

## Body composition estimation in cattle: comparison of imaging and adipose cell size methods

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The aim of present study was to compare three methods for the estimation of empty body (EB) or carcass composition for lactating and growing cattle. 12 Simmental cows (589±45.6 kg of body weight (BW), 290±4.7 DIM) and 10 of their pre-weaning offsprings (10±0.2 mo, 354±32.7 kg of BW), were scanned with ultrasound (US; 9L-RS Linear-Sonde (4.0 MHz); GE) on ischium-sacrum location (adipose tissue thickness). At slaughter, tail-head subcutaneous and perirenal adipose tissues were sampled for cell size measurements (ACS). Cold (4°C, 24h) left half-carcasses were scanned by dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA; iLunar, GE, "Right Arm" mode) to record fat, lean, bone mineral content (BMC) and total masses. Half carcass, blood and the rest of EB (5<sup>th</sup> quarter fully collected after exsanguination and digestive content removal) was grinded before chemical analyses (lipid, Soxhlet; protein, Dumas). Regressions (R software, v3.6.3) were tested between the variables and lipid and protein masses in EB or carcass. EB contained 73±23.0 (24.2 to 122.2) kg lipid and 72±17.4 (44.3 to 96.1) kg protein. Carcass contained 41±14.2 (13.5 to 69.9) kg lipid and 43±11.2 (25.9 to 58.2) kg protein. EB lipid mass was estimated from BW including the fixed effect of animal type combined with the US adipose tissue thickness ( $R^2=0.88$  and residual coefficient of variation (rCV)=12.0%) or the subcutaneous ACS ( $R^2=0.82$  and rCV=14.3%). Carcass lipid mass was estimated *in vivo* from BW including the fixed effect of animal type combined with the US adipose tissue thickness ( $R^2=0.91$  and rCV=11.7%) or *post mortem* from carcass weight combined with DXA BMC and fat masses ( $R^2=0.99$  and 4.4%) or the perirenal ACS ( $R^2=0.83$  and rCV=15.0%). EB protein mass was estimated *in vivo* only with the BW ( $R^2=0.98$  and rCV=3.7%) and no variables derived of the *in vivo* or *post mortem* methods improved the model. Carcass protein mass was estimated *post mortem* from the cold half carcass weight combined with DXA BMC mass ( $R^2=0.99$  and rCV=3.1%).