Lamb Meat Quality

Presenter:

Travis Hoffman, Ph.D. Extension Sheep Specialist Department of Animal Science

North Dakota State University/University of Minnesota

Host/Moderator: Jay Parsons

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Lamb Meat Quality



ASI Let's Grow Webinar Dr. Travis W. Hoffman Extension Sheep Specialist April 25, 2017

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American Lamb

- Do we know our bullseye?
 - How do we get there?
 - Can we do it consistently?

Beginning with the End in Mind!









LAMB: The Trendy Protein









The American Lamb Consumer

- Roughly <u>40 percent</u> of consumers have <u>never</u> eaten lamb
 - many report they have never had the chance to try it
- <u>Males</u> are more likely to be lamb eaters
- Income plays a role in lamb consumption

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 Lamb consumption linked to <u>special occasions</u>

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Lamb consumers prefer buying American Lamb. And half are willing to pay more for it.

American Lamb Board, 2017

Total US Lamb Sales by Year

Lamb Dollars 2013-2016



Consistent Lamb Dollars and Pounds of sales Average Price: \$6.97/lb. (2016)



Information Resources, Inc./Fresh Look Marketing, 2016

Lamb Retail Growth

In 2016, at retail: Lamb \$: ↑ 1.5%

Lamb lbs: ↑ 3.7%

2017 Easter Special Bone-in Leg: \$5.70/lb. Rack: \$10.85/lb. Loin Chops: \$7.82/lb.

Shoulder Chops: \$4.98/lb.

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Information Resources, Inc./Fresh Look Marketing, 2016; USDA-AMS, 2017

Lamb retail: % of \$ per primal





Information Resources, Inc./Fresh Look Marketing, 2016; American Lamb Board, 2017

Lamb Retail: % of lbs. sold

Preferred cuts:

- Northeast = Leg
- Southeast = Shoulder
- California = Shoulder
- Mid-South = Shoulder
- West = Loin
- Great Lakes = Leg
- South Central = Leg
- Plains = Leg

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U.S. per capita consumption = **0.88 lbs.**

Information Resources, Inc./Fresh Look Marketing, 2016

Top 10 Restaurant Trends in 2017

- 1) Hyper-local sourcing (e.g. restaurant gardens)
- 2) Chef-driven fast-casual concepts
- 3) Natural ingredients/clean menus
- 4) Environmental sustainability
- 5) Locally sourced produce









National Restaurant Association, 2016

Ethnic Marketing





Ethnic Cuisine

- American consumers <u>are adventurous</u>:
- Mediterranean
- Spanish
- Caribbean
- Middle Eastern
- French
- Thai





Non-Traditional Market PRODUCERS LIVESTOCK AUCTION COMPANY



LOCAL



Frass Fed Lamb

What is Lamb?

- 1) Young Sheep (32%)
- 2) Red Meat Alternative (25%)
- 3) Delicious and Flavorful Attributes (20%)
- 4) Delicacy, High End Meat (9%)
- 5) Healthy Protein (7%)
- 6) Other (6%)





Retail: Supermarket (**n** = **31**); Butchers (**n** = **11**); Direct/Farmer's Market (**n** = **18**)



Foodservice: Fine Dining (**n** = **23**); Casual Dining (**n** = **22**); Purveyors (**n** = **15**)





LEADING ANIMAL WELFARE STANDARDS



Does American Lamb = Quality? Are we winning at retail and foodservice? "You cannot manage, what you don't measure."



Defining Lamb Quality

"What are the quality traits (buckets) that drive purchasing decisions at retail/foodservice/purveyor sectors?"

- Origin
- Sheep Raising Practices
- Eating Satisfaction
- Weight/Size
- Product Appearance/Composition
- Product Convenience/Form
- Nutrition/Wholesomeness





Primary & Secondary Quality Definitions

Quality Attribute	Primary Definition	Secondary Definition
Eating Satisfaction (ES)	1) Lamb Flavor/Taste	2) Tenderness
Origin (ORG)	1) Locally Raised	2) American
Sheep Raising Practices (SRP)	1) Grass-Fed	2) Humanely Raised
Product Appearance/ Composition (PAC)	1) Lean to Fat Ratio	2) Fresh Lamb Color
Weight/Size (WS)	1) Consistent Cut Size	2) Consistent Cut Weight
Nutrition/Wholesomeness (NW)	1) Healthy	2) Lean
Product Convenience/Form (PCF)	1) Availability	2) Cut Specifications





Percentages lacking a common superscript differ (P < 0.05).

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Rank and shares of preference (%) for seven quality attributes identified by interview respondents (N = 120) representing retail, foodservice, and purveyor sectors.



Willingness-to-Pay probability for requirement, no premium, willing to pay a premium for seven quality attributes, and average WTP Premium.

WTP	ORG	SRP	ES	WS	PAC	PCF	NW
Requirement	25.83%	20.00%	9.17%	13.33%	9.17%	5.83%	1.67%
No Premium	22.50%	27.50%	19.17%	52.50%	38.33%	55.83%	50.83%
Willing to Pay a Premium	<mark>51.67%</mark>	52.50%	71.67%	34.17%	52.50%	38.33%	<mark>47.50%</mark>
Average WTP Premium	14.17% (n = 62)	14.17% (n = 63)	18.59% (n = 86)	13.82% (n = 41)	14.88% (n = 63)	12.66% (n = 46)	13.64% (n = 57)





Why do people purchase lamb?

tradition different hungry tastelove the second secon inique trendy





Lamb Flavor = Quality Eating Experience





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14 days Meat is

MEAT

ighly trained workers

Meat is trucked

meat is stored in LA days ment is delived to us

COLD

STORE

FREE RANGE VEAL

DUCK - PEKIN

gdale Farm

Boggy Creek Farm Hausher Farm Rain Lilly Farm Johnson's Backyard

Capra Farms Dorper Lamb

Peeler Farma . Chicken & Egg

BISON - DURHAM RANCH

RABBIT - DURHAM RANCH VENISON - SILVER FERN FARMS

. *NO

Connection with Farmer/Rancher



Embrace the Pastoral Image & Environmental Stewardship of Lamb

Country of Origin

- Lamb has greater import competition than other competing red meat proteins.
- Do retailers/foodservice/purveyors place an emphasis on country of origin prior to purchasing lamb?



Born, Hatched, and Harvested?

LAMB SHOULDER BLADE CHOPS BORN, HATCHED, AND HARVESTED IN THE U.S.





LAMB LOIN CHOPS



Lamb End Product Quality





Erasmus et al., 2017

Lamb End Product Quality



Product Uniformity

If only we could make lambs with big racks and loins, small shoulders and legs? Lamb suits many retail/foodservice markets with a variety of cuts.







Product Uniformity



Age Determination for Lamb

65% of respondents request young lamb; most commonly described as under one year of age as lamb.

"People would rather pay a little more money than buy a bad-flavored, gamey lamb."

"Absolutely, young lamb is necessary. I tend to gravitate to smaller, younger lambs because I think the flavor is so much better. There is no gamey flavor in young lamb. If bigger lamb tasted that good, I would buy them, but they don't. From a retail standpoint they probably don't look as big, so I understand."

"The lambs need to be under one year of age. We need to clearly define what lamb is in the U.S.A."



Hoffman et al., 2015

USDA Yield Grade: YG1: 6.01% YG 2: 32.71%

YG 3: 31.56% YG 4: 15.43% YG 5: 14.28%







USDA GradingGrade:USDA Quality Grade:01%Prime 7.6%71%Choice: 92.4%



USDA-AMS, 2017

USDA Yield/Quality Grade

Are USDA Yield and Quality Grade standards and application currently meeting the needs of the industry?

USDA Yield Grade: 8.3% of Retailers USDA Quality Grade: 33.3% of Retailers

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Lamb Primal Yield by USDA YG

Subprimal Yield of Cuts Expressed as % of Cold Carcass Weight



Lamb Primal / Subprimal Cuts \$3.14 / lb * 70 lb carcass weight = **\$219.80** (USDA, April 21, 2017)

\$2.92 \$7.47 \$5.32 \$3.65 Shoulder Rack Loin Leg



Lamb Instrument Grading







Information Transfer





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Lamb Cutability



Lamb Fabrication

Is the lamb industry "improving quality with the knife?"

How can we continue to meet consumer specifications and enhance lamb demand?





The Cost of Fat











Lamb Product Dimensions









Lamb Loin Dimensions at Retail

Trait	U.S. (n = 383)	Australia (n = 67)	New Zealand (n =115)	P - Value
Longissimus Dorsi Area	3.03ª	2.60 ^b	2.25°	P < 0.0001
Psoas Major Area	1.11	0.91	0.96	<i>P</i> = 0.1839
Total Area	7.88 ª	6.41 ^b	6.15 ^b	<i>P</i> < 0.0001
<i>Longissimus Dorsi</i> Width	1.29	1.17	1.18	<i>P</i> < 0.0001
<i>Longissimus Dorsi</i> Length	2.57ª	2.43 ^b	2.18 ^c	<i>P</i> < 0.0001
Fat – 0% Location	0.26 ^b	0.25 ^b	0.31 ª	<i>P</i> = 0.0137
Fat – 50% Location	0.33ª	0.25 ^b	0.34ª	<i>P</i> = 0.0027
Fat – 100% Location	0.30ª	0.23 ^b	0.34ª	<i>P</i> = 0.0122
Tail Length	0.36ª	0.18 ^c	0.29 ^b	P < 0.0001

AMB LOIN CHOPS

Tenderness Evaluation









Tenderness (Warner-Bratzler Shear Force)

Lamb Cut WBSF				P - Value
	U.S. (n = 71)	Australia (n = 13)	New Zealand (n = 22)	
Rib Chop	1.90 ^a (0.06)	1.52 ь (0.015)	1.57 ^b (0.12)	<i>P</i> = 0.0091
	U.S. (n = 191)	Australia (n = 34)	New Zealand (n = 56)	
Loin Chop	1.78 ª (0.03)	1.51 ^b (0.08)	1.56 ^b (0.06)	<i>P</i> = 0.0003
	Grass-Fed (n = 125)	Grain-Fed (n = 294)		
Loin Chop	1.80 (0.04)	1.74 (0.03)		<i>P</i> = 0.2126





Vision for the future!

Solve the Challenge

Lean Meat Yield / Eating Satisfaction / Producer Profitability







Making Magic Happen!



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Wool Breeds



Meat Breeds







Hair Breeds





ND, SD, & MN Gate to Rail







Gate to Rail Data

Carcass Wt.	# of Head	HCW	FT	BW	REA	% BCTRC
>86	14	91.31	0.42	1.16	2.52	42.47
76-85	63	79.88	0.40	0.93	2.51	44.30
66-75	164	70.98	0.33	0.87	2.46	45.45
56-65	98	61.84	0.27	0.81	2.16	45.94
<55	17	50.12	0.25	0.62	1.82	46.89
Overall	356	69.84	0.32	0.86	2.36	45.33

Live Weight = 137.4 lb.; Dressing Percent = 50.8 %



Held, Ollila, and Hoffman, 2016

NSIP EBVs

- Growth Traits
- Reproduction Traits
- Carcass Traits:
 - Loin muscle depth
 - Fat depth
- Wool Traits
- Parasite Resistance
- Indexes

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- Carcass Plus Index
- USA Hair Index
- USA Maternal Index
- USA Range Index

Range Index ^{University of Minnesota} EXTENSION



NSIP

National Sheep Improvement P R O G R A M



Australia Genetic Trends (2007-14)



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Australian Competition



Animal performance



Carcass measurements





Consumer eating quality





Index = Trait economic values X



Genomic testing





Least squares means for lamb flavor attributes between age class (corresponding range of ground cooked patties).

Age ¹	Lamb flavor Intensity	Off-flavor	Aroma	
Lamb	27.38ª (16-43)	9.42 ^b (0-28)	29.65 (19-42)	
Yearling	21.44 ^b (12-35)	5.32 ^b (0-26)	31.76 (16-45)	
Mature	24.56 ^{ab} (14-44)	22.56ª (1-63)	29.0 (22-53)	
SEM	1.40	1.84	1.40	
P-Value	0.0151	<0.0001	0.3423	
^{a, b, c} Means within column lacking common superscripts differ (P < 0.05).				

¹Age Lamb = 0 permanent incisors; Yearling = 2 permanent incisors; Mature = 2+ permanent incisors.







Lamb Flavor Compounds



Can we sort on lamb flavor?

Independent variables, R², C(p), stepwise procedure for best-fit regression equations developed to predict lamb flavor.

Dependent variable	R ²	C(p)	Variables in model (partial R ²)	% accuracy
Lamb Flavor Intensity	0.59	5.2850	C490 (0.1901)	84 % Overall
			C75 (0.1186)	67% Mild
			C455 (0.0763)	75% Medium
			C129 (0.0478)	92% Bold
			C274 (0.0987)	
			C22 (0.0372)	
			C494 (0.0213)	



Adapted from: Maneotis et al., 2016















NDSU/U of M Lamb Research













Which lambs will: Be the most marketable? Taste the best? Be the most tender? Generate the most \$\$\$?









Eating Satisfaction Best Management Practices

Production Factors

- Breed
- Sex
- Diet
- Age/Maturity
- Cutability
- Pre-harvest Stress
- Chill rate

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Farm to Fork Mentality

- Gaining weight prior to slaughter
- USDA Yield Grade 2/3
- Muscular (> REA)
- Reduce pre-slaughter stress
 - Importance of cooking
- Identify consumer preference
 - Provide Celebrations of Life



Any Questions???



Dr. Travis W. Hoffman NDSU / U of Minnesota Extension Sheep Specialist Phone: 701-231-Baaa (2222) Email: Travis.W.Hoffman@ndsu.edu