, 2013). According to Craigie *et al.* (2012), the reduced variation of the primal cuts is an extra challenge for VIA technology use because it is necessary to detect such small differences among carcasses. This is particularly noticeable for the cuts which account for a small proportion in the quarter and at same time with low variation, which was the case for the tenderloin. Using primal cut yield as an indicator of carcass quality lies on the fact that the prediction accuracy is directly affected by the accuracy of the primal cuts, obtained and weighted under the commercial abattoir conditions. This problem was discussed by Williams *et al.* (1974) and it was considered critical for the accuracy in predicting saleable meat yield in cattle. Nevertheless, a recent study (Monteils *et al.*, 2017) identified the retail-cut yield as one, among other indicators, to better ensure relevance and feasibility to characterize beef carcass at slaughterhouse level. To delimit this problem, the data collected in the present work were performed in experimental facilities with experienced professionals and using standardized procedures of cutting primal pieces.

**Table 2** Mean, standard deviation, range and coefficient of variation of the weight percentage of primal cuts obtained from the forequarter and hindquarter

Primal cuts (%)	Mean	sd	Range	CV (%)
<b>Forequarter (FQ)</b>				
Shoulder	4.84	0.55	3.73 - 6.40	11.06
Top blade	1.21	0.20	0.82 - 1.94	16.93
Chuck tender	1.09	0.15	0.82 - 1.34	12.81
Chuck	2.71	0.23	2.06 - 3.14	8.73
Neck	3.58	0.61	2.37 - 4.70	17.21
Blade	0.27	0.06	0.16 - 0.40	18.62
Fore shank	2.69	0.35	2.20 - 3.79	12.72
Brisket	2.29	0.32	1.46 - 2.80	13.80
<b>Hindquarter (HQ)</b>				
Full plate	8.60	1.00	6.14 - 11.01	11.67
Loin	5.58	0.46	4.68 - 6.35	8.29
Tenderloin	2.25	0.16	1.90 - 2.57	7.19
Topside	4.76	0.65	3.78 - 5.78	13.69
Eye of round	2.09	0.20	1.72 - 2.67	9.40
Hind shank	1.50	0.13	1.24 - 1.87	8.39
Knuckle	3.90	0.30	3.34 - 4.60	7.70
Flank steak	6.12	0.53	5.18 - 7.29	8.61
Tri-tip	1.02	0.15	0.75 - 1.41	14.59
Silverside	5.23	0.54	4.12 - 6.56	10.33
Heel of round	0.97	0.12	0.63 - 1.22	12.65

sd = standard deviation; CV = coefficient of variation

The accuracy of the prediction of primal cuts yields in FQ with CCW and VIA measurements taken in the lateral and medial views, or both were low to moderate with the k-fold-R<sup>2</sup> ranging from 0.009 to 0.598 for chuck and neck, respectively (Table 3). The prediction precision, defined by the RMSEcv, of those primal cuts was of 0.209% and 0.332% for chuck and neck, respectively. Besides, when the ratio of prediction to deviation (RPD) was used as an indicator of the overall prediction ability of k-folds cross-validation models, values lower than 1.5 indicate that models are not adequate for prediction of primal cut yield. The neck and fore shank were the cuts for which the estimation models were most accurate in the models which included CCW and VIA measurements obtained in both views with a RPD values of 1.85 and 1.90, respectively. However, the models developed from the VIA measurements obtained in the lateral and medial side views added to CCW did not show a clear pattern of superiority in accuracy. The models supported in the lateral view showed a more accurate prediction for the neck (k-fold-R<sup>2</sup> = 0.487 vs. 0.412, for lateral and medial views, respectively); and fore shank (k-fold-R<sup>2</sup> = 0.489 vs. 0.433, for lateral and medial views, respectively).

The prediction models of HQ primal cut yields showed high variability and the best models were those that included VIA measurements obtained in the two views and the CCW (Table 4). With this model, the k-fold-R<sup>2</sup> values ranged from 0.221 to 0.825, for trip-tip and topside, respectively. Considering the RPD values, all but 3 of them (tenderloin, trip-tip and silverside) were supported by models with a potential practical application (RPD between 1.5 and 2). The prediction of the topside cut was the one that presented greatest accuracy (k-fold-R<sup>2</sup> = 0.829) and precision (RMSEcv = 0.23%) with a RPD of 2.85, which suggests a very good predictive ability of the model. Figure 2 shows the scatterplots of the best models between actual and predicted cut yield in FQ and HQ which were the fore shank and topside cuts, respectively.

**Table 3** Values of k-fold coefficient of determination (k-fold- $R^2$ ), root mean square error of the cross-validation (RMSEcv) and ratio of prediction to deviation (RPD) for the prediction of primal cuts yield (%) of forequarter using cold carcass weight (CCW) and video image analysis (VIA) measurements obtained in lateral and medial carcass views as independent variables in the three models (CCW\_Lateral; CCW\_Medial and CCW\_Two views)

Cut	View											
	CCW_Lateral				CCW_Medial				CCW_Two views			
	k-fold- $R^2$	RMSEcv	n_indv	RPD	k-fold- $R^2$	RMSEcv	n_indv	RPD	k-fold- $R^2$	RMSEcv	n_indv	RPD
Shoulder	0.373	0.415	<b>3</b>	1.32	0.426	0.386	3	1.42	0.444	0.377	4	1.45
Top blade	0.150	0.182	<b>2</b>	1.12	0.032	0.192	3	1.06	0.152	0.182	3	1.12
Chuck tender	0.274	0.114	<b>5</b>	1.28	0.310	0.111	<b>7</b>	1.32	0.305	0.114	<b>3</b>	1.28
Chuck	0.009	0.209	4	1.09	0.048	0.207	4	1.10	0.166	0.186	7	1.22
Neck	0.487	0.402	<b>5</b>	1.53	0.412	0.447	3	1.37	0.589	0.332	9	1.85
Blade	0.035	0.050	5	1.13	0.076	0.052	<b>4</b>	1.09	0.122	0.051	5	1.11
Fore shank	0.489	0.223	<b>4</b>	1.55	0.433	0.253	<b>3</b>	1.37	0.598	0.182	<b>7</b>	1.90
Brisket	0.107	0.275	<b>6</b>	1.15	0.057	0.313	<b>3</b>	1.01	0.071	0.252	<b>9</b>	1.26

n<sub>indv</sub> – number of independent variables in the model; number in bold indicate that CCW is one of the variables in the model

The predictive abilities of the models based on k-fold- $R^2$ , RMSEcv and RPD suggest that the model optimized with k-fold cross-validation for the primal topside cut can operate accurately for other data (RPD greater than 2.5 indicate excellent model prediction) whereas, for fore shank primal cut, the RPD value of 1.9 indicated a poor model prediction.

These findings showed that it is possible to explain the variation of the primal cuts yield in foals with CCW and VIA measurements. In general, these results are in accordance with other reports using CCW and VIA measurements to predict primal cuts in lamb. For example, Stanford *et al.* (1998) presented some data which showed that the VIA system (VIAScan) could be used to predict the leg proportion ( $R^2 = 0.71$ , RMSE = 0.66%) and shoulder ( $R^2 = 0.62$ , RMSE = 0.88%) primal cuts in lamb carcasses. However, the accuracy for loin was low. More recently, also with the VIAScan system, Einarsson *et al.* (2014) predicted the lean meat yield in the leg, loin and shoulder of lamb carcasses ( $n = 259$ ) with an accuracy of 60%, 31% and 47%, respectively. The lower loin accuracy was attributable to reduced loin variability. The little variation found in the loin also explains the low accuracy found by Stanford *et al.* (1998) for the primal cut. Other authors pointed out the ability of VIA to predict primal cuts in lamb carcass. Indeed, Ruis-Vilarrasa *et al.* (2009) showed that the VIA technology displayed high coefficients of determination ( $R^2$ ) in the range of 0.86 - 0.99 to predict the primal cuts (leg, chump, loin, breast, shoulders and total primal cuts). For lamb carcasses, the high accuracy of the VIAScan in predicting the weight of lean meat of some primal cuts (leg, loin and shoulder) allowed the VIA system to measure breeding values for lean meat of those primal cuts (Jay *et al.*, 2014).

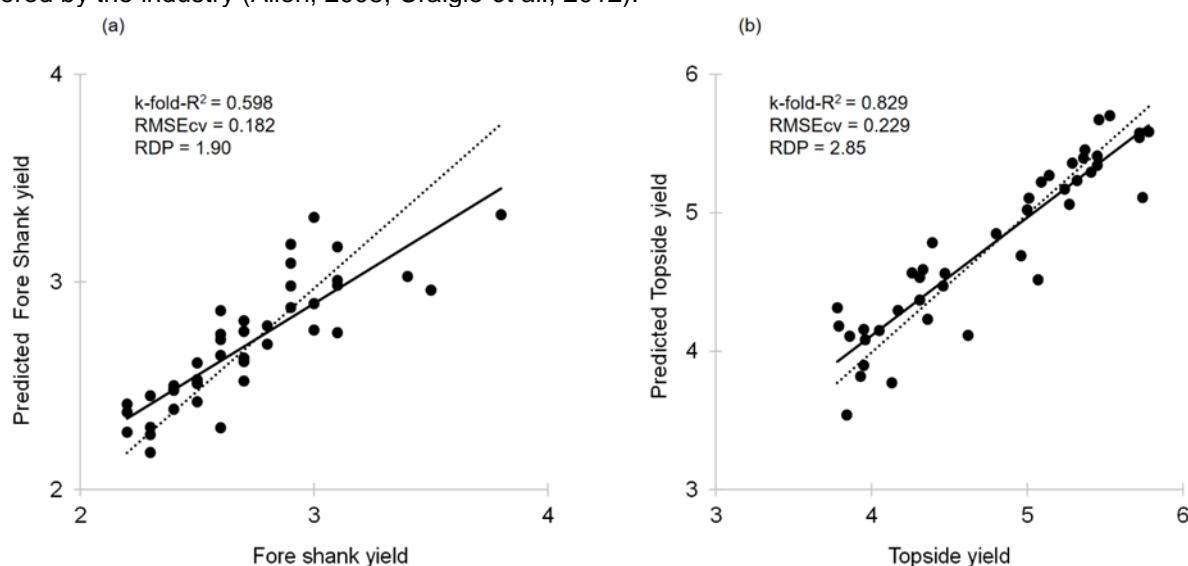
In general, the prediction models of the primal cut yields obtained in the HQ using VIA measurements and CCW allows a better explanatory power than those in the FQ. Nevertheless, for both FQ and HQ cuts, the CCW in the multiple regression models explained a significant part of the primal cuts yield variation and it was included in 13 out of 24 multiple regression equations for the FQ primal cuts and in 17 out of 33 of multiple regression equations for the HQ primal cuts. Although CCW represents an important variable used in multiple equations, its ability to explain the variation of some primal cut yield was insignificant (chuck and blade in the FQ and tenderloin and knuckle in the HQ). The carcass weight to predict the primal cuts, both yield and amount, was reported by other authors in lamb (e.g. Lambe *et al.*, 2009; Ruis-Vilarrasa *et al.*, 2009; Ngo *et al.*, 2016). In these publications, the CCW was identified as the most informative variable of the primal cuts and carcass composition variation.

**Table 4** Values of k-fold coefficient of determination (k-fold- $R^2$ ), root mean square error of the cross-validation (RMSEcv) and ratio of prediction to deviation (RPD) for the prediction of primal cuts yield (%) of hindquarter using cold carcass weight (CCW) and video image analysis (VIA) measurements obtained in lateral and medial carcass views as independent variables in the three models (CCW\_Lateral; CCW\_Medial and CCW\_Two views)

Cut	View											
	CCW_Lateral				CCW_Medial				CCW_Two views			
	k-fold- $R^2$	RMSEcv	n_indv	RPD	k-fold- $R^2$	RMSEcv	n_indv	RPD	k-fold- $R^2$	RMSEcv	n_indv	RPD
Full plate	0.383	0.763	<b>3</b>	1.31	0.461	0.679	<b>2</b>	1.48	0.595	0.597	5	1.68
Loin	0.392	0.331	<b>5</b>	1.40	0.394	0.352	<b>3</b>	1.32	0.517	0.306	<b>6</b>	1.52
Tenderloin	0.378	0.123	3	1.31	0.370	0.124	2	1.31	0.446	0.113	4	1.43
Topside	0.665	0.346	<b>4</b>	1.89	0.674	0.357	<b>4</b>	1.83	0.829	0.229	<b>8</b>	2.85
Eye of round	0.318	0.143	<b>7</b>	1.39	0.183	0.173	3	1.14	0.440	0.125	<b>9</b>	1.58
Hind shank	0.343	0.098	2	1.27	0.381	0.090	<b>6</b>	1.39	0.443	0.074	10	1.69
Knuckle	0.517	0.196	5	1.53	0.337	0.232	2	1.29	0.638	0.154	8	1.95
Flank steak	0.270	0.437	4	1.20	0.190	0.426	4	1.23	0.590	0.277	<b>11</b>	1.90
Tri-tip	0.198	0.125	6	1.20	0.104	0.127	<b>4</b>	1.18	0.221	0.117	<b>7</b>	1.28
Silverside	0.382	0.389	<b>6</b>	1.39	0.300	0.427	2	1.26	0.355	0.372	<b>6</b>	1.45
Heel of round	0.507	0.073	<b>8</b>	1.70	0.525	0.082	6	1.50	0.611	0.063	11	1.95

n\_indv – number of independent variables in model; number in bold indicates that CCW is a the variables in the model

Although some encouraging results have been obtained, the problem remains essentially open, and this work shows that estimating primal cut yield individually using CCW and VIA measurements still need more investigation. In a previous study with a very similar modelling approach, it was possibly for a good prediction of grouped carcass cuts yield according to quality. Previous studies on bovine carcasses (Pabiou *et al.*, 2011; Craigie *et al.*, 2012) also reported this. However, it will be interesting to deepen this line of investigation in such a way that the individual primal cuts should be predicted robustly, allowing the development of value-based payment and marketing system, which in the long term will be positively considered by the industry (Allen, 2005; Craigie *et al.*, 2012).



**Figure 2** Predicted versus observed cut yield values with their assessment statistics (a) for fore shank yield and (b) for topside yield. Solid lines represent the regression lines of the validation; the dashed lines represent a 1:1 relationship

## Conclusion

The results of the present work showed that CCW plus VIA measurements to predict individual cut yield of horse carcasses had a poor prediction ability for a significant number of cuts. It was also shown that the results were worse for the FQ cuts than for the HQ cuts. The best prediction models were obtained in the HQ. For future work, a larger range of carcass weight should be used and also attention should be focused on the most marketable cuts to enhance the use of VIA technology in an objective evaluation system for primal cut yields of horse carcasses.

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## Authors' Contributions

JML, DF and MVS conceived and designed the experiments. JML, CG and SS performed the experiment. JML, NZ and PDeP analysed the data. JML, DF and SS contributed to the writing of the manuscript. JML and VM carried out critical reading and drafting of the manuscript. All the authors agreed with the final version to be submitted.

## Conflict of Interest Declaration

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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