

## **H22 POSTER seleccionado como presentación oral**

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### **CARCASS MEASUREMENTS AND FINISHING OF PUREBRED AND CROSSBRED STEERS IN TWO DIFFERENT FEEDING SYSTEMS<sup>1</sup>**

BRUNO BORGES MACHADO TEIXEIRA<sup>2</sup>, MARCELO HENRIQUE GIORDANO NUNES<sup>3</sup>, MAURÍCIO MORGADO DE OLIVEIRA<sup>4</sup>, FERNANDO FLORES CARDOSO<sup>2,5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Funded by Embrapa and CNPq. <sup>2</sup>CNPq Scholar, <sup>3</sup>Federal University of Pelotas  
<sup>4</sup>CAPES-PNPD Scholar, <sup>5</sup>Embrapa Southern Region Animal Husbandry, Brazil

The aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of genotype and finishing system on carcass measurement traits: carcass length (CL), hindquarter length (HL) and rib-eye area (REA) as well as the degree of finishing evaluated by back fat thickness (FT). The evaluated genotypes were purebred Angus (ANAN), Hereford (HHHH) and Nellore (NENE) and crossbred Angus × Caracu (ANCR), Angus × Hereford (ANHH) and Angus × Nellore (ANNE), finished in two different feeding systems, feedlot or pasture. The ANCR and ANHH genotypes had longer carcasses than NENE (137.0 and 136.9 vs. 125.4 cm, respectively). The NENE and ANNE genotypes showed the longest HL both at 85.6 cm, while the ANCR was superior to ANAN for the HL (80.6 vs. 77.8 cm, respectively). The ANCR showed larger REA when compared with ANAN (78.4 vs. 65.7 cm<sup>2</sup>) and the NENE showed lower REA than ANCR, ANNE and HHHH genotypes (60.6 vs. 78.4, 77.8 and 74.2 cm<sup>2</sup>, respectively). The FT for which we required a minimum of 3 mm for slaughtering was not influenced by genotype, but grazing animals showed higher FT than those finished in feedlot (6.4 vs. 4.6 mm). Crossbreeding can be used as a tool to improve carcass measurements and achieve suitable finishing regardless the feeding system.