

Estimadores de correlaciones genéticas para características de la canal de bovinos: efecto de diferentes criterios de sacrificio. Revisión

Estimates of genetic correlations for carcass traits of cattle: Effect of different slaughter end points. Review

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RESUMEN

El presente estudio tuvo como objetivo analizar 532 estimadores de correlaciones genéticas para 14 características de la canal de bovinos, publicados en la literatura científica de 1963 a 2003. Las medias no ponderadas, los rangos y el número de observaciones de los estimadores de las correlaciones genéticas fueron calculados con base en tres diferentes criterios de sacrificio: edad, peso y espesor de la grasa dorsal. Los estimadores para la mayoría de los pares de características variaron grandemente dentro de cada criterio de sacrificio. Por ejemplo, el rango de los estimadores de la correlación genética entre el espesor de la grasa dorsal y el grado de marmoleo fue de -0.42 a 1.00 a edad constante. Pocos estudios han comparado estimadores de correlaciones genéticas para características de la canal ajustadas por diferentes criterios de sacrificio. Los resultados de esos pocos estudios fueron inconsistentes, aunque algunos estudios revelaron que los estimadores de las correlaciones genéticas para varias combinaciones de características fueron sensibles a la covariable (criterio de sacrificio) incluida en el modelo estadístico. Las medias de los estimadores de las correlaciones genéticas a edad constante entre el área del músculo *longissimus* y el grado de marmoleo, el grado de rendimiento y el porcentaje estimado de cortes magros fueron: 0.06, -0.79 y 0.59. Estas medias sugieren que la selección para aumentar el área del músculo *longissimus* podría mejorar el grado de rendimiento y aumentar el porcentaje estimado de cortes magros sin alterar el marmoleo.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Canal, Bovinos, Correlaciones genéticas, Criterios de sacrificio.

ABSTRACT

The objective of the present study was to analyze 532 estimates of genetic correlations for carcass traits of cattle published in the scientific literature from 1963 to 2003. The unweighted means, the ranges and the number of observations of the estimates of genetic correlations were calculated based on three different slaughter end points: age, weight and fat thickness. Estimates of genetic correlations for most pairs of traits varied greatly within each slaughter end point. For example, the range of age-constant estimates of the genetic correlation between fat thickness and marbling score was from -0.42 to 1.00. Few studies have compared estimates of genetic correlations for carcass traits adjusted for different slaughter end points. Results from those few studies were inconsistent, although some studies revealed that estimates of genetic correlations for several combinations of carcass traits were sensitive to the covariate (slaughter end point) included in the model. Means of age-constant estimates of the genetic correlation between longissimus muscle area and marbling score, yield grade and predicted percentage of retail product were: 0.06, -0.79, and 0.59. These means suggest that selection for greater longissimus muscle area would improve yield grade and increase predicted percentage of retail product without altering marbling.

KEY WORDS: Carcass traits, Cattle, Genetic correlations, Slaughter end points.

INTRODUCCIÓN

Una revisión exhaustiva de estimadores de correlaciones genéticas para una amplia variedad

INTRODUCTION

An exhaustive review of estimates of genetic correlations for a broad spectrum of beef production

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de características relacionadas con la producción de carne bovina publicados en la literatura científica de 1945 a 1991 fue conducida por Koots *et al*⁽¹⁾. Sin embargo, su revisión no incluyó algunas características importantes de la canal (e.g., porcentaje de grasa renal, pélvica y pericardiaca; grado de rendimiento; peso de la grasa de la canal). Además, debido al propósito de su estudio, no se reportaron estimadores individuales de las correlaciones genéticas para las características revisadas, solamente las medias ponderadas y no ponderadas de los estimadores fueron reportadas. Por otro lado, la revisión bibliográfica hecha por Marshall⁽²⁾ reporta estimadores de correlaciones genéticas para algunas características adicionales de la canal, pero sólo para bovinos criados en condiciones estadounidenses y, básicamente, los estimadores reportados fueron obtenidos a edad constante. Además, debido a los pocos estimadores reportados en aquel tiempo para las características adicionales, las medias no ponderadas fueron calculadas usando de uno a cuatro estimadores. Ninguna de estas dos revisiones bibliográficas se enfocó en los efectos de los criterios de sacrificio sobre los estimadores de las correlaciones genéticas. En los últimos 12 años, como consecuencia de un mayor interés de muchos productores de ganado en el rendimiento y la calidad de la canal para satisfacer la demanda de los consumidores, numerosos investigadores han publicado estimadores de heredabilidad y de correlaciones genéticas, duplicando, por lo menos, el número de estimadores para muchas características de la canal. En una revisión bibliográfica previa, Ríos-Utrera y Van Vleck⁽³⁾ reportaron medias no ponderadas y rangos de estimadores de heredabilidad para 14 características de la canal por criterio de sacrificio. Como complemento a dicho trabajo, la presente revisión fue realizada para reportar estimadores de correlaciones genéticas para las mismas 14 características de la canal estudiadas por estos autores. Adicionalmente, debido a que en los estudios revisados los bovinos fueron sacrificados con base en (o las características de la canal fueron ajustadas por) diferentes criterios de sacrificio, fueron examinados los efectos de la edad, el peso y el espesor de la grasa dorsal sobre dichos estimadores.

traits published in the scientific literature from 1945 to 1991 was conducted by Koots *et al*⁽¹⁾. However, their review did not include other important carcass traits (e.g., kidney, pelvic, and heart fat percentage; yield grade; fat weight). In addition, due to the purpose of their study, individual estimates of genetic correlations for the traits reviewed were not reported, but only the weighted and unweighted means. On the other hand, the review by Marshall⁽²⁾ reported estimates of genetic correlations for some additional carcass traits, but only for cattle reared under United States conditions and, basically, reported estimates were on an age-constant basis. In addition, due to the few estimates reported for the additional traits at that time, unweighted means were calculated with one to four estimates. Neither of the two reviews focused on the effect of slaughter end point on estimates of genetic correlations. In the last twelve years, as a consequence of the increased interest of many beef producers on carcass yield and quality to satisfy consumers demand, numerous scientists have published estimates of heritability and genetic correlations, doubling, at least, the number of estimates for many carcass traits. In a preceding review, Ríos-Utrera and Van Vleck⁽³⁾ reported unweighted means and ranges of estimates of heritability for 14 carcass traits by slaughter end point. As a complement of this work, the present review was conducted to report estimates of genetic correlations for the same 14 carcass traits analyzed by these authors. Additionally, because cattle used in reviewed studies were slaughtered at (or carcass traits were adjusted to) different end points, the effects of age, weight and fat thickness on such estimates were examined.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Forty nine (49) papers published in the scientific literature from 1963 to 2003 that reported estimates of genetic correlations for carcass traits of cattle were used for this review. Traits included were carcass weight, dressing percentage, fat thickness, longissimus muscle area, kidney-pelvic-heart fat percentage, marbling score, yield grade, predicted percentage of retail product, retail product weight,

MATERIALES Y MÉTODOS

Cuarenta y nueve (49) artículos científicos publicados en la literatura de 1963 a 2003, que reportaron estimadores de correlaciones genéticas para características de la canal de bovinos, se usaron para esta revisión bibliográfica. Las características incluidas fueron peso de la canal, rendimiento en canal, espesor de la grasa dorsal, área del músculo *longissimus*, porcentaje de grasa renal-pélvica-pericardiaca, grado de marmoleo, grado de rendimiento, porcentaje estimado de cortes magros, peso de los cortes magros, peso de la grasa de la canal, peso del hueso de la canal, porcentaje observado de cortes magros, porcentaje de grasa de la canal, y porcentaje de hueso de la canal. El número de observaciones, las medias no ponderadas y los rangos de los estimadores de las correlaciones genéticas fueron calculados para cada par de características dentro de cada uno, y por medio de tres diferentes criterios de sacrificio: edad, peso y espesor de la grasa dorsal. Los errores estándar de muchos estimadores no fueron reportados en varios de los 49 artículos científicos revisados. Además, diferentes métodos de estimación (e.g., modelo animal, regresión hijo-amental, correlación entre medios hermanos paternos) fueron usados para estimar las correlaciones genéticas. Por lo tanto, las medias ponderadas de los estimadores de las correlaciones genéticas no fueron calculadas. Artículos científicos que no especificaron el criterio usado para sacrificar a los animales, o el criterio de sacrificio usado para ajustar las características de la canal, no fueron incluidos en esta revisión.

RESULTADOS Y DISCUSIÓN

Las medias no ponderadas y los rangos (valores mínimos y máximos) de los estimadores de las correlaciones genéticas entre las características de la canal se muestran en los Cuadros 1 (edad constante o tiempo constante en finalización o confinamiento), 2 (peso constante al sacrificio o peso constante de la canal) y 3 (espesor constante de la grasa dorsal). Un total de 532 estimadores (370, 74 y 88 estimadores, respectivamente) son presentados en estos tres cuadros. Los autores (o artículos científicos) que se repiten en dos o tres

fat weight, bone weight, actual percentage of retail product, fat percentage, and bone percentage. The number, the unweighted means and the ranges of estimates of genetic correlations were calculated for each pair of traits within each of and over three different slaughter end points: age, weight, and fat thickness. Standard errors for many estimates of genetic correlations were not reported in some of the 49 papers reviewed. In addition, several different methods of estimation were used (e.g., animal model, son on sire regression, paternal half-sib correlation) to estimate the genetic correlations. Therefore, weighted means of estimates of genetic correlations were not calculated. Papers that did not specify at which end point animals were slaughtered, or to which slaughter end point carcass traits were adjusted, were not included.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The unweighted means and the ranges (minimum and maximum value) of the estimates of the genetic correlations among carcass traits are displayed in Tables 1 (constant age or constant time on feed), 2 (constant slaughter weight or constant carcass weight), and 3 (constant fat thickness). A total of 532 individual estimates (370, 74 and 88 estimates, respectively) are presented in these three tables. Authors (or papers) repeated in two or three tables compared the effect of two or three different slaughter end points on estimates of genetic correlations among carcass traits. Estimates of genetic correlations on an age-constant or time-on-feed-constant basis are referred as age-constant estimates in this review and those on a slaughter weight-constant or carcass weight-constant basis are referred as weight-constant estimates. Table 4 contains the unweighted means and the ranges (minimum and maximum value) of estimates of genetic correlations among carcass traits over the three slaughter end points. In Tables 1 to 4, the ER column label refers to various cutability-type traits, which are cited as predicted percentage of retail product in this review. Extensive information is given in the tables, but results and discussion are focused on most important trait combinations and with the most number of estimates.

Cuadro 1. Estimadores de correlaciones genéticas entre características de la canal ajustadas o medidas a edad constante reportados en la literatura científica^a

Table 1. Estimates of genetic correlations among carcass traits measured at, or adjusted to, constant age reported in the scientific literature^a

| | Carcass trait ^b | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|
| | DP | FT | LA | KF | MS | YG | ER | RW | FW | BW | RP | FP | BP |
| CW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shelby et al. (1963) | .35 | .47 | .15 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cundiff et al. (1971) | | .34 | .66 | | .23 | | -.33 | .94 | .80 | .86 | | | |
| Koch (1978) | | .95 | .02 | | -.33 | | | .80 | .90 | .57 | | | |
| Koch et al. (1982) | | .08 | .44 | .22 | .25 | | | .81 | .45 | .71 | -.11 | .13 | -.20 |
| Morris et al. (1990) ^c | | -.85 | .09 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morris et al. (1990) | | -.30 | .09 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lamb et al. (1990) | | .14 | .68 | | .64 | | | | | | | | |
| Reynolds et al. (1991) | .04 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Veseth et al. (1993) | .32 | | .80 | .21 | .38 | | | | | | | | |
| Wilson et al. (1993) | | .38 | .47 | | -.06 | | | | | | | | |
| Mukai et al. (1995) | | .39 | .23 | | .36 | | -.08 | | | | | | |
| Gregory et al. (1995) | | .13 | .66 | | .31 | | | .76 | .51 | .75 | -.12 | .08 | .18 |
| Hirooka et al. (1996) | | .39 | .23 | | -.05 | | | | | | | | |
| Wheeler et al. (1996) | | .24 | .25 | | -.03 | .18 | | | | | | | |
| Wheeler et al. (1997) | | | | | | | | .73 | | | .19 | -.19 | .08 |
| Moser et al. (1998) | | -.10 | .12 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pariacote et al. (1998) | .65 | -.22 | .70 | -.30 | -.10 | -.39 | | | | | | | |
| Morris et al. (1999) | .52 | | .75 | | | | | .98 | .54 | .85 | -.20 | .06 | -.21 |
| Hassen et al. (1999) | | .25 | .76 | | | | .24 | | | | | | |
| Shanks et al. (2001) | | -.37 | .49 | | .30 | | -.21 | | | | | | |
| Devitt and Wilton (2001) | | .15 | .42 | | -.32 | | | | | | | | |
| Wheeler et al. (2001) | | .06 | .11 | | .44 | .23 | | | | | | | |
| Kemp et al. (2002) | | .17 | .58 | | .27 | | | | | | | | |
| Hoque et al. (2002) | .62 | .42 | .82 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yoon et al. (2002) | .19 | -.02 | .65 | | .20 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Minimum</i> | .04 | -.85 | .02 | -.30 | -.33 | -.39 | -.33 | .73 | .45 | .57 | -.20 | -.19 | -.21 |
| <i>Maximum</i> | .65 | .95 | .82 | .22 | .64 | .23 | .24 | .98 | .90 | .86 | .19 | .13 | .18 |
| <i>Unweighted mean</i> | .38 | .13 | .44 | .04 | .16 | .01 | -.10 | .84 | .64 | .75 | -.06 | .02 | -.04 |
| DP | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shelby et al. (1963) | | .61 | .40 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kuchida et al. (1990) | | .36 | .20 | | -.18 | | | | | | | | |
| Veseth et al. (1993) | | | -.11 | -.06 | .00 | | | | | | | | |
| Pariacote et al. (1998) | | -.16 | .79 | -.10 | .08 | -.56 | | | | | | | |
| Kim et al. (1998) | | | | | -.20 | | | | | | | | |
| Morris et al. (1999) | | | .40 | | | | | .57 | .35 | .18 | .24 | .09 | -.58 |
| Lee et al. (2000) | | | .01 | | -.88 | | | | | | | | |
| Oikawa et al. (2000) | | .02 | .92 | | -.10 | | | | | | | | |
| Hoque et al. (2002) | | .52 | .68 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yoon et al. (2002) | | .31 | -.07 | | -.05 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Minimum</i> | | -.16 | -.11 | -.10 | -.10 | -.56 | - | .57 | .35 | .18 | .24 | .09 | -.58 |
| <i>Maximum</i> | | .61 | .92 | -.06 | .08 | -.56 | - | .57 | .35 | .18 | .24 | .09 | -.58 |
| <i>Unweighted mean</i> | | .28 | .36 | -.08 | -.32 | -.56 | - | .57 | .35 | .18 | .24 | .09 | -.58 |
| FT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shelby et al. (1963) | | | .30 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cundiff et al. (1964) | | | .08 | | | | -.95 | | | | | | |
| Dunn et al. (1970) | | | -.27 | | 1.0 | | | -.24 | | | | | |
| Koch (1978) | | | .03 | | .73 | | | .65 | .95 | .30 | | | |
| Koch et al. (1982) | | | -.44 | .10 | .16 | | | -.34 | .74 | -.30 | -.74 | .78 | -.52 |
| Morris et al. (1990) ^c | | | -.07 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morris et al. (1990) | | | -.07 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lamb et al. (1990) | | | -.04 | | .73 | | | | | | | | |
| Kuchida et al. (1990) | | | -.11 | | -.42 | | | | | | | | |
| Wilson et al. (1993) | | | -.06 | | -.13 | | | | | | | | |
| Gregory et al. (1994) | | | | | .32 | | | | | | -.76 | | |
| Mukai et al. (1995) | | | -.33 | | -.04 | | -.76 | | | | | | |
| Gregory et al. (1995) | | | -.06 | | .44 | | | -.48 | .80 | -.05 | -.76 | .82 | -.27 |

CORRELACIONES GENÉTICAS PARA CARACTERÍSTICAS DE LA CANAL

| | Carcass trait ^b | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | DP | FT | LA | KF | MS | YG | ER | RW | FW | BW | RP | FP | BP |
| Hirooka et al. (1996) | | | -.12 | | -.12 | | | | | | | | |
| Wheeler et al. (1996) | | | -.43 | | .01 | .86 | | | | | | | |
| Wheeler et al. (1997) | | | | | | | | -.29 | | | -.62 | .66 | -.53 |
| Moser et al. (1998) | | | -.05 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pariacote et al. (1998) | | | -.31 | -.21 | .26 | .67 | | | | | | | |
| Kim et al. (1998) | | | | | .12 | | | | | | | | |
| Hassen et al. (1999) | | | -.30 | | | | -.74 | | | | | | |
| Oikawa et al. (2000) | | | -.1.0 | | .15 | | | | | | | | |
| Shanks et al. (2001) | | | -.06 | | .17 | | -.29 | | | | | | |
| Devitt and Wilton (2001) | | | .02 | | .30 | | | | | | | | |
| Wheeler et al. (2001) | | | -.42 | | .42 | .89 | | | | | | | |
| Kemp et al. (2002) | | | -.20 | | .38 | | | | | | | | |
| Hoque et al. (2002) | | | .38 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yoon et al. (2002) | | | -.28 | | .17 | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | | | -1.0 | -.21 | -1.13 | .67 | -.95 | -.48 | .74 | -.30 | -.76 | .66 | -.53 |
| Maximum | | | .38 | .10 | 1.0 | .89 | -.29 | .65 | .95 | .30 | -.62 | .82 | -.27 |
| Unweighted mean | | | -.16 | -.06 | .24 | .81 | -.69 | -.14 | .83 | -.02 | -.72 | .75 | -.44 |
| LA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cundiff et al. (1964) | | | | | | | .28 | | | | | | |
| Dunn et al. (1970) | | | | | -.38 | | | .95 | | | | | |
| Koch (1978) | | | | | | | | -.02 | .10 | -.36 | | | |
| Koch et al. (1982) | | | | .01 | -.14 | | | .72 | -.28 | .35 | .53 | -.48 | -.04 |
| Lamb et al. (1990) | | | | | .57 | | | | | | | | |
| Kuchida et al. (1990) | | | | | .43 | | | | | | | | |
| Van Vleck et al. (1992) | | | | | -.40 | | | | | | | | |
| Veseth et al. (1993) | | | | .36 | .51 | | | | | | | | |
| Wilson et al. (1993) | | | | | -.04 | | | | | | | | |
| Mukai et al. (1995) | | | | | .02 | | .75 | | | | | | |
| Gregory et al. (1995) | | | | | -.02 | | | .86 | .07 | .31 | .32 | -.26 | -.25 |
| Hirooka et al. (1996) | | | | | .12 | | | | | | | | |
| Wheeler et al. (1996) | | | | | -.37 | -.79 | | | | | | | |
| Wheeler et al. (1997) | | | | | | | | .67 | | | .76 | -.75 | .37 |
| Pariacote et al. (1998) | | | | -.31 | -.17 | -.85 | | | | | | | |
| Kim et al. (1998) | | | | | .49 | | | | | | | | |
| Morris et al. (1999) | | | | | | | | .74 | .02 | .59 | -.08 | -.51 | -.39 |
| Hassen et al. (1999) | | | | | | | .57 | | | | | | |
| Lee et al. (2000) | | | | | .47 | | | | | | | | |
| Oikawa et al. (2000) | | | | | .83 | | | | | | | | |
| Shanks et al. (2001) | | | | | .46 | | .75 | | | | | | |
| Devitt and Wilton (2001) | | | | | -.61 | | | | | | | | |
| Wheeler et al. (2001) | | | | | -.36 | -.72 | | | | | | | |
| Kemp et al. (2002) | | | | | -.10 | | | | | | | | |
| Yoon et al. (2002) | | | | | -.10 | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | | | | -.31 | -.61 | -.85 | .28 | -.02 | -.28 | -.36 | -.08 | -.75 | -.39 |
| Maximum | | | | .36 | .83 | -.72 | .75 | .95 | .10 | .59 | .76 | -.26 | .37 |
| Unweighted mean | | | | .02 | .06 | -.79 | .59 | .65 | -.02 | .22 | .38 | -.50 | -.08 |
| KF | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koch et al. (1982) | | | | | .29 | | | -.04 | .48 | -.05 | -.43 | .46 | -.33 |
| Veseth et al. (1993) | | | | | .59 | | | | | | | | |
| Pariacote et al. (1998) | | | | | .10 | .22 | | | | | | | |
| Kim et al. (1998) | | | | | .22 | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | | | | | .10 | .22 | - | -.04 | .48 | -.05 | -.43 | .46 | -.33 |
| Maximum | | | | | .59 | .22 | - | -.04 | .48 | -.05 | -.43 | .46 | -.33 |
| Unweighted mean | | | | | .30 | .22 | - | -.04 | .48 | -.05 | -.43 | .46 | -.33 |
| MS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dunn et al. (1970) | | | | | | | | -.48 | | | | | |
| Cundiff et al. (1971) | | | | | | | | -.13 | .82 | -.27 | | | |
| Koch (1978) | | | | | | | | | .33 | | | | |
| Koch et al. (1982) | | | | | | | | -.02 | .42 | .15 | -.37 | .34 | -.04 |
| Lamb et al. (1990) | | | | | .32 | -.36 | | | | | | | |
| Woodward et al. (1992) | | | | | | | -.12 | | | | | | |
| Gregory et al. (1994) | | | | | | | | | | | -.56 | | |

| | Carcass trait ^b | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----|----|----|----|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | DP | FT | LA | KF | MS | YG | ER | RW | FW | BW | RP | FP | BP |
| Mukai et al. (1995) | | | | | | | .09 | | | | | | |
| Gregory et al. (1995) | | | | | | | | -.12 | .65 | .08 | -.60 | .66 | -.28 |
| Wheeler et al. (1996) | | | | | | .19 | | | | | | | |
| Wheeler et al. (1997) | | | | | | | | -.24 | | | -.36 | .32 | -.01 |
| Pariacote et al. (1998) | | | | | | .26 | | | | | | | |
| Shanks et al. (2001) | | | | | | | .01 | | | | | | |
| Wheeler et al. (2001) | | | | | | .60 | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | | | | | | .19 | -.36 | -.48 | .33 | -.27 | -.60 | .32 | -.28 |
| Maximum | | | | | | .60 | .09 | -.02 | .82 | .15 | -.36 | .66 | -.01 |
| Unweighted mean | | | | | | .34 | -.10 | -.20 | .56 | -.01 | -.47 | .44 | -.11 |
| YG | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheeler et al. (1997) | | | | | | | - | -.41 | - | - | -.76 | .78 | -.53 |
| ER | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cundiff et al. (1971) | | | | | | | | -.08 | -.85 | .17 | - | - | - |
| RW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cundiff et al. (1969) | | | | | | | | | .55 | .98 | | | |
| Koch (1978) | | | | | | | | | .46 | .78 | | | |
| Koch et al. (1982) | | | | | | | | | -.12 | .72 | .46 | -.44 | .03 |
| Gregory et al. (1995) | | | | | | | | | -.16 | .54 | .56 | -.59 | .19 |
| Wheeler et al. (1997) | | | | | | | | | | | .80 | -.77 | .30 |
| Morris et al. (1999) | | | | | | | | | .28 | .79 | .17 | -.22 | -.29 |
| Minimum | | | | | | | | | -.16 | .54 | .17 | -.77 | -.29 |
| Maximum | | | | | | | | | .55 | .98 | .80 | -.22 | .30 |
| Unweighted mean | | | | | | | | | .20 | .76 | .50 | -.51 | .06 |
| FW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cundiff et al. (1969) | | | | | | | | | | .38 | | | |
| Koch (1978) | | | | | | | | | | .22 | | | |
| Koch et al. (1982) | | | | | | | | | | .03 | -.91 | .94 | -.51 |
| Gregory et al. (1995) | | | | | | | | | | .35 | -.88 | .90 | -.07 |
| Morris et al. (1999) | | | | | | | | | | .39 | -.85 | .94 | -.28 |
| Minimum | | | | | | | | | | .03 | -.91 | .90 | -.51 |
| Maximum | | | | | | | | | | .39 | -.85 | .94 | -.07 |
| Unweighted mean | | | | | | | | | | .27 | -.88 | .93 | -.29 |
| BW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koch et al. (1982) | | | | | | | | | | | .14 | -.25 | .54 |
| Gregory et al. (1995) | | | | | | | | | | | -.20 | .03 | .79 |
| Morris et al. (1999) | | | | | | | | | | | -.34 | -.02 | .48 |
| Minimum | | | | | | | | | | | -.34 | -.25 | .48 |
| Maximum | | | | | | | | | | | .14 | .03 | .79 |
| Unweighted mean | | | | | | | | | | | -.13 | -.08 | .60 |
| RP | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koch et al. (1982) | | | | | | | | | | | | -.98 | .35 |
| Gregory et al. (1995) | | | | | | | | | | | | -.98 | .08 |
| Wheeler et al. (1997) | | | | | | | | | | | | -.98 | .47 |
| Morris et al. (1999) | | | | | | | | | | | | -.94 | -.21 |
| Minimum | | | | | | | | | | | | -.98 | -.21 |
| Maximum | | | | | | | | | | | | -.94 | .47 |
| Unweighted mean | | | | | | | | | | | | -.97 | .17 |
| FP | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koch et al. (1982) | | | | | | | | | | | | | -.51 |
| Gregory et al. (1995) | | | | | | | | | | | | | -.14 |
| Wheeler et al. (1997) | | | | | | | | | | | | | -.63 |
| Morris et al. (1999) | | | | | | | | | | | | | -.19 |
| Minimum | | | | | | | | | | | | | -.63 |
| Maximum | | | | | | | | | | | | | -.14 |
| Unweighted mean | | | | | | | | | | | | | -.37 |

a "-" indicates no estimates found.

^bCW=carcass weight, DP=dressing percentage, FT=fat thickness, LA=longissimus muscle area, KF=kidney, pelvic, and heart fat percentage, MS=marbling score, YG=yield grade, ER=predicted percentage of retail product, RW=retail product weight, FW=fat weight, BW=bone weight, RP=actual percentage of retail product, FP=fat percentage, BP=bone percentage.

^cFirst row of estimates for Morris et al. (1990) is for animals slaughtered at 20 months of age; second row is for animals slaughtered at 31 months of age.

CORRELACIONES GENÉTICAS PARA CARACTERÍSTICAS DE LA CANAL

Cuadro 2. Estimadores de correlaciones genéticas entre características de la canal ajustadas o medidas a peso constante reportados en la literatura científica^a

Table 2. Estimates of genetic correlations among carcass traits measured at, or adjusted to, constant weight reported in the scientific literature^a

| | Carcass trait ^b | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|----|-------------|----|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----|
| | DP | FT | LA | KF | MS | YG | ER | RW | FW | BW | RP | FP | BP |
| CW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benyshek et al. (1988) | | .04 | -.07 | | .35 | | | | | | | | |
| Arnold et al. (1991) | | .36 | .09 | | .33 | | | | | | | | |
| Reverter et al. (2003) ^c | | -.39 | .45 | | -.15 | | | | | | .06 | | |
| Reverter et al. (2003) | | -.42 | -.28 | | -.20 | | | | | | .16 | | |
| Minimum | - | -.42 | -.28 | - | -.20 | - | - | - | - | - | .06 | - | - |
| Maximum | - | .36 | .45 | - | .35 | - | - | - | - | - | .16 | - | - |
| Unweighted mean | - | -.10 | .05 | - | .08 | - | - | - | - | - | .11 | - | - |
| DP | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dinkel and Busch (1973) | | .25 | .47 | | .50 | | -.23 | | | | | | |
| Renand (1985) | | | .47 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jensen et al. (1991) | | | | | | | | | | | .04 | .01 | |
| Lee et al. (2000) | | | .91 | | -.03 | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | | .25 | .47 | - | -.03 | - | -.23 | - | - | - | .04 | .01 | - |
| Maximum | | .25 | .91 | - | .50 | - | -.23 | - | - | - | .04 | .01 | - |
| Unweighted mean | | .25 | .62 | - | .24 | - | -.23 | - | - | - | .04 | .01 | - |
| FT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dinkel and Busch (1973) | | | -.59 | | .38 | | -.75 | | | | | | |
| Wilson et al. (1976) | | | -.47 | | .37 | | -.95 | | | | | | |
| Benyshek et al. (1988) | | | -.52 | | .08 | | | | | | | | |
| Arnold et al. (1991) | | | -.37 | | .19 | | | | | | | | |
| Reverter et al. (2000) ^d | | | | | | | | | | | | -.74 | |
| Reverter et al. (2000) | | | | | | | | | | | | -.50 | |
| Shanks et al. (2001) | | | -.03 | | .18 | | -.53 | | | | | | |
| Devitt and Wilton (2001) | | | -.03 | | .41 | | | | | | | | |
| Reverter et al. (2003) ^c | | | -.13 | | .12 | | | | | | | -.65 | |
| Reverter et al. (2003) | | | -.10 | | .13 | | | | | | | -.29 | |
| Minimum | | | -.59 | - | .08 | - | -.95 | - | - | - | -.74 | - | - |
| Maximum | | | -.03 | - | .41 | - | -.53 | - | - | - | -.29 | - | - |
| Unweighted mean | | | -.28 | - | .23 | - | -.74 | - | - | - | -.55 | - | - |
| LA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dinkel and Busch (1973) | | | | | -.17 | | .72 | | | | | | |
| Wilson et al. (1976) | | | | | -.38 | | .87 | | | | | | |
| Benyshek et al. (1988) | | | | | .04 | | | | | | | | |
| Arnold et al. (1991) | | | | | -.01 | | | | | | | | |
| Lee et al. (2000) | | | | | .39 | | | | | | | | |
| Shanks et al. (2001) | | | | | .26 | | .75 | | | | | | |
| Devitt and Wilton (2001) | | | | | -.35 | | | | | | | | |
| Reverter et al. (2003) ^c | | | | | -.14 | | | | | | | .44 | |
| Reverter et al. (2003) | | | | | -.23 | | | | | | | .25 | |
| Minimum | | | | - | -.38 | - | .72 | - | - | - | .25 | - | - |
| Maximum | | | | - | .39 | - | .87 | - | - | - | .44 | - | - |
| Unweighted mean | | | | - | -.07 | - | .78 | - | - | - | .35 | - | - |
| KF | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cundiff et al. (1971) | | | | | | | | -.89 | .98 | -.78 | | | |
| Dinkel and Busch (1973) | | | | | | | .26 | | | | | | |
| Wilson et al. (1976) | | | | | | | -.20 | | | | | | |
| Shanks et al. (2001) | | | | | | | .05 | | | | | | |
| Reverter et al. (2003) ^c | | | | | | | | | | | | -.39 | |
| Reverter et al. (2003) | | | | | | | | | | | | -.56 | |
| Minimum | | | | | | - | -.20 | -.89 | .98 | -.78 | -.56 | - | - |
| Maximum | | | | | | - | .26 | -.89 | .98 | -.78 | -.39 | - | - |
| Unweighted mean | | | | | | - | .04 | -.89 | .98 | -.78 | -.48 | - | - |
| YG | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ER | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cundiff et al. (1971) | | | | | | | | .80 | - | .89 | - | - | - |
| RW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cundiff et al. (1969) | | | | | | | | | -.90 | .96 | - | - | - |
| FW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cundiff et al. (1969) | | | | | | | | | | -.99 | - | - | - |
| BW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RP | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jensen et al. (1991) | | | | | | | | | | | | -.92 | - |
| FP | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

^a "-" indicates no estimates found.

^bCW=carcass weight, DP=dressing percentage, FT=fat thickness, LA=longissimus muscle area, KF=kidney, pelvic, and heart fat percentage, MS=marbling score, YG=yield grade, ER=predicted percentage of retail product, RW=retail product weight, FW=fat weight, BW=bone weight, RP=actual percentage of retail product, FP=fat percentage, BP=bone percentage.

^cFirst row of estimates for Reverter et al. (2003) is for temperate breeds; second row is for tropical breeds.

^dFirst row of estimates for Reverter et al. (2000) is for Angus; second row is for Hereford.

Cuadro 3. Estimadores de correlaciones genéticas entre características de la canal ajustadas o medidas a espesor constante de la grasa dorsal reportados en la literatura científica^a

Table 3. Estimates of genetic correlations among carcass traits measured at, or adjusted to, constant fat thickness reported in the scientific literature^a

| | Carcass trait ^b | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----|----|----|----|
| | DP | FT | LA | KF | MS | YG | ER | RW | FW | BW | RP | FP | BP |
| CW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Johnston et al. (1992) | | | .45 | | -.31 | | | | | | | | |
| Gilbert et al. (1993) | | | | | .55 | | | | | | | | |
| Wulf et al. (1996) | | | | | .67 | | | | | | | | |
| Elzo et al. (1998) ^c | | .06 | .45 | -.03 | -.15 | | | | | | | | |
| Elzo et al. (1998) | | -.01 | .40 | .05 | .11 | | | | | | | | |
| Shanks et al. (2001) | | | .57 | | .20 | | | | | | | | |
| Devitt and Wilton (2001) | | | .69 | | -.03 | | | | | | | | |
| Riley et al. (2002) | .47 | .60 | .52 | .27 | .39 | .56 | .55 | | | | | | |
| Fernandes et al. (2002) | | .17 | .62 | | -.10 | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | .47 | -.01 | .40 | -.03 | -.31 | .56 | -.05 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maximum | .47 | .60 | .69 | .27 | .67 | .56 | .55 | | | | | | |
| Unweighted mean | .47 | .21 | .53 | .10 | .15 | .56 | .25 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DP | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wulf et al. (1996) | | | | | .68 | | | | | | | | |
| Lee et al. (2000) | | | -.11 | | -.99 | | | | | | | | |
| Riley et al. (2002) | | .42 | .02 | .24 | .35 | .48 | -.48 | | | | | | |
| Minimum | | .42 | -.11 | .24 | -.99 | .48 | -.48 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maximum | | .42 | .02 | .24 | .68 | .48 | -.48 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unweighted mean | | .42 | -.05 | .24 | .01 | .48 | -.48 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| FT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brackelsberg et al. (1971) | | | -.09 | .87 | .62 | | | | .97 | | | | |
| Gilbert et al. (1993) | | | | | -.83 | | | | | | | | |
| Elzo et al. (1998) ^c | | | .02 | -.02 | .05 | | | | | | | | |
| Elzo et al. (1998) | | | -.03 | .03 | .03 | | | | | | | | |
| Riley et al. (2002) | | | .02 | .63 | .56 | .93 | -.93 | | | | | | |
| Fernandes et al. (2002) | | | -.22 | | -.19 | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | | | -.22 | -.02 | -.19 | .93 | -.98 | - | .97 | - | - | - | - |
| Maximum | | | .02 | .87 | .62 | .93 | -.93 | - | .97 | - | - | - | - |
| Unweighted mean | | | -.06 | .38 | .04 | .93 | -.96 | - | .97 | - | - | - | - |
| LA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brackelsberg et al. (1971) | | | | -.35 | -.12 | | | | -.53 | | | | |
| Johnston et al. (1992) | | | | | -.24 | | | | | | | | |
| Gilbert et al. (1993) | | | | | .63 | | | | | | | | |
| Wulf et al. (1996) | | | | | .13 | | | | | | | | |
| Elzo et al. (1998) ^c | | | | -.02 | -.11 | | | | | | | | |
| Elzo et al. (1998) | | | | .03 | -.01 | | | | | | | | |
| Lee et al. (2000) | | | | | .20 | | | | | | | | |
| Shanks et al. (2001) | | | | | .48 | | | .81 | | | | | |
| Devitt and Wilton (2001) | | | | | -.37 | | | | | | | | |
| Riley et al. (2002) | | | | .18 | .44 | .26 | .23 | | | | | | |
| Fernandes et al. (2002) | | | | | -.48 | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | | | | -.35 | -.48 | .26 | .23 | - | -.53 | - | - | - | - |
| Maximum | | | | .18 | .63 | .26 | .81 | - | -.53 | - | - | - | - |
| Unweighted mean | | | | -.04 | .05 | .26 | .52 | - | -.53 | - | - | - | - |
| KF | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brackelsberg et al. (1971) | | | | | .63 | | | | .81 | | | | |
| Elzo et al. (1998) ^c | | | | | .07 | | | | | | | | |
| Elzo et al. (1998) | | | | | .03 | | | | | | | | |
| Riley et al. (2002) | | | | | .27 | .60 | -.67 | | | | | | |
| Minimum | | | | | .03 | .60 | -.67 | - | .81 | - | - | - | - |
| Maximum | | | | | .63 | .60 | -.67 | - | .81 | - | - | - | - |
| Unweighted mean | | | | | .25 | .60 | -.67 | - | .81 | - | - | - | - |
| MS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brackelsberg et al. (1971) | | | | | | | | | .54 | | | | |
| Gilbert et al. (1993) | | | | | | | | .63 | | | | | |
| Wulf et al. (1996) | | | | | | .04 | | | | | | | |
| Shanks et al. (2001) | | | | | | | | .06 | | | | | |
| Riley et al. (2002) | | | | | | .45 | | -.43 | | | | | |
| Minimum | | | | | | .04 | | -.43 | - | .54 | - | - | - |
| Maximum | | | | | | .45 | | .63 | - | .54 | - | - | - |
| Unweighted mean | | | | | | .25 | | .09 | - | .54 | - | - | - |
| YG | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Riley et al. (2002) | | | | | | | -.99 | | | | | | |
| ER | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RP | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FP | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

^a "-" indicates no estimates found.

^bCW=carcass weight, DP=dressing percentage, FT=fat thickness, LA=longissimus muscle area, KF=kidney, pelvic, and heart fat percentage, MS=marbling score, YG=yield grade, ER=predicted percentage of retail product, RW=retail product weight, FW=fat weight, BW=bone weight, RP=actual percentage of retail product, FP=fat percentage, BP=bone percentage.

^cFirst row of estimates for Elzo et al. (1998) is for Angus; second row is for Brahman.

CORRELACIONES GENÉTICAS PARA CARACTERÍSTICAS DE LA CANAL

Cuadro 4. Medias no ponderadas y rangos (valores mínimos y máximos) calculados a través de los tres criterios de sacrificio (edad, peso y espesor de la grasa dorsal)^a

Table 4. Unweighted means and ranges (minimum and maximum value) calculated over the three slaughter end points (age, weight and fat thickness)^a

| | Carcass trait ^b | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|
| | DP | FT | LA | KF | MS | YG | ER | RW | FW | BW | RP | FP | BP |
| CW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | .04 | -.85 | -.28 | -.30 | -.33 | -.39 | -.33 | .73 | .45 | .57 | -.20 | -.19 | -.21 |
| Maximum | .65 | .95 | .82 | .27 | .67 | .56 | .55 | .98 | .90 | .86 | .19 | .13 | .18 |
| Mean | .40 | .11 | .41 | .07 | .14 | .15 | .02 | .84 | .64 | .75 | -.003 | .02 | -.04 |
| DP | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | | -.16 | -.11 | -.10 | -1.0 | -.56 | -.48 | .57 | .35 | .18 | .04 | .01 | -.58 |
| Maximum | | .61 | .92 | .24 | .68 | .48 | -.23 | .57 | .35 | .18 | .24 | .09 | -.58 |
| Mean | | .29 | .36 | .03 | -.14 | -.04 | -.36 | .57 | .35 | .18 | .14 | .05 | -.58 |
| FT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | | | -1.0 | -.21 | -.19 | .67 | -.98 | -.48 | .74 | -.30 | -.76 | .66 | -.53 |
| Maximum | | | .38 | .87 | 1.0 | .93 | -.29 | .65 | .97 | .30 | -.29 | .82 | -.27 |
| Mean | | | -.17 | .23 | .24 | .84 | -.76 | -.14 | .87 | -.02 | -.63 | .75 | -.44 |
| LA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | | | | -.35 | -.61 | -.85 | .23 | -.02 | -.53 | -.36 | -.08 | -.75 | -.39 |
| Maximum | | | | .36 | .83 | .26 | .87 | .95 | .10 | .59 | .76 | -.26 | .37 |
| Mean | | | | -.01 | .03 | -.53 | .64 | .65 | -.12 | .22 | .37 | -.50 | -.08 |
| KF | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | | | | | .03 | .22 | -.67 | -.04 | .48 | -.05 | -.43 | .46 | -.33 |
| Maximum | | | | | .63 | .60 | -.67 | -.04 | .81 | -.05 | -.43 | .46 | -.33 |
| Mean | | | | | .28 | .41 | -.67 | -.04 | .65 | -.05 | -.43 | .46 | -.33 |
| MS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | | | | | | .04 | -.43 | -.89 | .33 | -.78 | -.60 | .32 | -.28 |
| Maximum | | | | | | .60 | .63 | -.02 | .98 | .15 | -.36 | .66 | -.01 |
| Mean | | | | | | .31 | -.001 | -.31 | .62 | -.21 | -.47 | .44 | -.11 |
| YG | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | | | | | | | -.99 | -.41 | - | - | -.76 | .78 | -.53 |
| Maximum | | | | | | | -.99 | -.41 | - | - | -.76 | .78 | -.53 |
| Mean | | | | | | | -.99 | -.41 | - | - | -.76 | .78 | -.53 |
| ER | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | | | | | | | | -.08 | -.85 | .17 | - | - | - |
| Maximum | | | | | | | | .80 | -.85 | .89 | - | - | - |
| Mean | | | | | | | | .36 | -.85 | .53 | - | - | - |
| RW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | | | | | | | | | -.90 | .54 | .17 | -.77 | -.29 |
| Maximum | | | | | | | | | .55 | .98 | .80 | -.22 | .30 |
| Mean | | | | | | | | | .02 | .80 | .50 | -.51 | .06 |
| FW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | | | | | | | | | | -.99 | -.91 | .90 | -.51 |
| Maximum | | | | | | | | | | .39 | -.85 | .94 | -.07 |
| Mean | | | | | | | | | | .06 | -.88 | .93 | -.29 |
| BW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | | | | | | | | | | | -.34 | -.25 | .48 |
| Maximum | | | | | | | | | | | .14 | .03 | .79 |
| Mean | | | | | | | | | | | -.13 | -.08 | .60 |
| RP | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | | | | | | | | | | | | -.98 | -.21 |
| Maximum | | | | | | | | | | | | -.94 | .47 |
| Mean | | | | | | | | | | | | -.97 | .17 |
| FP | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum | | | | | | | | | | | | | -.63 |
| Maximum | | | | | | | | | | | | | -.14 |
| Mean | | | | | | | | | | | | | -.37 |

^a "-" indicates no estimates found.

^bCW=carcass weight, DP=dressing percentage, FT=fat thickness, LA=longissimus muscle area, KF=kidney, pelvic, and heart fat percentage, MS=marbling score, YG=yield grade, ER=predicted percentage of retail product, RW=retail product weight, FW=fat weight, BW=bone weight, RP=actual percentage of retail product, FP=fat percentage, BP=bone percentage.

cuadros compararon los efectos de dos o tres criterios diferentes de sacrificio sobre estimadores de correlaciones genéticas entre características de la canal. Los estimadores de correlaciones genéticas que fueron obtenidos a una edad o un tiempo constante en finalización son citados en esta revisión como estimadores a edad constante, y los estimadores obtenidos a un peso constante al sacrificio o un peso constante de la canal son citados como estimadores a peso constante. El Cuadro 4 contiene las medias no ponderadas y los rangos (valores mínimos y máximos) de los estimadores de las correlaciones genéticas entre características de la canal para los tres criterios de sacrificio en conjunto. En los Cuadros 1 a 4, el encabezado de columna ER se refiere a diferentes características relacionadas con "rendimiento al corte", las cuales son citadas en esta revisión como porcentaje estimado de cortes magros. Mucha información es proporcionada en los cuadros, pero los resultados y la discusión están enfocados en las combinaciones más importantes entre características, y que tienen el mayor número de estimadores.

Estimadores de la correlación genética (ECG) entre peso de la canal y rendimiento en canal

Casi todos (n= 7) los estimadores fueron obtenidos a edad constante y promediaron 0.38, indicando que estas dos características están moderadamente asociadas. Los estimadores estuvieron dentro de un rango que fue de un valor bajo a un valor alto, de 0.04⁽⁴⁾, usando toros Hereford (análisis de regresión hijo-semental), a 0.65⁽⁵⁾ usando novillos Shorthorn Americano (análisis REML con un modelo semental). Los otros estimadores dentro de este rango fueron: 0.19, 0.32, 0.35, 0.52 y 0.62, los cuales mostraron variación importante entre ellos⁽⁶⁻¹⁰⁾. El único estimador (0.47) de correlación genética entre peso de la canal y rendimiento en canal a espesor constante de la grasa dorsal (mediana= 10 mm) fue publicado por Riley *et al*⁽¹¹⁾ para 504 novillos y vaquillas Brahman criados en la región central de Florida.

ECG entre peso de la canal y espesor de la grasa dorsal

La mayoría (n= 21) de los estimadores fueron ajustados por edad, seguidos por estimadores

Estimates of genetic correlations (EGC) for carcass weight and dressing percentage

Almost all (n= 7) the estimates of genetic correlations between carcass weight and dressing percentage were on an age-constant basis and averaged 0.38, indicating that these two traits are moderately associated. Estimates were in a low-to-high range from 0.04⁽⁴⁾ for Hereford bulls (son on sire regression analysis) to 0.65⁽⁵⁾ for American Shorthorn steers (REML analysis with a sire model). The other estimates within this range were: 0.19, 0.32, 0.35, 0.52 and 0.62, which showed significant variation among them⁽⁶⁻¹⁰⁾. The only estimate of genetic correlation for carcass weight and dressing percentage of 0.47 obtained at constant fat thickness (median= 10 mm) was published by Riley *et al*⁽¹¹⁾ for 504 Brahman steers and heifers reared in central Florida.

EGC for carcass weight and fat thickness

Most (n= 21) estimates were adjusted for age, followed by weight- and fat thickness-constant estimates with four observations in each category. Means of estimates were 0.13, -0.10 and 0.21, respectively. The overall mean was 0.11, which suggests that the two traits are lowly associated. Estimates were highly variable within each end point. At constant age, for example, estimates ranged from -0.85, obtained by REML with a sire model for 1908 crossbred steers (12), to 0.95, obtained by Henderson's Method 2 with a sire model for 377 Hereford heifers (13). Estimates of -0.37, -0.22 and -0.10 by Shanks *et al*⁽¹⁴⁾, Pariacote *et al*⁽⁵⁾ and Moser *et al*⁽¹⁵⁾, respectively, are other negative estimates. Other positive estimates were 0.24, 0.34 and 0.42^(10,16,17).

EGC for carcass weight and longissimus muscle area

Of the 34 estimates, 23 were for constant age, 4 for constant weight, and 7 for constant fat thickness. Estimates adjusted for age, weight and fat thickness were, respectively, 0.44, 0.05 and 0.53. The mean of the 34 estimates was 0.41, revealing a moderate genetic association. Estimates with constant age or constant weight end points were more variable than

obtenidos a peso y espesor de la grasa dorsal constantes, con cuatro observaciones en cada categoría. Las medias de los estimadores fueron 0.13, -0.10 y 0.21, respectivamente. La media total fue 0.11, la cual sugiere que las dos características están débilmente asociadas. Por otro lado, los estimadores fueron altamente variables dentro de cada criterio de sacrificio. A edad constante, por ejemplo, los estimadores fueron de -0.85, obtenido con REML y un modelo semental para 1908 novillos cruzados⁽¹²⁾, a 0.95, obtenido con el Método 2 de Henderson y un modelo semental para 377 vaquillas Hereford⁽¹³⁾. Los estimadores de -0.37, -0.22 y -0.10 reportados por Shanks *et al*⁽¹⁴⁾, Pariacote *et al*⁽⁵⁾ y Moser *et al*⁽¹⁵⁾, respectivamente, son algunos estimadores negativos. Estimadores positivos fueron reportados por otros investigadores^(10,16,17).

ECG entre peso de la canal y área del músculo longissimus

De los 34 estimadores, 23 fueron a edad constante, 4 a peso constante y 7 a espesor constante de la grasa dorsal. Los estimadores ajustados por edad, peso y espesor de la grasa dorsal fueron, respectivamente, 0.44, 0.05 y 0.53. La media de los 34 estimadores fue 0.41, revelando una asociación genética moderada. Los estimadores a edad y peso al sacrificio constantes fueron más variables que aquéllos a espesor constante de la grasa dorsal, pero a peso constante el rango incluyó no sólo estimadores positivos, sino también estimadores negativos. Los estimadores positivos a edad constante estuvieron dentro de un amplio rango que fue de un valor muy bajo (0.02), para 377 vaquillas Hereford⁽¹³⁾, a un valor muy alto (0.82), para 161 novillos Hanwoo⁽¹⁰⁾. Otros estimadores incluidos en este rango fueron: 0.11, 0.23, 0.44, 0.58 y 0.76⁽¹⁸⁻²²⁾. Con espesor constante de la grasa dorsal, los estimadores estuvieron en un rango positivo que fue de un estimador moderado a un estimador alto, de 0.40⁽²³⁾, para novillos Brahman, a 0.69⁽²⁴⁾ para novillos canadienses cruzados. Los estimadores obtenidos a peso constante por Reverter *et al*⁽²⁵⁾, para Belmont Rojo, Santa Gertrudis y Brahman; Benyshek *et al*⁽²⁶⁾, para ganado Hereford; Arnold *et al*⁽²⁷⁾, para novillos Hereford; y Reverter *et al*⁽²⁵⁾, para Murray Gris, Shorthorn, Angus y

those with constant fat thickness, but at constant weight the range included not only positive, but negative estimates. The positive estimates on an age-constant basis ranged widely from very low (0.02) for 377 Hereford heifers⁽¹³⁾ to very high (0.82) for 161 Hanwoo steers⁽¹⁰⁾. Other estimates included in this range were: 0.11, 0.23, 0.44, 0.58 and 0.76⁽¹⁸⁻²²⁾. With constant fat thickness, estimates were in a positive, moderate-to-high range from 0.40⁽²³⁾ for Brahman steers to 0.69⁽²⁴⁾ for Canadian crossbred steers. The estimates at constant weight by Reverter *et al*⁽²⁵⁾ for Belmont Red, Santa Gertrudis and Brahman, Benyshek *et al*⁽²⁶⁾ for Hereford cattle, Arnold *et al*⁽²⁷⁾ for Hereford steers and Reverter *et al*⁽²⁵⁾ for Murray Grey, Shorthorn, Angus and Hereford were -0.28, -0.07, 0.09 and 0.45, respectively. Only two studies evaluated the effects of age and fat thickness end points on estimates of genetic correlations between carcass weight and longissimus muscle area. Using Simmental field records, Shanks *et al*⁽¹⁴⁾ reported that the estimate of the genetic correlation was slightly reduced from 0.57 to 0.49 using age as a covariate in the model instead of fat thickness. For Canadian crossbred steers, a larger difference was obtained by Devitt and Wilton⁽²⁴⁾, who reported that the estimate adjusted for age (0.42) was significantly less than the estimate adjusted for fat thickness (0.69).

ECG for carcass weight and marbling score

Age- (n=16), weight- (n=4) and fat thickness-constant estimates (n=9) were found. Mean estimates by end point were: 0.16, 0.08 and 0.15, respectively. The 29 estimates had a mean of 0.14, which indicates a weak genetic association between the two traits. Estimates were highly variable with positive and negative signs within each slaughter end point. With fixed age, estimates ranged from -0.33 for Hereford heifers⁽¹³⁾ to 0.64 for Hereford bulls⁽²⁸⁾. With fixed weight, the range was from -0.20 for Murray Grey, Shorthorn, Angus and Hereford⁽²⁵⁾ to 0.35⁽²⁶⁾ for Hereford cattle. With fixed fat thickness, the range was from -0.31 for Charolais steers and heifers⁽²⁹⁾ to 0.67 for Charolais- and Limousin-sired steers and heifers⁽³⁰⁾. Two studies compared estimates of genetic

Hereford, fueron -0.28, -0.07, 0.09 y 0.45, respectivamente. Sólo dos estudios evaluaron los efectos de la edad y el espesor de la grasa dorsal como criterios de sacrificio sobre estimadores de las correlaciones genéticas entre peso de la canal y área del músculo *longissimus*. Usando registros de campo de ganado Simmental, Shanks *et al*⁽¹⁴⁾ reportaron que el estimador de la correlación genética fue ligeramente reducido de 0.57 a 0.49 al usar edad en el modelo como covariable en lugar de espesor de la grasa dorsal. Con información de novillos cruzados canadienses, una diferencia mayor fue obtenida por Devitt y Wilton⁽²⁴⁾, quienes reportaron que el estimador ajustado por edad (0.42) fue significativamente menor que el estimador ajustado por espesor de la grasa dorsal (0.69).

ECG entre peso de la canal y grado de marmoleo

Estimadores de correlaciones genéticas entre peso de la canal y grado de marmoleo fueron encontrados en la literatura a edad constante (n=16), peso constante (n=4) y espesor constante de la grasa dorsal (n=9). Las medias de los estimadores por criterio de sacrificio fueron: 0.16, 0.08 y 0.15, respectivamente. Los 29 estimadores tuvieron una media de 0.14, la cual sugiere una débil asociación genética entre estas dos características. Los estimadores fueron altamente variables, con signos positivos y negativos dentro de cada criterio de sacrificio. A edad constante, los estimadores estuvieron dentro de un rango que fue de -0.33, para vaquillas Hereford⁽¹³⁾, a 0.64, para toros Hereford⁽²⁸⁾. A peso constante, el rango fue de -0.20 (25), para Murray Gris, Shorthorn, Angus y Hereford, a 0.35⁽²⁶⁾, para ganado Hereford. A espesor constante de la grasa dorsal, el rango fue de -0.31, para novillos y vaquillas Charolais⁽²⁹⁾, a 0.67, para novillos y vaquillas hijos de sementales Charolais y Limousin⁽³⁰⁾. Dos estudios compararon estimadores de correlaciones genéticas entre peso de la canal y grado de marmoleo obtenidos con diferentes criterios de sacrificio. Devitt y Wilton⁽²⁴⁾, usando información canadiense de la canal, reportaron que la correlación genética fue mucho mayor a edad constante que a espesor constante de la grasa dorsal (-0.30 vs -0.03). También Shanks *et al*⁽¹⁴⁾ encontraron que el estimador de la

correlaciones for carcass weight and marbling score for different slaughter end points. Devitt and Wilton⁽²⁴⁾, using Canadian carcass data, reported that the genetic correlation was much stronger at constant age than at constant fat thickness (-0.30 vs -0.03). Similarly, Shanks *et al*⁽¹⁴⁾ found that estimate of genetic correlation was slightly greater with constant age than with constant fat thickness (0.30 vs 0.20), but the estimates had different (positive) sign than those by Devitt and Wilton⁽²⁴⁾.

EGC for carcass weight and predicted percentage of retail product

Mean estimates of genetic correlation between carcass weight and predicted percentage of retail product on an age-constant (-0.10) or a fat thickness-constant basis (0.25) indicate a low genetic correlation, but the sign of the estimated correlation did change with different end points. Shanks *et al*⁽¹⁴⁾ reported negative estimates for the genetic correlation between carcass weight and predicted percentage of retail product, but the estimate adjusted for age was greater than the estimate adjusted for fat thickness (-0.21 vs -0.05).

EGC for carcass weight with retail product weight, fat weight and bone weight

On average, carcass weight was highly positively correlated genetically with retail product weight, fat weight and bone weight (0.84, 0.64 and 0.75, respectively) as expected on an age-constant basis. Estimates of genetic correlations for these three pairs of traits were less variable than estimates of genetic correlations discussed previously. No estimates of genetic correlations with constant weight or constant fat thickness were in the literature. At constant age, in contrast, means of estimates of genetic correlations of carcass weight with actual percentage of retail product (-0.06), fat percentage (0.02) and bone percentage (-0.04) indicate little genetic association among these traits.

EGC for dressing percentage and fat thickness

Few estimates were in the literature; most were adjusted for age (n=6) with one estimate each adjusted for weight and fat thickness. Mean of

correlación genética fue ligeramente mayor a edad constante que a espesor constante de la grasa dorsal (0.30 vs 0.20), pero los estimadores tuvieron signo positivo.

ECG entre peso de la canal y porcentaje estimado de cortes magros

Las medias de los estimadores de la correlación genética entre peso de la canal y porcentaje estimado de cortes magros a edad constante (-0.10) y espesor constante de la grasa dorsal (0.25) indican una baja correlación genética, pero el signo de la correlación estimada cambió con los diferentes criterios de sacrificio. Shanks *et al*⁽¹⁴⁾ reportaron estimadores negativos para la correlación genética entre peso de la canal y porcentaje estimado de cortes magros, pero el estimador ajustado por edad fue mayor que el estimador ajustado por espesor de la grasa dorsal (-0.21 vs -0.05).

ECG del peso de la canal con peso de los cortes magros, peso de la grasa de la canal y peso del hueso de la canal

En promedio, como se esperaba a edad constante, el peso de la canal estuvo alta y positivamente correlacionado genéticamente con el peso de los cortes magros, el peso de la grasa de la canal y el peso del hueso de la canal (0.84, 0.64 y 0.75, respectivamente). Los estimadores de las correlaciones genéticas para estos tres pares de características fueron menos variables que los estimadores de las correlaciones genéticas discutidos previamente. No se encontraron en la literatura científicos estimadores obtenidos a peso y espesor de la grasa dorsal constantes. A edad constante, por el contrario, las medias de los estimadores de las correlaciones genéticas de peso de la canal con porcentaje observado de cortes magros (-0.06), porcentaje de grasa de la canal (0.02) y porcentaje de hueso de la canal (-0.04) indican poca asociación genética entre estas características.

ECG entre rendimiento en canal y espesor de la grasa dorsal

Se encontraron pocos estimadores en la literatura. La mayoría de ellos fueron ajustados por edad

age-constant estimates was 0.28. Reported estimates (-0.16, 0.02, 0.31, 0.36, 0.52 and 0.61) showed significant variation^(5,6,8,10,31,32). The weight- (0.25) and fat thickness-constant (0.42) estimates were reported by Dinkel and Busch⁽³³⁾ and Riley *et al*⁽¹¹⁾. The mean (0.29) over the three slaughter end points indicates a small genetic association.

ECG for dressing percentage and longissimus muscle area

Averages of estimates suggest changes in magnitude and sign with different end points. Means were: 0.36 (n= 9) at constant age, 0.62 (n= 3) at constant weight and -0.05 (n= 2) at constant fat thickness. Estimates for age end point were very variable, ranging widely from lowly negative (-0.11), obtained with Henderson's Method 3 and information on paternal half-sibs⁽⁷⁾, to highly positive (0.92), obtained with REML fitting an animal model⁽³¹⁾. Only one study⁽³⁴⁾ assessed the effects of slaughter end point on estimates of genetic correlations for dressing percentage and longissimus muscle area. Changes in magnitude and sign were reported with different end points. The estimate of genetic correlation was nearly zero (0.01) at constant age, nearly one (0.91) at constant weight and lowly negative (-0.11) at constant fat thickness.

ECG for dressing percentage and marbling score

Means of estimates of genetic correlations between dressing percentage and marbling score were -0.32, 0.24 and 0.01 with constant age, weight and fat thickness, suggesting possible changes in sign and magnitude with different end points. However, these means are based on few studies and observations (n= 7, 2 and 3, respectively). Lee *et al*⁽³⁴⁾, for Korean Native (Hanwoo) cattle, found significant effects on magnitude of estimates of genetic correlations for dressing percentage and marbling score reporting much larger estimates when adjusted for age and fat thickness than when adjusted for weight (-0.88 and -0.99 vs -0.03).

ECG for fat thickness and longissimus muscle area

Most of the estimates of genetic correlations for fat thickness and longissimus muscle area were

(n= 6), uno fue ajustado por peso y otro fue ajustado por espesor de la grasa dorsal. A edad constante, la media de los estimadores fue 0.28. Los estimadores reportados (-0.16, 0.02, 0.31, 0.36, 0.52 y 0.61) mostraron una variación importante^(5,6 8,10,31,32). Los estimadores a peso constante (0.25) y espesor constante de la grasa dorsal (0.42) fueron reportados por Dinkel y Busch⁽³³⁾ y Riley *et al*⁽¹¹⁾. La media (0.29) por medio de los tres criterios de sacrificio indica una pequeña asociación genética.

ECG entre rendimiento en canal y área del músculo longissimus

Los promedios de estos estimadores obtenidos con diferentes criterios de sacrificio sugieren cambios en magnitud y signo. Las medias fueron: 0.36 (n= 9) a edad constante, 0.62 (n= 3) a peso constante y -0.05 (n= 2) a espesor constante de la grasa dorsal. Los estimadores obtenidos con edad constante al sacrificio fueron muy variables, con un amplio rango que fue de un valor bajo y negativo (-0.11), obtenido con el Método 3 de Henderson e información de medios hermanos paternos⁽⁷⁾, a un valor alto y positivo (0.92), obtenido con el método REML, ajustando un modelo animal⁽³¹⁾. Un sólo estudio⁽³⁴⁾ evaluó los efectos de diferentes criterios de sacrificio sobre los estimadores de correlaciones genéticas entre rendimiento en canal y área del músculo *longissimus*. Cambios en magnitud y signo fueron reportados con diferentes criterios de sacrificio. El estimador de la correlación genética fue casi cero (0.01) a edad constante, casi uno (0.91) a peso constante, y bajo y negativo (-0.11) a espesor constante de la grasa dorsal.

ECG entre rendimiento en canal y grado de marmoleo

Las medias de los estimadores fueron -0.32, 0.24 y 0.01 a edad, peso y espesor de la grasa dorsal constantes, sugiriendo posibles cambios en signo y magnitud cuando se usan diferentes criterios de sacrificio. Sin embargo, estas medias están basadas en un número pequeño de estudios y de observaciones (n= 7, 2 y 3, respectivamente). Lee *et al*⁽³⁴⁾, con ganado Coreano Nativo (Hanwoo), encontraron efectos importantes sobre la magnitud de los estimadores de las correlaciones genéticas

with constant age (n= 24) and fewer with constant weight (n= 8) and constant fat thickness (n= 5). Means of estimates of genetic correlations were -0.16, -0.28 and -0.06, respectively. Regardless of end point, the overall mean (-0.17) suggests that the two traits are lowly and negatively correlated genetically. Estimates obtained on an age-constant basis were more variable than estimates on a weight- or fat thickness-constant basis. Estimates with constant age ranged from -1.00⁽³¹⁾ for Japanese Black cattle (n= 535 steers) to 0.38⁽¹⁰⁾ for Hanwoo cattle (n= 161 steers). Two recent studies^(14,24) concluded that age and weight end points had no significant effect on estimates of genetic correlations for fat thickness and longissimus muscle area.

EGC for fat thickness and marbling score

About half (n= 19) of the 33 estimates of genetic correlations for fat thickness and marbling score found in the literature were at constant age. Fewer estimates were at constant weight (n= 8) and constant fat thickness (n= 6). Averages of estimates indicate the genetic correlations at constant age (0.24), weight (0.23) and fat thickness (0.21) are similar to each other. The average of estimates (0.20) across the three slaughter end points indicates fat thickness and marbling score are lowly and positively genetically correlated. Shanks *et al*⁽¹⁴⁾ reported similar estimates of genetic correlations for fat thickness and marbling score at constant age (0.17) and constant weight (0.18). Devitt and Wilton⁽²⁴⁾ reported the weight-constant estimate was somewhat larger than the age-constant estimate (0.41 vs 0.30). All estimates with constant weight were positive, whereas four and two estimates were negative with constant age and constant fat thickness, respectively. The near-zero estimate (0.01) by Wheeler *et al*⁽¹⁶⁾ suggests that selection for increased marbling score would not affect fat thickness. Average of fat thickness-constant estimates does not include the estimate (-0.83) by Gilbert *et al*⁽³⁵⁾. This estimate should be interpreted with care because the scale of measurement for marbling score in this study increased with decreased levels of marbling, i.e., higher levels of marbling were associated with increased fat thickness. More variability was observed among

para rendimiento en canal y grado de marmoleo, reportando mayores estimadores cuando los ajustes fueron por edad y espesor de la grasa dorsal que cuando los ajustes fueron por peso (-0.88 y -0.99 vs -0.03).

ECG entre espesor de la grasa dorsal y área del músculo longissimus

La mayoría de los estimadores fue obtenida a edad constante (n= 24), mientras que la minoría fue obtenida a peso (n= 8) y espesor de la grasa dorsal constantes (n= 5). Las medias de los estimadores de las correlaciones genéticas fueron -0.16, -0.28 y -0.06, respectivamente. Sin considerar el criterio de sacrificio, la media general (-0.17) sugiere que las dos características están baja y negativamente correlacionadas genéticamente. Los estimadores obtenidos a edad constante fueron más variables que los estimadores obtenidos a peso y espesor de la grasa dorsal constantes. Los estimadores a edad constante estuvieron dentro de un rango que fue de -1.00⁽³¹⁾, para ganado Japonés Negro (n= 535 novillos), a 0.38⁽¹⁰⁾, para ganado Hanwoo (n= 161 novillos). Dos estudios recientes^(14,24) concluyeron que la edad y el peso al sacrificio no tuvieron efecto importante sobre los estimadores de las correlaciones genéticas entre espesor de la grasa dorsal y área del músculo *longissimus*.

ECG entre espesor de la grasa dorsal y grado de marmoleo

Casi la mitad (n= 19) de los 33 estimadores encontrados en la literatura fueron obtenidos a edad constante. Menos estimadores fueron encontrados a peso constante (n= 8) y espesor constante de la grasa dorsal (n= 6). Los promedios de los estimadores indican que las correlaciones genéticas a edad (0.24), peso (0.23) y espesor de la grasa dorsal (0.21) constantes fueron similares. El promedio de los estimadores (0.20) con los tres criterios de sacrificio indica que el espesor de la grasa dorsal y el grado de marmoleo están baja y positivamente correlacionados genéticamente. Shanks *et al*⁽¹⁴⁾ reportaron similares estimadores para la correlación genética entre espesor de la grasa dorsal y grado de marmoleo a edad (0.17) y peso constantes (0.18). Devitt y Wilton⁽²⁴⁾

estimates at constant age or constant fat thickness than at constant weight. Range of estimates was from -0.42⁽³²⁾ to 1.00⁽³⁶⁾ with fixed age and from -0.19⁽³⁷⁾ to 0.62⁽³⁸⁾ with fixed fat thickness.

EGC for fat thickness and predicted percentage of retail product

Few estimates of genetic correlations between fat thickness and predicted percentage of retail product for each end point (≤ 4) were in the literature. Overall mean (-0.76) indicates fat thickness and predicted percentage of retail product are highly and negatively correlated genetically. Estimates within each end point were less variable compared to estimates of genetic correlations for combinations of traits discussed previously. The only study⁽¹⁴⁾ that contrasted estimates of genetic correlations for fat thickness and predicted percentage of retail product reported a larger estimate using weight as a covariate in the model than using age (-0.53 vs -0.29).

EGC for longissimus muscle area and marbling score

The genetic correlation of longissimus muscle area with marbling score had the most estimates (n= 40) reported in the literature. Twenty were on an age-, 9 on a weight- and 11 on a fat thickness-constant basis, which averaged 0.06, -0.07 and 0.05. Over the 40 estimates the mean was 0.03, which indicates little genetic association with the implication that selection for increased longissimus muscle area would not decrease marbling. At any slaughter end point, estimates were highly variable. With constant age, the range of estimates was from -0.61 for Canadian crossbred steers⁽²⁴⁾ to 0.83 for Wagyu steers⁽³¹⁾. Other estimates included in this range were: -0.40, -0.36, -0.17, -0.10, 0.02, 0.12, and 0.49^(5,18,19,39,40,41). With constant weight, estimates ranged from -0.38 for steers and heifers of Hereford sires and Angus-Holstein cows⁽⁴²⁾ to 0.39 for Korean Native cattle⁽³⁴⁾. Other estimates, reported were -0.23, -0.17, 0.04 and 0.26^(14,25,26,33). Slaughter end point had a significant effect on the estimates of genetic correlations of longissimus muscle area with marbling score in each of three recent studies. Lee *et al*⁽³⁴⁾ found that estimates were different

reportaron que el estimador a peso constante fue un poco mayor que el estimador a edad constante (0.41 vs 0.30). Todos los estimadores a peso constante fueron positivos, mientras que cuatro y dos estimadores fueron negativos a edad constante y espesor constante de la grasa dorsal, respectivamente. El estimador cercano a cero (0.01) obtenido por Wheeler *et al*⁽¹⁶⁾ sugiere que la selección para aumentar el marmoleo no afectaría el espesor de la grasa dorsal. El promedio de los estimadores a espesor constante de la grasa dorsal no incluye el estimador (-0.83) obtenido por Gilbert *et al*⁽³⁵⁾, el cual debe ser interpretado con precaución porque la escala de medición del grado de marmoleo en este estudio aumentó con los niveles decrecientes de marmoleo, i.e., mayores niveles de marmoleo estuvieron asociados con mayor espesor de la grasa dorsal. Más variabilidad se observó entre estimadores a edad y espesor de la grasa dorsal constantes que a peso constante. El rango de los estimadores fue de -0.42⁽³²⁾ a 1.00⁽³⁶⁾ a edad constante y de -0.19⁽³⁷⁾ a 0.62⁽³⁸⁾ a espesor constante de la grasa dorsal.

ECG entre espesor de la grasa dorsal y porcentaje estimado de cortes magros

Se encontraron pocos estimadores para cada criterio de sacrificio (≤ 4). La media total (-0.76) indica que el espesor de la grasa dorsal y el porcentaje estimado de cortes magros están alta y negativamente correlacionados genéticamente. Los estimadores dentro de cada criterio de sacrificio fueron menos variables comparados con los estimadores de las correlaciones genéticas para las combinaciones de características discutidas previamente. El único estudio⁽¹⁴⁾ que comparó estimadores de correlaciones genéticas entre espesor de la grasa dorsal y porcentaje estimado de cortes magros reportó un estimador mayor cuando se usó peso en el modelo estadístico como una covariable que cuando se usó edad (-0.53 vs -0.29).

ECG entre área del músculo longissimus y grado de marmoleo

La correlación genética entre área del músculo *longissimus* y grado de marmoleo tuvo el mayor número (n= 40) de estimadores reportados en la

depending on the covariate used as the end point: 0.20 with fat thickness, and 0.39 and 0.47 with slaughter weight and slaughter age covariates. Shanks *et al*⁽¹⁴⁾ concluded that the estimates of genetic correlations were moderate at age (0.46) and fat thickness (0.48) end points, but smaller at a weight end point (0.26). Estimates reported by Devitt and Wilton⁽²⁴⁾ were -0.61, -0.37 and -0.35 when using age, fat thickness or weight end points, respectively.

EGC for other combinations of traits

The first inquire into the effects of slaughter end points, on estimates of genetic correlations among carcass traits was by Cundiff *et al*⁽⁴³⁾. They reported a change in magnitude and direction of the genetic correlation between retail product weight and fat weight with constant age (0.55) or with constant weight (-0.90) end points. Two years later, Cundiff *et al*⁽¹⁷⁾ reported that age end point caused a significant reduction in estimates of genetic correlations of marbling score with retail product weight, fat weight and bone weight relative to weight end point. Estimates were -0.13, 0.82 and -0.27 with constant age and -0.89, 0.98 and -0.78 with constant weight, respectively.

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

The review of estimates of genetic correlations published in the scientific literature from 1963 through 2003 revealed that most estimates have been obtained on an age-constant basis. Estimates of genetic correlations varied greatly for most carcass traits, which could be due to differences in breed groups, methods of estimation, effects in the model, number of observations, measurement errors, sex, and management. Few studies have compared estimates of genetic correlations for carcass traits adjusted for different slaughter end points. Results from those few studies were inconsistent, although some studies revealed that estimates of genetic correlations for several traits were sensitive to the covariate (slaughter end point) included in the model, implying that direct and correlated responses to selection would be different for some traits depending on slaughter end point.

literatura. Veinte fueron a edad constante, 9 a peso constante y 11 a espesor constante de la grasa dorsal, los cuales promediaron 0.06, -0.07 y 0.05, respectivamente. Para los 40 estimadores la media fue 0.03, la que indica poca asociación genética e implica que la selección para aumentar el área del músculo *longissimus* no disminuiría el marmoleo. Dentro de cada criterio de sacrificio, los estimadores fueron altamente variables. A edad constante, el rango de los estimadores fue de -0.61, para novillos canadienses cruzados⁽²⁴⁾, a 0.83, para novillos Wagyu⁽³¹⁾. Otros estimadores incluidos en este rango fueron: -0.40, -0.36, -0.17, -0.10, 0.02, 0.12 y 0.49^(5,18,19,39,40,41). A peso constante, los estimadores estuvieron en un rango que fue de -0.38, para novillos y vaquillas hijas de sementales Hereford y vacas Angus-Holstein⁽⁴²⁾, a 0.39, para ganado Coreano Nativo⁽³⁴⁾. Otros estimadores reportados fueron -0.23, -0.17, 0.04 y 0.26^(14,25,26,33). El criterio de sacrificio tuvo un efecto importante sobre los estimadores de las correlaciones genéticas del área del músculo *longissimus* con el grado de marmoleo en cada uno de tres estudios recientes. En un trabajo⁽³⁴⁾ se encontró que los estimadores fueron diferentes dependiendo de la covariable usada como criterio de sacrificio: 0.20 con espesor de la grasa dorsal, 0.39 con peso al sacrificio y 0.47 con edad al sacrificio como covariable, mientras que en otro⁽¹⁴⁾ se concluyó que los estimadores de las correlaciones genéticas fueron moderados cuando se usaron la edad (0.46) y el espesor de la grasa dorsal (0.48) como criterios de sacrificio, pero fueron bajos a peso constante (0.26). Los estimadores reportados por Devitt y Wilton⁽²⁴⁾ fueron -0.61, -0.37 y -0.35 cuando se usaron la edad, el espesor de la grasa dorsal y el peso como criterios de sacrificio, respectivamente.

ECG para otras combinaciones de características

La primera valoración de los efectos de los criterios de sacrificio sobre los estimadores de las correlaciones genéticas entre características de la canal fue realizada por Cundiff *et al*⁽⁴³⁾. Ellos reportaron un cambio en magnitud y dirección de la correlación genética entre el peso de cortes magros y el peso de la grasa de la canal a edad

The effect of different slaughter end points on estimates of genetic correlations has not been studied for several carcass traits. Estimates averaged over slaughter end points suggest that fat thickness is highly correlated genetically with yield grade and predicted percentage of retail product, indicating that selection for reduced fat thickness would be most efficient for improving yield grade and increasing predicted percentage of retail product. Carcass quality, however, would be affected negatively because of the positive estimate of genetic correlation between marbling score and fat thickness across slaughter end points. These genetic relationships could discourage beef producers who desire to improve quality grade without increasing fat thickness. Other researchers however, have demonstrated that marbling can be increased without increasing fat thickness through selection based on estimated progeny differences. An alternative would be to select for increased longissimus muscle area, which could improve yield grade and increase predicted percentage of retail product without altering marbling, as suggested by unweighted means of estimates obtained at constant age.

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(0.55) y peso constantes (-0.90) como criterios de sacrificio. Dos años más tarde, estos mismos autores⁽¹⁷⁾ reportaron que la edad como criterio de sacrificio causó una disminución importante en los estimadores de la correlación genética del grado de marmoleo con el peso de los cortes magros, el peso de la grasa de la canal y el peso del hueso de la canal en relación con el peso de la canal como criterio de sacrificio. Los estimadores fueron -0.13, 0.82 y -0.27 a edad constante, y -0.89, 0.98 y -0.78 a peso constante, respectivamente.

CONCLUSIONES E IMPLICACIONES

La revisión de estimadores de correlaciones genéticas para características de la canal publicados en la literatura científica de 1963 al 2003 reveló que la mayoría de los estimadores han sido

obtenidos a edad constante. Los estimadores de las correlaciones genéticas para la mayoría de las características de la canal variaron considerablemente, lo cual pudo deberse a diferencias en grupos raciales, métodos de estimación, efectos incluidos en el modelo estadístico, número de observaciones, errores de medición, sexo de los animales y manejo. Pocos estudios han comparado estimadores de correlaciones genéticas para características de la canal ajustadas por diferentes criterios de sacrificio (edad, peso, espesor de la grasa dorsal). Los resultados de estos pocos estudios fueron inconsistentes, aunque algunos estudios revelaron que los estimadores de las correlaciones genéticas para varias características de la canal fueron sensibles a la covariable (criterio de sacrificio) incluida en el modelo, implicando que la respuesta a la selección, directa o correlacionada, podría ser diferente para algunas características dependiendo del criterio de sacrificio. El efecto de diferentes criterios de sacrificio sobre estimadores de las correlaciones genéticas no ha sido estudiado para varias características de la canal. La media de los estimadores obtenida por medio de los diferentes criterios de sacrificio, sugiere que el espesor de la grasa dorsal está altamente correlacionado genéticamente con el grado de rendimiento y el porcentaje estimado de cortes magros, indicando que la selección para disminuir el espesor de la grasa dorsal sería más eficiente para mejorar el grado de rendimiento y aumentar el porcentaje estimado de cortes magros. La calidad de la canal, sin embargo, sería afectada negativamente debido al estimador positivo de la correlación genética entre grado de marmoleo y espesor de la grasa dorsal por medio de los diferentes criterios de sacrificio. Estas asociaciones genéticas podrían desanimar a los productores de ganado para producción de carne que desean mejorar el grado de calidad de la canal sin aumentar el espesor de la grasa dorsal. Otros investigadores^(44,45), sin embargo, han demostrado que el marmoleo puede ser aumentado sin aumentar el espesor de la grasa dorsal a través de selección basada en diferencias esperadas en la progenie. Una alternativa sería seleccionar para mayor área del músculo *longissimus*, lo cual podría mejorar el grado de

rendimiento y aumentar el porcentaje estimado de cortes magros sin alterar el marmoleo, como lo sugieren las medias no ponderadas de los estimadores obtenidos a edad constante.

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