

Effects of various pre-slaughter conditions on pig carcasses and meat quality in a low-input slaughter facility

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to determine the effects of gender, slaughter weight, stocking density, lairage time and season on carcass and meat quality parameters in a low-input production system. The study was conducted on 400 slaughter pigs (200 barrows and 200 gilts) with live weight of 115.0 ± 4.70 kg. Barrows had higher slaughter and carcass weights, fat thickness and lower meatiness. Heavier pigs had higher hot and cold carcass weights, fat thickness, lower meatiness, and higher incidences of pale, soft and exudative (PSE) and dark, firm and dry (DFD) meat. Low stocking density during transportation increased skin lesion score, pH₄₅ value and the incidence of DFD meat; while high stocking density decreased pH₄₅ value and increased T₄₅ value and the incidence of PSE meat. Long lairaging reduced slaughter weight, carcass weight, dressing percentage and backfat thickness and increased skin lesion score. After overnight lairaging, pH₄₅ value and the incidence of DFD meat became higher. After short lairaging, the pH₄₅ value was lower, while the incidence of PSE meat increased. Pigs slaughtered in winter had the highest slaughter weight, backfat thickness, pH₄₅ value and incidence of DFD, and the lowest meatiness. Pigs slaughtered in summer had the lowest slaughter and carcass weights and pH₄₅ value, and the highest incidence of PSE meat. In conclusion, gender influenced carcass quality, slaughter weight and lairage time, and season affected carcass and meat quality, while stocking density had an impact on meat quality.

Keywords: DFD meat, gender, lairage time, low-input slaughter system, PSE meat, season, slaughter weight, stocking density

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Introduction

Appropriate pre-slaughter treatment of pigs is of great importance, from the standpoint of animal welfare and carcass and meat quality (Gajana *et al.*, 2013). The way in which pigs react to pre-slaughter stress depends on factors such as handling during loading and unloading, mixing pigs from different pens, stocking density, time of transportation and lairaging, feed and water deprivation, and the season of slaughter (Dalla Costa *et al.*, 2007, Karabasil *et al.*, 2013a; 2013b). Intense stress immediately prior to slaughter, provoked by inadequate treatment, depletes muscle glycogen, and contributes to rapid glycolysis, with increased lactic acid production early post mortem. Hence, skeletal muscles of acutely stressed pigs show an excessively fast drop in pH value in the first 60 minutes post mortem, which, in combination with high carcass temperature, results in pale, soft and exudative (PSE) meat (Adzitey & Nurul, 2011). On the other hand, when pigs are subjected to chronic stress, their muscle glycogen stores are reduced, leading to lower production of lactic acid, and resulting in dark, firm and dry (DFD) meat (Gajana *et al.*, 2013).

It has been reported that stocking density during transportation is a key factor, which can lead to negative effects on animal welfare and meat quality (Pereira *et al.*, 2015), since high- and low-stocking density are both known to increase stress, and have detrimental effects (Guárdia *et al.*, 2004, 2005). The results from earlier studies suggest that lairage time is an important source of variations that determine meat quality (Nanni Costa *et al.*, 2002). After short lairaging (<1 h), meat was paler, and had a lower pH value and water-holding capacity, which is typical of PSE meat (Warriss *et al.*, 1998). When pigs were kept in lairage overnight, carcass weight, backfat thickness and meat temperature were reduced, compared with short large time (Warriss *et al.*, 1998). Likewise, the frequency of carcasses with skin lesions and the prevalence of DFD

meat increased progressively with longer lairage (Warriss *et al.*, 1998). Adverse weather conditions have an impact on ante- and post-mortem muscle glycogen stores, which leads to higher incidences of bruised carcasses and DFD meat in winter, while animal losses and the risk of PSE meat increase in summer (Guàrdia *et al.*, 2004, Guàrdia *et al.*, 2005, Chulayo & Muchenje, 2015). Several studies showed that an increase in the slaughter weight of fattening pigs diminishes carcass and meat quality characteristics (Cisneros *et al.*, 1996, Latorre *et al.*, 2004, Czyżak-Runowska *et al.*, 2015). Nonetheless, this view was not supported by all surveys conducted in this area (Correa *et al.*, 2006, Łyczyński *et al.*, 2006). The influence of gender on carcass and meat quality traits has been extensively investigated over the last decades, but the results are not consistent. Some authors did not find any differences in meat quality parameters among barrows and gilts (Alonso *et al.*, 2009, Gispert *et al.*, 2010); while others reported that meat quality was influenced by gender (Bridi *et al.*, 2006, Franco *et al.*, 2008).

Although a number of studies have been conducted to assess and improve carcass and meat quality, most have been carried out in high-input large-scale production systems, which highlights the need to evaluate conditions in low-input production systems. The Republic of Serbia is a relatively small country in south-eastern Europe, with a longstanding tradition of meat production. Of almost 460 establishments that are approved to produce and place meat and meat products on the local market, most are low production systems with local significance. Data on the ways in which pre-slaughter conditions affect carcass and meat quality characteristics in low-input production systems are scarce. This information could assist local farmers and pork producers to better understand the influence of these factors, improve their production systems, and obtain better carcass and pork quality. Therefore, the aim of this study was to determine the effects of gender, slaughter weight, stocking density, lairage time and season of slaughter on carcass and meat quality parameters in a low-input production system.

Materials and methods

The study was conducted in 2015 on 400 slaughter pigs (200 barrows and 200 gilts), about six months old, with average live weight of 115.0 ± 4.70 kg. All the animals were of the same breed (Yorkshire x Landrace crossbreeds) and originated from the same farm. The pigs were fattened in a finishing barn on a fully slatted floor, in groups of 20 animals per pen, with average space allocation of 1 m^2 per pig. During the fattening period, the pigs had *ad libitum* access to food and water. Before transportation, the animals were not subjected to feed and water deprivation. Once loading had been finished from the production site, the pigs were shipped for about 1–2 hours (at a mean speed of 60 km/h) to a single commercial abattoir. Since the information was collected under commercial transport conditions scheduled to pick up animals at several production sites every day, transportation time differed between groups of pigs. The pigs were loaded onto the same commercial transporter by the same driver, and stocking density during transportation ranged from 0.27 to $0.53 \text{ m}^2/100 \text{ kg pig}$. The animals were monitored through deliveries in 12 consignments (three per season). Depending on the dynamics of slaughter, after unloading, the pigs were held in a lairage less than one hour (on average 44.71 ± 12.20 minutes) or more than 20 hours (on average 22.14 ± 1.57 hours), when kept overnight and slaughtered the following morning. During lairaging, water was provided, but not food. Stocking density in a lairage pen was $0.65 \text{ m}^2/\text{pig}$. The pigs from the same pen were transported and kept in the lairage pens in their social groups, without mixing with other pigs. The animals were not separated by gender during transportation and lairage. The environmental temperature varied in winter from $-1 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (on average $2.25 \pm 2.50^\circ\text{C}$); in spring from $11 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $17 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (on average $14.25 \pm 2.50^\circ\text{C}$); in summer from $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $33 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (on average $29.00 \pm 3.37^\circ\text{C}$); and in autumn from $3 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ to $13 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (on average $6.75 \pm 2.25^\circ\text{C}$). The pigs were slaughtered at the same abattoir, which has a yearly throughput of 13000 pigs and a daily slaughter rate of approximately 35 pigs. Head-only electrical stunning was used with a pair of stunning tongs. In the first 15 seconds after stunning, the pigs were hung by their hind legs for exsanguination. Then the pigs were submerged in the scalding tank for 5 minutes in water heated to between $58.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and $62 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. Afterwards, the pigs were placed individually in a dehairer, and remaining hair was removed with a knife and flame. The removal of the viscera from pig carcasses was completed about 45 minutes after slaughter. Pig carcasses were split down the midline, according to standard commercial procedures, and conventionally chilled for 24 hours at $4 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

The carcasses (with head, tail, and feet) were weighed immediately after splitting and final washing to obtain the hot carcass weight, and re-weighed 24 hours after chilling to determine the weight of the cooled carcass. The dressing percentage was calculated as $(\text{hot carcass weight} \div \text{live weight}) \times 100$. A single fat thickness measurement at each of two carcass points (between the 13th and 15th dorsal vertebrae and over *M. gluteus medius*) was determined in all carcasses using a metal ruler with an accuracy of 1.0 mm. Meatiness (in percentages) was calculated according to Anon (1985), based on hot carcass weight and the sum of carcass fat thickness on the back and at the sacrum. Skin lesions were appraised visually on the left side of the carcasses 45 minutes after slaughter based on the Welfare Quality® protocol (2009). The

carcasses were divided into the following regions: i) ears; ii) front part of the carcass (from the head to the end of the shoulder); iii) middle part of the carcass (from the end of the shoulder to the rear part of the carcass); iv) rear part of the carcass; and v) limbs (from the accessory digit upwards). Each region of carcass was scored based on a three-point scale: 0) no visible skin lesions, or only one skin lesion bigger than 2 cm or skin blemishes smaller than 1 cm; 1) between two and 10 skin blemishes bigger than 2 cm; and 2) any wound penetrated into muscles or more than 10 skin blemishes larger than 2 cm. The scoring of the five regions of the carcass was combined into one scoring as follows: 0) all carcass regions with a score of 0; 1) at least one carcass region with a score 1; and 2) at least one carcass region with a score 2.

The portable pH-meter Testo 205 (Testo AG, Lenzkirch, Germany) was used to measure meat pH and temperature 45 minutes post mortem on the *M. longissimus dorsi, pars lumbalis* (central area of the loin), on the left half of the carcass, at the level of the 10th and 11th ribs. Meat quality parameters were both measured in duplicate, and the average of the two measurements was taken as a final result. Carcasses showing pH₄₅ values lower than 6.0 were classified as PSE meat, while carcasses showing pH₄₅ values higher than 6.4 were classified as DFD meat (Adzitey & Nurul, 2011). The carcasses with pH₄₅ between 6.0 and 6.4 were classified as normal pork quality.

Statistical analysis of the results was conducted with SPSS software version 23.00 for Windows (SPSS, 2015). Based on gender, pigs were allocated to two groups: gilts (n = 200); and barrows (n = 200). Pigs were divided into two weight groups: pigs with a live weight lower than 115 kg (lighter pigs) (n = 200); and pigs with a live weight higher than 115 kg (heavier pigs) (n = 200). According to stocking density in the transporter, pigs were classified in three groups: high: <0.3 m²/100 kg pig (n = 154); medium: 0.3: 0.5 m²/100 kg pig (n = 118); and low: >0.5 m²/100 kg pig (n = 128), while animals were divided in two groups for lairage time: short lairaging (<1 h) (n = 229); and long lairaging (>20 h) (n = 171). Furthermore, according to the season, pigs were classified into four groups. The seasons were classified in this way: December to February was winter (n = 100), March to May was spring (n = 100), June to August was summer (n = 100) and September to November was autumn (n = 100). Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) was performed to test the effects of gender, slaughter weight, stocking density in the transporter, lairage time and season, and all possible interactions on the carcass and meat quality parameters. All 2-, 3-, 4- and 5-way interactions were tested and removed from model if $P > 0.05$. Interactions were not significant ($P > 0.05$) (data not shown). Therefore, data were pooled across treatments and reported in the tables and discussed in the text according to the main effects of each factor. Data were described by descriptive statistical parameters as the mean value and standard error of the mean. Also, Pearson correlation analysis was run between the slaughter weight, stocking density, lairage time and seasonal temperature and carcass and meat quality parameters to numerically summarise the degree of association between any two variables. The incidence of meat quality classes in relation to the gender, slaughter weight and lairaging was determined by Fisher's exact test. Chi-square test was used to determine the incidence of meat quality classes with respect to the stocking density in the transporter and to the season of slaughter. The individual pig was considered an experimental unit for all statistical analyses. In all cases, values of $P < 0.05$ were considered significant.

Results and Discussion

The effect of gender on the carcass and meat quality parameters and the incidence of meat quality classes can be seen in Table 1. Slaughter weight and hot and cold carcass weights differ ($P < 0.05$) between genders, which is consistent with the findings of Latorre *et al.* (2004) and Gispert *et al.* (2010). Fat thicknesses on the back and at the sacrum were both higher ($P < 0.05$) in barrows compared with gilts. This was also observed in the studies of Latorre *et al.* (2003), Jaturasitha *et al.* (2006) and Oliveira *et al.* (2015). In addition, barrows had lower meatiness than gilts ($P < 0.05$), which is in concordance with the results of Latorre *et al.* (2008) and Oliveira *et al.* (2015). It is known that testosterone promotes muscle growth, but, when lacking, as in barrows, energy is transferred to fat tissue at a higher rate, which significantly affects the meat/fat ratio (Jaturasitha *et al.*, 2006). Furthermore, the pH₄₅ and T₄₅ values and incidence of PSE and DFD meat did not differ between genders ($P > 0.05$), as depicted in Table 1. Analogous observations were reported in the studies of Alonso *et al.* (2009) and Gispert *et al.* (2010). Pre-slaughter conditions, imposed during transportation and lairaging at the abattoir, are important factors that influence the pH value of meat, and therefore various stressors might affect gilts and castrated male pigs differently (Pineiro *et al.*, 2001).

The effect of slaughter weight on the carcass and meat quality parameters and the incidence of meat quality classes are reported in Table 1. From this table, it is evident that heavier pigs had higher hot and cold carcass weights, fat thickness at two points, a lower percentage of meat in comparison with lighter pigs ($P < 0.05$). It has been reported that hot and cold carcass weights increased by 0.81 and 0.79 kg, respectively, per kg increase in body weight (Cisneros *et al.*, 1996). Latorre *et al.* (2004) reported a linear increase in fat thickness of 2.4 mm on the back and 2.3 mm over *M. gluteus medius* per each 10 kg increase in slaughter weight over 116 kg. Moreover, Hugo & Roodt (2015) found that lighter pigs had significantly

higher lean meat content compared with heavier pigs. These results are supported because in this investigation the increase in slaughter weight resulted in increased hot carcass weight ($r = 0.91, P < 0.05$), cold carcass weight ($r = 0.90, P < 0.05$), fat thickness on the back ($r = 0.37, P < 0.05$) and sacrum ($r = 0.36, P < 0.05$), but decreased meatiness ($r = -0.38, P < 0.05$) (Table 4). In accordance with the findings of Guàrdia *et al.* (2009), heavier pigs had higher skin lesion scores than lighter pigs ($P < 0.05$) (Table 1). It has been found that the largest pigs in a herd fight more and have greater probability of winning a fight (Guàrdia *et al.*, 2009). Hence, pre-slaughter handling with heavy pigs should be practised with care. Several studies reported a positive dependence between slaughter weight, aggressive behaviour and skin lesions on the carcass (Olessen *et al.*, 1996, Turner *et al.*, 2006). Although the correlation coefficient between slaughter weight and skin lesion score was weak ($r = 0.12, P < 0.05$) (Table 4), it suggests that the risk of obtaining skin blemishes on carcasses was slightly higher in heavier pigs. As seen in Table 1, the incidences of PSE and DFD meat differ between lighter and heavier pigs ($P < 0.05$). Many authors state that an increase in slaughter weight from 116 kg to 133 kg did not influence meat quality positively (Latorre *et al.*, 2004). Czyżak-Runowska *et al.* (2015) point out that heavier pigs produced lower meat quality three times more often than pigs with a lower body mass.

Table 1 Effects of gender and slaughter weight on carcass and meat quality parameters (mean value and standard error of the mean) and incidence of meat quality classes (n = 400)

| | Gender | | Significance | Slaughter weight | | Significance |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | Gilts (n=200) | Barrows (n=200) | | Lighter pigs (n=200) | Heavier pigs (n=200) | |
| <i>Carcass quality</i> | | | | | | |
| SW (kg) | 112.2 ^a ± 0.27 | 117.9 ^b ± 0.25 | * | 111.4 ^a ± 0.23 | 118.6 ^b ± 0.20 | * |
| HCW (kg) | 91.75 ^a ± 0.31 | 96.12 ^b ± 0.26 | * | 91.06 ^a ± 0.28 | 96.81 ^b ± 0.23 | * |
| CCW (kg) | 88.53 ^a ± 0.31 | 93.38 ^b ± 0.28 | * | 87.78 ^a ± 0.27 | 94.13 ^b ± 0.24 | * |
| DP (%) | 81.77 ± 0.12 | 81.52 ± 0.12 | NS | 81.68 ± 0.12 | 81.61 ± 0.12 | NS |
| FTB (mm) | 15.04 ^a ± 0.43 | 19.55 ^b ± 0.66 | * | 14.17 ^a ± 0.32 | 20.42 ^b ± 0.69 | * |
| FTS (mm) | 26.28 ^a ± 0.76 | 34.71 ^b ± 1.36 | * | 24.73 ^a ± 0.64 | 36.26 ^b ± 1.36 | * |
| M (%) | 42.97 ^a ± 0.24 | 40.38 ^b ± 0.37 | * | 43.47 ^a ± 0.19 | 39.89 ^b ± 0.38 | * |
| SLC | 1.10 ± 0.06 | 1.10 ± 0.05 | NS | 0.98 ^a ± 0.06 | 1.18 ^b ± 0.05 | * |
| <i>Meat quality</i> | | | | | | |
| pH ₄₅ | 6.20 ± 0.02 | 6.23 ± 0.01 | NS | 6.19 ± 0.02 | 6.23 ± 0.01 | NS |
| T ₄₅ (°C) | 39.39 ± 0.08 | 39.26 ± 0.08 | NS | 39.39 ± 0.07 | 39.26 ± 0.08 | NS |
| <i>Meat quality classes</i> | | | | | | |
| PSE (%) | 12.00 | 12.50 | NS | 8.50 ^a | 16.00 ^b | * |
| Normal (%) | 65.00 | 64.00 | NS | 73.50 ^a | 55.50 ^b | * |
| DFD (%) | 23.00 | 23.50 | NS | 18.00 ^a | 28.50 ^b | * |

Lighter pigs: pigs with live weight lower than 115 kg; heavier pigs: pigs with a live weight higher than 115 kg
 SW: slaughter weight; HCW: hot carcass weight; CCW: cold carcass weight; DP: dressing percentage; FTB: fat carcass thickness on the back; FTS: fat carcass thickness at the sacrum; M: meatiness; SLC: skin lesion score; pH₄₅: meat pH values measured 45 minutes post mortem; T₄₅: meat temperature measured 45 minutes post mortem
 DFD meat: pH₄₅>6.4; normal meat: pH₄₅ between 6.0 and 6.4; PSE meat: pH₄₅<6
 * Statistical significance at ($P < 0.05$); NS: not significant ($P > 0.05$)
 - Different letters in the same row indicate a significant difference at $P < 0.05$ (^{a-b})

The effect of stocking density on the carcass and meat quality parameters and the incidence of meat quality classes are shown in Table 2. There were no differences between stocking densities for most carcass quality traits, including slaughter weight, hot and cold carcass weights, backfat thickness at two points, and meatiness ($P > 0.05$). Similar results were reported by Guise *et al.* (1998) and Nanni Costa *et al.* (2002), who did not find evidence that transport stocking density had an impact on the carcass quality parameters.

In the present study, the group of pigs transported at low stocking density had the highest skin lesion score, pH₄₅ value and incidence of DFD meat ($P < 0.05$). As a consequence of excessive space allowance, standing posture during transportation may result in pigs losing their balance when the transporter negotiates bends and poor road surfaces or they can be thrown around and be struck. This practice can result in higher skin lesion score because of trampling and falls (Barton-Gade & Christensen, 1998). In addition, pigs transported at low stocking density can move around, which leads to confrontations and fights (Guàrdia *et al.*, 2005). Consequently, aggressive behaviour can cause muscular fatigue and breakdown of muscle glycogen stores, which increase the tendency towards DFD meat (Guàrdia *et al.*, 2005). This tendency was confirmed in the present study, where the decrease in stocking density in the transporter increased pH₄₅ value ($r = -0.64$, $P < 0.05$) (Table 4). Conversely, the group of pigs transported at high stocking density had the lowest pH₄₅ value, highest T₄₅ value, and incidence of PSE meat ($P < 0.05$) (Table 2). A negative effect of overstocking during transportation could be connected to the lack of resting space, which leads pigs to fight, resulting in a higher prevalence of skin lesions (Guàrdia *et al.*, 2009). These behavioural alterations affect the muscle metabolic rate immediately after slaughter, leading to breakdown of the glycogen stores owing to the increased requirement of adenosine triphosphate, and accelerate the rate of pH fall by the formation of lactic acid in skeletal muscle, which contributes to the increased incidence of PSE meat (Pereira *et al.*, 2015). This was confirmed in the present research, where, overcrowding the pigs by reducing their space allocation in the transporter decreased the pH₄₅ value ($r = -0.43$, $P < 0.05$) and increased the T₄₅ value of meat ($r = 0.30$, $P < 0.05$) (Table 4). The findings of this study showed the negative effect of high ($< 0.3 \text{ m}^2/100 \text{ kg pig}$) and low ($> 0.5 \text{ m}^2/100 \text{ kg}$) stocking density on skin lesion score, pH₄₅ and T₄₅ values, and on the incidence of PSE and DFD meat. It may be argued that excessive and insufficient space availability both compromised pig welfare and caused a deterioration in pork quality. Accordingly, when pigs were transported at medium stocking density (between $0.3 \text{ m}^2/100 \text{ kg pig}$ and $0.5 \text{ m}^2/100 \text{ kg}$), the results showed much lower risks of obtaining inferior pork quality ($P < 0.05$, Table 2). At this point, consensus has not been reached for recommendations of stocking density during transportation for slaughter pigs (Pereira *et al.*, 2015). According to the National Pork Board (2008), the recommended stocking density in the United States is around $0.33 \text{ m}^2/\text{pig}$. Guàrdia *et al.* (2004) emphasise that each pig must be able to stand or lie down in its natural position. As recommended by the European Union (EU) regulations, this could be achieved with a space allowance of around 235 kg/m^2 or 0.425 m^2 per 100 kg pig, which would have a beneficial effect on animal wellbeing, pork quality and transport economy (European Commission, 2005). However, EU regulations allow farmers and pork producers to adjust the stocking density based on climatic conditions, transportation time, body weight, physical condition, and genetics of the slaughter pigs (European Commission, 2005).

The effect of lairage time on the carcass and meat quality parameters and the incidence of meat quality classes is displayed in Table 2. After long lairaging, the group of pigs showed lower slaughter weight, hot and cold carcass weights, dressing percentage, and fat thickness on the back, and higher skin lesion scores compared with short lairaging ($P < 0.05$). These results were strengthened because in the present research, slaughter weight ($r = -0.18$, $P < 0.05$), hot carcass weight ($r = -0.24$, $P < 0.05$), cold carcass weight ($r = -0.24$, $P < 0.05$) and dressing percentage ($r = -0.24$, $P < 0.05$) were reduced by increasing lairage time (Table 4). Furthermore, overnight lairaging reduced backfat thickness ($r = -0.11$, $P < 0.05$) and increased skin lesion score ($r = 0.12$, $P < 0.05$) (Table 4). The major reasons for losses in slaughter and carcass weight during lairaging are certainly the reduction of the gastrointestinal tract and bladder content induced by feed and water deprivation, as well as water loss, and the depletion of muscle glycogen stores for obtaining energy (Lambertini *et al.*, 2006, Adzitey, 2011). As stated by Dalla Costa *et al.* (2016), fasting time of 24 h prior to slaughter resulted in a reduction of slaughter weight and dressing percentage, in terms of 100 g weight loss per hour. It seems that the combined effect of feed and water deprivation and prolonged lairaging increased slaughter and carcass weight loss (Lambertini *et al.*, 2006).

In this study, the group of pigs that were subjected to long lairaging had higher pH₄₅ value and incidence of DFD meat ($P < 0.05$) (Table 2). In fact, long lairaging reduces the incidence of PSE meat, and allows the pigs to rest, but increases the pH value and the proportion of DFD meat. The increase in the pH value after overnight lairaging is a consequence of muscle glycogen depletion caused by the combined effects of feed deprivation and physical activity associated with aggression and fighting among pigs (Faucitano, 2010). Indeed, extended lairaging (overnight to $> 24 \text{ h}$) increases fighting rate and thus the skin lesion score (Faucitano, 2010). Guàrdia *et al.* (2009) reported a twice-higher risk of skin lesions in pigs kept in lairage for 15 h compared with 3 h (18% vs. 10%).

Table 2 Effects of stocking density and lairage time on carcass and meat quality parameters (mean value and standard error of the mean) and incidence of meat quality classes (n = 400)

| | Stocking density | | | Significance | Lairage time | | Significance |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | High (n=154) | Medium (n=118) | Low (n=128) | | Short (n=229) | Long (n=171) | |
| <i>Carcass quality</i> | | | | | | | |
| SW (kg) | 115.3 ± 0.37 | 114.9 ± 0.46 | 114.9 ± 0.41 | NS | 115.7 ^a ± 0.29 | 114.1 ^b ± 0.37 | * |
| HCW (kg) | 94.33 ± 0.34 | 93.98 ± 0.48 | 93.41 ± 0.39 | NS | 94.90 ^a ± 0.28 | 92.65 ^b ± 0.36 | * |
| CCW (kg) | 91.24 ± 0.38 | 90.98 ± 0.49 | 90.59 ± 0.40 | NS | 91.94 ^a ± 0.30 | 89.64 ^b ± 0.38 | * |
| DP (%) | 81.81 ^a ± 0.12 | 81.79 ± 0.18 | 81.31 ^b ± 0.13 | * | 81.99 ^a ± 0.11 | 81.19 ^b ± 0.12 | * |
| FTB (mm) | 17.49 ± 0.63 | 16.37 ± 0.74 | 17.90 ± 0.76 | NS | 18.06 ^a ± 0.57 | 16.26 ^b ± 0.57 | * |
| FTS (mm) | 30.39 ± 1.31 | 30.67 ± 1.54 | 30.46 ± 1.37 | NS | 31.12 ± 1.01 | 29.65 ± 1.30 | NS |
| M (%) | 41.61 ± 0.37 | 41.86 ± 0.44 | 41.59 ± 0.40 | NS | 41.41 ± 0.30 | 42.04 ± 0.35 | NS |
| SLC | 1.08 ^{ab} ± 0.06 | 0.58 ^{ac} ± 0.06 | 1.54 ^{bc} ± 0.06 | * | 0.99 ^a ± 0.05 | 1.19 ^b ± 0.06 | * |
| <i>Meat quality</i> | | | | | | | |
| pH ₄₅ | 6.10 ^{ab} ± 0.02 | 6.21 ^{ac} ± 0.01 | 6.34 ^{bc} ± 0.02 | * | 6.16 ^a ± 0.01 | 6.27 ^b ± 0.02 | * |
| T ₄₅ (°C) | 39.72 ^{ab} ± 0.09 | 39.15 ^a ± 0.07 | 39.00 ^b ± 0.11 | * | 39.39 ± 0.07 | 39.22 ± 0.01 | NS |
| <i>Meat quality classes</i> | | | | | | | |
| PSE (%) | 26.62 ^{ab} | 2.54 ^a | 3.91 ^b | * | 16.59 ^a | 6.43 ^b | * |
| Normal (%) | 55.20 ^a | 94.07 ^{ab} | 48.43 ^b | * | 66.81 | 61.41 | NS |
| DFD (%) | 18.18 ^{ab} | 3.39 ^{ac} | 47.66 ^{bc} | * | 16.59 ^a | 32.16 ^b | * |

Stocking density: high: <0.3 m²/100 kg pig; medium: 0.3–0.5 m²/100 kg pig; low: >0.5 m²/100 kg pig. Lairage time: short <1 h; long >20 h.
 SW: slaughter weight; HCW: hot carcass weight; CCW: cold carcass weight; DP: dressing percentage; FTB: fat carcass thickness on the back; FTS: fat carcass thickness at the sacrum; M: meatiness; SLC: skin lesion score; pH₄₅: meat pH values measured 45 minutes post mortem; T₄₅: meat temperature measured 45 minutes post mortem.
 DFD meat: pH₄₅ > 6.4; normal meat: pH₄₅ between 6.0 and 6.4; PSE meat: pH₄₅ < 6
 * Statistical significance at (P < 0.05); NS: not significant (P > 0.05)
 - Different letters in the same row indicate a significant difference at P < 0.05 (a-c)

In spite of relatively low r -values (Table 4) determined between lairage time and pH_{45} value ($r = 0.24$, $P < 0.05$) and skin lesion score ($r = 0.12$, $P < 0.05$), pigs subjected to long lairaging were presumably under chronic stress and therefore produced lower meat quality. However, the opposite trend was detected as a response to acute stressors, where, after short lairaging (<1 h), the pH_{45} value became lower ($P < 0.05$) and the incidence of PSE meat was higher ($P < 0.05$) (Table 2). On the day of slaughter, the most stressful procedures are transportation and lairaging, probably because of the combined impacts of handling, change of the environment, and mixing with pigs from different pens (Grandin, 2003). Pigs that underwent short lairaging would not have sufficient time to recuperate from these initial stressors (Pérez *et al.*, 2002). Therefore, the slaughter of pigs without rest or after short lairaging (15-60 minutes) is not recommended, because animals are exhausted and agitated (Vermeulen *et al.*, 2015). The oxygen demand for aerobic glycogen depletion in acutely stressed pigs cannot be satisfied due to the decrease in blood supply to muscles, which contributes to higher production of lactic acid through the anaerobic metabolic pathway and elevates muscle temperature (+1 °C), consequently increasing the occurrence of PSE meat (Choe *et al.*, 2015). The primary purpose of lairage is to help animals to recover from transport-associated stress, and it is expected to improve meat quality (Guàrdia *et al.*, 2009). The results from earlier studies suggest that 2-4 hours is an appropriate lairage time to reduce pre-slaughter stress and obtain better carcass and meat quality (Perez *et al.*, 2002, Zhen *et al.*, 2013). Nonetheless, lairage time should be adjusted according to the transportation time; otherwise, excessively short or long lairage time could induce acute or chronic stress, and this might compromise animal wellbeing and subsequently the properties of pork (Jama *et al.*, 2016).

The effect of season on the carcass and meat quality parameters, and the incidence of meat quality classes are provided in Table 3.

Table 3 Effect of season on the carcass and meat quality parameters (mean value and standard error of the mean) and the incidence of meat quality classes (n = 400)

| | Season | | | | Significance |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| | Autumn (n=100) | Winter (n=100) | Spring (n=100) | Summer (n=100) | |
| <i>Carcass quality</i> | | | | | |
| SW (kg) | 115.4 ^{ab} ± 0.43 | 117.2 ^{acd} ± 0.41 | 114.7 ^{ce} ± 0.44 | 112.8 ^{bde} ± 0.49 | * |
| HCW (kg) | 94.13 ^a ± 0.40 | 95.13 ^b ± 0.41 | 94.31 ^{abc} ± 0.46 | 92.17 ^c ± 0.51 | * |
| CCW (kg) | 91.20 ^a ± 0.40 | 92.64 ^b ± 0.42 | 90.99 ^c ± 0.51 | 88.99 ^{abc} ± 0.52 | * |
| DP (%) | 81.57 ^a ± 0.15 | 81.13 ^b ± 0.15 | 82.18 ^{ab} ± 0.18 | 81.70 ± 0.17 | * |
| FTB (mm) | 15.71 ^a ± 0.78 | 21.58 ^{abc} ± 0.98 | 16.47 ^b ± 0.72 | 15.40 ^c ± 0.58 | * |
| FTS (mm) | 26.70 ^a ± 1.20 | 38.04 ^{abc} ± 1.88 | 29.45 ^b ± 1.65 | 27.79 ^c ± 1.40 | * |
| M (%) | 42.73 ^a ± 0.38 | 39.35 ^{abc} ± 0.53 | 42.05 ^b ± 0.45 | 42.57 ^c ± 0.39 | * |
| SLC | 1.00 ^a ± 0.08 | 1.46 ^{abc} ± 0.06 | 0.95 ^b ± 0.07 | 0.89 ^c ± 0.08 | * |
| <i>Meat quality</i> | | | | | |
| pH_{45} | 6.29 ^{abc} ± 0.02 | 6.41 ^{ade} ± 0.01 | 6.11 ^{bdf} ± 0.02 | 6.03 ^{cef} ± 0.02 | * |
| T_{45} (°C) | 39.05 ^{ab} ± 0.08 | 38.87 ^{cd} ± 0.13 | 39.69 ^{ac} ± 0.09 | 39.67 ^{bd} ± 0.11 | * |
| <i>Meat quality classes</i> | | | | | |
| PSE (%) | 3.00 ^{ab} | 2.00 ^{cd} | 10.00 ^{ace} | 34.00 ^{bde} | * |
| Normal (%) | 68.00 ^{ab} | 45.00 ^{acd} | 83.00 ^{bce} | 62.00 ^{de} | * |
| DFD (%) | 29.00 ^{abc} | 53.00 ^{ade} | 7.00 ^{bd} | 4.00 ^{ce} | * |

SW: slaughter weight; HCW: hot carcass weight; CCW: cold carcass weight; DP: dressing percentage; FTB: fat carcass thickness on the back; FTS: fat carcass thickness at the sacrum; M: meatiness; SLC: skin lesion score; pH_{45} : meat pH values measured 45 minutes post mortem; T_{45} : Meat temperature measured 45 minutes post mortem

DFD meat: $\text{pH}_{45} > 6.4$; normal meat: pH_{45} between 6.0 and 6.4; PSE meat: $\text{pH}_{45} < 6$

* Statistical significance at ($P < 0.05$); NS: not significant ($P > 0.05$)

- Different letters in the same row indicate a significant difference at $P < 0.05$ (a-d)

With respect to season, the pigs slaughtered in winter had the highest slaughter weight and backfat thickness at two points, and lowest meatiness ($P < 0.05$). Conversely, the pigs slaughtered in summer had the lowest slaughter weight, lowest hot carcass weight, and lowest cold carcass weight ($P < 0.05$). Indeed, a negative association between seasonal temperature and slaughter weight ($r = -0.33$, $P < 0.05$), hot carcass weight ($r = -0.23$, $P < 0.05$) and cold carcass weight ($r = -0.26$, $P < 0.05$) was found in the current study (Table 4), which concur with the results of Piwczyński *et al.* (2013). This could be because pigs fattened in winter consumed more feed and had higher live weight and thicker backfat, compared with those fattened in summer (Hale, 1971), since low environmental temperatures increase the appetite as a reflection of increased metabolic demands (Goumon *et al.*, 2013). Moreover, the pigs reared in summer consumed 3% less feed per day, and grew on average 5% more slowly than pigs reared in winter (Myer & Bucklin, 2007). As shown in Table 3, the pigs slaughtered in winter had the highest skin lesion score, pH₄₅ value, and incidence of DFD meat ($P < 0.05$). Over winter, the most important causes for a higher proportion of carcasses with skin lesions are falls and slips at unloading (Correa *et al.*, 2013) and in particular during transportation (Scheeren *et al.*, 2014). In addition, a higher proportion of heavier pigs were slaughtered in winter. They needed more force to load, which resulted in a higher frequency of animals hitting the loading alley and ramp walls, which led to more human-inflicted types of skin lesions (Correa *et al.*, 2013). The recommended thermo-neutral zone for slaughter pigs is from 15 °C to 25 °C (Dalla Costa *et al.*, 2007). In summer and winter transportation, the ambient temperature often exceeds or falls below the threshold for heat and cold stress, which could adversely affect animal wellbeing, carcass and pork quality (Guàrdia *et al.*, 2005, Gosálvez *et al.*, 2006, Dalla Costa *et al.*, 2007). When ambient temperature falls below the lower threshold of thermal tolerance, pigs tend to maintain body temperature by huddling to create a warmer microclimate, which protects them from cold (Dalla Costa *et al.*, 2007). However, grouping pigs decreases the space allocation, which increases fights and attempts to find a place to rest, leading to increased skin lesion scores (Gosálvez *et al.*, 2006). When the pig fails to maintain heat balance, shivering increases heat production; accelerating the breakdown of muscle glycogen stores and limiting pH decline post mortem, which increases the likelihood of DFD meat (Gosálvez *et al.*, 2006). In the current study, the decrease in ambient temperature resulted in increased pH₄₅ value ($r = -0.64$, $P < 0.05$) and skin lesion scores ($r = -0.22$, $P < 0.05$) (Table 4), which confirmed that the risk of skin damage on carcasses and DFD meat was higher in pigs slaughtered in colder months. Therefore, animals might benefit from additional insulation with appropriate bedding in the transporter and holding pens, which would protect them from cold stress, and ensure thermal comfort (Goumon *et al.*, 2013). In the present research, the pigs slaughtered in summer had the lowest pH₄₅ value and the highest incidence of PSE meat ($P < 0.05$) (Table 3), as observed by other researchers (Guàrdia *et al.*, 2004, Correa *et al.*, 2013, Čobanović *et al.*, 2016). Because pigs do not have functional sweat glands, they have limited capacity to dissipate body heat rapidly enough and are sensitive to warm ambient conditions (Guàrdia *et al.*, 2004). Hence, when the environmental temperature reaches the upper threshold for heat stress, muscle temperature is likely to rise, speeding up the breathing rate, and accelerating metabolism, thus increasing a tendency to PSE meat (Guàrdia *et al.*, 2004, Fox *et al.*, 2014). This tendency was confirmed in the current study, where the increase in seasonal temperature reduced pH₄₅ value ($r = -0.64$, $P < 0.05$) and elevated T₄₅ value ($r = 0.29$, $P < 0.05$) (Table 4). In summer, it is recommended that negative effects of heat stress should be alleviated with appropriate transport practices and showering during lairage (Nanonni *et al.*, 2014). Pre-slaughter showering of pigs leads to a reduction of body temperature by 10% (3-4 °C), has a beneficial impact on pH value, and could improve pork quality (Nanonni *et al.*, 2014).

Table 4 Correlations between slaughter weight, stocking density, lairage time and seasonal temperature and carcass and meat quality parameters

| Parameters | SW (kg) | HCW (kg) | CCW (kg) | DP (%) | FTB (mm) | FTS (mm) | M (%) | SLC | pH ₄₅ | T ₄₅ (°C) |
|----------------------|---------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|--------|------------------|----------------------|
| Slaughter weight | 1 | 0.91* | 0.90* | 0.20* | 0.37* | 0.36* | -0.38* | 0.12* | 0.08 | -0.07 |
| Stocking density | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.10* | 0.01 | -0.004 | -0.01 | -0.08 | -0.43* | 0.30* |
| Lairage time | -0.18* | -0.24* | -0.24* | -0.24* | -0.11* | -0.05 | 0.07 | 0.12* | 0.24* | -0.08 |
| Seasonal temperature | -0.33* | -0.23* | -0.26* | 0.11* | -0.20* | -0.16* | 0.18* | -0.22* | -0.64* | 0.29* |

SW: slaughter weight; HCW: hot carcass weight; CCW: cold carcass weight; DP: dressing percentage; FTB: fat carcass thickness on the back; FTS: fat carcass thickness at the sacrum; M: meatiness; SLC: skin lesion score; pH₄₅: meat pH values measured 45 minutes post mortem; T₄₅: meat temperature measured 45 minutes post mortem

* Statistical significance at ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion

The results showed that gender differences were associated mainly with carcass quality parameters, showing gilts to be superior (higher meatiness and less fat) to barrows. In contrast, gender did not affect meat quality. Heavier pigs were fatter, and had a lower percentage of meat than lighter pigs. The increase in slaughter weight caused a significant deterioration in meat quality. The risk of obtaining lower meat quality was almost twofold higher in heavier pigs. These findings suggest that fattening pigs at a live weight above 115 kg does not have a beneficial effect on carcass and meat quality. The impact of stocking density on carcass quality was negligible, while the effects on animal welfare and meat quality were substantial. The pigs transported at inadequate stocking density displayed a higher number of skin lesions on the carcass and had a higher tendency towards PSE and DFD meat. It can therefore be concluded that from the aspect of animal welfare and meat quality, medium stocking density is the best compromise to obtain optimal carcass and pork quality. A short or excessively long lairage period compromises animal welfare and reduced carcass and meat quality. From the standpoint of animal welfare and carcass and meat quality, it is recommended that slaughter pigs should be rested for two to four hours before slaughter. The pigs slaughtered in winter were heavier and fatter and had less carcass meat than those slaughtered in all other seasons. Therefore, the lowest carcass quality was in the pigs slaughtered in winter. Besides, low and high environmental temperatures had a negative effect on meat quality parameters and the incidence of DFD and PSE meat, respectively. Accordingly, the pigs slaughtered in winter and summer produced the lowest meat quality. Hence, farmers and pork producers should protect pigs from extreme ambient conditions with appropriate bedding and ventilation in winter and by showering during lairaging in summer.

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Authors' Contribution

NK defined the research theme and gave the conception of the research. NK, NČ, MB, JDj and MD carried out experimental part of the study. NK, NČ and NP have made substantial contributions to conception and design, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data. NK and DV have been involved in drafting the manuscript or revising it critically for important intellectual content. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Conflict of Interest Declaration

There are no conflicts of interest.

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