Lamb & Goat Slaughter/Carcass Grading

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Handling is important in the Quality of the Meat

Per Dr. Temple Grandin:

Animals should be handled before slaughter with two main goals

Freedom from pain Freedom from fear

Humane Methods of Slaughter Act of 1978

Two methods have been determined to be humane:

1. All animals must be rendered insensible to pain on the first application of the stunning device before being shackled, hoisted, cast, or cut.

This means all animals are unconscious and unable to feel pain before they are "stuck" (exsanguinated), shackled, and hoisted into the air, or lowered on a table.

Humane Methods of Slaughter Act, cont'd.

2. Slaughtering is conducted in accordance with the ritual requirements of any religious faith that prescribes a method of slaughter where the animal suffers loss of consciousness by anemia of the brain caused by simultaneous and instantaneous severance of the carotid arteries with a sharp instrument.

Examples: Jewish (Kosher) and Islamic (Halal)

Pre-Slaughter

Livestock should be <u>fasted</u> for 12-24 hours because:
Makes evisceration easier
Minimizes migration of bacteria from G.I. tract into meat

And should be given <u>free access to water</u> because:
Aids in electrical stunning
Provides for easier blood removal
Provides for easier pelt removal
Brightens lean color

Mechanical Stunning for Small Ruminants

Two-types:

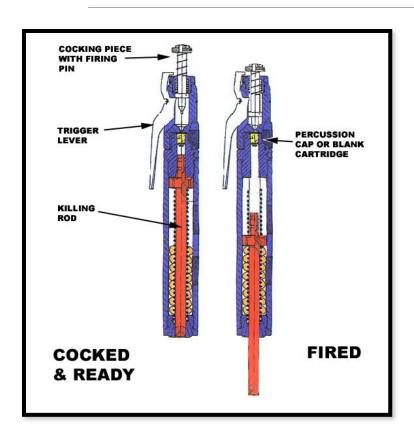
1. Penetrating – enters the brain causing physical brain damage, changes intracranial pressure, and concussion.

Firearms Schermer

2. Non-penetrating – (concussion) mushroom head meets the skull without entering, causing concussion and sudden changes in intracranial pressure.

Cash knocker

Equipment for Stunning





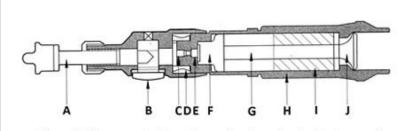
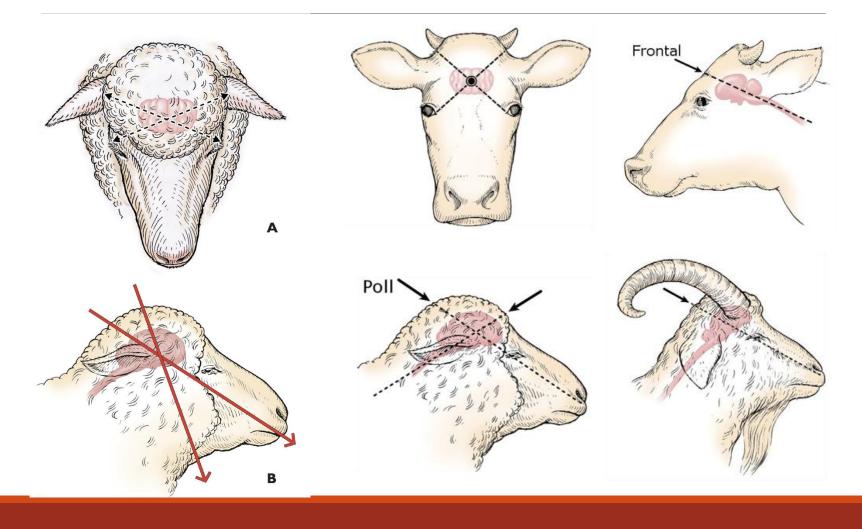


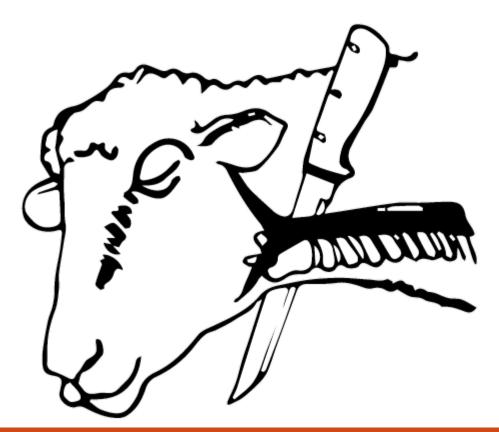
Figure 3: Non-pentrative, trigger-fired captive-bolt stunner Key:
Cocking mechanism (A), Trigger (B), Breech (C), Ejector (D), Expansion chamber (E), Flange & piston (F), Bolt (G), Barrel (H), Damper (I),
Mushroom head (J)

Mechanical Stunner Placement



Exsanguination

Effective Bleed out is essential to the color, tenderness, and quality of the meat



Questions on Slaughter Protocols?

Quality Grade vs Yield Grades

USDA Quality Grade

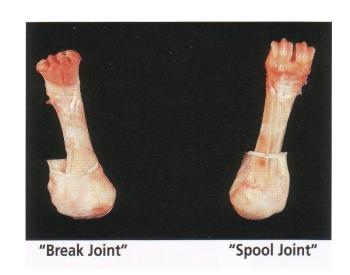
- Predicts the eating quality of cooked lamb cuts from the Shoulder, Rack, Loin, and Leg
 - (Prime +, °, -; Choice +, °, -; Good +, °, -; Utility, Cull)
 - 90+% of U.S. lamb carcasses grade Pr or Ch

· Based on:

- Maturity (lamb, yearling mutton, mutton)
- Flank streaking (Traces, Slight, Small, Modest, etc.)
- Conformation (Prime +, °, -; Choice +, °, -; Good +, °, -)
- Flank and fat firmness
- Minimum fat thickness

Maturity

A Maturity (Round & Red Ribs/Pink Flank)



Young vs Old



B Maturity (Flatter & Reddish/ Red Flank)





Flank Color

Maturity Descriptions

Maturity	Approx.	No.	Rib	Lean	Lean
	Age (mo.)	Break Joints	Bones	Color	Texture
Lamb (A) Young	3-8	2	Md. Nar. Slt. Flat	Slightly Pink	Fine
Lamb (B) Older	10-14	1 or 2	Slt. Wide Md. Flat	Light Red	Fine
Yearling Mutton	14-24	0,1 or 2	Md. Wide Tends to be Flat	Slightly Dark Red	Slightly Course
Mutton	>24	0	White,	Dark	Course
			wide, flat	Red	

Flank Streaking

is used to determine marbling in the

Ribeye of the lamb

Flank Streaking Classes



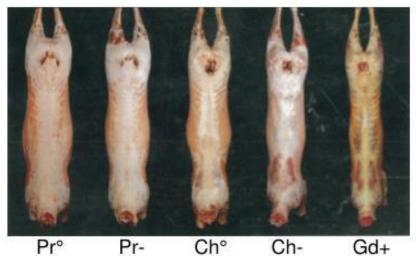




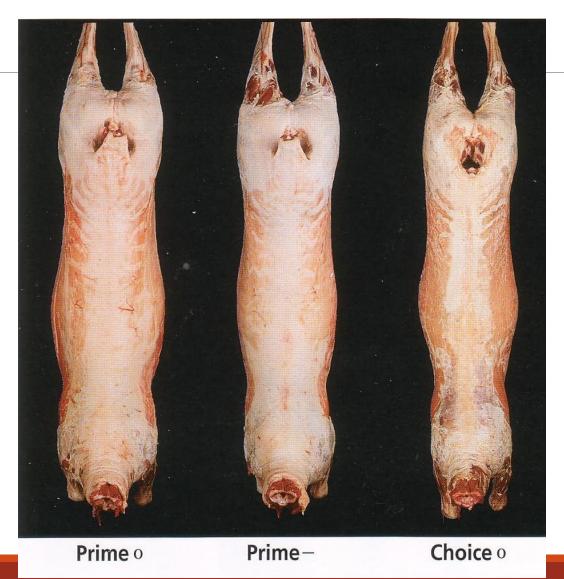




Carcass Conformation



Conformation



Minimum Fat Covering



Not Eligible for Prime and Choice



Eligible for Prime and Choice

Goat meat is known for being very lean, containing little marbling and minimal subcutaneous fat. There are no official USDA yield or quality grades for goat meat.

Goat Quality Grades USDA

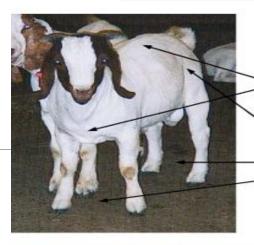
Despite the lack of official USDA grades, there are three general quality grading standards for goats based primarily on muscling and lack of subcutaneous fat:

SELECTION 1: Heavily Muscled

SELECTION 2: Moderately Muscled

SELECTION 3: Poorly Muscled

Goat Grade Examples



Selection No. 1

Wide chest
Wide, flat top
Heavily muscled rear leg
Wide base

Selection No. 2

Moderately muscled rear leg

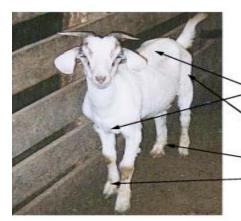
Moderately wide, flat top

Adequate width of chest

Moderately wide base



Selection No. 3



Narrow chest
Narrow, sharp top
Little rear leg muscling

Narrow base

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USDA Yield Grade

Purpose to segregate
carcasses into cutablity
groups based on the
expected yield of closelytrimmed cuts from the
leg, loin, rack, and
shoulder (80% of the
weight and 90% of the
value

Expected Yields

YG 1 - 49.8% or more

YG 2 - 49.7% - 48.6%

YG 3 - 48.4% - 47.3%

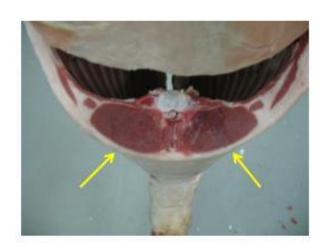
YG 4 - 47.1% - 46.0%

YG 5 - 45.8% or less

USDA Yield Grade

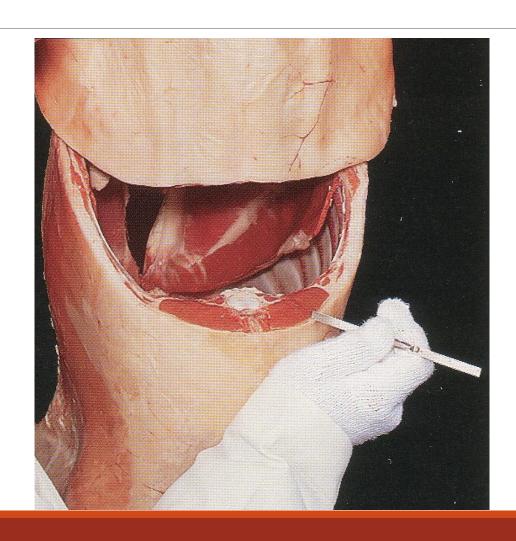
USDA Yield Grades – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- Avg yield grade of US lamb
carcasses is upper 3

USDA YG = $(10 \times 12^{th} \text{ rib fat}) + 0.4$





Yield Grade



Criteria for Placing Lamb Carcasses

- 1. Trimness / Fatness
 - 2. Muscling
- 3. Dimension / Weight

Minimum Quality - Prime and Choice

Yield Grade 1.5

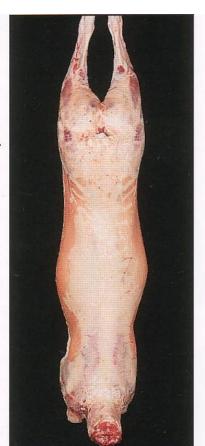
Yield Grade 1

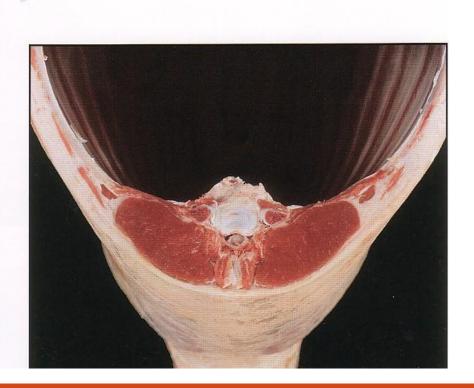
Hot Carcass Weight = 55 lb.

Fat Thickness = 0.09 in.

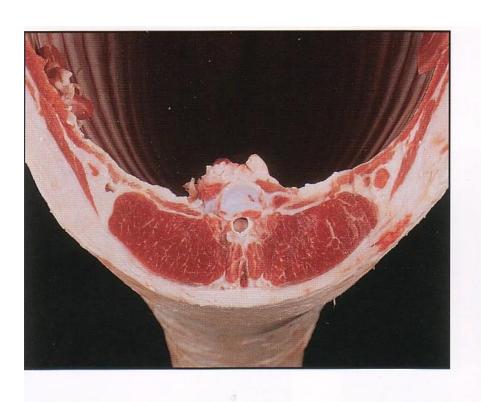
Adjusted Fat Thickness = 0.11 in.

Yield Grade = 1.5





Yield Grade 3.4





Yield Grade 3

Hot Carcass Weight = 67 lb.

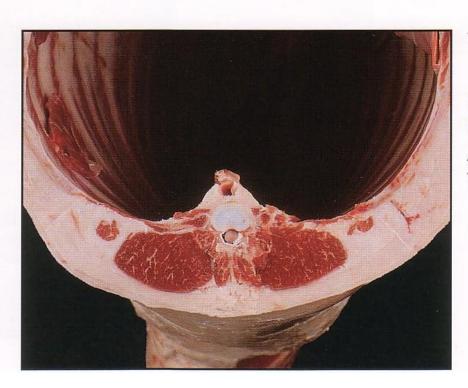
Fat Thickness = 0.27 in.

Adjusted Fat Thickness = 0.30 in.

Yield Grade = 3.4

Yield Grade 5.4





Yield Grade 5

Hot Carcass Weight = 84 lb.
Fat Thickness = 0.44 in.
Adjusted Fat Thickness = 0.50 in.
Yield Grade = 5.4

