



**MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO**

**UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL RURAL DA AMAZÔNIA – UFRA**

**PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM SAÚDE E PRODUÇÃO ANIMAL NA  
AMAZÔNIA – PPGSPAA**

**FELIPE BRENER BEZERRA DE OLIVEIRA**

**PRODUÇÃO E QUALIDADE DE PRODUTOS CÁRNEOS DE CABRAS  
TERMINADAS COM DIETAS CONTENDO LINHAÇA INTEIRA**

**PRODUCTION AND QUALITY OF MEAT PRODUCTS FROM GOATS FINISHED  
WITH DIETS CONTAINING WHOLE LINSEED**

**BELÉM-PA  
2024**

**FELIPE BRENER BEZERRA DE OLIVEIRA**

**PRODUÇÃO E QUALIDADE DE PRODUTOS CÁRNEOS DE CABRAS  
TERMINADAS COM DIETAS CONTENDO LINHAÇA INTEIRA**

**PRODUCTION AND QUALITY OF MEAT PRODUCTS FROM GOATS FINISHED  
WITH DIETS CONTAINING WHOLE LINSEED**

Tese de doutorado apresentada à Universidade Federal Rural da Amazônia, como parte das exigências do Programa de Pós-graduação em Saúde e Produção Animal na Amazônia: área de concentração Produção Animal, para obtenção do título de Doutor.

Orientador: Prof. Aníbal Coutinho do Rêgo.

Coorientador: Prof. César Carneiro Linhares Fernandes.

Coorientador: Prof. Davide Rondina.

**BELÉM-PA  
2024**

Dados Internacionais de Catalogação na Publicação (CIP)  
Bibliotecas da Universidade Federal Rural da Amazônia  
Gerada automaticamente mediante os dados fornecidos pelo(a) autor(a)

---

O48p Oliveira, Felipe Brener Bezerra de Oliveira  
PRODUÇÃO E QUALIDADE DE PRODUTOS CÁRNEOS DE CABRAS TERMINADAS COM  
DIETAS CONTENDO LINHAÇA INTEIRA / PRODUCTION AND QUALITY OF MEAT PRODUCTS  
FROM GOATS FINISHED WITH DIETS CONTAINING WHOLE LINSEED / Felipe Brener Bezerra  
de Oliveira Oliveira. - 2024.  
79 f. : il. color.

Tese (Doutorado) - , , Universidade Federal Rural Da Amazônia, Belém, 2024.  
Orientador: Prof. Dr. Aníbal Coutinho do Rêgo Rêgo  
Coorientador: Prof. Dr. César Carneiro Linhares Fernandes.

1. pequenos ruminantes. 2. lipídios. 3. qualidade da carne. 4. rendimento de carcaça. 5. defumado. I.  
Rêgo, Aníbal Coutinho do Rêgo. *orient.* II. Título

---

CDD 636

**FELIPE BRENER BEZERRA DE OLIVEIRA**

**PRODUÇÃO E QUALIDADE DE PRODUTOS CÁRNEOS DE CABRAS  
TERMINADAS COM DIETAS CONTENDO LINHAÇA INTEIRA**

**PRODUCTION AND QUALITY OF MEAT PRODUCTS FROM GOATS FINISHED  
WITH DIETS CONTAINING WHOLE LINSEED**

Tese apresentada ao curso de doutorado do programa de Pós-graduação em Saúde e Produção Animal na Amazônia, como requisito para a obtenção do Título de Doutor.  
Orientador: Prof. Aníbal Coutinho do Rêgo.  
Coorientador: Prof. César Carneiro Linhares Fernandes.  
Coorientador: Prof. Davide Rondina.

Data da Aprovação: 30/09/2024

**BANCA EXAMINADORA:**

---

Prof. Aníbal Coutinho do Rêgo (Orientador)  
Universidade Federal do Ceará (UFC)

---

Dr<sup>a</sup>. Camila Muniz Cavalcanti  
Universidade Estadual do Ceará (UECE)

---

Prof. Cristian Faturi  
Universidade Federal Rural da Amazônia (UFRA)

---

Dr<sup>a</sup>. Juliana Paula Martins Alves  
Universidade Estadual do Ceará (UECE)

---

Dr. Nauara Moura Lage Filho  
Universidade Federal do Ceará (UFC)

*Dedico a Deus e a N. Sr<sup>a</sup> de Nazaré, à toda minha família, em especial à minha esposa Carol e ao meu filho Joaquim, fonte de amor e inspiração. Aos meus pais, por todo carinho e incentivo, aos professores que compartilharam seus conhecimentos e experiências durante minha jornada acadêmica e aos amigos que me apoiaram.*

## AGRADECIMENTO

Agradeço primeiramente a Deus, por me conceder o dom da vida. A N. Sr<sup>a</sup> de Nazaré, por me conceder bençãos com toda sua bondade.

À minha família, alicerce da minha caminhada. Aos meus pais, Sandra Sueli e Eraldo Oliveira, pelo amor incondicional, pelos ensinamentos e pelo apoio incansável em cada etapa da minha trajetória. À minha irmã, Jéssica Brenda, pelo carinho especial.

A minha esposa amada, Caroline Pessoa, por seu companheirismo e cumplicidade. Obrigado por acreditar nos nossos sonhos. Sou infinitamente grato pela paciência, carinho e dedicação, principalmente, nos momentos difíceis. Ao meu filho Joaquim, fonte de alegria e inspiração. Seu sorriso me fortalece e me motiva a seguir em frente, lembrando-me sempre da importância de perseverar.

Ao Programa de Pós-Graduação em Saúde e Produção Animal na Amazônia (PPGSPAA). E a Fundação Amazônia de Amparo a Estudos e Pesquisas (FAPESPA) pela concessão da bolsa de auxílio estudantil na modalidade doutorado.

Aos professores, em especial ao Prof. Cristian Faturi e ao Prof. Frederico Ozanan pelo incentivo. Ao Prof. Luiz Fernando que já passou pelo programa, mas deixou enorme legado, e acompanhou minha carreira acadêmica desde a graduação sempre me incentivando e dando oportunidades.

Ao meu orientador, Prof. Aníbal Coutinho, por todo o apoio durante minha jornada e pela sua enorme paciência no meu processo de aprendizado e crescimento profissional.

Ao meu co-orientador, Prof. César Fernandes, que me acompanha passo a passo desde a chegada na pós-graduação (mestrado), vivendo as agruras e glórias das etapas de experimentação em campo e laboratório.

Ao Prof. Davide Rondina, que considero também como orientador, por toda sua capacidade de liderança e desenvoltura acadêmica. Saiba que é uma das minhas inspirações enquanto profissional.

Ao Laboratório de Nutrição e Produção de Ruminantes (LANUPRUMI), aos seus antigos e atuais integrantes, ao qual através da convivência pude obter grande aprendizado.

À equipe da Fazenda de Experimentação Agropecuária Dr. Esaú Accioly de Vasconcelos (UECE), pela ajuda e apoio para a execução da parte a campo deste trabalho.

À todos aqueles que contribuíram direta ou indiretamente para a realização de mais um projeto da minha vida.

Obrigado a todos!

## RESUMO

O objetivo deste estudo foi avaliar a inclusão da linhaça integral na terminação de cabras adultas sobre o desempenho, características de carcaça e depósitos de gordura. Foram utilizadas dezoito cabras adultas, mestiças anglo-nubianas, não lactantes ( $3,8 \pm 0,7$  anos; média  $\pm$  SD) pertencentes ao rebanho da Fazenda Experimental da Universidade Estadual do Ceará, divididas em dois grupos: sem linhaça integral (WFFLG,  $n = 9$ ) e com linhaça integral (FFLG,  $n = 9$ ), com dietas contendo 2,7% e 6,9%, de extrato etéreo, respectivamente. O período de suplementação foi de 28 dias, com o abate sendo realizado 48h após o fim da suplementação. Além disso, foi realizada a fabricação de um produto cárneo, onde avaliou-se os parâmetros de qualidade da carne de paleta antes, durante e após o processo de cura e defumação. As análises relacionadas as características de qualidade da carcaça e da carne foram realizadas nos dias subsequentes ao abate no Laboratório de Nutrição e Produção de Ruminantes, os cortes cárneos foram armazenados em freezer ( $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) para posterior fabricação das paletas defumadas. O processo de cura a seco foi realizado na paleta fresca utilizando sais e condimentos e armazenamento a  $4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  por 72 h para completar o processo de cura. O processo de defumação durou 6 h, e nas 2 h finais, lascas de madeira (*Astronium lecointei*) foram adicionadas ao braseiro para a produção de fumaça. A carne foi considerada totalmente cozida quando o interior da paleta atingiu uma temperatura de aproximadamente  $75\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Todos os dados foram submetidos a um teste de normalidade (teste de Kolmogorov-Smirnov) e de homocedasticidade (teste de Bartlett). Para avaliar os efeitos das dietas sobre os parâmetros observados, foi utilizado delineamento inteiramente casualizado. Para avaliar o efeito das dietas e o tempo de avaliação durante o tabagismo e suas interações na cor e pH, foi utilizado o comando 'Proc mix' do software SAS 9.0. Para comparação das médias foi usado o teste de Tukey. Os resultados de desempenho dos animais em terminação com linhaça (FFLG) não influenciou ( $p > 0,05$ ) os parâmetros de peso corporal, medidas morfométricas, condição corporal e ganho de peso. O grupo FFLG apresentou maiores valores de ingestão de alimento em relação ao peso metabólico e percentual de peso vivo ( $p < 0,05$ ). A gordura interna da região esternal apresentou alteração em consequência da suplementação ( $p < 0,05$ ), sendo mais elevada no grupo FFLG, enquanto que os demais depósitos de gordura corporal não foram afetados pelo tipo de dieta. Na fabricação dos produtos cárneos os atributos físico-químicos não variaram de acordo com as dietas experimentais na carne de paleta crua. Os parâmetros colorimétricos e o pH variaram durante a cura e defumação. Através da análise multivariada dos dois primeiros componentes principais (CP), foi possível identificar variáveis de grande importância na variação total ( $L^*$ ,  $a^*$ ,  $b^*$ ,  $C^*$ ,  $h^*$  e teor de gordura) na carne crua e defumada. O teor de gordura e a cor  $b^*$



apresentaram os maiores escores para importância da variável na projeção. O uso de linhaça não afetou negativamente o desempenho animal e as características de qualidade da carcaça, da carne e os depósitos de gordura. A suplementação com linhaça de caprinos adultos não influenciou os parâmetros de qualidade físico-químico da paleta crua. No entanto, após a cura e defumação houve um efeito significativo da dieta no ângulo Hue ( $h^*$ ).

**Palavras-chave:** defumado; depósito de gordura; lipídios; pequenos ruminantes; qualidade da carne; rendimento de carcaça.;

## ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to evaluate the inclusion of whole flaxseed in the finishing of adult goats on performance, carcass characteristics, and fat deposits. Eighteen non-lactating adult crossbred Anglo-Nubian goats ( $3.8 \pm 0.7$  years; mean  $\pm$  SD) from the herd of the Experimental Farm of the State University of Ceará were used. The animals were divided into two groups: without whole flaxseed (WFFLG,  $n = 9$ ) and with whole flaxseed (FFLG,  $n = 9$ ), with diets containing 2.7% and 6.9% ether extract, respectively. The supplementation period lasted 28 days, and slaughter was performed 48 hours after the end of supplementation. Additionally, a meat product was manufactured, and the quality parameters of the shoulder meat were evaluated before, during, and after the curing and smoking process. The analyses related to carcass and meat quality characteristics were conducted in the days following slaughter at the Ruminant Nutrition and Production Laboratory. The meat cuts were stored in a freezer ( $-20$  °C) for the subsequent production of smoked shoulders. The dry curing process was performed on the fresh shoulder using salts and spices, followed by storage at  $4$ °C for 72 hours to complete the curing process. The smoking process lasted 6 hours, and in the final 2 hours, *Astronium lecointei* wood chips were added to the brazier to produce smoke. The meat was considered fully cooked when the internal temperature of the shoulder reached approximately  $75$ °C. All data were subjected to a normality test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov test) and a homoscedasticity test (Bartlett's test). A completely randomized design was used to evaluate the effects of the diets on the observed parameters. To assess the effect of diets and evaluation time during smoking and their interactions on color and pH, the 'Proc MIXED' command in SAS 9.0 software was used. Mean comparisons were performed using Tukey's test. The performance results showed that finishing with flaxseed (FFLG) did not influence ( $p > 0.05$ ) body weight, morphometric measurements, body condition, or weight gain. However, the FFLG group showed higher values of feed intake relative to metabolic weight and percentage of live weight ( $p < 0.05$ ). The internal fat in the sternal region was significantly affected by supplementation ( $p < 0.05$ ), being higher in the FFLG group, while other body fat deposits were not influenced by diet type. Regarding meat product manufacturing, the physicochemical attributes of raw shoulder meat did not vary according to the experimental diets. However, colorimetric parameters and pH changed during the curing and smoking process. Multivariate analysis of the first two principal components (PC) identified key variables contributing to total variation ( $L^*$ ,  $a^*$ ,  $b^*$ ,  $C^*$ ,  $h^*$ , and fat content) in raw and smoked meat. Fat content and  $b^*$  color showed the highest scores for variable importance. The use of flaxseed did not negatively affect animal performance, carcass quality, meat quality, or fat

deposits. Supplementation with flaxseed in adult goats did not influence the physicochemical quality parameters of raw shoulder meat. However, after curing and smoking, there was a significant effect of diet on the Hue angle ( $h^*$ ).

**Keywords:** carcass yield; fat deposit; lipids; meat quality; small ruminants; smoked.

## SUMÁRIO

<b>1. CONTEXTUALIZAÇÃO</b> .....	13
<b>1.1 Introdução</b> .....	13
<b>1.2 Revisão de literatura</b> .....	14
1. 2.1 Linhaça ( <i>Linum usitatissimum L.</i> ).....	14
1.2.2 Utilização da linhaça na alimentação de ruminantes .....	16
1.2.3 Utilização de lipídios na alimentação de ruminantes .....	18
1.2.4 Influência da Linhaça na Produção de Carne.....	20
1.2.5 Alterações na composição da carcaça .....	21
1.2.6 Influência da linhaça nos parâmetros da carne caprina.....	23
<b>1.3 Hipótese</b> .....	27
<b>1.4 Objetivos</b> .....	27
1.4.1 Geral .....	27
1.4.2 Específicos.....	27
<b>Referências</b> .....	28
<b>2 CURED DRY SMOKED SHOULDER MEAT QUALITY FROM CULLED ADULT GOATS FED A HIGH LIPID DIET</b> .....	35
<b>Resumo</b> .....	35
<b>Abstract</b> .....	35
<b>2.1 Introduction</b> .....	36
<b>2.2 Materials and methods</b> .....	37
2.2.1 Animals and experimental design .....	37
2.2.2 Curing and smoking process of goat shoulder meat .....	38
2.2.3 Analysis of quality parameters .....	39
2.2.4 Statistical analysis .....	40
<b>2.3 Results</b> .....	41
2.3.1 Quality attributes .....	41
2.3.2 Multivariate discriminant analysis .....	43
<b>2.4 Discussion</b> .....	45
2.4.1 Physicochemical attributes .....	46
2.4.2 Multivariate analysis .....	50
<b>2.5 Conclusion</b> .....	51
<b>References</b> .....	51
<b>3 ANATOMICAL AND CARCASS TRAITS, PARTITION OF FAT DEPOSITS, AND MEAT QUALITY IN CULLED ADULT GOATS FINISHED WITH HIGH-FAT DIET</b> .....	56

<b>Resumo</b> .....	56
<b>Abstract</b> .....	56
<b>3.1. Introduction</b> .....	57
<b>3.2 Methodology</b> .....	59
<b>3.3 Results and discussion</b> .....	64
<b>3.4. Conclusions</b> .....	73
<b>References</b> .....	73
<b>4. CONSIDERAÇÕES FINAIS</b> .....	78

## 1. CONTEXTUALIZAÇÃO

### 1.1 Introdução

Com a crescente preocupação da população humana por alimentos mais saudáveis houve também o movimento pela diminuição do consumo de gorduras saturadas, o que leva ao interesse do consumo de produtos enriquecidos em ácidos graxos insaturados. No entanto, a incorporação de PUFA (ácidos graxos polinsaturados) ainda é limitada pois, quando presente em excesso, desempenha um papel negativo nos processos lipídicos da carne (GRAY et al. 1997). Uma alternativa é a inclusão de aditivos no regime alimentar dos animais de produção para melhorar as características das carcaças (PANISSON et al. 2020).

A proteína de origem caprina possui atributos nutricionais que a torna uma opção extremamente atrativas na alimentação. A carne de caprinos se destaca pelo baixo teor de gordura, sendo uma fonte rica proteínas e ferro, além de apresentar excelente digestibilidade (MADRUGA et al., 2007). Segundo a FAO (2022), o rebanho mundial de caprinos ultrapassa 1 bilhão de cabeças, com uma produção estimada em torno de 5 a 6 milhões de toneladas de carne caprina. Nesse contexto, observou-se que na última década houve um aumento na criação destes animais. No Brasil a criação da espécie pode ser encontrada em diversos modelos de manejos sejam eles em pequenas, médias ou grandes propriedades. Apesar dos vários obstáculos relacionados à comercialização, o segmento possui um grande potencial de expansão, favorecido pelo aumento na procura por alimentos de qualidade e pela necessidade de alternativas sustentáveis às fontes tradicionais de proteína animal (NERES et al., 2024).

Sabe-se que para aumentar o teor de PUFA nos tecidos de ruminantes por meio da suplementação de PUFA, é difícil devido à extensa bio-hidrogenação desses ácidos graxos por microorganismos do rúmen. Apesar disso, já foi demonstrado que o teor PUFA da carne bovina (SCOLLAN et al., 2001), músculo ovino (DEMIREL et al., 2004) e caprinos (ABUELFATAH et al., 2016) podem ser enriquecidos pela administração de PUFA na dieta destes animais.

Alguns estudos mostraram que a carne de animais abatidos em uma idade jovem é mais apreciada e valorizada no mercado do que a carne proveniente de animais adultos (MADRUGA et al., 2002). Tal fato, ocorre, pois o aroma e o sabor da carne de cabra sofrem alterações à medida que o animal cresce, e a carne de animais mais velhos tende a estar associada a um sabor mais forte e a uma menor suculência e maciez (SILVA, 2020). O uso racional de carnes caprinas e uma apresentação adequada ao mercado podem melhorar a demanda por produtos caprinos, aumentar seu valor e promover a sustentabilidade da cadeia produtiva. Para atingir este objetivo, existem algumas medidas que podem ser implementadas,

tais como: fornecimento de carne fresca (refrigerada ou congelada) de animais jovens certificados; processamento de carne de animais abatidos mais velhos; valorização de produtos cárneos convencionais produzidos segundo um conceito “mais saudável”; valorização de produtos típicos produzidos de acordo com processos tecnológicos reconhecidos, permitindo uma produção de alimentos mais segura e o apoio aos certificados de origem (MADRUGA & BRESSAN, 2011).

Outras formas de apresentar ao consumidor as fontes de proteína animal é através da elaboração de produtos cárneos. Associar o enriquecimento de PUFA e ácido linoléico conjugado (CLA) na carne e produzir produtos como hambúrguer, presunto, linguiça e carnes defumadas pode ser uma maneira de estimular o acesso ao público e agregação de valor ao produto final. Em bovino foi possível encontrar aumentos no conteúdo de ácidos graxos  $\alpha$ -linolênico (ALA, 18:3n-3) e ácido ruminico (c9,t11-18:2) tanto no músculo como nos hambúrgueres produzidos com a carne de animais que se alimentaram com semente de linhaça (VAHMANI et al., 2017).

A linhaça apresenta uma composição de 350g de gordura/kg de material fresco, dos quais 53% dos ácidos graxos são  $\omega$ -3 e baixa razão  $\omega$ -6/ $\omega$ -3 (DE MORAES et al., 2014). Por conta disso, a linhaça é considerada uma fonte lipídica que pode ser usada como fonte oleaginosas no enriquecimento da carne de ruminantes, onde sua suplementação ou de outras fontes ricas em C18:3 n-3 pode elevar também as concentrações de C20:5 n-3, C22:5 n-3 e C22:6 n-3 (HERDMANN et al., 2010; DEWHURST et al., 2003;2006; BARCELÓ-COBLIJN & MURPHY, 2009; SCOLLAN et al., 2011), devido ao alongamento e dessaturação do C18: 3 n-3 na célula adiposa.

Desta forma, o objetivo deste estudo foi avaliar a inclusão da linhaça integral na terminação sobre o desempenho, características de carcaça e depósitos de gordura de cabras adultas de descarte. E investigar o efeito de dietas lipídicas sobre as características físico-químicas e qualitativas na elaboração de um produto cárneo “paleta defumada” antes, durante e após a defumação a seco.

## 1.2 Revisão de literatura

### 1. 2.1 Linhaça (*Linum usitatissimum* L.)

A linhaça (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) é uma planta agrícola que tem como maior característica sua produção anual de inverno, além de ser cultivada e utilizada pela humanidade

desde a pré-história, provavelmente por causa de suas fibras e óleo (BOSCO et al., 2021; SALES et al., 2021). Pesquisas sugerem que essa planta tem sua origem no sul da Europa ou na Ásia Central (HELBAEK, 1959). No Brasil, a linhaça foi trazida pelos jesuítas para a Região Sul, por volta de 1550 (FLOSS, 1988; BOSCO et al., 2021; LÚCIO et al., 2021).

A linhaça se destaca pela diversidade de cultivo, que serve para várias finalidades, desde a fabricação têxtil, uma vez que a fibra de seu caule é a base para fabricação do linho, até sua aplicação na indústria química para a criação de cosméticos e tintas (ZUK et al., 2015; LÚCIO et al., 2021). Contudo, a linhaça tem se tornado cada vez mais relevante na alimentação humana devido às suas propriedades nutricionais e, mais recentemente, tem sido incorporada nas dietas animais (BORGES., 2024).

Existem dois tipos de cultivo de linhaça: um voltado para a produção do linho têxtil, que utiliza variedades específicas, e outro destinado à fabricação de óleos e à alimentação humana e animal, conhecida como linhaça oleaginosa (LÚCIO et al., 2021; ZUK et al., 2015). No que diz respeito a linhaça oleaginoso, temos as variedades de linhaça marrom e dourada, que apresentam uma composição nutricional semelhante. Contudo, a linhaça marrom se adapta melhor às condições climáticas da América do Sul, África e Ásia, enquanto a linhaça dourada prefere climas mais frios e é cultivada na Europa e América do Norte (SONI et al., 2016; SALES et al., 2021; BOSCO et al., 2021).

No ano de 2021 o continente americano tornou-se o maior produtor da planta, com cerca de 42,2% do total produzindo mundialmente (FAO, 2021). Nos países que compõem a América do Sul o destaque vai para a Argentina, onde em 2019 o país atingiu o status de maior produtor de linhaça na América do Sul, ao produzir 9,9 mil toneladas. O Brasil ocupa a segunda posição entre os maiores produtores do continente sul-americano com uma produção de 3,7 mil toneladas em 2019, atualmente estima-se que a área cultivada no país seja de aproximadamente 6.050 ha de linhaça, demonstrando o potencial da cultura (FAO, 2021).

Em relação a semente de linhaça, Baptista et al. (2021) afirmam que o material apresenta inúmeros compostos biologicamente ativos e benéficos à saúde, motivo que fez com que o alimento tenha um maior destaque e conseqüentemente um aumento a sua busca (DRIBNENKI et al., 2007; SANTOS et al., 2013; CUI et al., 2022; KAUSER et al., 2023). Uma de suas propriedades funcionais, é o seu elevado teor ácido  $\alpha$ -linolênico- ALA (PETIT et al., 2010), que é o precedente do  $\omega$ -3 de cadeia longa, um ácido graxo essencial que proporciona benefícios à saúde humana, além de ser uma excelente fonte de fibras dietéticas, proteínas de alta



qualidade, vitamina E, lignanas peptídeos bioativos, fitoesteróis e compostos fenólicos (PETIT, 2009; WU et al. 2010; XIE et al., 2015; KANIKOWSKA et al., 2020; BAPTISTA et al., 2021).

Os lipídeos podem representar cerca de 35% a 45% do peso da semente de linhaça, desses aproximadamente, 50% a 60% é ácido  $\alpha$  - linolênico ( $\omega$ - 3) (PETIT., 2010; SINGH et al., 2011; SALES et al., 2021). O restante da composição da linhaça é de 15-20% de proteína e 40% de carboidratos totais, os quais, quase que na sua totalidade, se encontram na forma de fibras alimentares e, apenas 1-2% disponíveis (PETIT, 2010; SALES et al., 2021). Autores como Duguid (2010); Cloutier et al. (2011); Thambugala et al. (2013); Soto-Cerda et al. (2014); Zuk et al. (2015), observaram em seus estudos que os genótipos da planta são influenciados pelas condições climáticas, onde impactam diretamente nas propriedades da semente de linhaça, pois quando exposta a um clima frio seu teor de ácido  $\alpha$  -linolênico pode aumentar em média 5% (FOFANA et al., 2006).

O principal ácido graxo presente na linhaça é o  $\omega$ -3, seguido pelo  $\omega$ -6 (MORRIS, 2003). Diversos estudos comprovam a ação anti-inflamatória, antioxidante e de regulação da função intestinal que a linhaça apresenta, pois além de ser rica em PUFAs é fonte de fibras (PETIT, 2009; WU et al., 2019; SALES et al., 2021; BAPTISTA et al., 2021).

As propriedades benéficas que estão presente na semente de linhaça também podem ser incorporadas nos produtos de origem animal, como leite, carne, manteiga, ovos, entre outros (SINGH et al.,2011; LÚCIO et al., 2021). A inclusão desse alimento na nutrição dos animais de produção é por intermédio da formulação de ração com a presença da linhaça e seus coprodutos (RESENDE et al., 2015; HUANG et al., 2022). Assim, os compostos bioativos como ácidos graxos poli-insaturados, enterodiol e enterolignanas, são transferidos e propiciam obter alimentos funcionais a dieta humana (SINGH et al., 2011).

### 1.2.2 Utilização da linhaça na alimentação de ruminantes

A inclusão de linhaça na dieta de ruminantes não só apresenta benefícios nutricionais, mas também potencial para melhorar a qualidade dos produtos de origem animal. Estudos mostram que a suplementação com linhaça pode alterar a composição de ácidos graxos nos tecidos dos ruminantes, promovendo maior concentração de ácidos graxos benéficos para a saúde humana, como o ácido linoleico conjugado (CLA) e o próprio ácido  $\alpha$  -linolênico (CHILLIARD et al., 2007; DOREAU et al., 2011). Esse efeito ocorre devido à presença de ácidos graxos poli-insaturados na linhaça, que podem escapar parcialmente do processo de bio-

hidrogenação no rúmen, resultando em maior deposição nos tecidos e no leite (HASSANAT & BENCHAAAR, 2021).

Adicionalmente, a linhaça contém compostos bioativos, como lignanas e antioxidantes, que podem influenciar positivamente a saúde dos animais e a qualidade dos produtos cárneos e lácteos (OSMARI et al., 2019). As lignanas são fitoestrógenos naturais que também contribuem para o perfil de ácidos graxos e possuem propriedades antioxidantes, favorecendo a estabilidade lipídica e prolongando a vida útil dos produtos cárneos (MADDOCK et al., 2006; PETIT, 2010).

Entretanto, a inclusão de linhaça na dieta de ruminantes requer estratégias específicas de manejo para maximizar seus benefícios, considerando os desafios impostos pelo processo de bio-hidrogenação ruminal, que pode reduzir a eficácia dos ácidos graxos poli-insaturados na dieta (CHILLIARD et al., 2007; DOREAU et al., 2011). Para contornar essa limitação, métodos como o uso de linhaça processada, moída ou protegida por revestimentos lipídicos têm sido amplamente estudados, mostrando-se eficazes em aumentar a biodisponibilidade desses nutrientes (HUANG et al., 2022).

A aplicação da linhaça na alimentação de ruminantes também pode variar de acordo com a espécie e a finalidade produtiva. Por exemplo, estudos com vacas leiteiras indicaram melhorias na composição de ácidos graxos do leite, enquanto em cabras e ovinos destinados à produção de carne, os benefícios incluem maior deposição de ácidos graxos poli-insaturados nos músculos, resultando em produtos cárneos mais saudáveis e com maior valor agregado (HASSANAT & BENCHAAAR, 2021; HUANG et al., 2022).

No caso de caprinos de corte, a suplementação com linhaça tem se mostrado eficiente na melhora da qualidade da carne, aumentando a proporção de ácidos graxos insaturados e melhorando a estabilidade oxidativa, o que contribui para uma maior vida útil dos produtos cárneos (DOREAU et al., 2011). Além disso, a suplementação com linhaça não interfere negativamente na aceitação sensorial da carne, sendo bem aceita por consumidores (MADDOCK et al., 2006).

Portanto, o uso da linhaça na alimentação de ruminantes representa uma estratégia promissora não apenas para otimizar a nutrição animal, mas também para atender à crescente demanda do mercado por produtos de origem animal com maior qualidade nutricional. Além disso, seu uso contribui para a valorização de ingredientes alternativos e sustentáveis na produção animal, alinhando-se às práticas mais modernas de manejo alimentar (OSMARI et al., 2019).

### 1.2.3 Utilização de lipídios na alimentação de ruminantes

A inclusão de linhaça na dieta de cabras em terminação tem se mostrado eficaz em modificar a composição de ácidos graxos, aumentando a proporção de ácidos graxos poli-insaturados (PUFA) e reduzindo os saturados (SFA). Estudos de Petit (2010) e Osmari et al. (2019) apontam que a linhaça, rica em ácido  $\alpha$ -linolênico (C18:3 n-3), promove um aumento significativo na proporção de ácidos graxos  $\omega$ -3 na carne.

Outro ponto de destaque é a relação entre PUFA e SFA, considerada um indicador da qualidade nutricional da carne. Segundo Doreau et al. (2011), dietas contendo linhaça aumentam essa relação, tornando o produto final mais benéfico para a saúde cardiovascular dos consumidores. Além disso, a relação n-6:n-3, outro parâmetro importante, é favorecida pela suplementação com linhaça, devido ao alto teor de ácido  $\alpha$ -linolênico, precursor do  $\omega$ -3.

Embora dietas concentradas estejam sendo cada vez mais utilizadas para atender as produções animais desejadas, a capacidade alimentar e metabólica dos ruminantes é limitada. As concentrações de cada nutriente da dieta animal devem estar equilibradas, de modo a suprir suas necessidades e buscando, ao mesmo tempo, aumentar a produção alimentar. Na dieta dos ruminantes a utilização de gordura pode proporcionar benefícios em função da sua elevada densidade energética (NUNES, 1998). Porém, sabe-se que rações com mais de 7% de gordura ou óleo diminuem o apetite do animal e a digestibilidade da fibra. Assim, o uso de gordura protegida nas rações pode ser uma forma de evitar essas situações.

Dessa maneira, as rações de ruminantes geralmente se caracterizam pelos teores de lipídios menores que 3%, principalmente quando há oferta de forragem aliada ao concentrado, afinal quando bem manejada e adubada, a forragem em estágio inicial pode contar de 5 a 7% de ácidos graxos na matéria seca. Suplementações contendo entre 8 e 10% de ácidos graxos são utilizadas, em alguns casos, em regiões quentes onde o consumo geralmente é reduzido e é preciso garantir ao animal energia necessária para sua manutenção e produção (BORGES., 2024).

A necessidade mínima de ácidos graxos essenciais pelos ruminantes vai ser atingida quando esses correspondem de 2 a 1% da energia digestível da dieta (PALMQUIST & MATTOS, 2011). A fonte do ácido graxo presente na dieta impacta diretamente no seu consumo e metabolismo, conseqüentemente, segundo Grummer (1995), quanto maior a digestibilidade da fonte lipídica, maior é seu valor energético. No caso dos lipídios, assume-se que a energia digestível é semelhante a energia metabolizável, e que a eficiência de utilização da energia metabolizável de uma fonte lipídica é próxima de 80%.

O metabolismo de lipídios no rúmen é limitado pela taxa de liberação da matriz de alimentos (PALMQUIST & MATTOS, 2011). Nos grãos de cereais, como é o caso da linhaça, a maioria dos lipídios estão no germe, então há necessidade de degradar o tegumento que envolve a linhaça para que a hidrólise dos lipídios aconteça. Então, começa a hidrólise dos triglicérides em ácidos graxos e glicerol, principalmente pela ação das bactérias *Anaerivibrio lipolytica*. Assim, os microrganismos do rúmen agem sobre os lipídios, hidrolisando-os e liberando ácidos graxos livres (AGL), também conhecidos como ácidos graxos não esterificados (NEFA). Durante o processo de hidrólise, as bactérias vão utilizar ribose, frutose, glicerol e lactato como fonte de carbono e de energia (STEWART et al., 1997). Esses substratos são fermentados a acetato, propionato e CO<sub>2</sub> enquanto o glicerol é fermentado a propionato e succinato. Todos os substratos resultam em produção de H<sub>2</sub>.

Sendo o rúmen um ambiente anaeróbio, a degradação de lipídios é menor, e acontece preferencialmente em ácidos graxos saturados e monoinsaturados, em função do baixo potencial de oxidação resultante da baixa produção de oxigênio. Contudo, tem-se o consumo de ácidos graxos poli-insaturados pelos ruminantes, como é o caso dos chamados ácidos graxos essenciais (AGE). Assim, acontece um processo metabólico importante na pecuária: a bio-hidrogenação. Nesse processo, os lipídios insaturados de cadeia longa são utilizados como “dreno” de parte do H gerado durante a fermentação do processo realizado pelas bactérias *Anaerivibrio lipolytica* (KIM et al., 2005; NAM & GARNSWORTHY, 2007; OR-RASHID et al., 2008; PALMQUIST & MATTOS, 2011). Porém, outros autores comentam que a utilização de hidrogênio na bio-hidrogenação só é responsável por pequena parcela dos equivalentes redutores formados.

No rúmen, o processo de bio-hidrogenação é iniciado pela liberação de ácidos graxos livres (AGL) a partir da lipólise de lipídeos, promovida por bactérias lipolíticas como *Anaerovibrio lipolytica* (HARFOOT & HAZLEWOOD, 1997; JENKINS et al., 2008). Esses ácidos graxos livres são submetidos a etapas sequenciais de hidrogenação por bactérias ruminais, sendo *Butyrivibrio fibrisolvens* uma das principais responsáveis pela conversão de ácidos graxos insaturados em compostos mais saturados, como o ácido esteárico (C18:0) (BUCCIONI et al., 2012). Durante esse processo, o ácido linoleico é convertido em isômeros intermediários, como o ácido linoleico conjugado (CLA), especialmente o ácido rumênico (cis-9, trans-11), que é posteriormente hidrogenado em ácido vacênico (trans-11 C18:1) antes de ser convertido em ácido esteárico (HARFOOT & HAZLEWOOD, 1997). No entanto, concentrações elevadas de ácidos graxos poli-insaturados (PUFA) podem alterar esse fluxo

metabólico, resultando no acúmulo de metabólitos intermediários, como o ácido vacênico, devido à inibição de etapas posteriores de hidrogenação (JENKINS et al., 2008). Embora se conheçam as principais vias metabólicas, muitas lacunas permanecem em relação à completa identificação dos microrganismos e dos mecanismos enzimáticos envolvidos na bio-hidrogenação ruminal (MAIA et al., 2010; BUCCIONI et al., 2012).

O aumento do consumo de fontes de PUFAs e as formas como as fontes de AGs vão ser ofertadas e ingeridas pelas vacas em lactação, desempenham grande impacto no efeito que essa suplementação vai desempenhar no aumento de PUFAs do leite e de outros produtos de origem animal. Diversos estudos já elucidaram como a metabolização dos compostos bioativos da linhaça pelos microrganismos do rúmen tem a capacidade de produzir compostos, com efeitos ainda maiores à saúde humana (CÔRTEZ et al., 2008).

#### 1.2.4 Influência da Linhaça na Produção de Carne

O ganho de peso em ruminantes alimentados com dietas contendo linhaça é influenciado pelo alto teor energético e pela presença de compostos bioativos, como os ácidos graxos poli-insaturados (PUFA), que modulam o metabolismo energético e proteico. Segundo Shingfield et al. (2013), a suplementação com linhaça promove um aumento significativo no ganho médio diário (GMD), especialmente em sistemas intensivos de produção, devido à maior densidade calórica e à redução da degradação proteica ruminal.

Estudos realizados por Girard et al. (2016) com bovinos de corte demonstraram que a inclusão de até 10% de linhaça na dieta resultou em um aumento de 15% no GMD em comparação a dietas convencionais. Isso se deve à maior disponibilidade de energia líquida e à eficiência do metabolismo lipídico. Para caprinos, Kholif et al. (2018) observaram ganhos de peso consistentes em cabras em terminação suplementadas com linhaça moída, sugerindo que os ácidos graxos n-3 podem contribuir para a regulação do crescimento muscular ao reduzirem processos inflamatórios.

Além disso, a suplementação com linhaça foi associada à redução do impacto do estresse térmico em regiões tropicais, o que melhora o desempenho produtivo, conforme relatado por Aboagye et al. (2019).

A conversão alimentar, definida como a relação entre o consumo de matéria seca (CMS) e o ganho de peso, é um dos principais indicadores de eficiência produtiva em sistemas de terminação. O uso de linhaça na dieta de ruminantes tem demonstrado melhorar a conversão

alimentar devido à maior digestibilidade dos ácidos graxos e à redução da produção de metano entérico, como apontado por Beauchemin et al. (2009).

Em um estudo com ovinos, Almeida et al. (2017) verificaram que dietas contendo óleo de linhaça reduziram o CMS em até 12%, mantendo ou aumentando o ganho de peso, o que resultou em uma conversão alimentar mais eficiente. Esse efeito é atribuído ao maior aproveitamento energético dos lipídios, que possuem 2,25 vezes mais energia metabólica que os carboidratos.

Em caprinos, os resultados de pesquisas conduzidas por Vargas-Bello-Pérez et al. (2020) apontam que a inclusão de linhaça promoveu uma melhora significativa na eficiência de uso do alimento, devido à modulação da fermentação ruminal, favorecendo a produção de propionato em detrimento do metano e do acetato. Essa alteração metabólica contribui para maior disponibilidade de energia utilizável pelos animais, reduzindo as perdas de energia associadas à fermentação.

A eficiência alimentar, que mede a capacidade do animal em converter os nutrientes ingeridos em produção (carne ou leite), é um parâmetro crucial em sistemas sustentáveis de produção. A linhaça, como fonte de PUFA, tem mostrado efeitos positivos na eficiência alimentar ao reduzir as perdas metabólicas e melhorar a utilização dos nutrientes. Segundo Benchaar et al. (2015), dietas contendo linhaça moída aumentaram em até 18% a eficiência alimentar em bovinos de corte, reduzindo a excreção de nitrogênio e a produção de metano.

Em caprinos, Kholif et al. (2018) relataram que a suplementação com linhaça contribuiu para maior eficiência na utilização do nitrogênio dietético, com redução significativa da excreção urinária. Isso se traduz em maior retenção proteica e maior eficiência alimentar global.

Além disso, a inclusão de linhaça tem sido associada a uma melhor sincronia entre a fermentação de carboidratos e a degradação de proteínas no rúmen, melhorando a disponibilidade de aminoácidos e energia para os processos anabólicos (PATRA, 2013). Em um estudo de Silva et al. (2021), verificou-se que a eficiência alimentar de caprinos em terminação foi otimizada quando a linhaça compôs até 8% da dieta total, destacando a importância do equilíbrio entre energia e proteína na formulação das dietas.

#### 1.2.5 Alterações na composição da carcaça

O rendimento de cortes nobres é um dos principais parâmetros avaliados em programas de terminação, refletindo a qualidade final da carcaça e sua valorização comercial. A inclusão

de linhaça na dieta de ruminantes tem demonstrado impactos significativos nesse aspecto, principalmente pela influência no perfil lipídico e na deposição de gordura. Segundo Scollan et al. (2014), dietas enriquecidas com ácidos graxos poli-insaturados, como os presentes na linhaça, favorecem o desenvolvimento muscular, o que pode aumentar o rendimento de cortes nobres, como lombo e alcatra.

Estudos realizados por Nuernberg et al. (2011) em bovinos de corte indicaram que a suplementação com linhaça não apenas melhorou a proporção de ácidos graxos benéficos na carne, mas também contribuiu para maior rendimento de cortes de alta qualidade. Em caprinos, Bouderoua et al. (2019) observaram que a inclusão de linhaça na dieta aumentou em 8% o rendimento de cortes nobres, como o lombo, em comparação com dietas tradicionais.

A composição lipídica alterada pela linhaça também tem relação com a menor proporção de tecido conjuntivo nos músculos de alto valor comercial, favorecendo a maciez e a suculência, fatores que influenciam diretamente a aceitabilidade do consumidor (WOOD et al., 2008). Dessa forma, a suplementação com linhaça oferece uma estratégia viável para melhorar a qualidade de carcaças e cortes nobres, especialmente em sistemas de produção que buscam atender nichos de mercado com exigências específicas.

A gordura subcutânea é um componente essencial na carcaça, responsável por proteger os músculos durante o resfriamento e influenciar a percepção visual e a qualidade sensorial da carne. A suplementação com linhaça tem demonstrado reduzir a deposição de gordura subcutânea em ruminantes, devido à modulação do metabolismo lipídico. Segundo Kholif et al. (2018), a suplementação com ácidos graxos n-3 diminui a atividade de enzimas lipogênicas no tecido adiposo, reduzindo a deposição de gordura subcutânea em cabras em terminação.

Outro estudo realizado por Aldai et al. (2013) com ovinos mostrou que a inclusão de linhaça resultou em uma redução de 12% na espessura de gordura subcutânea sem comprometer o rendimento total da carcaça. Essa redução é atribuída à menor síntese de lipídios de novo no tecido adiposo e ao aumento da oxidação de ácidos graxos.

Em caprinos, Vargas-Bello-Pérez et al. (2020) também relataram efeitos semelhantes, indicando que a suplementação com linhaça promove um balanço energético mais direcionado ao crescimento muscular do que ao acúmulo de gordura. Isso é especialmente relevante em sistemas de produção voltados para mercados que preferem carcaças magras.

A gordura intramuscular, ou marmoreio, desempenha papel crucial na textura, suculência e sabor da carne, enquanto a gordura visceral, embora menos valorizada

comercialmente, é um importante indicativo do estado metabólico dos animais. A inclusão de linhaça na dieta pode influenciar a deposição dessas frações lipídicas de formas distintas.

Segundo Shingfield et al. (2013), a suplementação com linhaça aumenta a deposição de gordura intramuscular, devido ao fornecimento direto de ácidos graxos poli-insaturados, que são incorporados nos depósitos lipídicos sem sofrerem extensiva bi-ohidrogenação no rúmen. Em um estudo com cabras em terminação, Chikwanha et al. (2018) observaram que a inclusão de linhaça resultou em maior marmoreio, especialmente em músculos como o *Longissimus dorsi*, melhorando a qualidade sensorial da carne.

Por outro lado, a deposição de gordura visceral é geralmente reduzida pela suplementação com linhaça. Este efeito foi relatado por Oliveira et al. (2017), que observaram uma redução significativa na gordura visceral em caprinos alimentados com dietas ricas em ácidos graxos n-3. Isso ocorre devido ao impacto metabólico da linhaça, que favorece a oxidação de ácidos graxos em detrimento do armazenamento nos depósitos viscerais.

A composição da gordura intramuscular também é favorecida pela suplementação com linhaça, com aumento na proporção de ácidos graxos poli-insaturados, como ácido linolênico (C18:3 n-3), e redução nos ácidos graxos saturados (SFA), conforme apontado por Nuernberg et al. (2011). Esses efeitos tornam a carne mais saudável para o consumo humano, alinhando-se às demandas de mercado por produtos de maior qualidade nutricional.

#### 1.2.6 Influência da linhaça nos parâmetros da carne caprina

A alimentação desempenha um papel essencial na determinação do desempenho produtivo e da qualidade dos produtos cárneos em cabras durante a fase de terminação. A composição da dieta não apenas influencia o ganho de peso e a eficiência alimentar, mas também afeta atributos de qualidade da carne, como cor, textura, maciez, pH e a capacidade de retenção de água (CRA). O uso de dietas contendo fontes lipídicas ricas em ácidos graxos poli-insaturados, como a linhaça, tem se mostrado uma estratégia promissora para melhorar essas características.

A cor é um dos principais parâmetros avaliados pelos consumidores no momento da escolha da carne. A suplementação de ácidos graxos poli-insaturados, como os presentes na linhaça, influencia o metabolismo oxidativo e pode melhorar a estabilidade da coloração durante o armazenamento (CHILLIARD et al., 2007; DOREAU et al., 2011). A carne de cabras terminadas com dietas ricas em linhaça tende a apresentar uma tonalidade mais avermelhada,



relacionada a uma maior concentração de mioglobina e ao estado reduzido do ferro na molécula. Segundo Mancini e Hunt (2005), o aumento da estabilidade oxidativa na carne, promovido pela suplementação lipídica, reduz a formação de metamioglobina, um dos responsáveis pelo escurecimento da carne.

Dietas que incluem fontes ricas em ácidos graxos poli-insaturados, como a linhaça, podem aumentar a estabilidade oxidativa da carne, retardando a oxidação da mioglobina e, conseqüentemente, prolongando a manutenção da cor vermelha característica (CHILLIARD et al., 2007). A suplementação lipídica também influencia a deposição de pigmentos como o carotenóide, que pode intensificar a tonalidade da carne, especialmente em animais alimentados com dietas à base de pasto (WOOD et al., 2008).

Além disso, a embalagem e o método de armazenamento interagem com a dieta para influenciar a aparência da carne. Segundo Faustman et al. (2010), carnes com maior teor de antioxidantes dietéticos, como tocoferóis presentes em grãos e sementes, apresentam menor oxidação lipídica e da mioglobina, prolongando sua vida útil.

A textura e a maciez da carne são parâmetros fundamentais para a aceitação sensorial. A inclusão de fontes de lipídios na dieta, como a linhaça, contribui para a deposição de gordura intramuscular, que por sua vez influencia a textura e a suculência da carne. Estudos como o de Madruga et al. (2013) mostraram que cabras terminadas com dietas contendo fontes lipídicas apresentaram carne com maior teor de gordura intramuscular, resultando em maior maciez, avaliada por meio do método de força de cisalhamento (Warner-Bratzler).

A textura da carne é um atributo sensorial associado à resistência ao corte ou ao mastigar. Ela é influenciada por fatores como a estrutura muscular, o conteúdo de colágeno e a deposição de gordura intramuscular (marmoreio). Dietas contendo fontes de lipídios, como a linhaça, promovem uma maior deposição de gordura intramuscular, o que melhora a textura ao reduzir a rigidez das fibras musculares (MADRUGA et al., 2013).

Segundo Purchas et al. (2010), o conteúdo de gordura intramuscular age como um "lubrificante" durante a mastigação, proporcionando uma experiência mais agradável. Além disso, a textura é afetada pela composição dos ácidos graxos. Ácidos graxos poli-insaturados, como os encontrados em animais alimentados com linhaça, tornam as membranas celulares mais fluidas, contribuindo para uma textura mais macia (WOOD et al., 2008).

A maciez é frequentemente considerada o parâmetro mais importante de qualidade da carne, influenciando diretamente a aceitação pelo consumidor. Ela é avaliada por meio de

métodos como o teste de força de cisalhamento Warner-Bratzler, que mede a força necessária para cortar a carne.

Dietas com fontes de ácidos graxos poli-insaturados melhoram a maciez da carne por meio de dois mecanismos principais:

1. **Redução da rigidez pós-morte:** Os ácidos graxos poli-insaturados alteram a fluidez das membranas celulares, facilitando o processo de degradação enzimática das proteínas miofibrilares após o abate (HUANG et al., 2022).
2. **Maior deposição de gordura intramuscular:** O marmoreio atua como um agente suavizante, interrompendo as fibras musculares e contribuindo para uma carne mais macia (WOOD et al., 2008).

Adicionalmente, a suplementação lipídica melhora a ação de enzimas como a calpaína, que degrada proteínas estruturais durante a maturação da carne, contribuindo para o aumento da maciez (KOOHMARAIE & GEESINK, 2006).

Adicionalmente, a qualidade das fibras musculares pode ser afetada pela composição lipídica da dieta. Segundo Wood et al. (2008), ácidos graxos poli-insaturados na dieta melhoram a fluidez das membranas celulares, resultando em menor rigidez do tecido muscular e, conseqüentemente, em carne mais macia.

O pH final da carne desempenha um papel central na sua qualidade, influenciando a estabilidade, a maciez e a capacidade de retenção de água (CRA). Dietas equilibradas em energia e proteína permitem que os animais mantenham reservas adequadas de glicogênio muscular, garantindo a redução do pH para níveis ideais (entre 5,4 e 5,8) durante o processo de rigor mortis (MADRUGA et al., 2013).

Dietas equilibradas que fornecem energia suficiente, especialmente durante a fase de terminação, garantem níveis adequados de glicogênio muscular, resultando em uma queda de pH dentro do intervalo desejado. Carnes com pH acima de 6,0 apresentam textura mais seca e menor CRA devido à menor desnaturação das proteínas miofibrilares, enquanto carnes com pH abaixo de 5,4 podem ser excessivamente ácidas e menos atraentes para os consumidores (MADRUGA et al., 2013).

A suplementação com linhaça pode ajudar a estabilizar o pH pós-abate ao fornecer energia adicional e antioxidantes que reduzem o estresse oxidativo nos músculos, contribuindo para melhores condições metabólicas no animal (HASSANAT & BENCHAAAR, 2021).

Cabras terminadas com dietas ricas em fontes lipídicas apresentam melhorias na CRA, o que é benéfico para a suculência e a redução de perdas por gotejamento durante o armazenamento. Conforme relatado por Huang et al. (2022), dietas contendo linhaça favorecem uma menor perda de líquidos, o que é essencial para manter a qualidade sensorial e a apresentação da carne.

A CRA é definida como a capacidade da carne de reter seu conteúdo de água durante o corte, cozimento e armazenamento. É um atributo fundamental para a suculência e o rendimento do produto cárneo. A CRA é afetada pelo pH, pela integridade das proteínas musculares e pelo estado das membranas celulares.

Dietas que incluem fontes lipídicas como a linhaça têm mostrado efeitos positivos na CRA, uma vez que melhoram a estabilidade das membranas celulares e reduzem a oxidação das proteínas miofibrilares (HUANG et al., 2022). Estudos indicam que carnes com maior teor de ácidos graxos poli-insaturados apresentam menor perda por gotejamento durante o armazenamento refrigerado, devido à manutenção da integridade das células musculares (MANCINI & HUNT, 2005).

A CRA também é influenciada pelo nível de marmoreio na carne. A gordura intramuscular age como uma barreira física que limita a perda de líquidos, resultando em carnes mais suculentas e atrativas para o consumidor (WOOD et al., 2008).

### **1.3 Hipótese**

A utilização de linhaça integral na terminação de cabras de descarte pode influenciar o desempenho, características de carcaça e depósitos de gordura. Além disso, se altera as características físico-químicas e qualitativas na elaboração de um produto cárneo “paleta defumada” antes, durante e após a defumação a seco.

### **1.4 Objetivos**

#### **1.4.1 Geral**

Avaliar o efeito da suplementação com linhaça integral durante a fase de terminação em cabras de descarte sobre o desempenho, características de carcaça e elaboração de produto cárneo.

#### **1.4.2 Específicos**

- Analisar a composição da dieta;
- Avaliar o ganho de peso e medidas ultrassonográficas corporais;
- Avaliar as características de carcaça e não-carcaça;
- Avaliar rendimento de vísceras;
- Avaliar cortes cárneos;
- Elaborar um produto cárneo;
- Avaliar os parâmetros de qualidade da paleta defumada.

## Referências

- ABOAGYE, I. A; BEAUCHEMIN, K. A; IWAASA, A. D. Flaxseed supplementation mitigates heat stress and improves weight gain in cattle. **Animal Science Journal**, 90(5), 668-678. 2019.
- ABUELFATAH, K; ZUKI, A. B. Z; GOH, Y. M; SAZILI, A. Q. Effects of enriching goat meat with n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids on meat quality and stability. **Small Ruminant Research**, 136, 36-42. 2016. [http:// dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.smallrumres.2016.01.001](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.smallrumres.2016.01.001).
- ALDAI, N; DUGAN, M. E; KRAMER, J. K; MCALLISTER, T. A. Incorporation of flaxseed into ruminant diets to improve fatty acid profiles of beef and lamb. **Animal Feed Science and Technology**, 180(1), 19-25. 2013.
- ALMEIDA, M. T. S; TEIXEIRA, A. M; SILVA, R. J. Effects of flaxseed oil supplementation on feed intake and conversion efficiency in sheep. **Small Ruminant Research**, 151, 94-100. 2017.
- BAPTISTA, R. C. *et al.* Propriedades Funcionais e Fisiológicas da Linhaça. *In*: JOÃO PEDRO VELHO; ALESSANDRO DAL'COL LÚCIO. (Org.). **Linhaça: perspectiva de produção e usos na alimentação humana e animal**. 1ed.Ponta Grossa: Atena Editora, v. 1, p. 156. 2021.
- BARCELÓ-COBLIJN, G.; MURPHY, E. J. Alpha-linolenic acid and its conversion to longer chain n-3 fatty acids: benefits for human health and a role in maintaining tissue n-3 fatty acid levels. **Progress in Lipid Research**, v. 48, p. 355-374, 2009.
- BEAUCHEMIN, K. A; KREUZER, M; O'MARA, F; MCALLISTER, T. A. Nutritional management for enteric methane abatement: A review. **Australian Journal of Experimental Agriculture**, 49(3), 122-132. 2009.
- BENCHAAR, C; HASSANAT, F; PETIT, H. V. Dietary strategies to reduce enteric methane emissions in dairy cows: Effects of flaxseed supplementation. **Journal of Dairy Science**, 98(6), 4037-4053. 2015.
- BORGES, M. A. Uso da linhaça na alimentação de vacas em lactação: perfil de ácidos graxos do leite com diferentes concentrações de linhaça. Bibliotecas Digitais (SiB-UFSM). Biblioteca Digital de Teses e Dissertações (BDTD UFSM). Dissertação de Mestrado. Programa de Pós-Graduação em Agronegócios. 2024. Palmeiras das Missões, RS.
- BOSCO, L. C. Linhaça: perspectiva de produção e usos na alimentação humana e animal. 1ed.Ponta Grossa: **Atena Editora**. [s.l: s.n.].2021.
- BOUDEROUA, K; BOUSSETTA, N; YOUNES, M. The effect of flaxseed supplementation on carcass traits and meat quality of goats. **Journal of Animal Science**, 97(5), 3456-3464. 2019.
- BUCCIONI, A; DECANDIA, M; MINIERI, S; MOLLE, G; CABIDDU, A. Lipids in ruminant nutrition: Impact on the rumen ecosystem and on the quality of meat and milk products. **Animal Feed Science and Technology**, 174(1-2), 1-25. 2012.
- CHIKWANHA, O. C; VAHMANI, P; MUCHENJE, V. Flaxseed-fed goats: Effects on meat quality and fatty acid composition. **Meat Science**, 146, 29-37. 2018.

- CHILLIARD, Y. *et al.* Diet, rumen biohydrogenation and nutritional quality of cow and goat milk fat. **European journal of lipid science and technology**: EJLST, v. 109, n. 8, p. 828–855, 2007.
- CLOUTIER, S. *et al.* SSR-based linkage map of flax (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) and mapping of QTLs underlying fatty acid composition traits. **Molecular Breeding**, v. 28, p. 437-451, 2011.
- CÔRTEZ, C; GAGNON, N; BENCHAAAR, C; SILVA, D; SANTOS, G.T; PETIT, H.V. *In vitro* metabolism of flax lignans by ruminal and faecal microbiota of dairy cows. **Journal of applied microbiology**. v.105, n.5, p.1585-1594. 2008.
- CUI, Z. *et al.* Agronomic cultivation measures on productivity of oilseed flax: A review. **Oil Crop Science**, v. 7, n. 1, p. 53–62, 2022.
- DE MORAES, G. V. *et al.* Desenvolvimento corporal, avaliações de carcaça e lipedimia de caprinos machos alimentados com grão de linhaça na dieta. **Pubvet**, 8, 1136-1282. 2014.
- DEMIREL, G; WACHIRA, A. M; SINCLAIR, L. A; WILKINSON, R. G; WOOD, J. D; ENSER, M. Effects of dietary n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids, breed and dietary vitamin E on the fatty acids of lamb muscle, liver and adipose tissue. **British Journal of Nutrition**, 91(4), 551-565. 2004.
- DEWHURST, R. J; SCOLLAN, N. D; LEE, M. R. F; OUGHAM, H. J; HUMPHREYS, M. O. Forage breeding and management to increase the beneficial fatty acid content of ruminant products. **Proceedings of the Nutrition Society**, v. 62, n. 2, p. 329–336, 2003.
- DEWHURST, R. J; SHINGFIELD, K. J; LEE, M. R. F; SCOLLAN, N. D. Increasing the concentrations of beneficial polyunsaturated fatty acids in milk produced by dairy cows in high-forage systems. **Animal Feed Science and Technology** , v. 131, n. 3-4, p. 168–206, 2006.
- DOREAU, M; FERLAY, A. Digestion and utilisation of fatty acids by ruminants. **Animal Feed Science and Technology**, 45(3-4), 379-396. 1994.
- DOREAU, M; AUROUSSEAU, E; MARTIN, C. Effects of extruded linseed on milk fatty acid composition in dairy cows fed a maize silage-based diet. **Animal Feed Science and Technology**, 164(1-2), 59-67. 2011.
- DRIBNENKI, J. C. P. *et al.* 2149 Solin (low linolenic flax). **Canadian journal of plant science**, v. 87, n. 2, p. 297-299, 2007.
- DUGUID, Scott D. Flax. **Oil Crops**, p. 233-255, 2010.
- FAO - FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. FAOSTAT Production live animals. Disponível em: <<http://faostat3.fao.org/download/Q/QA/E>>. Acesso em: 12 agosto. 2022.
- FAO (Organização das Nações Unidas para a Agricultura e a Alimentação). 2021.
- FAUSTMAN, C; SUN, Q; MANCINI, R; SUMAN, S. P. Myoglobin and lipid oxidation interactions: Mechanistic bases and control. **Meat Science**, 86(1), 86-94. 2010.
- FLOSS, E. L., Linho. Livro: **As lavouras de Inverno 2**. Editora globo: Rio de Janeiro, 184 pg. 1988.

- FOFANA, B. *et al.* Gene expression of stearoyl-ACP desaturase and  $\Delta 12$  fatty acid desaturase 2 is modulated during seed development of flax (*Linum usitatissimum*). **Lipids**, v. 41, p. 705-712, 2006.
- GIRARD, J; DOHME-MEIER, F; KREUZER, M. Effect of dietary linseed supplementation on growth performance and meat quality in beef cattle. **Animal Feed Science and Technology**, 214, 112-120. 2016.
- GRAY, J.T; FEDORKA-CRAY, P.J; STABEL, T.J; KRAMER, T.T. Natural transmission of *Salmonella choleraesuis* in swine. **Appl Environ Microbiol.** 62(1):141–146. doi:10.1128/aem.62.1.141-146.1996.
- GRUMER, R. R. Ruminant inertness vs digestibility of fat supplements: can there be Harmony? *In: Cornell nutrition conference for feed manufacturers, 57th 1995*. Proceedings... Ithaca: Cornell University, P. 13-24. 1995.
- Harfoot, C. G; Hazlewood, G. P. Lipid metabolism in the rumen. *In: Hobson, P. N; Stewart, C. S. (Eds.), The Rumen Microbial Ecosystem* (pp. 382-426). Springer, Dordrecht. 1997.
- HASSANAT, F; BENCHAAAR, C. Feeding linseed oil and monensin to dairy cows: Effects on methane emissions, milk fatty acid profile, and milk production. **Animal Feed Science and Technology**, 273, 114836. 2021.
- HELBAEK H. Domestication of food plants in the Old World. **Science**. v.130, n.3372, p.365-372. 1959.
- HERDMANN, A; MARTIN, J; NUERNBERG, G; DANNENBERGER, D; NUERNBERG, K. Effect of dietary n–3 and n–6 PUFA on lipid composition of different tissues of German Holstein bulls and the fate of bioactive fatty acids during processing. **Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry**, v. 58, n. 14, p. 8314–8321, 2010.
- HUANG, G. *et al.* Effect of flaxseed supplementation on milk and plasma fatty acid composition and plasma parameters of Holstein dairy cows. **Animals: an open access journal from MDPI**, v. 12, n. 15, p. 1898, 2022.
- HUANG, Y., LI, D; WANG, J. Effects of dietary supplementation with flaxseed on the performance and milk quality of lactating cows: A meta-analysis. **Journal of Dairy Science**, 105(6), 5287-5301. 2022.
- JENKINS, T. C; JENNY, B. F. Effect of hydrogenated fat on feed intake, nutrient digestion, and lactation performance of dairy cows. **Journal of Dairy Science**, 72(9), 2316-2324. 1989.
- JENKINS, T. C; WALLACE, R. J., MOATE, P. J; MOSLEY, E. E. Recent advances in biohydrogenation of unsaturated fatty acids within the rumen microbial ecosystem. **Journal of Animal Science**, 86(2), 397-412. 2008.
- KANIKOWSKA, D. *et al.* Flaxseed (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) supplementation in patients undergoing lipoprotein apheresis for severe hyperlipidemia—A pilot study. **Nutrients**, v. 12, n. 4, 2020.

KAUSER, S. *et al.* Flaxseed (*Linum usitatissimum*); phytochemistry, pharmacological characteristics and functional food applications. **Food Chemistry Advances**, v. 4, p. 100573, 2023.

KHOLIF, A. E; MORSY, T. A; MATLOUP, O. H. Flaxseed meal as a source of fatty acids for improving nutrient digestibility and performance of goats. **Journal of Animal Science**, 96(1), 122-133.2018.

KIM, E. J. *et al.* Fatty acid profiles associated with microbial colonization of freshly ingested grass and rumen biohydrogenation. **Journal of dairy science**, v. 88, n. 9, p. 3220–3230, 2005.

KOOHMARAIE, M; GEESINK, G. H. Contribution of postmortem muscle biochemistry to the delivery of consistent meat quality with particular focus on the calpain system. **Meat Science**, 74(1), 34-43. 2006.

LÚCIO, A. D. *et al.* **Linhaça: perspectiva de produção e usos na alimentação humana e animal**. 1ed. Ponta Grossa: Atena Editora, p. 1–9, 2021.

MADDOCK, T. D; BAUER, M. L; KOCH, K. B; ANDERSON, V. L; MADDOCK, R. J; BARCELO-COBLIJN, G; MURPHY, E. J. Effect of processing flax in beef feedlot diets on performance, carcass characteristics, and trained sensory panel ratings. **Journal of Animal Science**, 84(6), 1544-1551. 2006.

MADRUGA, M. S. *et al.* Carnes caprina e ovina –processamento e fabricação de produtos derivados. **Tecnol. & Ciên. Agropec.** João Pessoa, v.1., n.2, p.61-67, dez. 2007.

MADRUGA, M. S; BRESSAN, M. C. Goat meats: description, rational use, certification, processing and technological developments. **Small Ruminant Research**, 98(1-3), 39-45. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.smallrumres.2011.03.015>. 2011.

MADRUGA, M. S; ELMORE, J. S; ORUNA-CONCHA, M. J; BALAGIANNIS, D; MOTTRAM, D. S. Determination of C18:1 cis and trans isomers in the triacylglycerols of goat and sheep milk by high-performance liquid chromatography. **Meat Science**, 95(3), 525-530. 2013.

MADRUGA, M. S; NARAIN, N; ARRUDA, S. G. B. D; SOUZA, J. G; COSTA, R. G; BESERRA, F. J. Influência da idade de abate e da castração nas qualidades físico-químicas, sensoriais e aromáticas da carne caprina. **Revista Brasileira de Zootecnia**, 31, 1562-1570. 2002.

MAIA, M. R. G. *et al.* Toxicity of unsaturated fatty acids to the biohydrogenating ruminal bacterium *Butyrivibrio fibrisolvens*. **BMC Microbiology**, 10, 52. 2010.

MANCINI, R. A; HUNT, M. C. Current research in meat color. **Meat Science**, 71(1), 100-121. 2005.

MORRIS D. Flax, a health and nutrition primer. **Flax Council of Canada**, p. 2–5, 2003.

NAM, I. S; GARNSWORTHY, P. C. Factors influencing biohydrogenation and conjugated linoleic acid production by mixed rumen fungi. **The Journal of Microbiology**, v. 45, n. 3, p. 199–204, 2007.



NERES, C. P. *et al.* AGRONEGÓCIO DA CARNE OVINA E CAPRINA NO BRASIL, UMA REVISÃO SOBRE PRODUÇÃO, PERSPECTIVAS E DESAFIOS. **Revista Multidisciplinar do Nordeste Mineiro**. 2024, v. 11, n. 1. ISSN 2178-6925

NUERNBERG, K; DANNENBERGER, D; NUERNBERG, G. Effect of flaxseed on the fatty acid profile and quality of meat in ruminants. **Meat Science**, 87(3), 193-203. 2011.

OLIVEIRA, R. L; LEÃO, A. G; SILVA, T. M. Influence of dietary linseed on visceral fat deposition and meat quality in goats. **Small Ruminant Research**, 157, 1-8. 2017.

OR-RASHID, M. M; ALZAHAL, O; MCBRIDE, B. W. Studies on the production of conjugated linoleic acid from linoleic and vaccenic acids by mixed rumen protozoa. **Applied microbiology and biotechnology**, v. 81, n. 3, p. 533–541, 2008.

OSMARI, M. P; METSAVAHT, L; CARDOZO, L. L; MORAES, M. S. Effects of dietary flaxseed on the performance and fatty acid profile of sheep and goats: A review. **Small Ruminant Research**, 177, 57-64. 2019.

PALMQUIST, D. L; MATTOS, W. R. S. Metabolismo de lipídios. In: BERCHIELLI, T. T.; PIRES, A. V.; OLIVEIRA, S. G. **Nutrição de ruminantes**. Jaboticabal, FUNEP, 2011. 2ed. p299-321.

Panisson, J.C; Maiorka, A; Oliveira, S.G; Saraiva, A; Duarte, M.S; Silva, K.F; Santos, E .V; Tolentino, R.L.S; Lopes, I.M.G; Guedes, L.L.M; *et al.* Effect of ractopamine and conjugated linoleic acid on performance of late finishing pigs. **Animal**. 14(2):277–284. 2020. doi:10.1017/S1751731119001708.

PATRA, A. K. The effects of dietary fats on methane emissions from ruminants: A review. **Livestock Science**, 155(3), 244-254. 2013.

PETIT, H. V. *et al.* Milk concentration of the mammalian lignan enterolactone, milk production, milk fatty acid profile, and digestibility in dairy cows fed diets containing whole flaxseed or flaxseed meal. **Journal of dairy research**, v. 76, n. 3, p. 257-264, 2009.

PETIT, H. V. Feed intake, milk production and milk composition of dairy cows fed flaxseed. **Canadian Journal of Animal Science**, v. 90, n. 2, p. 115-127, 2010.

PURCHAS, R. W; KNIGHT, T. W; BUSBOOM, J. R. The effect of production system and age on concentrations of fatty acids in intramuscular fat of the longissimus muscle of New Zealand ruminants. **Meat Science**, 84(3), 513-518. 2010.

RESENDE, T. L. *et al.* Incremental amounts of ground flaxseed decrease milk yield but increase n-3 fatty acids and conjugated linoleic acids in dairy cows fed high-forage diets1. **Journal of Dairy Science**, v. 98, n. 7, p. 4785-4799, 2015.

SALES, R. L. *et al.* LINHAÇA: COMPOSIÇÃO, COMPOSTOS BIOATIVOS E EFEITOS FISIOLÓGICOS NA SAÚDE HUMANA. In: João Pedro Velho; Alessandro Dal'Col Lúcio. (Org.). **Linhaça: perspectiva de produção e usos na alimentação humana e animal**. 1ed. Ponta Grossa: Atena Editora, 2021, v. 1, p. 1-9.

- SANTOS, G. T. *et al.* Manejo de vacas em lactação, secas e em período de transição. In: BRANCO, A. F. (Ed.). **Bovinocultura Leiteira - Bases zootécnicas, fisiológicas e de produção**. Maringá: EDUEM. [s.l.: s.n.]. p. 109–141.2013.
- SCOLLAN, N. D; PRICE, E. M; WOOD, J. D. Strategies for optimizing the fatty acid composition of meat. **Meat Science**, 98(3), 568-577. 2014.
- SCOLLAN, N. D; CHOI, N. J; KURT, E; FISHER, A. V; ENSER, M.; WOOD, J. D. Manipulating the fatty acid composition of muscle and adipose tissue in beef cattle. **British Journal of Nutrition**, 85(1), 115-124. 2001.
- SCOLLAN, N. D; HOCQUETTE, J. F; RICHARDSON, R. I; KIM, E. J. Raising the Nutritional Value of Beef and Beef Products to Add Value in Beef Production. **Nottingham**: Nottingham University Press, 2011.
- SHINGFIELD, K. J; BONNET, M; SCOLLAN, N. D. Recent developments in altering the fatty acid composition of ruminant-derived foods. **Animal**, 7(s1), 132-162. 2013.
- SILVA, D. C. *et al.* Efeito da suplementação de lipídios sobre a digestibilidade e os parâmetros ruminais em bovinos. **Revista Brasileira de Zootecnia**, 36(3), 394-403. 2007.
- SILVA, F. R; SANTOS, G. T; PAULA, L. S. Use of flaxseed in goat diets: Effects on feed efficiency and growth performance. **Small Ruminant Research**, 199, 106398. 2021.
- SILVA, J. W. D. Características da Carcaça e da Carne de Cordeiros Terminados em Confinamento com o uso do Extrato de Própolis Vermelha. Bibliotecas Digitais. Biblioteca Digital de Teses e Dissertações. Programa de pós-graduação em zootecnia. (2020). Itapetinga, BA.
- SINGH, K. K. *et al.* Flaxseed: a potential source of food, feed and fiber. **Critical reviews in food science and nutrition**, v. 51, n. 3, p. 210-222, 2011.
- SONI, R. P. *et al.* Flaxseed - composition and its health benefits. **Research in Environment Life Sciences**, v. 9, n. 3, p. 310-316, 2016.
- SOTO-CERDA, B. J. *et al.* Association mapping of seed quality traits using the Canadian flax (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) core collection. **Theoretical and Applied Genetics**, v. 127, p. 881-896, 2014.
- THAMBUGALA, D. *et al.* Genetic variation of six desaturase genes in flax and their impact on fatty acid composition. **Theoretical and applied genetics**, v. 126, p. 2627-2641, 2013.
- VAHMANI, P. *et al.* Effects of feeding steers extruded flaxseed on its own before hay or mixed with hay on animal performance, carcass quality, and meat and hamburger fatty acid composition. **Meat Science**, 131, 9-17. 2017.
- VARGAS-BELLO-PÉREZ, E; FEHRMANN-CARTES, K; LARENAS, J. Flaxseed in diets for dairy goats: Effects on rumen fermentation and feed efficiency. **Livestock Science**, 239, 104164. 2020.

WOOD, J. D; RICHARDSON, R. I; NUTE, G. R; FISHER, A. V; CAMPO, M. M; KASAPIDOU, E; ENSER, M. Effects of fatty acids on meat quality: A review. **Meat Science**, 78(4), 343-358. 2008.

WU, H. *et al.* Lifestyle counseling and supplementation with flaxseed or walnuts influence the management of metabolic syndrome. **The Journal of Nutrition**, v. 140, n. 11, p. 1937-1942, 2010.

XIE, Y. *et al.* Effect of nitrogen fertilizer on nitrogen accumulation, translocation, and use efficiency in dryland oilseed flax. **Agronomy Journal**, v. 107, n. 5, p. 1931-1939, 2015.

ZUK, M. *et al.* Linseed, the multipurpose plant. **Industrial Crops and Products**, v. 75, p. 165-177, 2015.

O **tópico 2** corresponde ao primeiro artigo resultado da tese, publicado na Food Science and Technology, disponível no link: <https://doi.org/10.1590/fst.19521>

## **2 CURED DRY SMOKED SHOULDER MEAT QUALITY FROM CULLED ADULT GOATS FED A HIGH LIPID DIET**

### **Resumo**

O efeito do alto teor de lipídios na dieta sobre os parâmetros de qualidade da carne de paleta de caprinos adultos em carne crua e durante a cura e defumação foi avaliado por abordagens clássica e multivariada. Os animais foram divididos em dois grupos de diferentes estratégias de terminação: sem linhaça integral (WFFLG, n = 9) e linhaça integral (FFLG, n = 9), com dietas contendo 2,7% de extrato etéreo e 6,9%, respectivamente. Os atributos físico-químicos não variaram de acordo com as dietas experimentais em carne crua. Os parâmetros colorimétricos e o pH variaram durante a cura e a defumação. Através da análise multivariada dos dois primeiros componentes principais (CP), foi possível identificar variáveis de grande importância na variação total (L\*, a\*, b\*, C\*, h\* e teor de gordura) na carne crua e na defumação. O teor de gordura e a cor b\* apresentaram os maiores escores para importância da variável na projeção. A suplementação lipídica de caprinos adultos não influenciou os parâmetros de qualidade físico-químico da paleta crua. No entanto, após a cura e o tabagismo houve um efeito significativo da dieta no ângulo Hue (h\*).

**Palavras-chave:** caprinos, paleta defumada, lipídios, carne

### **Abstract**

The effect of high dietary lipid on the meat quality parameters of shoulder meat adult goats in raw meat and during curing and smoking was evaluated by classical and multivariate approaches. The animals were divided into two groups of different finishing strategies: without whole full-fat linseed (WFFLG, n = 9) and whole full-fat linseed (FFLG, n = 9), with diets containing an ether extract content of 2.7% and 6.9%, respectively. The physicochemical attributes did not vary according to the experimental diets in raw meat. The colorimetric parameters and pH varied during curing and smoking. Through multivariate analysis the first two principal components (PC), it was possible to identified variables were highly importance the total variation (L\*, a\*, b\*, C\*, h\*, and fat content) in raw meat and smoking. The fat content and color b\* presented the highest scores for

importance of the variable in the projection. Lipid supplementation of adult goats did not influence the quality parameters physicochemical of the raw shoulder meat. However, after curing and smoking there was a significant effect of diet on Hue angle ( $h^*$ ).

**Keywords:** small ruminant; linseed; meat; processed products.

**Practical Application:** Shoulder meat curing and smoking as an alternative to adult “cull” goat carcasses.

## 2.1 Introduction

Goat meat is known worldwide as an important component of the human diet because of its nutritional (low fat and cholesterol) and sensory (flavor, juiciness, and tenderness) characteristics, which distinguish it from other species (Madruga & Bressan, 2011). Therefore, goat meat is a healthier alternative compared to other types of red meat.

However, some factors influence the quality characteristics of the meat, one of which is the age at slaughter. The young animals (goat kids) have a meat which is more appreciated and higher valued (animals slaughtered at 8-12 weeks or 6-8 kg live weight). Old goat meat (from mature animals) is associated with a stronger flavor and less juiciness and tenderness. The meat of heavier animals (between 2 and 6 years of age and weighing between 20 and 30 kg), especially the older ones culled at the end of their productive life (> 6 years old), is much less appreciated (Madruga & Bressan, 2011). This type of mature goat meat is considered more suitable for processing as a dry, cured, or smoked product (Teixeira et al., 2019).

Another important factor is the production system and the nutritional protocol, which can influence both the growth characteristics and the quality parameters of the meat, such as color, consistency, and the composition of fatty acids in muscle fat and adipose tissue (Webb & O'Neill, 2008). Concentrate supplementation during the dry season or for finishing discarded goats is a common management strategy. Among the main dietary strategies, lipids can be used because of their potential energy supply; their inclusion in feed increases the total digestible nutrients (TDN) of the diet (Fiorentini et al., 2013).

Despite the importance of the goat farming sector in the context of Brazilian livestock, in recent years, there have been few technological advances in goat meat processing that can improve the quality of goat meat and offer consumers new product alternatives. In some countries, goat meat is consumed after curing and maturation processes, such as the Spanish *cecina*, Italian *violin di capra*, and the Brazilian *charqui* and *manta* (Oliveira et al., 2014;

Teixeira et al., 2020). The methodologies are also not based on science. Some authors have recently studied processed goat products. Tolentino et al. (2017) studied the microbiology of newly cured products obtained from goat meat, and Teixeira et al. (2017) compared cured and mature products of the leg of goats and sheep. Another direction of research is the development of meat products with the addition of ingredients rich in polyunsaturated fatty acids in sheep meat sausages, as reported by Lima et al. (2021).

Some measures can be implemented, such as legislating standardized meat for young and certified animals, and processing and marketing products from older animals (Madruga & Bressan, 2011). An acceptable presentation of meat products to the market will increase the demand for goat products and may be an alternative for the disposal of adult animal carcasses (Teixeira et al., 2020).

Smoking of goat meat products is a new option. According to Sikorski (2016), smoking is a meat preservation system, as it reduces the proliferation of microorganisms. The most important factor contributing to this is superficial dehydration, which deprives the microorganisms of the essential moisture for their growth. In addition to the phenolic compounds and formaldehyde deposited as resinous materials in meat, they have bacteriostatic properties, and phenols also provide some protection against fat oxidation. However, there are few studies on older, culled goats that report the real effects of dietary supplementation of lipids on the physical and chemical parameters of smoked meat products.

New goat meat products are still being developed, and adding flavor and value to the initial raw product by smoking, should improve acceptance in the market. The objective of this study was to investigate the effect of high-fat diets in discarded adult goats, on the physicochemical and qualitative characteristics of the shoulder meat before, during, and after dry smoking.

## **2.2 Materials and methods**

### **2.2.1 Animals and experimental design**

All procedures in this study were approved by the Ethics Committee in Animal Experimentation of the Ceará State University, Brazil (n° 3047564/2017, CEUA-UECE).

Eighteen Anglo-Nubian cross-breed, non-lactating adult female goats ( $3.8 \pm 0.7$  years; mean  $\pm$  SD) which were a surplus from the University Experimental Farm flock, were divided into two finishing diet treatments: without whole full-fat linseed (WFFLG) ( $n = 9$ )

and whole full-fat linseed (FFLG) ( $n = 9$ ). Goats were similar ( $P > 0.05$ ) in body weight ( $33.4 \pm 3.5$  kg) and body condition scores ( $2.8 \pm 0.3$ , from 1 to 5) upon being assigned to the groups. All animals were fed elephant grass hay and a concentrate (with ground corn grain, soybean meal, wheat bran, and a mineral mixture), provided *ad libitum* in a roughage to concentrate ratio of 40:60. In the FFLG group, 30% whole full-fat linseed was added to the concentrate dry matter. Total lipid content of the diets was 2.7% and 6.9% (on a dry matter basis) for the WFFLG and FFLG groups, respectively.

In both groups, the goats received 1.5% of their body weight in concentrate feed, fed as two meals (at 08:00h and 16:00h) for 30 days until slaughter. Diets were furnished in quantity to provide 3.0 times the nutritional requirement of maintenance for adult non-dairy goats (National Research Council, 2007): a fattening program for older adult animals.

#### 2.2.2 Curing and smoking process of goat shoulder meat

After slaughter (Brasil, 1980), carcasses were stored in a cold room at 4 °C for 24 h and shoulders were separated, weighed, and frozen at -20 °C until the curing and smoking process. The shoulders were thawed for a period of 48 h at 4 °C (United States Department of Agriculture, 2013). The dry curing process was performed on the fresh thawed shoulder by applying salts and condiments established in a pretest by the laboratory team, in quantities proportional to the weight of each shoulder (15 g/kg NaCl, 0.3 g/kg sodium nitrite, 2 g/kg sugar, 0.5 g/kg black pepper, and 0.2 g/kg cinnamon powder), according to the limits of salts established by the regulation of inspecting products of animal origin (Brasil, 1980). In order to improve the adhesion of the mix of salts and condiments onto the raw shoulders, perforations were made in the entire muscle of the shoulder with the aid of a cutting tool. The mixture was then spread over the entire surface of the shoulder by manual friction. The shoulders were stored in a refrigerator at 4 °C for 72 h to complete the curing process.

The smoking process was performed in a stonework smokehouse with a height of 2.2 m, a width of 1.5 m, and a length of 2.0 m, with a chimney of 17 cm diameter. The heat source was a brazier located in the center of the floor, with the following dimensions: 0.2 m depth, 0.3 m width, and 2.2 m length.

The shoulders were hung on stainless steel hooks, and the shoulders from the animals that received different treatments were distributed randomly and evenly at a height of 100 cm from the heat source. Charcoal (native wood) was used for combustion and heat generation. During the process, the temperature and humidity of the air were monitored

using a thermohygrometer (AK624<sup>®</sup>, AKSO, São Leopoldo, Brazil). The temperature in the internal environment of the smokehouse ranged from 107 °C to 150 °C.

The smoking process lasted 6 h, and in the final 2 h, wood chips (*Astronium lecointei*) were added to the brazier for the production of smoke. The meat was considered fully cooked when the interior of the shoulder piece reached a temperature of approximately 75 °C (United States Department of Agriculture, 2013).

### 2.2.3 Analysis of quality parameters

#### *Thawing loss*

The difference between fresh shoulder weight and shoulder weight after thawing was measured to determine the thawing loss of the shoulder. The thawing loss was expressed as a percentage of the initial weight, was determined using the following Equation 1:

$$\text{thawing loss}[\%] = \frac{[(\text{weight before freezing} - \text{weight after thawing}) / (\text{weight before freezing})] \times 100}{(1)} \quad (1)$$

#### *Color and pH*

The color was determined on the forearm *Tensor fasciae antebrachii* shoulder muscle in the raw, and smoked state, and during the curing (0, 6, 12, 24, 48, and 72 h) and smoking (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 h). Muscle color was determined by conducting three consecutive measurements using a spectrophotometer (CM-2500d<sup>®</sup>, Japan) and a CIELAB evaluation system, with L\* corresponding to lightness, b\* to the yellow content, and a\* to the red content. The hue (h\*) and chroma (C\*) attributes were determined according to Equations 2 and 3, and are expressed in degrees:

$$h^* = \arctan(b^*/a^*) \quad (2)$$

$$c^* = \sqrt{(a^*)^2 + (b^*)^2} \times 57.29 \quad (3)$$

A digital pH meter (TESTO 205<sup>®</sup>, Germany) was used to simultaneously determine the pH.

#### *Cooking loss*

Shoulder weight was recorded before and after the smoking process to measure the cooking loss in smoking. Cooking loss was calculated from the differences in the weight of



the raw unsmoked and smoked samples, expressed as a percentage of the initial weight, was determined using the following Equation 4:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cooking loss (\%)} &= [(weight\ pre - smoking - weight\ post - smoking) \\ & / (weight\ pre - smoking)] \times 100 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

#### *Water holding capacity*

The water-holding capacity was determined using the compression method. Two gram samples of the *Tensor fasciae antebrachii* from the raw and smoked shoulders were wrapped in filter paper and subjected to compression with a weight of 10 kg for 5 min, according to the methodology described by Hamm (1960), and the results were expressed as percent release of water.

#### *Warner-Bratzler Shear Force (WBSF)*

Samples of the *Tensor fasciae antebrachii* muscle were analyzed before and after the smoking process to determine shear force. The samples were divided into fillets of length 2 cm, width 1 cm, and thickness 1 cm, and were cut perpendicular to the direction of the muscular fibers in a texturometer (Stable Micro Systems®, model TA-XT2i) equipped with a Warner-Bratzler style blade to determine the shear force (SF) in N.

#### *Chemical composition*

Samples of the *Tensor fasciae antebrachii* before and after smoking were used to determine the levels of dry matter (DM), ash, crude protein (CP), and ether extract (EE), methods of analysis were performed according to Association of Official Analytical Chemists (1990).

#### 2.2.4 Statistical analysis

The data were initially submitted to a normality test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov test) and homoscedasticity test (Bartlett test) to verify the assumptions of the analysis of variance. In order to evaluate the effect of the diets on color, pH, Warner-Bratzler shear force (WBSF), thawing loss, water holding capacity, cooking loss, and chemical composition, a completely randomized design was used. The ‘Proc mix’ command of the software SAS 9.0 (SAS, Inc.,

Cary, NC, USA) was used to evaluate the effect of the diets and the time of assessment during smoking and their interactions on color and pH. Tukey's test was used to compare the means.

Principal component analysis and partial least squares discriminant analysis were performed using the *mixOmics* statistical package in the R programming environment (Core Team R, R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria). Color characteristics, pH, and nutrient composition were evaluated. Principal component analysis (PCA) allowed for the assessment of general variation and the identification of variables with greater discriminatory power. A p value of 5% was considered significant for differences between means.

## **2.3 Results**

### **2.3.1 Quality attributes**

The effect of finishing diets for adult goats containing whole linseed as a fat source on the physicochemical attributes and the chemical composition of the meat from raw and smoked shoulders are shown in Table 1. Supplementation with a high level of FFLG fat did not influence the color parameters and raw meat, but pH values differed ( $p < 0.05$ ) between the treated groups. However, after smoking, there was a significant effect of diet on ( $h^*$ ) in smoked shoulder meat, with lower values in the linseed treatment.

**Table 1.** Effect of WFFLG and FFLG supplementation lipid level on the physical attributes and chemical composition of before and after smoking process of goat shoulder meat.

Parameters	WFFLG	FFLG	SEM <sup>#</sup>	<i>p</i> -value
<b><i>Raw shoulder meat</i></b>				
Lightness (L*)	39,2	40,4	0,6	0,35
Redness (a*)	14,1	14,7	0,4	0,48
Yellowness (b*)	11,8	13,1	0,4	0,06
Chroma (C*)	18,4	19,6	0,4	0,19
Hue (h*)	40,1	41,7	0,7	0,31
pH	5,3	5,2	0,01	0,05
WBSF*, N	35,6	32,4	1,6	0,32
Water holding capacity, %	31,0	32,0	0,9	0,57
Thawing loss, %	2,9	2,0	0,3	0,18
Moisture, %	73,5	73,4	0,3	0,85
Ash, %	1,1	1,0	0,01	0,27
Fat, %	3,3	3,4	0,2	0,93
Protein, %	22,2	22,0	0,3	0,76
<b><i>Smoked shoulder meat</i></b>				
Lightness (L*)	42,2	39,8	0,9	0,16
Redness (a*)	13,3	14,1	0,3	0,30
Yellowness (b*)	9,3	8,3	0,3	0,09
Chroma (C*)	16,3	16,3	0,3	0,95
Hue (h*)	34,8	30,6	1,0	0,03
pH	5,8	5,8	0,01	0,83
WBSF*, N	19,3	17,9	1,1	0,53
Water holding capacity, %	7,1	9,3	1,0	0,25
Cooking loss, %	38,0	38,9	0,1	0,41
Moisture, %	49,7	46,8	1,5	0,33
Ash, %	3,7	3,7	0,1	0,86
Fat, %	14,5	17,9	1,8	0,35
Protein, %	11,3	10,8	0,5	0,65

<sup>#</sup>Standard error of the mean;

\*Warner–Bratzler Shear Force

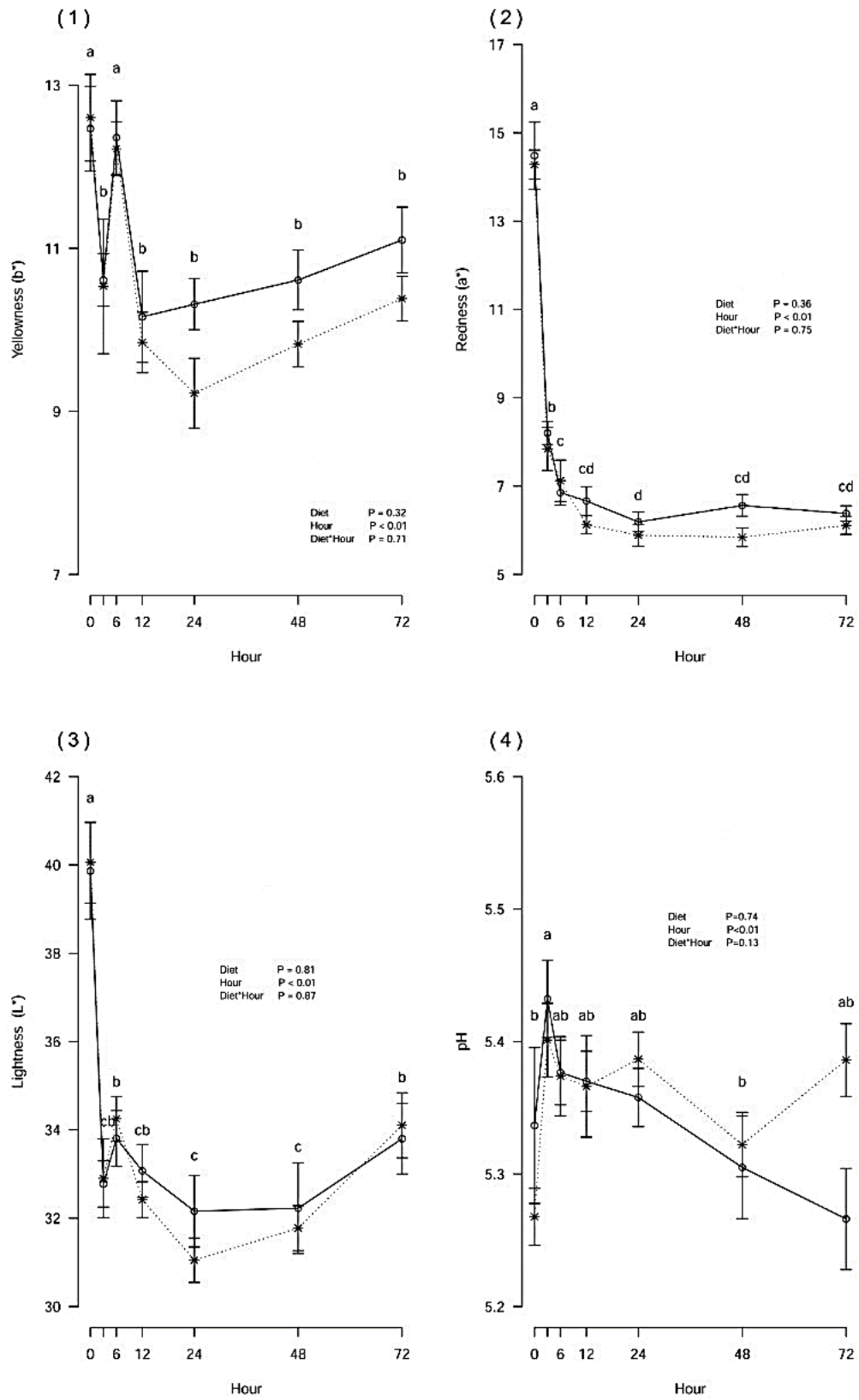
There was no difference between the groups in the contents of moisture, ash, fat, protein, water holding capacity, thawing loss, and WBSF in raw shoulder meat (Table 1). There was no effect of diet on moisture, ash, fat, protein content, water holding capacity, cooking loss, and WBSF after the smoking process of the meat.

Figure 1 shows the effects of diet, time, and their interactions on color ( $a^*$ ,  $b^*$ , and  $L^*$ ) and pH parameters during the curing process. There was a significant variation in color ( $a^*$ ,  $b^*$ , and  $L^*$ ) as a function of time, with a reduction after 12 h ( $p < 0.01$ ) with subsequent stabilization (Figure 1). The most significant change in pH was recorded during the first 3 h.

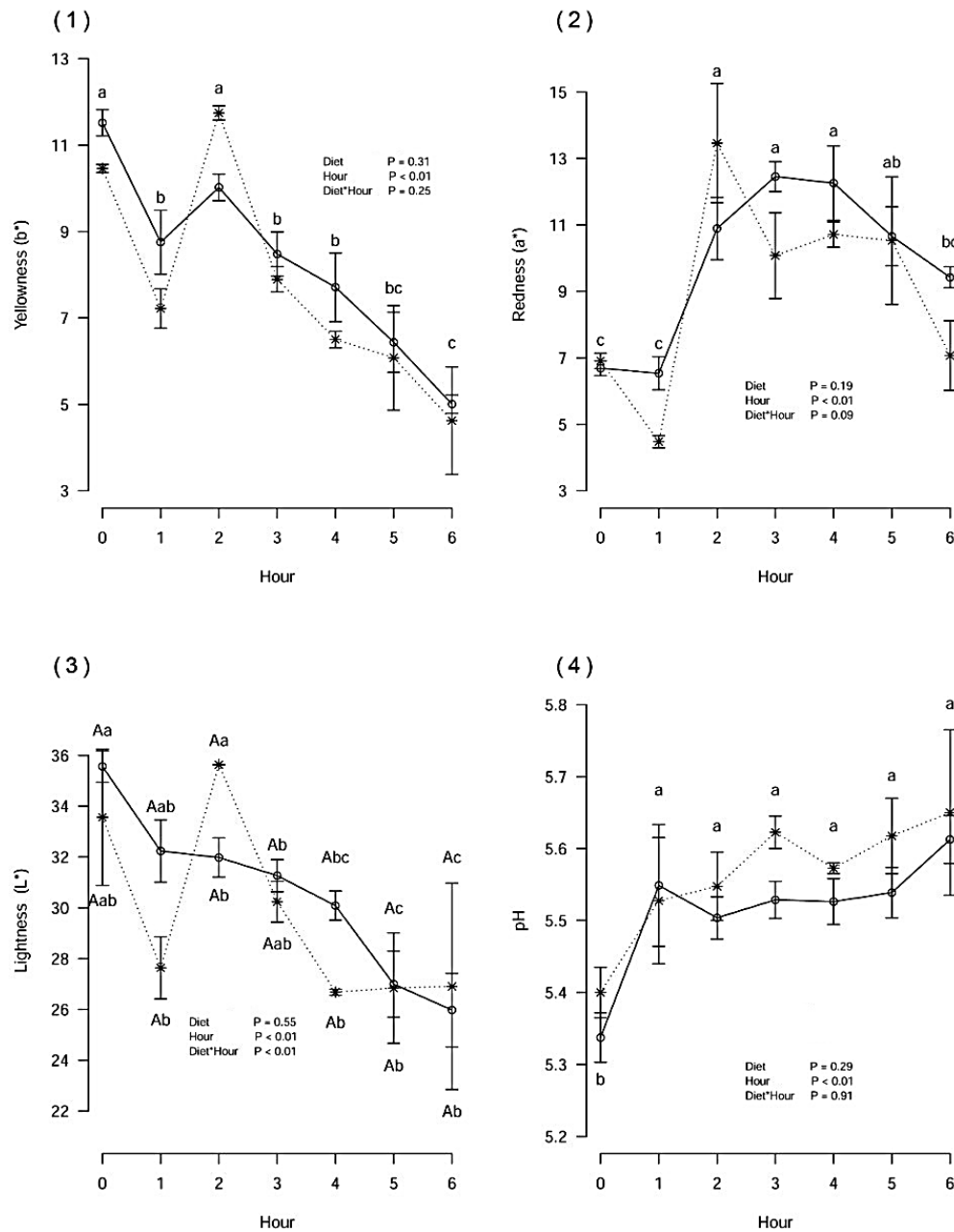
The color  $b^*$  decreased ( $p < 0.01$ ) during smoking (Figure 2). On the other hand, pH and  $a^*$  color increased throughout the process ( $p < 0.01$ ). Color  $L^*$  showed a significant interaction between diet and time ( $p < 0.01$ ), with a more pronounced reduction in the first hours for FFLG.

### 2.3.2 Multivariate discriminant analysis

The PCA showed that the first two principal components (PC) contributed to 46% of the total variation in raw shoulder meat, where the first and second CPs explained 26% and 20%, respectively. In smoked shoulder meat, the first two CPs contributed to 43% of the total variation, with the first and second CPs explaining 25 and 18% of the variation, respectively. In raw shoulder meat, the PCA identified that of the 14 parameters analyzed, four variables were highly correlated with  $L^*$ ,  $a^*$ ,  $h^*$ , and fat content. The variables aligned with PC2 are colors  $b^*$  and  $C^*$ . However, for smoked shoulder meat, the variables that showed a high correlation were  $a^*$  color, fat, and protein content (Table 2). Thus, it can be seen in Figure 3 that some variables highlighted in the first and second components were precisely those that were more distant from the zero point, thus corroborating the explicit data in Table 2.



**Figure 1.** Effects of diet WFLG (o) and FLLG (\*) over time and their interactions on color Yellowness (1), Redness (2), Lightness (3) and pH (4) parameters of goat shoulder meat during the curing process.



**Figure 2.** Effects of diet WFLG (o) and FLLG (\*) over time and their interactions on color Yellowness (1), Redness (2), Lightness (3) and pH (4) parameters of goat shoulder meat during the smoking process.

## 2.4 Discussion

Processed goat meat products have shown interesting results in improving the physicochemical quality (Teixeira et al., 2020). Previous research have shown the importance of using goat meat to obtain processed products as a way to add value to animals with low commercial value and acceptability by consumers (Leite et al., 2015; Teixeira et al., 2020).

#### 2.4.1 Physicochemical attributes

The colorimetric parameters of meat have great relevance in the consumer's perception of meat quality. Meats with a bright red appearance are preferable compared to meats with pale or dark colors. The color of meat is influenced by several factors, such as diet (Abuelfatah et al., 2016), species (Brand et al., 2018), type of cut, and rearing system (Ivanovic et al., 2016). The use of whole flaxseed as a fat source in the current study did not change the values of lightness ( $L^*$ ), redness ( $a^*$ ), and yellowness ( $b^*$ ) of the raw meat. This was probably due to the fact that the fat content in the meat was similar between treatments, which is a consequence of the short-term finishing strategy. Similar results were reported by Abuelfatah et al. (2016), who evaluated different inclusion levels of flaxseed in the feed of Boer goats. According to Teixeira et al. (2011), the salting and aging process can affect the color ( $h^*$ ) of the final product, making the meat darker. Colors varied ( $p < 0.01$ ) in the curing (Figure 1) and smoking (Figure 2) processes. The color values  $a^*$ ,  $b^*$ , and  $L^*$  were similar to those reported by Pophiwa et al. (2017) in carcasses of Boer and native goats; however, they were higher than those reported by Teixeira et al. (2017) in cured goat legs. This divergence can be explained by the fact that they are different anatomical regions and different methods of manufacturing the products were used. The effect of myoglobin and its derivatives on the meat surface, structure, and physical form of muscle proteins, and the proportion of intramuscular fat are the main factors responsible for the color of meat (Hughes et al., 2017).

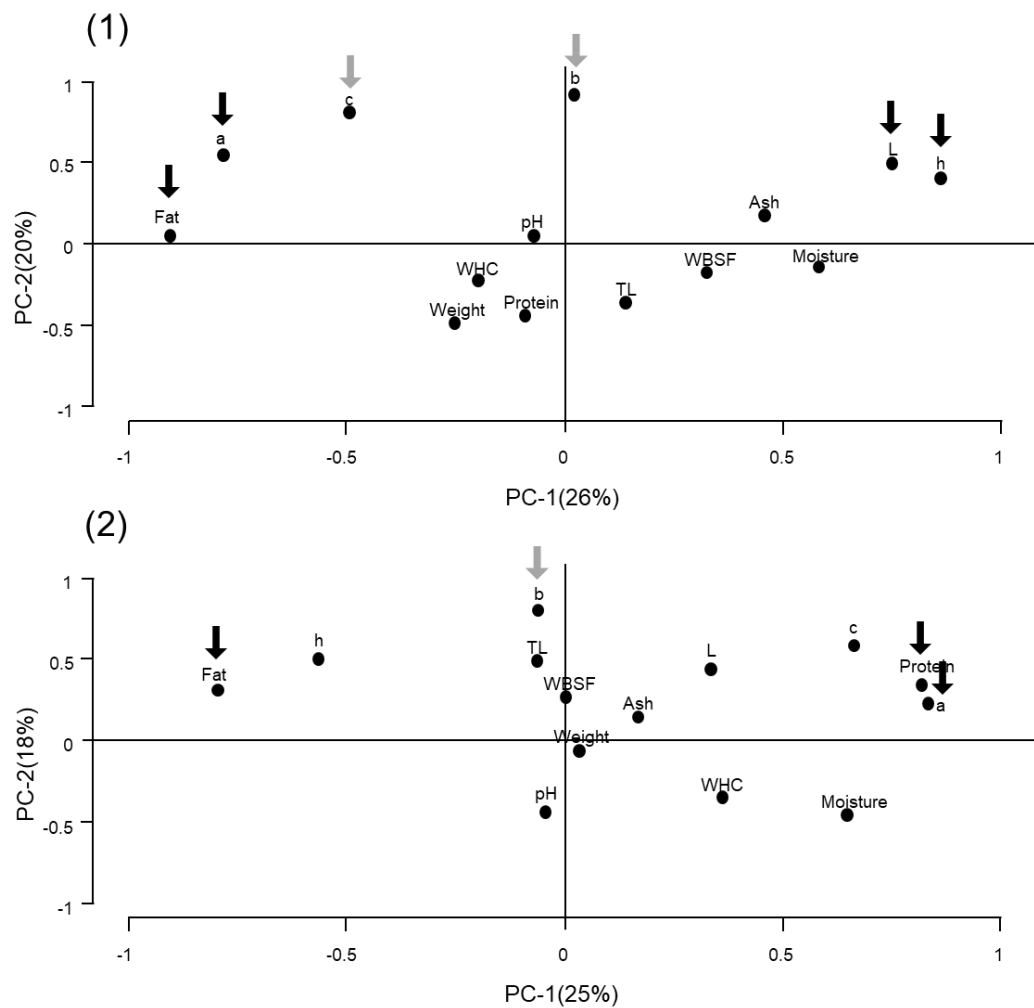
Throughout the curing process (Figure 1), the color varied greatly in the first few hours ( $p < 0.01$ ). An inverse pattern of color  $a^*$  stands out between the curing and smoking processes. In the curing process, the color  $a^*$  decreased rapidly in the first 12 h of the process, followed by stabilization. This is because nitrite or its derivatives bind to myoglobin (forming NO-myoglobin, which is responsible for the heat-stable red color in meat products) or it reacts with ascorbate, amino acids, and other compounds (Honikel, 2008). In turn, during the smoking process, the color indicator  $a^*$  remained stable for 1 h and then rose, indicating that the meat became redder. Color development on the surface of the final smoked product is also due to the presence of colors in the smoke component and its interactions with meat reactive compounds (Sikorski, 2016). The color indicators  $b^*$  and  $L^*$  decreased gradually with time ( $p < 0.01$ ). Significant interactions were observed between treatments and hours ( $p < 0.01$ ) for color  $L^*$ , but the reasons for this are not clear.

**Table 2.** Load factor for the physicochemical parameters of each principal component (PC) of Raw shoulder meat and Smoked shoulder meat.

Parameters	Raw shoulder meat		Smoked shoulder meat	
	PC1	PC2	PC1	PC2
Weight, g	-0,2561	-0,4758	0,0284	-0,0662
Lightness (L*)	<b>0,7474</b>	0,4966	0,3326	0,4457
Redness (a*)	<b>-0,7843</b>	0,5400	<b>0,8276</b>	0,2235
Yellowness (b*)	0,0225	<b>0,9131</b>	-0,0621	<b>0,7852</b>
Chroma (C*)	-0,4950	<b>0,7912</b>	0,6581	0,5812
Hue (h*)	<b>0,8587</b>	0,3992	-0,5669	0,5007
pH	-0,0689	0,0267	-0,0486	-0,4594
WBSF*, N	0,3245	-0,1674	-0,0010	0,2646
Water holding capacity, %	-0,1996	-0,2248	0,3579	-0,3344
Thawing loss, %	0,1369	-0,3538	-0,0632	0,4862
Moisture, %	0,5792	-0,1350	0,6453	-0,4642
Ash, %	0,4553	0,1649	0,1684	0,1619
Fat, %	<b>-0,9070</b>	0,0215	<b>-0,7972</b>	0,3114
Protein, %	-0,0933	-0,4408	<b>0,8198</b>	0,3266

Bold values denote the highest variability in the respective principal component.





**Figure 3.** Two-dimensional graph of colorimetric parameters and physicochemical variables of Raw shoulder (1) and Smoked shoulder meat (2). Arrows ↓ (black) relevant parameters for PC-1, arrows ↓ (light gray) relevant parameters for PC-2. TL = Thawing loss; WBSF = Warner-Bratzler Shear Force; WHC = Water holding capacity

It is well established that pH affects meat quality, such as color and tenderness (Simela et al., 2004). In the present study, there was no influence of diet on pH in fresh meat or after smoking. The samples of raw meat and after curing and smoking had pH values of 5.3 and 5.8, respectively. During the curing process, the pH increased in the first hour ( $p < 0.01$ ) and then stabilized (Figure 1). The same pattern was observed during the smoking process (Figure 2). These values are close to those reported for Boer goats (Brand et al., 2018; Pophiwa et al., 2016), and the cured (Teixeira et al., 2017) and smoked (Tolentino et al., 2017) legs of goats of mountain breeds. According to Simela et al. (2004), dark, firm, and dry goat meat (DFD) has a pH above 6.0. Hughes et al. (2017) stated that meat with a pH above 5.8 is considered DFD. Therefore, we can infer based on the pH found in the present work, that after the curing and smoking processes, the goat was DFD.

The relationship between pH, color, and meat quality is complex and is influenced by several factors. Hughes et al. (2017) evaluated the effect of high pH on muscle structure and meat color, and postulated that meat of a higher pH has more swollen muscle fibers, thus resulting in a greater distance between the dispersion elements that limit the ability to spread light. They concluded that the structural elements that cause the lack of dispersion provide a dark meat surface and that more studies are needed to elucidate this issue.

The pH and parameters related to the amount of water in products are important indicators of shelf life. The current study found no difference in moisture and water holding capacity in the two groups. In the WFFLG and FFLG groups, the moisture content of raw meat (73.5% and 73.4%) was lower after curing and smoking (49.7% and 46.8%), respectively. The water holding capacity also followed this same pattern of reduction, with values of 31% and 32% before processing and 7.1% and 9.3% after smoking in the WFFLG and FFLG groups, respectively. Such reductions on moisture are in line with findings in smoked goat ham (Ivanovic et al., 2016).

One of the important physical attributes of meat quality is the tenderness, considered by the consumer as a factor in food satisfaction, which is inversely proportional to Warner-Bratzler Shear Force (WBSF). The lipid level of the diet (WFFLG and FFLG) did not influence the shear force of the meat before processing. The WBSF values were below those described by Pophiwa et al. (2016) for two goat breeds in South Africa and close to those reported by Brand et al. (2018) in the *Longissimus lumborum* cooked from goats fed diets of different energy levels. The shear strength of goat meat tends to be greater in the heavier carcasses of older animals than in lighter carcasses (Pratiwi et al., 2007). According to Kadim & Mahgoub (2011), one of the explanations for toughness of adult goat meat is the higher collagen content in the connective tissue, which has a reduced ability to gelatinize under the influence of heat and humidity, and is usually associated with a low amount of intramuscular fat.

The WBSF values after curing and smoking were 19.2 N and 17.9 N for the WFFLG and FFLG groups, respectively. Such values are below those found by Ortega et al. (2016) in aged goat meat (7.89 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup> ~ 77.37 N), and the findings by Gaviraghi et al. (2007) on “violin” ham (5.14 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup> ~ 50.4 N). The use of goat meat processing methods such as salting, ageing, and drying promotes an improvement in meat tenderness, as observed by the reduction in shear force.

Thawing losses represent the loss of moisture after thawing of the carcass. Carcasses with lower fat contents could theoretically have greater moisture loss after thawing. In the

present study, the fat content of various dietary treatments was similar, and diet did not have a significant effect on thawing loss ( $p > 0.05$ ). The thawing loss values found in the present study are close to those reported in the literature (Pophiwa et al., 2017).

Meat juiciness is affected by the amount of moisture lost during cooking, as measured by cooking loss. There was no statistical difference between the treatments ( $p > 0.05$ ) for cooking loss ( $38.0 \pm 0.1$ ). On the contrary, Kadim et al. (2006) and Lee et al. (2008) reported values of between 17.5% and 25.7%. The divergence of the results of these authors may have occurred due to several factors, such as final pH, muscle type, cooking methodology (time and temperature), and age of the animals.

Nutrient supplementation may promote an increase in nutrient concentration in the meat, leading to a product of better nutritional quality (Brand et al., 2018). In the present study, there was no effect of whole linseed as a fat source on the chemical composition of raw meat or after curing and smoking. However, dietary protocols resulted in raw meats with protein levels close to 20%, which is within the range recommended by Gonsalves et al. (2012) for goat meat (18% to 22%). Regarding fat, no significant effect of the diets was observed. Goats have more deposited fat in the viscera compared to sheep and cattle. In addition, goats have a greater ability to mobilize visceral and subcutaneous fat, allowing the species to have a lower carcass yield compared to sheep (Mendizabal et al., 2007). This peculiarity of the species associated with the short finishing period suggests, in part, that the group (WFFLG) with lower lipid content and the group (FFLG) receiving whole flaxseed as a source lipid did not present a difference in the fat content of the meat.

Scientific information about the quality parameters of smoked goat meat products is required. In a review carried out by Teixeira et al. (2020), the authors reported few studies relating smoked goat meat and measurement of physicochemical attributes of meat quality.

#### 2.4.2 Multivariate analysis

Multivariate statistics have been used in the field of meat science to help clarify the complex relationship between meat quality and chemical composition with ante mortem factors (rearing system, diet, race, age, inter alia), making it possible to establish, simultaneously, the association of a several variables (Santos et al., 2008; Ribeiro et al., 2016; Lima et al., 2021).

Research on sheep meat products (Lima et al., 2021) showed that PCA based on the first two main components explained 63.47% of the global variance. As in our study, the

colorimetric variables were highly relevant in explaining the general variance. Similar results were reported by Santos et al. (2008), who characterized goat meat quality.

According to Ribeiro et al. (2016), the variables that are located farther from the zero point of the longitudinal and transverse axes are the most important for the total variation. Thus, it can be observed in Figure 3 that parameters that are close to each other are positively correlated, while if they are separated by 180° they are negatively correlated.

## 2.5 Conclusion

A high lipid finishing diet for adult female goats using whole flaxseed as a fat source, does not promote substantial alteration in the physico-chemical attributes evaluated in our study (color, pH, shear force, water holding capacity, thawing loss, chemical composition) of cured and smoked meat. The parameters of pH and b\* color stand out as the most important variables to discriminate between food groups after curing and smoking following multivariate analysis. Curing and smoking methods in the meat of old goats promoted a decrease in the values of shear force in the final smoked product when compared to the meat of the shoulder raw. More studies are needed to assess whether the use of such processes can promote the use of meat less appreciated by the consumer market, making it a value-added product. As future perspectives for research on smoked goat meat products, we suggest evaluations of parameters such as fatty acid profile, lipid oxidation, volatile compounds, and sensory analysis.

## Acknowledgements

The authors thank the technical team of Dr. Esaú Accioly de Vasconcelos Farm for their support and help in handling the animals. The authors would like to thank MCTI/CNPq/MEC/ CAPES through the project Procad/Casadinho (Edital 06/2011), which support the partnership between post-graduation programs from UECE and UFRA.

## References

- Abuelfatah, K., Zuki, A. B. Z., Goh, Y. M., & Sazili, A. Q. (2016). Effects of enriching goat meat with n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids on meat quality and stability. *Small Ruminant Research*, 136, 36-42. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.smallrumres.2016.01.001>.
- Association of Official Analytical Chemists – AOAC. (1990). *Official methods of analysis* (16th ed.). Washington: AOAC.

- Brand, T. S., Van Der Merwe, D. A., Hoffman, L. C., & Geldenhuys, G. (2018). The effect of dietary energy content on quality characteristics of Boer goat meat. *Meat Science*, 139, 74-81. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.meatsci.2018.01.018>. PMID:29413680.
- Brasil. (1980). *Regulamento de Inspeção Industrial e Sanitária dos Produtos de Origem Animal (RIISPOA)* (166 p.). Brasília.
- Fiorentini, G., Messana, J. D., Dian, P. H. M., Reis, R. A., Canesin, R. C., Pires, A. V., & Berchielli, T. T. (2013). Digestibility, fermentation and rumen microbiota of crossbred heifers fed diets with different soybean oil availabilities in the rumen. *Animal Feed Science and Technology*, 181(1-4), 26-34. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.anifeedsci.2013.01.011>.
- Gaviraghi, A., Saltalamacchia, F., D'Angelo, A., Noè, L., Iacurto, M., Mormile, M., & Greppi, G. F. (2007). Evaluation of the Violinoproducing aptitude in does e chevon: slaughter performance and meat quality. *Italian Journal of Animal Science*, 6(Suppl. 1), 619-621. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4081/ijas.2007.1s.619>.
- Gonsalves, H. R. O., Sousa Monte, A. L., Villarroel, A. B. S., Damaceno, M. N., & Cavalcante, A. B. D. (2012). Quality of goats and lambs meat: a review. *Agropecuária Científica no Semiárido*, 8(3), 11-17.
- Hamm, R. (1960). Biochemistry of meat hydration. *Advances in Food Research*, 10, 355-443. PMID:13711042.
- Honikel, K. O. (2008). The use and control of nitrate and nitrite for the processing of meat products. *Meat Science*, 78(1-2), 68-76. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.meatsci.2007.05.030>. PMID:22062097.
- Hughes, J., Clarke, F., Purslow, P., & Warner, R. (2017). High pH in beef longissimus thoracis reduces muscle fibre transverse shrinkage and light scattering which contributes to the dark colour. *Food Research International*, 101, 228-238. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.foodres.2017.09.003>. PMID:28941688.
- Ivanovic, S., Nesic, K., Pisinov, B., & Pavlovic, I. (2016). The impact of diet on the quality of fresh meat and smoked ham in goat. *Small Ruminant Research*, 138, 53-59. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.smallrumres.2016.04.005>.
- Kadim, I. T., & Mahgoub, O. (2011) Nutritive value and quality characteristics of goat meat. In O. Mahgoub, I. T. Kadim & E. C. Webb (Eds.), *Goat meat production and quality* (Chap. 13). UK: CAB International, GPI Group.
- Kadim, I. T., Mahgoub, O., Al-Kindi, A., Al-Marzooqi, W., & Al-Saqri, N. M. (2006). Effects of transportation at high ambient temperatures on physiological responses,

- carcass and meat quality characteristics of three breeds of Omani goats. *Meat Science*, 73(4), 626-634. [http:// dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.meatsci.2006.03.003](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.meatsci.2006.03.003). PMID:22062562.
- Lee, J. H., Kannan, G., Eega, K. R., Kouakou, B., & Getz, W. R. (2008). Nutritional and quality characteristics of meat from goats and lambs finished under identical dietary regime. *Small Ruminant Research*, 74(1-3), 255-259. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.smallrumres.2007.05.004>.
- Leite, A., Rodrigues, S., Pereira, E., Paulos, K., Oliveira, A. F., Lorenzo, J. M., & Teixeira, A. (2015). Physicochemical properties, fatty acid profile and sensory characteristics of sheep and goat meat sausages manufactured with different pork fat levels. *Meat Science*, 105, 114- 120. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.meatsci.2015.03.015>. PMID:25839884.
- Lima, T. L. S., Costa, G. F., Silva Araújo, Í. B., Cruz, G. R. B., Ribeiro, N. L., Beltrão, E. M. Fo., Domínguez, R., & Lorenzo, J. M. (2021). Pre-emulsified linseed oil as animal fat replacement in sheep meat sausages: Microstructure and physicochemical properties. *Journal of Food Processing and Preservation*, 45(1), e15051. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/jfpp.15051>.
- Madruga, M. S., & Bressan, M. C. (2011). Goat meats: description, rational use, certification, processing and technological developments. *Small Ruminant Research*, 98(1-3), 39-45. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.smallrumres.2011.03.015>.
- Mendizabal, J. A., Delfa, R., Arana, A., Eguinoa, P., & Purroy, A. (2007). Lipogenic activity in goats (Blanca Celtibérica) with different body condition scores. *Small Ruminant Research*, 67(2-3), 285-290. [http:// dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.smallrumres.2005.11.006](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.smallrumres.2005.11.006).
- National Research Council – NRC. (2007). *Nutrient requirements of small ruminants. sheep, goats, cervids, and new world camelids* (pp. 39-80). Washington: National Academy Press.
- Oliveira, A. F., Rodrigues, S., Leite, A., Paulos, K., Pereira, E., & Teixeira, A. (2014). Quality of ewe and goat meat cured product mantas: an approach to provide value added to culled animals. *Canadian Journal of Animal Science*, 94(3), 459-462. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4141/cjas2013-200>.
- Ortega, A., Chito, D., & Teixeira, A. (2016). Comparative evaluation of physical parameters of salted goat and sheep meat blankets “mantas” from Northeastern Portugal.

- Journal of Food Measurement and Characterization*, 10(3), 670-675.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11694-016-9350-z>.
- Pophiwa, P., Webb, E. C., & Frylinck, L. (2016). Meat quality characteristics of two South African goat breeds after applying electrical stimulation or delayed chilling of carcasses. *Small Ruminant Research*, 145, 107-114.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.smallrumres.2016.10.026>.
- Pophiwa, P., Webb, E. C., & Frylinck, L. (2017). Carcass and meat quality of Boer and indigenous goats of South Africa under delayed chilling conditions. *South African Journal of Animal Science*, 47(6), 794-803. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4314/sajas.v47i6.7>.
- Pratiwi, N. M., Murray, P. J., & Taylor, D. G. (2007). Feral goats in Australia: a study on the quality and nutritive value of their meat. *Meat Science*, 75(1), 168-177.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.meatsci.2006.06.026>. PMID:22063425.
- Ribeiro, M. N., Costa, R. G., Ribeiro, N. L., Almeida, M. D., Cruz, G. R. B., & Beltrão, E. S. Fo. (2016). Principal components analysis of the lipid profile of fat deposits in Santa Inês sheep. *Small Ruminant Research*, 144, 100-103.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.smallrumres.2016.05.020>.
- Santos, V. A. C., Silva, J. A., Silvestre, A. M. D., Silva, S. R., & Azevedo, J. M. T. D. (2008). The use of multivariate analysis to characterize carcass and meat quality of goat kids protected by the PGI “Cabrito de Barroso”. *Livestock Science*, 116(1-3), 70-81. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.livsci.2007.08.016>.
- Sikorski, Z. E. (2016) Smoked foods: principles and production. In B. Caballero, P. M. Finglas & F. Toldrá (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of food and health*. Oxford: Academic Press. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-384947-2.00630-9>.
- Simela, L., Webb, E. C., & Frylinck, L. (2004). Post-mortem metabolic status, pH and temperature of chevon from indigenous South African goats slaughtered under commercial conditions. *South African Journal of Animal Science*, 34(Suppl. 1), 204-207.
- Teixeira, A., Fernandes, A., Pereira, E., Manuel, A., & Rodrigues, S. (2017). Effect of salting and ripening on the physicochemical and sensory quality of goat and sheep cured legs. *Meat Science*, 134, 163-169.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.meatsci.2017.08.002>. PMID:28803213.
- Teixeira, A., Pereira, E., & Rodrigues, E. S. (2011). Goat meat quality: effects of salting, air-drying and ageing processes. *Small Ruminant Research*, 98(1-3), 55-58.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.smallrumres.2011.03.018>.

- Teixeira, A., Silva, S., & Rodrigues, S. (2019). Advances in sheep and goat meat products research. *Advances in Food and Nutrition Research*, 87, 305-370. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/bs.afnr.2018.09.002>. PMID:30678817.
- Teixeira, A., Silva, S., Guedes, C., & Rodrigues, S. (2020). Sheep and goat meat processed products quality: a review. *Foods*, 9(7), 960. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/foods9070960>. PMID:32698535.
- Tolentino, G. S., Estevinho, L. M., Pascoal, A., Rodrigues, S. S., & Teixeira, A. J. (2017). Microbiological quality and sensory evaluation of new cured products obtained from sheep and goat meat. *Animal Production Science*, 57(2), 391-400. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1071/AN14995>.
- United States Department of Agriculture – USDA. (2013). *Smoking meat and poultry*. Retrieved from <https://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsis/topic/food-safety-education>
- Webb, E. C., & O'Neill, H. A. (2008). The animal fat paradox and meat quality. *Meat Science*, 80(1), 28-36. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.meatsci.2008.05.029>. PMID:22063167.



O **tópico 3** corresponde ao segundo artigo resultado da tese, publicado na Scientia Agropecuaria, disponível no link: <https://doi.org/10.17268/sci.agropecu.2024.045>

### **3 ANATOMICAL AND CARCASS TRAITS, PARTITION OF FAT DEPOSITS, AND MEAT QUALITY IN CULLED ADULT GOATS FINISHED WITH HIGH-FAT DIET**

#### **Resumo**

O objetivo deste estudo foi analisar o impacto de uma dieta de terminação rica em lipídios no desempenho *in vivo*, características anatômicas, de carcaça e qualidade da carne de cabras adultas de descarte. Durante um período de 28 dias que antecederam o abate, dezoito cabras adultas de descarte foram submetidas a uma dieta de terminação fornecida em quantidades suficientes para atender 3,0 vezes as necessidades nutricionais de cabras adultas de manutenção não leiteiras. As cabras fêmeas foram divididas em dois grupos: um alimentado com a dieta basal sem suplementação de lipídios (n = 9) e o outro alimentado com uma dieta concentrada suplementada com linhaça integral (n = 9). As dietas variaram em teor de lipídios (2,8% vs. 8,4% MS). O grupo rico em lipídios exibiu uma maior ingestão de matéria seca em comparação ao grupo controle (+37%), juntamente com níveis elevados de colesterol plasmático e triglicérides. O grupo controle experimentou uma diminuição significativa no ganho de peso diário entre a segunda e a última semana do período de terminação (-70%), em contraste com o aumento observado no grupo rico em lipídios (+59%). No abate, não foram observadas diferenças entre os grupos nas características anatômicas e de carcaça. Além disso, não foram encontradas diferenças entre as dietas quanto à composição centesimal, pH, componente de cor amarela e luminosidade do lombo. O grupo com alto teor de gordura exibiu maior vermelhidão do lombo. A inclusão de altos níveis de lipídios em dietas de terminação para cabras adultas de descarte permite maior ingestão de ração e desempenho, mas não parece afetar a qualidade da carcaça ou da carne.

**Palavras-chave:** cabras de descarte; terminação; carne; carcaça; dieta lipídica.

#### **Abstract**

The objective of this study was to examine the impact of a high-fat finishing diet on the *in vivo* performance, anatomical and carcass characteristics, and meat quality of adult

culled goats. Over a period of 28 days leading up to slaughter, eighteen adult culled goats were subjected to a finishing diet provided in quantities sufficient to meet 3.0 times the nutritional requirements of adult non-dairy maintenance goats. The female goats were divided into two groups: one fed with the baseline diet without fat supplementation (n = 9) and the other fed a diet concentrated supplemented with whole full-fat linseed (n = 9). The diets varied in fat content (2.8% vs. 8.4% DM). The high-fat group exhibited a higher dry matter intake compared to the control group (+37%), along with elevated plasma cholesterol and triglyceride levels. The control group experienced a significant decrease in daily weight gain between the second and final week of the finishing period (-70%), in contrast to the increase observed in the high-fat group (+59%). At slaughter, no differences were noted between the groups in anatomical and carcass characteristics. Additionally, no differences were found between the diets regarding proximate composition, pH, yellow color component, and lightness of loin. The high-fat group exhibited a higher redness of loin. The inclusion of high-fat levels in finishing diets for culled adult goats allows for increased feed intake and performance but does not appear to affect carcass or meat quality.

**Keywords:** culled goats; finishing; meat; carcass; fat diet.

### 3.1. Introduction

Goats represent a significant economic activity in various regions globally, particularly in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. These regions often grapple with low-quality pastures and water scarcity, conditions to which this species is highly adaptable, making them an excellent alternative for food production. Concurrently, a global interest in goat meat and dairy products has surged, primarily attributed to their nutritional and functional characteristics (Tiwari et al., 2022). These products are particularly popular in areas where bovine products are not readily available or commonly consumed.

Currently, the global goat population stands at approximately 1 billion, with around 203 million specifically bred for milk production, yielding an annual output of 15.2 million tons of milk (FAOSTAT, 2019). Given this scenario, the increasing number of does discarded from dairy herds is becoming increasingly significant. Consequently, the need to establish a marketing channel for these carcasses and evaluate the meat derived from this category of animal is growing.

The issue of commercializing adult animals for the meat market continues to persist, particularly in tropical and subtropical regions where the largest herds are found. These regions, such as the northeast of Brazil, also utilize goats for meat production. The market in these areas is predominantly sustained by small producers and is marked by a lack of standardization. Animals are often slaughtered at a high weight and age (Souza et al., 2019).

High-quality carcasses are typified by a substantial proportion of muscle, a minimal proportion of bone, and an adequate amount and quality of intramuscular fat and cover. These traits align with those of adult culling goats, which possess little meat and approximately 50% to 60% of body fat stored in the abdominal cavity (Simela et al., 1999). These goats also exhibit extremely thin subcutaneous fat and a low content of intramuscular fat (Gawat et al., 2023), resulting in less succulence and tenderness in the final product. Consequently, the feeding programs implemented for these animals post-culling aim to expedite carcass finishing periods (4 - 8 weeks), contingent on the animal's nutritional status.

The inclusion of lipids in dietary plans can be justified by their high energy value, making them beneficial for short-term diets. The incorporation of fats in ruminants' diets offers several nutritional advantages (Joy et al., 2021), influencing fat deposition and carcass composition in relatively brief periods. However, limitations exist concerning the timing and level of lipid inclusion in the diet. According to Palmquist & Jerkin (2017), lipid inclusion should not surpass approximately 5% of dry matter. Excessive lipid levels can inhibit the absorption of free fatty acids to food particles, preventing direct contact of microbial cells with the substrate (Ponnampalam et al., 2024). This results in reduced nutrient digestion and a decrease in microbial growth (Beauchemin et al., 2008). At the ruminal level, diets with higher lipid content reduce the fermentation of fibrous carbohydrates, leading to an increase in the intestinal flow of microbial protein and a decrease in ruminal ammonia concentration (Panahiha et al.; 2023; Simionatto et al.; 2024).

Contrarily, recent literature has reported the effective use of high fat levels (>5%) in short-term goat diets without adverse effects (Bezerra et al., 2023). This dietary adjustment has been linked to improved animal productivity (Nogueira et al., 2019). These findings present new opportunities for incorporating fat into adult goat diets to influence carcass traits and, subsequently, meat quality.

The premise of this study is that incorporating high fat levels into the finishing diets of cull goats does not affect the animals' acceptance of the diet or their performance, and it effectively enhances carcass traits and meat quality. Consequently, this research aims to

investigate the impact of a high- lipid diet during the finishing phase on adult cull goats' food consumption, metabolic profile, *in vivo* performance, anatomical and carcass characteristics, and meat quality.

### **3.2 Methodology**

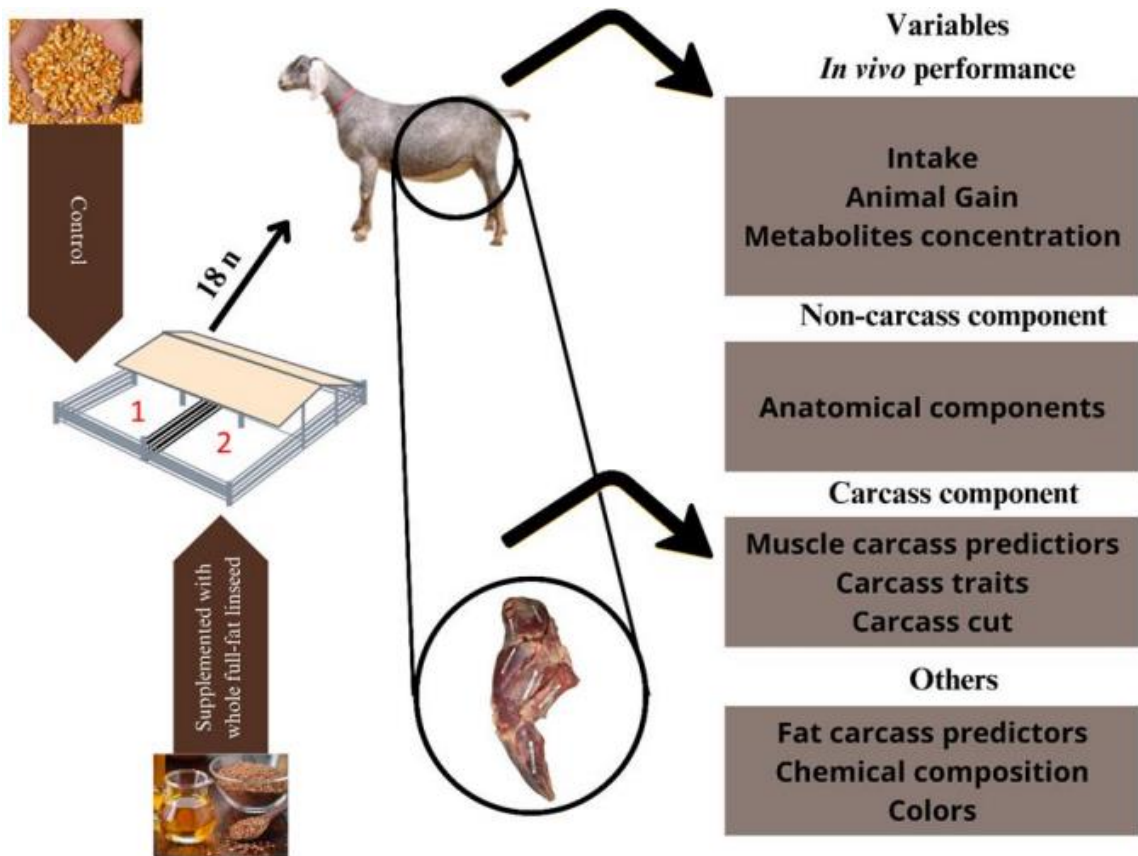
#### *Location, animal, and experimental treatments*

This research was carried out from July to August at a farm affiliated with the School of Veterinary Medicine, Ceará State University, situated in Brazil's equatorial zone (4°2'23" S and 38°38'14" W). The region is distinguished by a consistent photoperiod regimen and features a warm, tropical, subhumid climate. The mean annual rainfall and temperature are 904.5 mm and 26 – 28 °C, respectively. The area experiences two distinct seasons: a rainy season from February to May and a dry season from June to January.

Eighteen pluriparous, non-pregnant, adult, crossbred Anglo-Nubian goats of similar body weight, age, body condition, height at withers, body length, and subcutaneous sternal fat thickness (Table 2) were utilized in this study. These animals, surplus from the University Experimental Farm flock, were housed in individual shelter-clayed open boxes and had free access to mineral supplements and water. For 28 days leading up to slaughter, the goats underwent a fattening program designed for culled adult animals. This program was based on a finishing diet composed of chopped elephant hay and concentrate, provided in quantities sufficient to meet three times the nutritional requirements of adult non-dairy maintenance goats (NRC, 2007). The female goats were divided into two groups: one group was fed the baseline diet without fat supplementation (WFS group; n = 9) and the other group received a diet supplemented with whole full-fat linseed (FSWFL group; n = 9; Figure 1).

The diet was dispensed twice a day. Any uneaten feed was gathered and weighed daily to ascertain individual consumption and dietary adjustments. Prior to the experiments, the goats were subjected to a 15-day management adaptation period following endo-and ectoparasitic treatments and were immunized against clostridiosis.

The body condition score (BCS) was evaluated using the method outlined by Morand-Fehr (1981). Scores were assigned on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 representing very thin and 5 indicating obesity. These scores were further divided into quartile intervals of 0.25.



**Figure 1.** Graphical diagram of the methodology used in the experiment.

**TABLE 1. INGREDIENTS AND CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF DIET WITHOUT FAT SUPPLEMENTATION (WFS) AND WITH FAT SUPPLEMENTATION OF WHOLE FULL-FAT LINSEED (FSWFL)**

Parameters	Diet	
	WFS	FSWFL
<i>Ingredients, %</i>		
Elephant grass hay	40,0	40,0
Ground corn grain	34,5	20,3
Soybean meal	12,5	4,0
Wheat bran	10,0	14,8
Mineral mixture	3,0	3,0
Whole full-fat linseed	-	17,9
<b>CHEMICAL FRACTION, G.KG DM<sup>-1</sup></b>		
Dry matter	892,1	878,5
Crude protein	133,1	123,9
Ether extract	28,2	84,6
Ash	82,0	84,4
Neutral detergent fiber	704,1	703,1
Acid detergent fiber	322,6	345,6

The diets varied in fat content, with one containing 2.8% and the other 8.4% DM. The proximate composition of the diet samples was determined in accordance with established methods (AOAC, 1990). Feed and feed orts samples were dried in a forced-air-circulation oven at 55 °C for 72 hours, then ground in a Wiley mill to pass through a 1 mm screen. The samples were subsequently analyzed for DM (method 934.01), ash (method 942.05), EE (method 920.39), and crude protein (method 978.04). The neutral detergent fiber was determined using  $\alpha$ -amylase, without the addition of sodium sulfite (method 973.18), as recommended by the relevant authority (Van Soest et al., 1991). The acid detergent fiber content was ascertained using the method described by the appropriate source (Robertson & Eastwood, 1981).

*In vivo performance and ultrasonography carcass markers*

The animals underwent weekly weight assessments, and their fat and muscle mass were gauged using B-mode ultrasound instrument equipped with a 5 MHz linear probe (Shenzhen Mindray Bio-Medical Electronics Co., LTD, model DP-2200Vet, Shenzhen, China). Measurements of loin muscle depth, loin area, and subcutaneous loin fat thickness were taken between the third and fourth lumbar vertebrae, adhering to the methodology outlined by Teixeira et al. (2008). The thickness of subcutaneous and internal sternal fat deposits was determined at the third sternbrae, as per Hervieu et al. (1991). Each image

was captured in triplicate and measured using the pre-calibrated ImageJ program (ImageJ, National Institutes of Health, Millersville, USA). During the evaluation, the animal remained stationary. The right side of the body was shaved, and gel was applied as a coupling agent to enhance image quality.

#### *Cholesterol and triglycerides assays*

Blood samples were collected weekly in the morning prior to food administration, utilizing heparinized vacutainer tubes (Firstlab<sup>®</sup>, Disera Tıbbi Malzeme Lojistik San. Tic. A.Ş, Izmir, Turkey). Following collection, the samples were subjected to centrifugation at 3000 rpm for a duration of 10 minutes to facilitate plasma separation. The separated plasma was subsequently stored at a temperature of -20 °C.

Plasma concentrations of cholesterol and triglycerides were measured using a Mindray BS 120 automated biochemical analyzer (Mindray Biomedical Electronics Co., Shenzhen, China) and commercial kits (Bioclin, Quibasa, Minas Gerais, Brazil). The assay sensitivities for cholesterol and triglycerides were 1.472 mg/dL and 2.845 mg/dL, respectively, as specified by the manufacturer for biological fluid analysis.

#### *Anatomical records*

After the 30-day finishing diet, the animals were weighed, then subjected to a 16 hour fast, both solid and liquid. Following the fast, the animals were weighed again to determine their fasting live (FW) weight. They were then euthanized in accordance with RIISPOA standards (BRASIL, 2017). Subsequent procedures included skinning, evisceration, and the removal of the head and extremities. After evisceration, the anatomical components, including the skin, head, mammary gland, feet, blood, lungs, trachea, esophagus, diaphragm, heart, kidneys, liver, and spleen, were weighed.

Fat deposits from the omentum, heart, kidney, and mesenteric were also weighed. The components of the gastrointestinal tract, specifically the stomachs and intestines, were weighed both full and empty. After being emptied and washed, they were weighed again to determine their content and the empty body weight (EBW) of the animals.

#### *Carcass componentes*

Following evisceration, the carcass was weighed to ascertain the hot carcass weight. The carcasses were subsequently stored at 4 °C for a duration of 24 hours. After this period, they were reweighed to determine the cold carcass weight and determinate the weight loss

due to cooling. The carcasses were then longitudinally bisected. Commercial cuts, including the shoulder, ham, loin, ribs, neck, and flank, were executed on the left half-carcass, as delineated by Araújo et al., (2017).

#### *Physiochemical attributes of loin*

The loin from each slaughtered goat was identified, wrapped in parafilm, and stored at -20 °C in a freezer for subsequent tissue composition analyses. For these analyses, the loin was thawed within plastic bags in a refrigerator set at 10 °C. The pH and CIE L\*, a\*, b\* color attributes were measured on the loin chop's surface at 45 minutes and 3, 6, 12 and 24 hours post-mortem. Color determination involved three consecutive measurements using a CM-2500d<sup>®</sup> spectrophotometer from Konica Minolta, Japan. A digital pH meter (Testo SE & Co. KGaA<sup>®</sup>, model 205, Lenzkirch, Germany) was employed to ascertain the muscle pH.

The proximate composition of the loin was ascertained in accordance with AOAC (2002). Moisture content was determined by oven-drying a sample at 105 °C until a constant weight was achieved. The Kjeldahl method was employed to ascertain the nitrogen content, which was then converted to crude protein using a conversion factor of 6.25. The fixed mineral residue was determined through incineration at 550 °C. Total lipids were quantified using a hot extraction process with an organic solvent (hexane) at 120 °C.

#### *Statistical analysis*

Statistical analyses were conducted using Statistica Software version 13.4.0.14 (2018; TIBCO Software, Inc., Palo Alto, CA, USA). The data were first checked for mathematical assumptions using the Kolmogorov–Smirnov and Bartlett's tests. If these conditions were not satisfied, a log<sub>10</sub>x transformation was implemented. All descriptive data were examined using a completely randomized design and subjected to ANOVA GLM procedures. The effect of diet was tested for initial goat traits, anatomical records, carcass traits, and fat deposit weights (WFS, FSWFL). For dry matter intakes, weight gains, and metabolite levels, the factors considered were diet, sampling interval (time), and the interaction between diet and time. The GLM procedures for repeated measures of ANOVA were used for ultrasonography measurements of carcass predictors, with the effects tested being diet, the interval of assessment (time), and the interaction (group vs. time). The recorded anatomical images (1, 2, and 3) were treated as repeated measures. All pairwise comparisons were conducted using the Newman–Keuls post-hoc test.



The characterization of the observations from each trial was verified using principal component analysis (PC) through the generation of indices summarizing the intake/gain and carcass component or non-carcass component variables and represented in biplot graphs. The eigen values and eigenvectors were calculated from the correlation matrix to ensure that the results were not biased by large numerical variables. The choice of the number of components was based on the PC that obtained eigenvalues greater than 1, according to the Kaiser criterion.

#### *Ethical statement*

The Ethics Committee on Animal Experimentation of the UECE approved all procedures implemented in this study (No. 3047564/2017, CEUA-UECE).

### **3.3 Results and discussion**

The high-fat diet group exhibited a significantly higher dry matter intake ( $p < 0.001$ ) than the control group (Table 2). Despite the high-fat group consistently consuming more food throughout the entire finishing period, a 13% reduction was observed in the first week compared to that in subsequent periods. This trend was not mirrored in the control group, indicating a significant interaction between diet and time ( $p < 0.001$ ).

While both daily and total weight gain were comparable across diets (Table 2), a significant interaction was observed between diet and feeding time in the daily weight gain parameter ( $p = 0.022$ ). This outcome can be attributed to the varied performance recorded. In the control group, a progressive reduction in daily weight gain was noted from the second week of feeding, culminating in the lowest value during the final week of fattening (-70%). During this period, the daily gain varied between weeks ( $155.7 \pm 37.9$  g/day vs.  $45.7 \pm 17.8$  g/day;  $P < 0.05$ ). Conversely, the fat group exhibited a rise (+59%) in daily weight gain from the second to the fourth week of fattening ( $57.1 \pm 21.2$  g/day vs.  $140.0 \pm 33.3$  g/day;  $p < 0.05$ ).

The diet supplemented with fat resulted in a significant increase in peripheral cholesterol ( $P = 0.015$ ) and triglycerides ( $P = 0.011$ ) among the plasma lipid metabolites (Table 2). The results can be observed through principal component analysis (PCA; figures 2 and 3), which shows that animals fed whole flaxseed had greater tendencies to increase cholesterol and triglyceride levels.

Despite dietary fat values exceeding the recommended levels for ruminants, the animals' response was not negatively impacted. Instead, there was a notable increase in

food consumption during the experimental period. Literature suggests that a decrease in DM intake might be expected when dietary fat concentration surpasses the 5–6% recommended for ruminants (Palmquist & Jenkins, 2017). However, Bezerra et al. (2023) observed an increase in dry matter intake when feeding goats with 6.3% dry matter. Similarly, Nogueira et al. (2019) added an 8% fat concentration to cow feed and found no difference in dry matter intake between treatments. Lipid supplementation should be approached with caution. The results indicate that  $\alpha$ -linolenic acid (C18:3 n-3), the most abundant fatty acid in flaxseed, induces more prominent toxicity in ruminal bacteria than do other C18 fatty acids (Lima et al., 2024). As anticipated, the increased consumption of dietary lipids led to plasma hyperlipidemia in the high-fat group, as evidenced by the rise in peripheral triglycerides and cholesterol. This alteration in lipid metabolites positively influenced weight gain dynamics, which improved over the finishing weeks, unlike the results seen with the base diet. This outcome can be attributed to enhanced palatability and feed efficiency, as well as an increase in the energy density of the diet (Joy et al., 2021). Our findings align closely with those reported in the literature. Both diets resulted in an average gain of 97.1g/day.

Dhanda et al. (1999) noted that with increasing age, the average daily gain decreases regardless of breed. In their study, animals raised for chevon carcasses, with a live weight range of 30 to 35 kg, had an average gain of just over 100 g/day across different genotypes. Brand et al. (2017) found that in the Boer breed, which is specialized for meat production, high levels of metabolizable energy in the confinement of young animals resulted in a daily gain of up to 291g/day over 40 days of finishing.

Diet had no impact on fasting live weight, net weight excluding gastro-enteric content (Table 3), or the weights of anatomical components documented at slaughter. The diet had no impact on either the loin eye area or the loin depth, both of which were measured using ultrasonography throughout the experimental period (Table 4). The groups exhibited comparable carcass weight, cooling loss, and carcass yield. Additionally, the weights of the primary commercial cuts remained unaffected by the diet.

**Table 2.** Means and standard errors of body weights and animal attributes at initial of trial, dry matter intakes recorded during the experiment, daily weight gain, total weight gain, and plasma fat metabolites concentrations in culled adult goats finished for 28 days with high-fat diet.

Parameters	Diets		<i>p</i> - value		
	WFS	FSWFL	Diet	Time	D x T
<i>Goat traits at the beginning</i>					
Body weight, kg	33,4 ± 1,2	33,4 ± 1,1	0,991	-	-
Age, years	3,8 ± 0,2	3,9 ± 0,3	0,680	-	-
Height at withers, cm	66,3 ± 0,9	66,6 ± 1,0	0,824	-	-
Body length, cm	69,0 ± 1,1	68,0 ± 1,3	0,577	-	-
Body Condition	2,8 ± 0,1	2,8 ± 0,1	0,994	-	-
<i>Dry matter intakes and in vivo performance</i>					
DM intake, g.kg / MW	73,8 ± 0,9	116,9 ± 1,5	< 0.001	0.002	<0.001
DM intake, %BW	3,0 ± 0,04	4,8 ± 0,06	< 0.001	< 0.001	0,01
Daily weight gain, g day <sup>-1</sup>	97,1 ± 14,9	97,1 ± 16,4	0,991	0,869	0,022
Total gain, kg	2,9 ± 0,4	2,7 ± 0,3	0,78	-	-
<i>Peripheral fat metabolites</i>					
Cholesterol, mg dl <sup>-1</sup>	60,7 ± 2,9	73,6 ± 4,1	0,015	0,668	0,423
Triglycerides, mg dl <sup>-1</sup>	16,8 ± 1,7	23,6 ± 2,1	0,011	0,005	0,400

WFS = without fat supplementation, FSWFL = fat supplementation of whole full-fat linseed, D = diet, T= time. SSFT = subcutaneous sternum fat thickness; DM = dry matter, MW metabolic weight, BW = body weight.

**Table 3.** Means and standard errors of anatomical components in culled adult goats finished for 28 days with high-fat diet.

Parameters, kg	Diet		<i>p</i> - value
	WFS	FSWFL	Diet
Fasting weight	34,8 ± 1,5	33,8 ± 1,0	0,581
Empty body weight	27,9 ± 1,3	26,8 ± 0,7	0,504
Skin	2,1 ± 0,2	1,9 ± 0,1	0,438
Head	1,8 ± 0,1	1,8 ± 0,1	0,448
Mammary gland	0,4 ± 0,1	0,4 ± 0,1	0,706
Feet	0,7 ± 0,03	0,7 ± 0,01	0,227
Blood	1,5 ± 0,1	1,4 ± 0,1	0,813
Respiratory tract*	0,6 ± 0,03	0,6 ± 0,02	0,563
Heart	0,2 ± 0,1	0,1 ± 0,01	0,316
Kidneys	0,08 ± 0,01	0,08 ± 0,01	0,145
Liver	0,5 ± 0,02	0,5 ± 0,02	0,526
Spleen	0,06 ± 0,01	0,06 ± 0,01	0,591
Empty digestive tract**	2,4 ± 0,2	2,3 ± 0,1	0,729

WFS = without fat supplementation, FSWFL = fat supplementation of whole full-fat linseed, D = diet, T= time.

\* Lungs + trachea + esophagus + diaphragm. \*\* Stomachs + intestines.

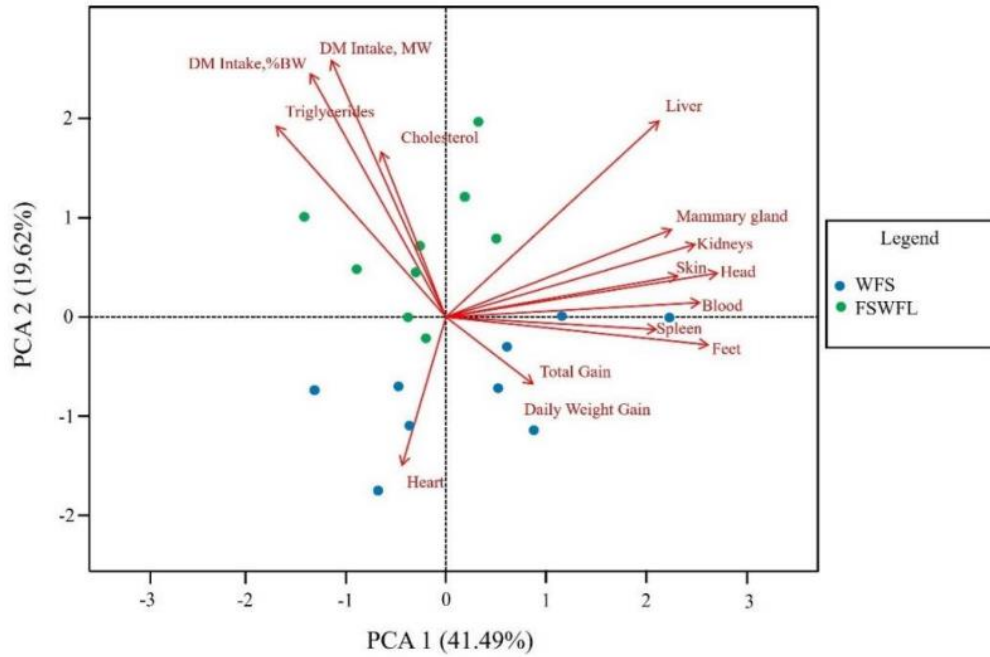
**Table 4.** Means and standard errors of carcass predictors and carcass traits in culled adult goats finished for 28 days with high-fat diet.

Parameters	Diet		<i>p</i> - value		
	WFS	FSWFL	Diet	Time	D x T
<i>Muscle carcass predictors</i>					
AL, mm <sup>2</sup>	517,7 ± 17,6	509,5 ± 13,5	0,675	0,225	0,856
PL, mm	20,1 ± 0,5	19,4 ± 0,3	0,277	0,573	0,985
<i>Carcass traits</i>					
Hot carcass, kg	14,6 ± 0,7	13,7 ± 0,4	0,274	-	-
Cold carcass, kg	14,2 ± 0,7	13,2 ± 0,3	0,220	-	-
Loss index by cooling, %	2,9 ± 0,7	3,8 ± 0,9	0,411	-	-
Cold carcass yield. FW, %	40,6 ± 0,7	39,1 ± 0,9	0,205	-	-
Cold carcass yield. EB, %	50,8 ± 0,6	49,2 ± 0,9	0,154	-	-
Left half-carcass, kg	7,2 ± 0,3	6,7 ± 0,2	0,198	-	-
<i>Carcass cut</i>					
Ham, kg	2,2 ± 0,08	2,1 ± 0,04	0,179	-	-
Loin, kg	0,9 ± 0,06	0,8 ± 0,04	0,250	-	-
Shoulder, kg	1,5 ± 0,06	1,4 ± 0,04	0,273	-	-
Ribs, kg	1,3 ± 0,05	1,3 ± 0,06	0,525	-	-
Neck, kg	0,5 ± 0,07	0,4 ± 0,02	0,131	-	-
Flank, kg	0,8 ± 0,05	0,8 ± 0,03	0,641	-	-

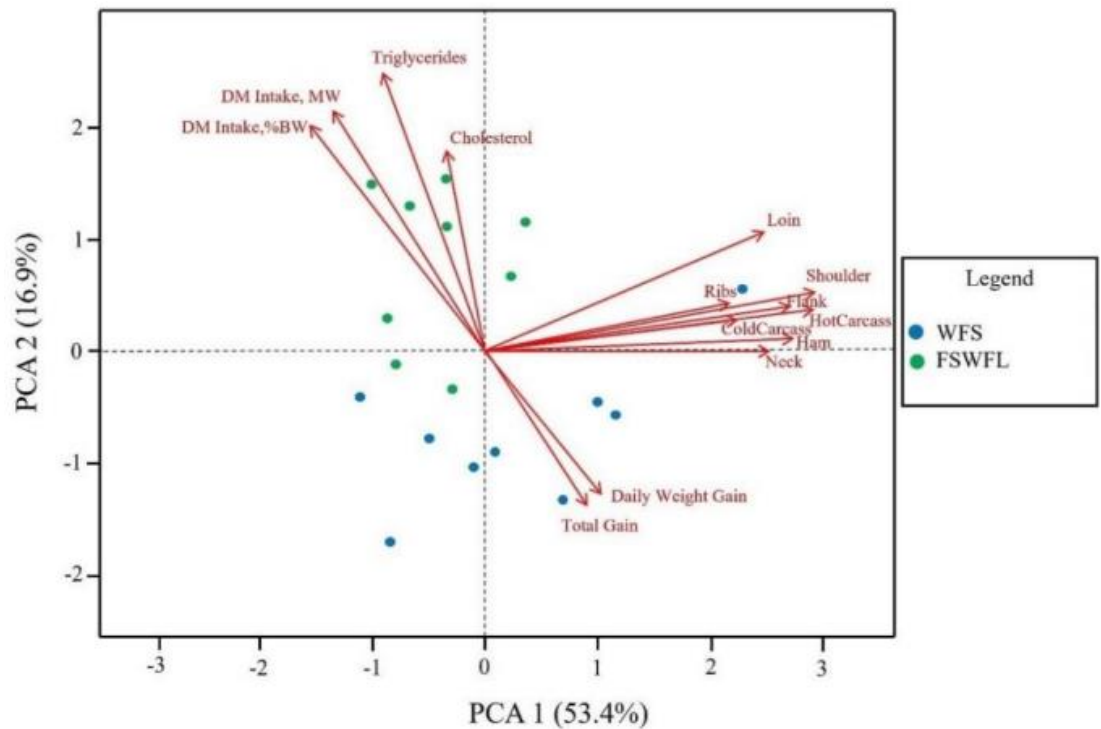
WFS = without fat supplementation, FSWFL = fat supplementation of whole full-fat linseed, D = diet, T= time. AL = loin area, DL = loin depth, FW = fasting weight, EB = empty body weight.

The traditional finishing system for cull animals typically involves a high-energy diet for a limited duration. This feeding strategy, as demonstrated in the current study, is designed to maximize the impact of a temporary energy surplus, primarily stimulating adipogenesis to enhance the commercial value of these animals at slaughter. Indeed, adult does, particularly dairy ones, are morphologically lean, exhibiting low deposition of subcutaneous and intramuscular fat. Consequently, they possess low commercial value for the meat market at the time of disposal (Pophiwa et al., 2020). In adult goats, there is a prevailing trend towards increased deposition of visceral fat at the expense of other anatomical sites (Webb, 2014; Lerch et al., 2021).

Although *in vivo* performance demonstrated a distinct interaction with supplementation duration, the data collected at slaughter failed to distinguish any benefits between the diets. Consequently, the anatomical components, the carcass and cuts' quantitative attributes, and the distribution of carcass fat deposits remained unaffected by the fat addition, which can be observed by the principal component analysis performed (figure 2 and 3).



**Figure 2.** Biplot representation of the first two principal components obtained from intake/gain variables and non-carccass component variables.



**Figure 3.** Biplot representation of the first two principal components obtained from intake/gain variables and carcass component variables.

In terms of post-mortem parameters and noncarccass and carcass components, Vizzielli et al. (2021) found similar results, albeit in a study involving kids subjected to 40

days of flaxseed supplementation. In our study, this observation is partially justified, given that we are dealing with adult animals.

The thickness of both sternal and lumbar subcutaneous adipose deposits exhibited no significant difference between the diets (Table 5). Additionally, the sternal deposit demonstrated a consistent increase ( $0.7 \pm 0.2$  mm) throughout the experiment in both groups (time effect;  $p = 0.009$ ). As for the internal sternal adipose thickness, it was notably higher ( $p = 0.042$ ) in the group that received fat supplementation.

Upon slaughter, the weights of adipose deposits in the kidney, omental, and mesenteric sites were documented for the high-fat group, whereas the cardiac deposit was heavier in the control group. Despite these measurements, the diet did not significantly affect any of the aforementioned parameters, and the two groups were statistically indistinguishable ( $p > 0.05$ ).

In both groups, omental fat deposits constituted less than half of all body fat deposits, at 48.3%. This was followed by perirenal fat deposits at 25.1% and mesenteric and cardiac fat deposits at 23.4% and 3.1%, respectively. No significant difference was observed between the groups in terms of the incidence of adipose mass in net body weight, which averaged at 7.2% (Table 5).

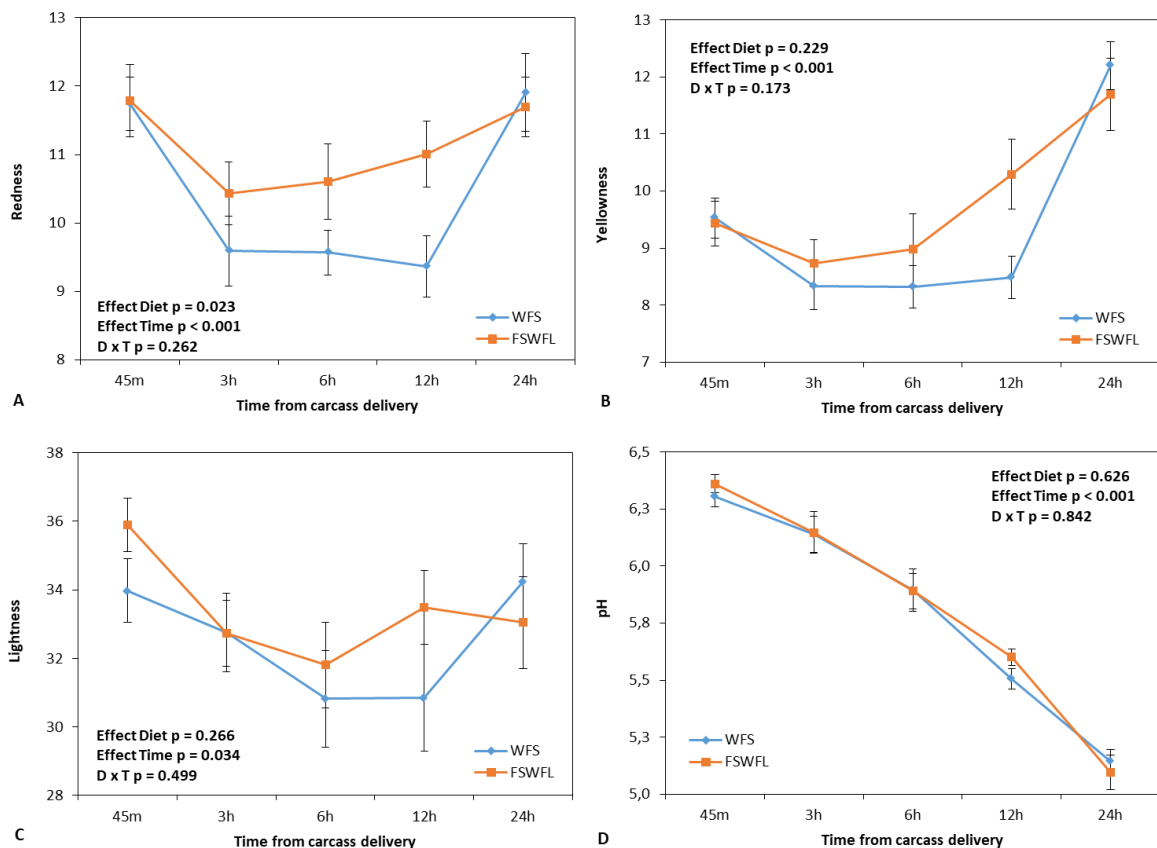
Except for subcostal sternal fat thickness, ultrasound monitoring revealed no alterations in the measurements of the loin muscle area or sternal subcutaneous fat thickness. Among the carcass predictors, only the thickness of lumbar subcutaneous fat showed increased sensitivity to the duration of diet administration. Kang et al. (2019; 2020) assert that total cholesterol concentrations rise when cattle are supplemented with protected fat. This plasma effect contributes to increased adiposity, primarily visceral fat and subcutaneous fat (Bionda et al., 2022). This leads to weight gain in animals, a consequence of an imbalance between energy absorption and expenditure, resulting in fat accumulation in white adipose tissue (Seo et al., 2017).

Overall, the findings imply that the selected lipid inclusion level and the duration of diet exposure failed to stimulate a sufficient metabolic response to achieve a difference in adipose deposition. The thickness of the subcostal or internal sternal fat, known to be a strong indicator of nutritional status (Hervieu et al., 1991), showed no variations over the diet administration period. Furthermore, the lack of interaction between diet and time suggests that the observed differences between the experimental groups in the study are attributable to the inherent traits of the sample animals.

**Table 5.** Means and standard errors of fat carcass predictors and body fat depots in culled adult goats finished for 28 days with high-fat diet.

Parameters	Diet		<i>p</i> value		
	WFS	FSWFL	Diet	Time	D x T
<i>Fat carcass predictors</i>					
SLFT, mm	3,8 ± 0,1	3,6 ± 0,1	0,270	0,009	0,611
SSFT, mm	13,4 ± 0,5	14,3 ± 0,6	0,329	0,793	0,952
ISFT, mm	17,7 ± 0,6	19,6 ± 0,7	0,042	0,193	0,987
<i>Body fat depots</i>					
Kidney, g	486,5 ± 86,8	510,3 ± 49,8	0,814	-	-
Heart, g	58,3 ± 6,5	48,6 ± 4,5	0,236	-	-
Omental, g	922,6 ± 154,0	1039,4 ± 119,8	0,557	-	-
Mesenteric, g	405,4 ± 63,1	507,2 ± 55,0	0,241	-	-
TBF, kg	1,9 ± 0,3	2,1 ± 0,2	0,505	-	-
TBF/EBW, %	6,6 ± 0,9	7,8 ± 0,7	0,333	-	-
Fat kidney/TBF, %	25,3 ± 1,4	24,9 ± 1,9	0,861	-	-
Fat heart/TBF, %	3,8 ± 0,7	2,4 ± 0,3	0,084	-	-
Fat omental/TBF, %	48,2 ± 2,1	48,6 ± 1,4	0,891	-	-
Fat mesenteric/TBF, %	22,7 ± 2,2	24,1 ± 1,5	0,607	-	-

WFS = without fat supplementation, FSWFL = fat supplementation of whole full-fat linseed, D = diet, T = time. SLFT = subcutaneous loin fat thickness, SSFT = subcutaneous sternum fat thickness, ISFT = internal sternum fat thickness. TBF = total body fat, EBW = empty body weight

**Figure 4.** Means and standard errors of color components, redness (Figure 4A), yellowness (Figure

4B), lightness (Figure 4C), and pH (Figure 4D) changes over time of loin in culled adult goats finished for 28 days with high-fat diet. WFS = without fat supplementation, FSWFL = fat supplementation of whole full-fat linseed. ANOVA results for effects of diet, time, and interaction of diet vs. time are given.

Contrary to adipose deposition, the lack of weight gain in muscle mass was anticipated, given the animals' age (Brand et al., 2017). For meat production, the carcass's quantitative characteristics are crucial as they constitute the fraction with the highest commercial value. Notably, most studies on goat slaughter focus solely on the carcass as a marketable unit, overlooking other edible parts of the animal's body (non-carcass components). These components represent an additional income source and could contribute to feeding populations. The sale of these components provides economic benefits to producers by adding value to the product. Similar to carcass components, non-carcass components can be modified by the nutrition used in animal finishing (Gama et al., 2020).

Conversely, the qualitative attributes of the carcass, including subcutaneous and intramuscular fat deposition, play a crucial role in attracting buyers and facilitating market expansion. Therefore, mature animals like adult goats can be subjected to nutritional plans designed to enhance performance and carcass quality. The strategy of finishing animals in confinement is often employed to improve the carcass finish of animals destined for slaughter. When these animals are mature, or of a more advanced age, the diets used should be higher in energy to promote fat deposition in the carcass. However, the age at slaughter can influence quality indicators such as meat tenderness (Borgogno et al., 2015). While the primary method of goat meat commercialization is through whole or half-carcasses, there is potential for commercialization, processing, and product generation from these (Oliveira et al., 2021).

No differences were noted between the diets concerning the parameters of proximate composition, as demonstrated in Table 6, based on the analysis conducted on the loin. The pH values of the loin (Figure 4D) demonstrated a significant decrease over the evaluation period in both groups (effect time  $p < 0.001$ ), with no discernible differences between the diets. In terms of the color components of the loin, the high-fat group exhibited higher redness values (Figure 4A), ( $11.1 \pm 0.2$  vs.  $10.4 \pm 0.2$ ;  $p = 0.026$ ). However, the yellow color component (Figure 4B) and luminosity (Figure 4C) remained consistent across both diets. The color components exhibited a decline in values from 45 minutes to 3 hours



postmortem (for redness and yellowness) or from 45 minutes to 6 hours postmortem (for lightness), before increasing again at 24 hours postmortem (effect time;  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 6.** Means and standard errors of loin proximate composition in culled adult goats finished for 28 days with high-fat diet.

Parameters	Diet		<i>p</i> - value Diet
	WFS	FSWFL	
Moisture, g.kg <sup>-1</sup>	741,3 ± 3,8	744,2 ± 2,9	0,565
Protein, g.kg <sup>-1</sup>	188,1 ± 7,1	186,7 ± 4,1	0,870
Ash, g.kg <sup>-1</sup>	10,6 ± 0,2	10,5 ± 0,2	0,718
Total lipids, g.kg <sup>-1</sup>	39,1 ± 3,3	39,1 ± 3,1	0,991

WFS = without fat supplementation, FSWFL = fat supplementation of whole full-fat linseed

The current study examined the qualitative properties of meat, revealing that a four-week lipid supplement did not significantly alter the composition of the loin or the dynamics of its physical parameters during post-mortem evaluation. However, an unexpected increase in the intensity of the meat's red coloration was observed. This outcome, while surprising, is plausible in adult animals where additional metabolic lipid intake may intensify the action of myoglobin in muscle fibers. These animals typically exhibit darker, more intensely colored meat. It is well-established that the color of fresh meat is primarily determined by the relative amounts of three forms of myoglobin (Stafford et al., 2022), myoglobin in its reduced state or purple-red deoxymyoglobin, bright red oxygenated myoglobin or oxymyoglobin, and brown oxidized myoglobin or metmyoglobin. Faustman & Cassens (1990) identified a strong correlation between lipid oxidation and myoglobin oxidation, with radicals produced by lipid oxidation potentially promoting metmyoglobin accumulation. However, the causal relationship between myoglobin oxidation and lipid oxidation remains unclear (Ladeira et al., 2014). This characteristic could potentially impact consumer acceptability, as darker goat meat is often associated with a low degree of tenderization (Pophiwa et al., 2020). The findings of this study substantiated the original hypothesis. The inclusion of fat in the diet demonstrated efficacy in the *in vivo* response of adult culled goats but did not show significant benefits concerning carcass or meat quality. In goat production systems, the culling of breeding females is a standard herd management practice and a significant source of additional income on rural properties. Typically, these females are slaughtered for meat sale following a kidding season. Adult animals, over two

years old, tend to dominate goat markets in developed countries and formal markets in developing nations (Webb, 2014).

### 3.4. Conclusions

Our study's experimental conditions demonstrated that diets with high lipid content stimulate food intake and *in vivo* performance in cull goats, without inducing detrimental alterations in peripheral lipid metabolites. However, despite these findings, we found no evidence to suggest that the diet improves carcass characteristics or meat quality. Therefore, the use of fat finishing in culled goats to enhance meat market value remains unjustified.

### Acknowledgements

This study was part of project activities supported by Fundação Cearense de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico, FUNCAP (Grant No. 11839627/2022 and grant No. 09564039\ 2022).

### Authors' contribution

**F. B. B. Oliveira:** Data curation, Investigation, Writing – review & editing. **C. C. L. Fernandes:** Methodology, Supervision, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing. **J. P. M. Alves:** Methodology, Writing – original draft. **I. T. O. Marques:** Investigation. **C. P. Silva:** Investigation. **F. W. R. Lima:** Investigation. **H. A. V. Carneiro:** Investigation. **N. M. Lage Filho:** Writing – review & editing. **A. C. Rêgo:** Funding Acquisition, Supervision, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing. **D. Rondina:** Conceptualization, Data curation, Formal analysis, Funding acquisition, Project administration, Visualization, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing.

### References

- AOAC. (1990). Official methods of analysis. (15th ed.). *Association of Official Agricultural Chemists*. Arlington.
- AOAC. (2002). Official Analytical Methods of Analysis. (17th ed.). Washington: *Association of Official Agricultural Chemists*. Arlington.
- Araújo, T. L., Pereira, E. S., Mizubuti, I. Y., Campos, A. C., Pereira, M. W., et al. (2017). Effects of quantitative feed restriction and sex on carcass traits, meat quality and meat lipid profile of Morada Nova lambs. *Journal of Animal Science and Biotechnology*, 8(1), 1-12.

- Bezerra, A. F., Alves, J. P. M., Fernandes, C. C. L., Cavalcanti, C. M., Silva, M. R. L., et al. (2023). Impact of high-fat diet consumption during prolonged period of pregnancy on placenta structures and umbilical vascular growth in goats. *Animal Reproduction*, 20, e20230019.
- Beauchemin, K. A., Kreuzer, M., O'mara, F., & McAllister, T. A. (2008). Nutritional management for enteric methane abatement: A review. *Australian Journal of Experimental Agriculture*, 48(2), 21–27
- Bionda, A., Lopreiata, P., Crepaldi, P., Chiofalo, V., Fazio, E., Oteri, M., Omato, A., & Liotta, L. (2022). Diet supplemented with olive cake as a model of circular economy: Metabolic and endocrine responses of beef cattle. *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems*, 6, 1077363.
- Borgogno, M., Corazzin, M., Saccà, E., Bovolenta, S., & Piasentier, E. (2015). Influence of familiarity with goat meat on liking and preference for capretto and chevon. *Meat Science*, 106, 69- 77.
- Brand, T. S., Van Der Merwe, D. A., Swart, E., & Hoffman, L. C. (2017). Comparing the effect of age and dietary energy content on feedlot performance of Boer goats. *Small Ruminant Research*, 157, 40-46.
- Brasil, 2017. Decree n. 9.013 of March 29, 2017. *Regulation of industrial and sanitary inspection of products of animal origin* - RIISPOA. Brasilia, DF: Predicency of the Republic of Brazil.
- Dhanda, J. S., Taylor, D.G., McCosker, J. E., Murray, P. J. (1999). The influence of goat genotype on the production of Capretto and Chevon carcasses. 1. Growth and carcass characteristics. *Meat Sci.*, 52(4), 355-361.
- FAOSTAT. (2019). Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). FAOSTAT Database. Faustman, C., & Cassens, R. G. (1990). The biochemical basis for discoloration in fresh meat: a review. *Journal of Muscle Foods*, 1(3), 217-243.
- Gama, K. V. M. F., Pereira Filho, J. M., Soares, R. F., Cordão, M. A., César, M. F., et al. (2020). Fatty acid, chemical, and tissue composition of meat comparing Santa Inês breed sheep and Boer crossbreed goats submitted to different supplementation strategies. *Tropical Animal Health Production*, 52, 601-610.
- Gawat, M., Boland, M., Singh, J., Kaur, L. (2023). Goat Meat: Production and Quality Attributes. *Foods*, 12(16). 3130.
- Hervieu, J., Morand-Fehr, P., Schmidely, P., Fedele, V., & Delfa, R. (1991). Mesures anatomiques permettant d'expliquer les variations des notes sternales, lombaires et

- caudales utilizadas pour estimer l'état corporel des chèvres laitières. In Paoli, J.C., Saad, A. B., & Napoleone, M. B. (eds.). *Options Méditerranéennes* (pp.43-56).
- Joy, F., Johnson, J. A., Górká, P., McKinnon, J. J., Hendrick, S., & Penner, G. B. (2021). Effect of dietary lipid inclusion from byproduct-based pellets on dry matter intake, ruminal fermentation, and nutrient digestion in finishing beef heifers. *Canadian Journal Animal Science*, 101(3), 481-92.
- Ladeira, M. M., Santarosa, L. C., Chizzotti, M. L., Ramos, E. M., Machado Neto, O., et al. (2014). Fatty acid profile, color and lipid oxidation of meat from young bulls fed ground soybean or rumen protected fat with or without monensin. *Meat Science*, 96(1), 597-605.
- Lerch, S., La Torre, A., Huau, C., Monziols, M., Xavier, C., et al. (2021). Estimation of dairy goat body composition: A direct calibration and comparison of eight methods. *Methods*, 186, 68-78.
- Lima, V. G. O., Silva, L. O., Freitas Júnior, J. E., Alba, H. D. R., Silva, W. P., et al. (2024). Soybean Oil, Linoleic Acid Source, in Lamb Diets: Intake, Digestibility, Performance, Ingestive Behaviour, and Blood Metabolites. *Animals*, 14(14), 2075.
- Nogueira, R. G. S., Perna Júnior, F., Pereira, A. S. C., & Rodrigues, P. H. M. (2019). Nutrient digestibility and changes in feeding behavior of cattle fed cottonseed and vitamin E. *Scientia Agricola*, 76(2), 112-22.
- Kang, H. J., Piao, M. Y., Park, S. J., Na, S. W., Kim, H. J., & Baik, M. (2019). Effects of ambient temperature and rumen-protected fat supplementation on growth performance, rumen fermentation and blood parameters during cold season in Korean cattle steers. *Asian-Australasian Journal of Animal Science*, 32(5), 657.
- Kang, H. J., Lee, J., Park, S. J., Jung, D., Na, S. W., Kim, H. J., & Baik, M. (2020). Effects of cold temperature and fat supplementation on growth performance and rumen and blood parameters in early fattening stage of Korean cattle steers. *Animal Feed Science and Technology*, 269, 114624.
- National Research Council. (2007). *Nutrient requirements of small ruminants: Sheep, goats, cervids, and new world camelids* (6th ed.). National Academy Press.
- Oliveira, F. B. B., Fernandes, C. C. L., Montenegro, A. R., Oliveira, I. T. M., Silva, C. P., et al. (2021). Cured dry smoked shoulder meat quality from culled adult goats fed a high lipid diet. *Food Science and Technology*, 42, e19521.

- Palmquist, D. L., & Jenkins, T. C. (2017). A 100-Year Review: Fat feeding of dairy cows. *Journal of Dairy Science*, 100(12), 10061- 10077.
- Panahiha, P., Mirzaei Alamouti, H., Kazemi Bonchenari, M., Poorhamdollah, M., Vazirogohar, M., & Aschenbach, J.R. (2023). The type of lipid supplement has crucial implications for forage particle size in calf starter diets. *Journal of Animal Science and Biotechnology*, 14, 109.
- Ponnampalam, E. N., Priyashantha, H., Vidanarachchi, J. K., Kiani, A, & Holman, B. H. B. (2024). Effects of Nutritional Factors on Fat Content, Fatty Acid Composition, and Sensorial Properties of Meat and Milk from Domesticated Ruminants: An Overview. *Animals*, 14(6), 840.
- Pophiwa, P., Webb, E. C., & Frylinck, L. (2020). A review of factors affecting goat meat quality and mitigating strategies. *Small Ruminant Research*, 183, 106035.
- Robertson, J. A., & Eastwood, M. A. (1981). An examination of factors which may affect the water holding capacity of dietary fibre. *British Journal of Nutrition*, 45(1), 83-8.
- Seo, D.C., Choe, S., & Torabi, M.R. (2017). Is waist circumference  $\geq 102/88$  cm better than body mass index  $\geq 30$  to predict hypertension and diabetes development regardless of gender, age group, and race/ethnicity? Meta-analysis. *Preventive Medicine*, 97, 100-108.
- Simela, L., Ndlovu, R. L., & Sibanda, L. M. (1999). Carcass characteristics of the marketed matebele goat from southwestern. *Small Ruminant Research*, 32, 173-179.
- Simionatto, M., Maeda, E. M., Silveira, M. F., Macedo, V. P., Paula, F. L. M., & Hill, J. A. G. (2024). Effect of adding different levels of palm oil-protected fat in the diet of lambs concerning rumen parameters. *Animal Feed Science and Technology*, 310, 115929.
- Souza, M. F. S., Passetti, L. C. G., Gonçalves, T. R., Passetti, R. A. C., & Santos, G. R. A. (2019). Characterisation of goat product consumers and goat farming systems in the Brazilian Northeast region. *Small Ruminant Research*, 179, 7-13.
- Stafford, C. D., Taylor, M. J., Dang, D. S., England, E. M., Cornforth, D. P., Dai, X., & Matarneh, S. K. (2022). Spectro 1—A Potential Spectrophotometer for Measuring Color and Myoglobin Forms in Beef. *Foods*, 11(14), 2091.
- Teixeira, A., Joy, M., & Delfa, R. (2008). *In vivo* estimation of goat carcass composition and body fat partition by real-time ultrasonography. *Journal of Animal Science*, 86(9), 2369-2376.

- Tiwari, G., Chauhan, A., Sharma, P., & Tiwari, R. (2022). Nutritional values and therapeutic uses of *Capra hircus* milk. *International Journal of Pharm Investigation*, 12(4), 408–417.
- Van Soest, P.V., Robertson, J.B., & Lewis, B.A. (1991). Methods for dietary fiber, neutral detergent fiber, and nonstarch polysaccharides in relation to animal nutrition. *Journal of Dairy Science*, 74(10), 3583-3597.
- Vizzielli, F., Tarricone, S., Claps, S., Mastro, G., & Ragni, M. (2021). Extruded Linseed and Oregano Dietary Supplementation: Effects on Growth Performance, Carcass Composition, and Meat Quality of Jonica Kids. *Ruminants*, 1(2), 127-136.
- Webb, E. C. (2014). Goat meat production, composition, and quality. *Animal Frontiers*, 4(4), 33-37.

#### 4. CONSIDERAÇÕES FINAIS

A utilização de dietas com alto teor lipídico, incluindo a linhaça inteira como fonte de gordura, demonstrou estimular o consumo alimentar e o desempenho *in vivo* na terminação de cabras, sem causar alterações significativas nos metabólitos lipídicos periféricos. No entanto, tais dietas não promoveram melhorias significativas nas características da carcaça ou na qualidade da carne, tornando questionável sua aplicação para agregar valor ao produto final.

Além disso, a dieta de terminação com alto teor lipídico não resultou em alterações substanciais nos atributos físico-químicos da carne curada e defumada, com destaque para o pH e a cor b\* como principais variáveis discriminantes. O processo de cura e defumação reduziu a força de cisalhamento da carne de cabras adultas, o que pode influenciar positivamente sua aceitação. No entanto, mais estudos são necessários para avaliar se essas tecnologias podem valorizar cortes menos apreciados pelo mercado consumidor, além de aprofundar análises sobre perfil de ácidos graxos, oxidação lipídica, compostos voláteis e atributos sensoriais.