



**Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona**

**DEPARTAMENT DE CIÈNCIA ANIMAL I DELS ALIMENTS**

**CARACTERIZACIÓN MORFOLÓGICA, DE LA CANAL Y DE  
LA CARNE, E INFERENCIA DE MATERNIDADES EN OVINOS  
DE RAZA RIPOLLESA**

**CECILIA ESQUIVELZETA RABELL**

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**Departament de Ciència Animal i dels Aliments**

El trabajo de investigación **“Caracterización morfológica, de la canal y de la carne, e inferencia de maternidades en ovinos de raza Ripollesa”** ha sido realizado por Cecilia Esquivelzeta Rabell<sup>1</sup> y se presenta como requisito para optar por el grado de Doctor.

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Los directores de Tesis,

La doctoranda,

Dr. Jesús Piedrafita Arilla y Dr. Joaquim Casellas Vidal

Cecilia Esquivelzeta Rabell

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Gracias a todos los que han estado presentes y me han ayudado de alguna u otra forma a alcanzar esta meta, jamás encontraré la forma de agradecer su apoyo y confianza.

## RESUMEN

Para poder implementar programas de mejora genética en el sector ovino de carne, es imprescindible definir y evaluar los caracteres biológicos con relevancia económica en la producción. Es por ello que la caracterización morfológica de la raza ovina Ripollesa, la diferenciación entre rebaños, la utilización de metodologías analíticas para evitar pérdida de información relevante y el estudio de las características de la canal y de la carne, se definieron como objetivos del presente trabajo.

La raza ovina Ripollesa es una importante raza autóctona Española localizada principalmente en las montañas del Mediterráneo y en llanuras cultivadas de Cataluña, explotada bajo sistemas semi-extensivos de producción y actualmente destinada a la producción de carne. La caracterización morfológica de la raza Ripollesa se llevó a cabo a partir del estudio de ocho rebaños representativos de diferentes subpoblaciones históricas. Un total de 224 hembras Ripollesas y 17 moruecos fueron caracterizados registrando su peso vivo y 12 medidas morfológicas, las cuales fueron utilizadas para el cálculo de 12 índices zoométricos. Se encontraron diferencias ( $p < 0.05$ ) entre rebaños y sexos respecto a varias medidas. El análisis de componentes principales realizado con las medidas morfológicas reveló dos componentes principales que contribuyen con 47,6% y 12,3% de la inercia, estando relacionados con el tamaño (tamaño corporal y peso vivo) y con la altura a la grupa y longitud de oreja, respectivamente. El análisis de cluster nos permitió diferenciar cuatro subpoblaciones con implicaciones relevantes a ser tomadas en cuenta en el programa de conservación o mejora de la raza. Las diferencias observadas pueden atribuirse a la localización geográfica, historia selectiva, manejo del rebaño, y las diferencias genéticas. Los índices zoométricos indican que la raza ovina Ripollesa es de tamaño medio y longilínea, con una marcada orientación a la producción de carne y con signos de adaptación al ambiente.

En los rebaños ovinos, la correcta identificación de los progenitores presenta a menudo problemas debidos a la presencia de varios candidatos posibles tanto por vía paterna como materna. Un ejemplo típico en donde las paternidades deben de ser

elucidadas a partir de una lista de moruecos es en sistemas reproductivos con múltiples machos, generalmente bajo condiciones extensivas de pastoreo. La misma situación ocurre por la vía materna cuando se producen múltiples nacimientos en el mismo día y uno o varios de los corderos no son adoptados por sus madres respectivas. Este fenómeno conlleva a un porcentaje entre moderado y bajo de corderos con pedigrí incompleto, con la consiguiente pérdida de información para el programa de mejoramiento genético. Debido a las restricciones económicas inherentes de la industria ovina, el genotipado sistemático de todos los corderos abandonados no es económicamente viable para los productores y sólo un número reducido de corderos abandonados podrían ser validados por medio de esta técnica. Dentro de este contexto, se adaptó un modelo Bayesiano para identificar la madre en el caso de corderos abandonados, integrando fuentes de información tanto genéticas como medioambientales de datos fenotípicos, y así considerar la oveja desconocida como un parámetro adicional del modelo. Éste fue minuciosamente evaluado utilizando datos de simulación y asumiendo siete escenarios diferentes en donde de uno a cuatro corderos abandonados tenían que ser asignados a dos ovejas candidatas. La media general de la probabilidad de asignación materna correcta (PARD) fue 0,59. Aunque las medias de PARD oscilaron entre 0,51 y 0,70 dependiendo del escenario de simulación, y las estimaciones de PARD oscilaron entre 0,04 y 1,0. En un sentido similar, la sensibilidad de esta metodología analítica varió entre escenarios de simulación, aunque la mayoría de ellos revelan valores mayores que 0,6. La presente aproximación analítica debe ser vista como una herramienta estadística útil para realizar una proyección preliminar de los corderos abandonados y sus posibles madres. Es importante subrayar que cualquier inferencia en maternidades desconocidas podría reducir consecuentes costos económicos permitiendo enfocar el genotipado en aquellos corderos con mayor probabilidad de ser descendientes de ovejas élite.

La preocupación e importancia que ha tomado la composición de los alimentos y su relación con la salud humana durante las últimas décadas ha sido un punto clave para la industria ovina actual, enfatizando el interés y la importancia por parte de los productores para poder predecir las características de la canal y conocer las propiedades

de sus productos. Las técnicas de ultrasonido a tiempo real resultan de gran utilidad para predecir las características de la canal en el animal vivo de manera no invasiva. Con el objetivo de evaluar la precisión de las medidas de ultrasonido para predecir las características de la canal, se tomaron imágenes de ultrasonido en 124 corderos pascuales (13-16 kg de peso a la canal), transversal y longitudinalmente a la columna vertebral, y a nivel torácico (TV; entre la 12<sup>a</sup> y 13<sup>a</sup> costillas) y lumbar (LV; entre la 1<sup>a</sup> y 2<sup>a</sup> vértebra lumbar). El grosor de la piel, grosor de la grasa subcutánea (BFT), y profundidad (DLD), amplitud (WLD) y área (ALD) del músculo *Longissimus dorsi* fueron obtenidos con ayuda del programa ImageJ 1.42q. Después del sacrificio, BFT (TV,  $2,30 \pm 0,06$  mm; LV,  $2,46 \pm 0,06$  mm), DLD ( $2,47 \pm 0,03$  cm;  $2,48 \pm 0,03$  cm), WLD ( $4,50 \pm 0,04$  cm;  $4,60 \pm 0,04$  cm) y ALD ( $9,96 \pm 0,12$  cm<sup>2</sup>;  $10,19 \pm 0,13$  cm<sup>2</sup>) fueron medidos directamente sobre la canal del cordero. Las correlaciones entre las medidas de ultrasonido y de la canal fueron superiores a 0,61 para DLD, WLD y ALD ( $p < 0,05$ ), mientras que fluctuaron entre 0,32 y 0,60 para BFT ( $p < 0,05$ ); por otra parte, las correlaciones fueron significativamente ( $p < 0,05$ ) mayores para las vistas transversales que para las longitudinales. En un sentido similar, los análisis de regresión lineal sugirieron una moderada subestimación para BFT y DLD lumbar utilizando tecnologías de ultrasonido, mientras que WLD, ALD y DLD a nivel torácico fueron sub y sobreestimadas para valores pequeños y grandes de caracteres de la canal, respectivamente. Después de descomponer el error de predicción (MSPE) para las diferentes medidas de ultrasonido, encontramos que el error aleatorio es el que más contribuye al MSPE, seguido del error de tendencia central y el error debido a la regresión. El error estándar de la predicción (SEP) también fue calculado como un indicador de precisión adicional, obteniendo estimaciones inferiores a las reportadas en estudios previos con corderos más grandes. En conclusión, las medidas de ultrasonido transversales tanto a nivel torácico como lumbar pueden ser una herramienta útil para predecir DLD, WLD y ALD en corderos ligeros, y en menor medida BFT. Esta información puede ser de relevancia especial para productores de corderos ligeros de todo el mundo, con un énfasis especial en la zona del Mediterráneo en donde este tipo de sistemas de producción contribuyen con un porcentaje importante a la industria ovina.



La carne de cordero es una fuente importante de diferentes ácidos grasos con numerosos beneficios para la salud del consumidor. El objetivo del cuarto estudio fue caracterizar caracteres de la canal y de la carne en 14 corderos pascuales (peso a la canal, 13 a 16 kg) Lacaune, 77 Ripolleses y 33 cruzados LacaunexRipollesa utilizando medidas de ultrasonido y de la canal, y análisis de laboratorio de las muestras de carne. Específicamente, se tomaron imágenes de ultrasonido y medidas sobre la canal del *Longissimus dorsi* (LD) entre la 12ª y 13ª costillas y entre la 1ª y 2ª vértebras torácicas, caracterizando el grosor de la piel, grosor de grasa subcutánea, y profundidad, amplitud y área del LD. Después del sacrificio, se tomaron los pesos de las diferentes partes del despiece comercial de la canal (i.e., pierna, costillar, espalda y cuello), mientras que una muestra del músculo LD fue analizada para composición de ácidos grasos. Las medidas de ultrasonidos y canal no difirieron significativamente entre razas, siendo  $0,16 \pm 0,004$  cm y  $0,23 \pm 0,01$  cm para BFT,  $2,40 \pm 0,02$  cm y  $2,47 \pm 0,03$  cm para DLD,  $4,53 \pm 0,05$  cm y  $4,50 \pm 0,04$  cm para WLD, y  $9,79 \pm 0,11$  cm<sup>2</sup> y  $9,97 \pm 0,12$  cm<sup>2</sup> para ALD, respectivamente. El rendimiento a la canal fue mejor en la raza Lacaune seguido de la Ripollesa ( $p < 0,05$ ); los pesos del despiece comercial no mostraron diferencias significativas, aunque también estaban correlacionados (0,2-0,4) con las medidas de ultrasonidos. El análisis de ácidos grasos (FA) mostró que los FA mayormente representados en el tejido muscular fueron: oleico (C18:1n-7, 38,8%) siendo mayor para Lacaune, palmítico (C16:0, 21,7%) sin diferencias entre razas, y esteárico (C18:0, 14,3%) con menor porcentaje para Lacaune. Se encontraron diferencias entre razas ( $p < 0,05$ ) para los porcentajes de FA saturados (SFA; 39,0-41,2%), monoinsaturados (MUFA; 48,1-49,6%) y poliinsaturados (PUFA; 6,0-7,5%). En cuanto a la proporciones para parámetros nutricionales, solo se encontraron diferencias ( $p < 0,05$ ) para la proporción PUFA/SFA, siendo mayor para la raza Lacaune (0,19), seguido por la Ripollesa (0,16) y los individuos cruzados (0,15). Los valores nutricionales para n-6/n-3 variaron desde 6,27 a 6,96, y desde 7,85 a 8,57 para C18:2 n-6/C18:3 n-3. Toda esta información es esencial para los productores de cordero ligero, un producto ganadero que tiene una alta demanda en el mercado Mediterráneo.

## SUMMARY

To be able to implement genetic selection programs in meat-producing sheep breeds, it is essential to define and evaluate biological traits with economic relevance in the production system. Within this context, the morphologic characterization of the Ripollesa sheep breed, the differences between flocks, the use of analytical methodologies to avoid the loss of relevant pedigree data, and the study of carcass and meat traits, were defined as objectives of the present work.

The Ripollesa sheep breed is an important Spanish local breed mainly located in the Mediterranean mountains and cultivated plains of Catalonia, exploited under semi-extensive production systems and currently intended for meat production. The morphologic characterization of the Ripollesa breed was carried out from the study of 8 flocks representative of different subpopulations. A total of 224 Ripollesa ewes and 17 rams were recorded for their live-weight and 12 morphological measures, which were used for calculating 12 zootechnical indexes. Differences ( $p < 0.05$ ) between flocks and sexes were revealed for several measures. A principal component analysis was performed on the morphological measures and revealed two main components accounting for 47.6% and 12.3% of the inertia, being related to the frame (body size and live-weight) and to withers height and ear length, respectively. The cluster analysis allowed differentiating among four subpopulations with relevant implications to be taken into account for the breed conservation program. The observed differences could be attributable to geographic location, selective history, flock management, and genetics. The estimated zootechnical indexes classified the Ripollesa sheep breed as a medium-sized and long-shaped body frame, with a marked orientation to meat production and with signs of adaptation to the environment.

In sheep flocks, lamb's parents can be misidentified or confounded due to the plausibility of two or more potential sires or dams. A typical example where paternities must be elucidated from a list of several candidate sires is in multiple-sire mating systems under pastoral conditions. The same situation occurs when two or more ewes gave birth

the same day and one or more lambs are not adopted by its corresponding mother. This phenomenon leads to a moderate-to-low percentage of lambs with missing pedigrees, with the subsequent loss of information for the corresponding selection schemes. Given the economic restrictions inherent to the sheep industry, systematic genotyping of all abandoned lambs is not affordable by stockbreeders and only a much reduced number of lambs could be validated by this technique. Within this context, we adapted a Bayesian model to ascertain the dam of abandoned lambs by integrating both genetic and environmental sources of information from phenotypic data and modeling the uncertain dam as an additional unknown parameter. The model performance was thoroughly evaluated by using simulation data and by assuming seven different scenarios where one to four abandoned lambs had to be assigned to two candidate ewes. The overall average probability of assignment to the right dam (PARD) was 0.59, although PARD averages ranged between 0.51 and 0.70 depending on the simulation scenario, and raw PARD estimates ranged between 0.04 and 1.0. In a similar way, sensitivity of this analytical methodology varied across simulation scenarios, although most of them revealed values larger than 0.6. This analytical approach must be viewed as a useful statistical tool for performing preliminary screenings on abandoned lambs and their candidate dams. Note that any inference on uncertain dams would reduce further economic costs by focusing genotyping efforts on those lambs with higher probabilities to be offspring from elite ewes.

Concern about meat composition and its relationship with human health has increased during the last few decades has been a key point for the actual sheep farming industry, emphasizing the interest and importance for producers to be able to predict carcass traits and know the properties of their products. Real-time ultrasound techniques are of great utility to predict carcass characteristics in the live animal in a non-invasive way. With the aim to assess the accuracy of the ultrasound measurements for predicting carcass traits, ultrasound images were taken in 124 Spanish 'pascual'-type lambs (13 to 16 kg of carcass weight), transversal and longitudinal to the vertebral column, and at thoracic (TV; between 12th and 13th ribs) and lumbar (LV; between 1st and 2nd lumbar vertebrae) locations. Skin thickness, subcutaneous back-fat thickness (BFT), and depth

(DLD), width (WLD) and area (ALD) of *Longissimus dorsi* were obtained by the ImageJ 1.42q software. After slaughtering, BFT (TV,  $2.30 \pm 0.06$  mm; LV,  $2.46 \pm 0.06$  mm), DLD ( $2.47 \pm 0.03$  cm;  $2.48 \pm 0.03$  cm), WLD ( $4.50 \pm 0.04$  cm;  $4.60 \pm 0.04$  cm) and ALD ( $9.96 \pm 0.12$  cm<sup>2</sup>;  $10.19 \pm 0.13$  cm<sup>2</sup>) were directly measured on the lamb carcass. Correlations between ultrasound and direct carcass measurements were larger than 0.61 for DLD, WLD and ALD ( $p < 0.05$ ), whereas they fluctuated between 0.32 and 0.60 for BFT ( $p < 0.05$ ); moreover, correlations were significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) higher for transversal than for longitudinal views. In a similar way, linear regression analyses suggested a moderate underestimation for BFT and lumbar DLD when using real-time ultrasound technologies, whereas WLD, ALD and thoracic DLD suffered from under- and over-estimation for small and large values of carcass traits, respectively. After decomposing the error of prediction (MSPE) for the different ultrasound measurements, we found that the error due to disturbance contributed most to the MSPE, followed by the error of central tendency and the error due to regression. The standard error of prediction (SEP) was also calculated as an additional precision indicator, obtaining estimates lower than that in previous studies with larger lambs. In conclusion, transversal ultrasound measurements at both thoracic and lumbar levels could be a useful tool for predicting DLD, WLD and ALD in light lambs, perhaps suffering from worse prediction properties when focusing on BFT. This information could be of special relevance for light lamb producers worldwide, with a special emphasis in the Mediterranean basin where this kind of production system accounts for an outstanding percentage of the sheep industry.

Lamb meat is an important source of different fatty acids with numerous health benefits for the consumer. The aim of the fourth study was to characterize carcass and meat traits in 14 Lacaune, 77 Ripollesa and 33 Lacaune×Ripollesa ‘pascual’-type lambs (carcass weight, 13 to 16 kg) by using ultrasound and direct measurements on carcasses and laboratory analyses on meat samples. More specifically, ultrasound images and direct carcass measurements of the *Longissimus dorsi* (LD) were taken between the 12th and 13th ribs and between the 1st and 2nd lumbar vertebrae, characterizing skin thickness, subcutaneous back-fat thickness, and depth, width and area of LD. After slaughter, standard commercial joints were weighted (i.e., leg, rack, shoulder/foreshank and neck),

whereas a sample of the LD muscle was analyzed for fatty acid composition. They were not found significant differences between breeds for ultrasound and carcass measures, being  $0.16 \pm 0.004$  and  $0.23 \pm 0.01$  cm for GSC,  $2.40 \pm 0.02$  and  $2.47 \pm 0.03$  cm for PM,  $4.53 \pm 0.05$  and  $4.50 \pm 0.04$  cm for AM, and  $9.79 \pm 0.11$  and  $9.97 \pm 0.12$  cm<sup>2</sup> for ARM, respectively. Carcass yield was better for Lacaune followed by Ripollesa; weight of carcass pieces did not show significant differences but were also correlated (0.2-0.4) with ultrasonic measurements. The meat fatty acid (FA) analysis showed that the FA mostly represented in muscular tissue under examination were: oleic (C18:1n-7, 38.8%) being greater for L sheep breed, palmitic (C16:0, 21.7%) without differences between breeds, and stearic (C18:0, 14.3%) lower percentage for L breed. Differences between breeds for saturated (SFA; 39.0-41.2%), monounsaturated (MUFA; 48.1-49.6%) and polyunsaturated FA (PUFA; 6.0-7.5%) proportions were found. Differences for nutritional ratios were only found for PUFA/SFA ratio, being greater for L breed (0.19), followed by R (0.16) and RL (0.15) breeds. Nutritional ratios for n-6/n-3 varied from 6.27 to 6.96 and from 7.85 to 8.57 for C18:2 n-6/C18:3 n-3 ratio. All of this information becomes essential for light lamb producers, a livestock product that has high market demand in the Mediterranean basin.

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## **Capítulo 1**

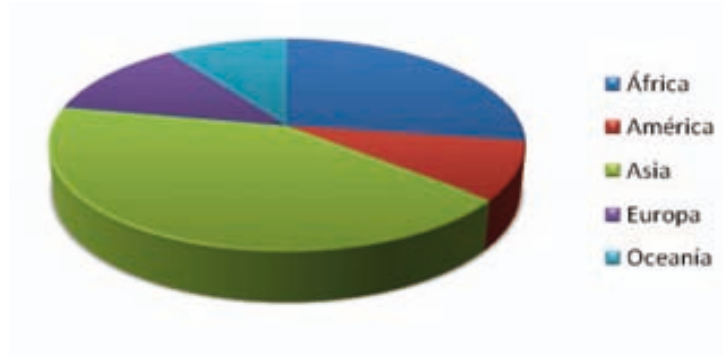
# **INTRODUCCIÓN**







El presente informe sobre el comercio de animales vivos y productos de origen animal en el mundo en 2010, se basa en los datos de comercio de animales vivos y productos de origen animal en el mundo en 2010.



El comercio de animales vivos y productos de origen animal en el mundo en 2010, se basó en los datos de comercio de animales vivos y productos de origen animal en el mundo en 2010. El comercio de animales vivos y productos de origen animal en el mundo en 2010, se basó en los datos de comercio de animales vivos y productos de origen animal en el mundo en 2010.

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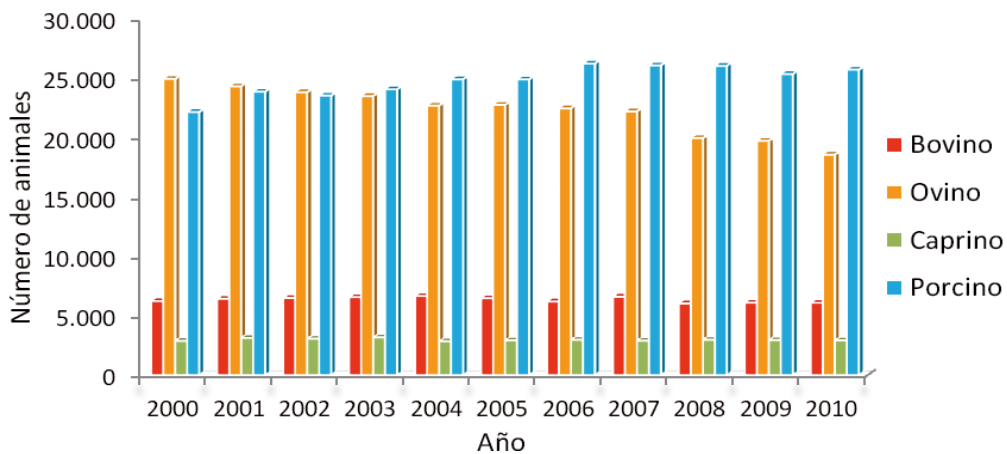






Tabla 1.2 Distribución del número de ovinos según tipo productivo en las comunidades autónomas españolas (MAPA, 2010).

Provincias y comunidades autónomas	Total	Corderos	Moruecos	Total	Hembras para vida				
					Nunca han parido		Que ya han parido		No Ordeño
					No cubiertas	Cubiertas por primera vez	Ordeño	Ordeño	
					Ordeño	No ordeño	Ordeño	No Ordeño	
Galicia	234.104	18.730	11.348	204.026	3.017	7	10.378	1.300	189.324
Asturias	56.938	1.252	3.448	52.238	2.213	225	5.264	900	43.636
Cantabria	74.416	9.242	2.416	62.758	6.951	135	4.722	1.061	49.889
País Vasco	324.223	16.435	10.524	297.264	42.385	25.778	20.016	118.755	90.330
Navarra	646.799	85.389	13.361	548.049	21.111	22.752	29.609	131.534	343.044
La Rioja	127.260	15.448	2.252	109.561	2.710	355	5.976	2.881	97.639
Aragón	2.052.438	339.413	37.457	1.675.569	133.679	1.106,59	157.387	10.649	1.372.747
Cataluña	638.804	150.657	11.667	476.480	34.163	30	27.096	150	415.040
Baleares	341.463	63.629	9.147	268.687	8.068	486	21.056	1.428	237.649
Castilla y León	3.573.539	354.621	62.647	3.156.270	265.605	179.579	68.397	1.251.262	1.391.428
Madrid	91.812	9.625	2.442	79.745	6.823	4.268	3.792	36.186	28.675
Castilla la Mancha	2.936.263	606.555	60.653	2.269.055	141.937	104.289	51.168	912.905	1.058.755
C. Valenciana	365.174	61.153	7.940	296.081	16.338	151	21.543	0	258.048
R. de Murcia	527.896	128.911	14.475	384.510	22.958	0	17.593	0	343.959
Extremadura	3.809.398	657.899	97.572	3.053.927	112.723	14.777	99.594	248.321	2.578.512
Andalucía	2.670.810	347.159	75.966	2.247.685	174.402	4.690	86.267	41.871	1.940.454
Canarias	80.304	4.342	2.789	73.172	6.520	4.332	5.224	20.218	36.878
España	18.551.642	2.870.461	426.105	15.255.076	1.001.604	362.961	635.082	2.779.421	10.476.007













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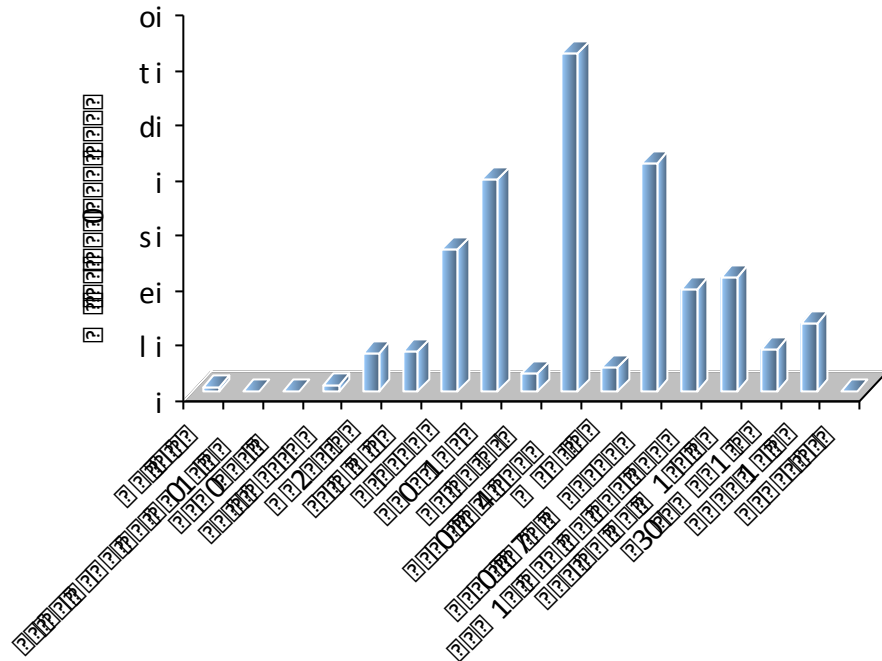
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El presente informe muestra los resultados de la encuesta realizada a los estudiantes de la Universidad de Cádiz en el año 2023.



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El presente informe muestra los resultados de la encuesta realizada a los estudiantes de la Universidad de Cádiz en el año 2023. Los datos indican que la mayoría de los estudiantes perciben un nivel medio de satisfacción con los servicios ofrecidos.

2

El presente informe muestra los resultados de la encuesta realizada a los estudiantes de la Universidad de Cádiz en el año 2023. Los datos indican que la mayoría de los estudiantes perciben un nivel medio de satisfacción con los servicios ofrecidos.

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?? T? ? ?c???? ? ? ?L? ? ?d? ? ?? tv??tsL? ??s LutOr, ??rL? ncs?r??VL??3 r, ?  
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## **Capítulo 2**

### **OBJETIVOS**





## **Capítulo 3**

# **REVISIÓN BIBLIOGRÁFICA**









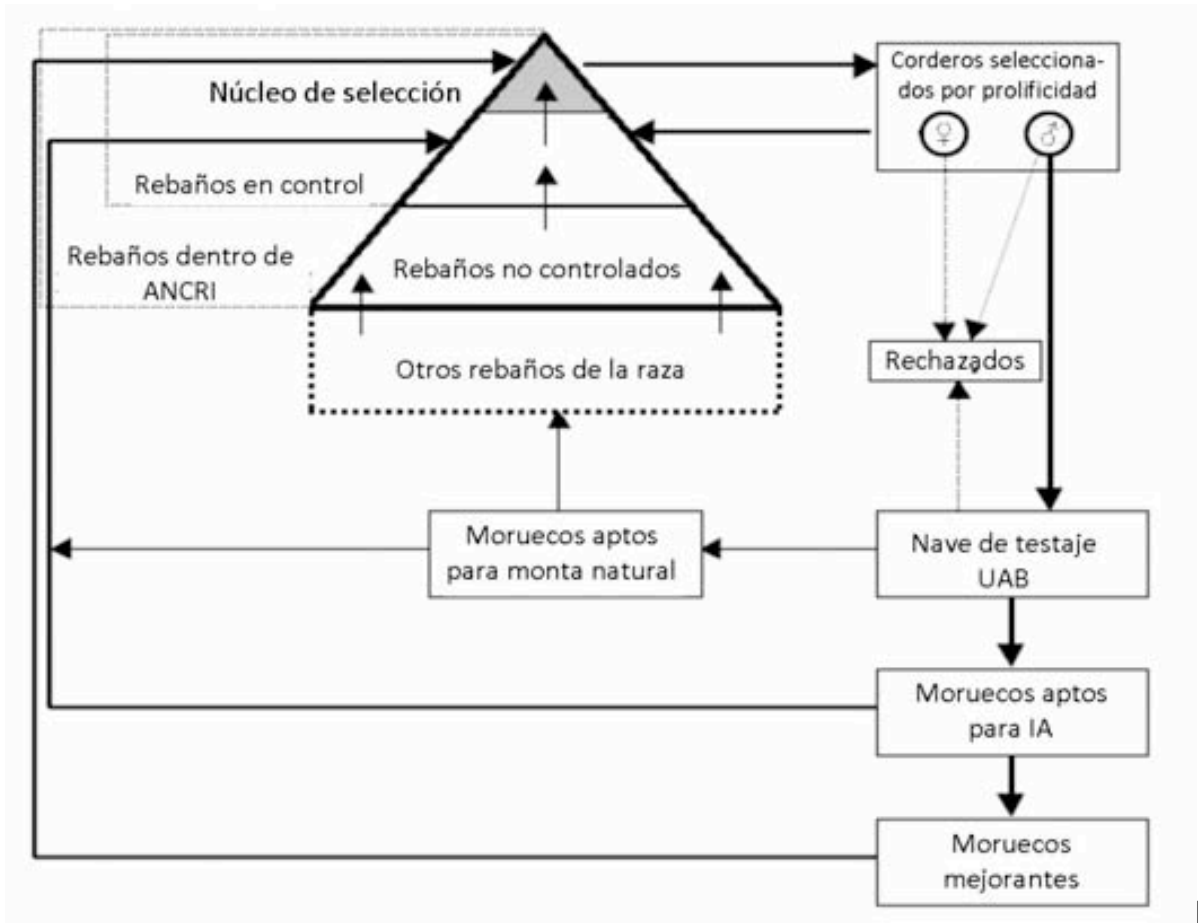








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2 2VoVAi W22 i70v222 FEVo7A(2' MMD22l V22 Vi (2P'““ - 22 VoABv2Vi 22 92P'““ k22 d 2(2  
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 C 2RN7v22C Wv7RI SE 2 2VA2E7AEV2Vs Bi V2nA2 r07r 70R2A2VAi0v22 F7AÓBnE2u222 2 r 2BnE2  
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3 AE R V r V H A 7 F A O B n E B A E Q F A O B n E E V E Q O n r Q O t e Q Q R o n t Q x Q " " Q Q 7 v Q n E Q  
i Q B A Q Q V Q V o Q V B V F A E Q Q V W E V Q i B n E E R Q A B R Q 7 A 7 Q

3 AE R V E E B i F 7 R 7 v i E Q Q r V d C V i o 7 E V E Q E Q R Q Q Q E Q V i o 7 E R 7 v i E Q x Q " " Q Q v i V Q L A E R V Q  
i Q B A Q V n A Q A E R Q 7 d E V E Q Q i B n E E V F A E Q Q D R n Q A i 7 E C Q u 7 d W Q E V F Q Q 7 d Q n Q i B n E Q  
W R Q A B R Q Q R 7 A i o 7 E V E 7 v i E 7 d W Q Q 7 v ( E 7 v i R n E W A 7 v E A E B A Q i B n E E V R N V o Q

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Q 7 v Q L A E R V Q E V Q i o 7 A R 7 Q i B A V A Q r 7 d Q 7 Q i 7 Q v n v i B n B Q F 7 v Q i l Q C B A 7 v Q O V A I Q B 7 v Q  
R n Q A i B Q B 7 v Q C r F V Q 7 v Q A Q Q I Q 7 d Q B A E V E 7 v Q A E Q W Q A R N 7 Q V i o V R N 7 Q Q O 7 Q R a 7 a Q  
R 7 C r Q Q V A i o V Q Q E E C V A v B A W Q C Q Q E C r 7 d i i W Q E V Q R n V o r 7 Q r Q Q E V S B A R Q R 7 A Q C Q 7 d Q  
r o V R B Q A Q F 7 v Q i B 7 v Q C 7 o 7 f a Q B 7 v Q u Q v n v Q R Q Q i V d v i R Q Q S n A R B A Q V v Q Q I V F A V i Q x Q " " - Q  
C V A R B A Q z n V Q F 7 v Q L A E R V Q E V Q r o 7 S n A E E Q Q o V Q B Q E V Q i a Q Q ( Q r V H A 7 Q i o Q A v l V o Q Q u Q  
F A O B n E B A E ( Q r n V E V A Q Q 7 d Q Q B A S 7 c Q B A A Q v 7 o Q Q Q i B n E E R Q A B R Q E V Q Q A E C Q Q Q 7 v Q  
R 7 R B A i W E V F Q W 7 Q Q i n d Q Q R o n t Q V d C V i o 7 Q 7 d E R 7 Q Q i n d Q Q R o n t Q Q B A Q V n A Q  
r o 7 r n W i 7 R 7 C 7 Q A E R V Q E V Q R 7 A S 7 c Q B A A R Q A B R Q E V Q 7 v Q A E Q F V Q Q o V O 7 a u ( Q M / Q Q A Q r Q  
V i Q Q M / Q Q Q V t Q V i Q Q Q x Q " " Q Q u Q a Q o 7 r 7 A V A Q V h v 7 E V F Q L A E R V Q E V Q R 7 d V E Q E Q V Q B Q Q  
r Q d Q A Q B Q Q Q i B n E E V F A E Q Q Q

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Q E V o 7 A Q x M M Q r o 7 r 7 A V Q n A Q v B i V C Q E V Q L A E R V Q r Q Q Q V I Q n Q B A Q E V Q i B 7 Q u Q  
S n A R B A Q Q n A z n V Q v n Q o Q Q G Q V Q V A S 7 R Q Q 7 I B A 7 v Q E V Q R Q A V ( Q r o 7 r 7 A V Q W i V Q v B i V C Q r Q Q  
E B V o A i V Q V r V R B V Q Q V r 7 d Q z n V Q V F Q L A E R V Q R n C n Q 7 Q W Q Q C V G Q C V E Q Q Q E V F Q I Q 7 o Q  
S n A R B A Q E V n A Q A E Q Q v i V Q L A E R V Q V z n B o V R B A Q Q E C V E Q Q R 7 o 7 d V v Q E Q V i o 7 E 7 o 7 T  
W i V o A E ( E Q V i o 7 E R 7 v i E ( Q r B n E E V Q Q O n r Q Q F A O B n E E V Q Q O n r Q Q i n d Q Q R o n t Q  
E Q V i o 7 F A O B n E B A E Q V 7 Q V R Q R n Q E V Q v Q n B A i V C A V d Q

3 AE R V E V F A O B n E Q E Q V i o 7 F A O B n E B A E Q Q i n d Q Q R o n t Q

3 AE R V E V Q Q A R V Q Q r B n E E V Q Q O n r Q s F A O B n E E V Q Q O n r Q Q Q E Q V i o 7 E 7 o 7 T Q  
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3 AE R V Q n C n Q 7 Q r W 7 Q W 7 Q o 7 C V E B Q A Q A E R V E V F A O B n E Q A E R V E V Q Q Q A R V Q  
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Q s B i V A Q W i n E B v Q Q 7 v Q A Q V Q L A E R V Q E V Q R Q v C 7 Q r Q Q R 7 C r Q Q Q Q Q Q 7 I B A Q Q u Q  
r Q d Q n E Q Q E V A i S R Q Q V Q i o 7 A R 7 Q E V Q r o 7 R V E V A R Q E V Q Q Q r 7 R B A W Q Q V A Q E Q n E Q u Q  
Q I V o A V Q x M M Q a C V A R B A Q A z n V Q V R Q R n F Q E V F Q L A E R V Q E V Q R Q v C 7 Q W Q Q V Q B Q V A Q Q V Q





NVoAR nA | R A R 7 Ai An u V B / Ai V G V C n Ar V EC r d i V VA V F ( r o 7 En RB / AE 7 E SvOAR Rn i B B V Ai d F v BAE B En 7 v ( R m Rn W v W Win E R 7 A R n E i B A E V E B C Vid R / AR zn V W V AR O E V Win E R R R i V d i R Rn Ai B B V E F v V Vo V B 7 v ( R 7 C 7 W 7 ( ind u F A C n E ( 7 d C VE B V E V W o 7 F 7 E V C I i 7 E 7 v C i VC B 7 v u 2 Wi Li B 7 v R F V W E A B V B E V E 7 v VA R R / AR B fa C R 9

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ÓVAI i R Rn i B B EC r R Rn o 7 o 7 r 7 v B B AV ( BA 7 Rn E 7 7 E EC VE E B C Li d R R 7 E V n V n A R 7 C r B A V Ai d BAE B En 7 v

" 9 E SvOAR ÓVAI i R V Ai d BAE B En 7 v r n VEVA d S V W VA R E SvOAR SVA 7 i l r 9

P 9 E SvOAR V Ai W V Ai d BAE B En 7 v n VEVA o 7 En RB E SvOAR SVA 7 i l r 9 / 9 E SvOAR ÓVAI i R V 7 A EC r d i W n n A R d Ri V SVA 7 i l r B 7 i i B n ( R v C B n E W E V i V R d Ri Vo V Ai d C B W V l E V n V d 7 v C B n E ÓVAI i R V Ai d i vi 7 v

39 F v S i 7 d V E V B / Ai V R 7 C r i E 7 B S n u VA V A n A E Vi V c B 7 R i V d ( R W C V t SVA 7 i l r E V i V R i Voi B A o 7 l B / AVA E V R R B A E V F v R i 7 d v B / Ai W n V R 7 C r i VA F v B W

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o V E V R B 7 Vi EC V EC I o B 7 ÓVAI i B 7 VA F v R A E E 7 v ( W V / R R A A W C nu EC r d i i V VA t 7 7 i V R A EC 7 E V F 7 A EC ( W V EC I i 7 E 7 R 7 C p AC V Ai V n v 7 r d M n B A V ÓVAI i R ( R m R n F W V c B VA V r o F v V S V R i 7 v ÓVAI i B 7 V E V F v A 7 ÓVAI i B 7 ( E V E 7 z n V V SVA 7 i B 7 W n A S n A R B A V E V ÓVA 7 i B 7 V V Ai 7 o A 7 VA E 7 A E V W E V W C r V 2 V BAE B En 7 v R 7 AV o u R A u ( " M M d v n f E 7 S B E V V I R n R A ÓVAI i R V A n A r 7 B A A EC V r o V E R R B A E V F v 7 d v ÓVAI i B 7 V E V F v BAE B En 7 v n V R 7 C r 7 AVA ( 7 d v z n V V s r d V A R 7 C 7 S n A R B A V W V E V F v I 7 d v ÓVAI i B 7 V E V r 7 B A V V V A V E u V i ( M 5

r o B A R B E V E V W V V A n A R 7 C B A B A E V E 7 v I R A R ( R r d C V d R 7 o v r 7 A E V LAE B V E V V V R R A ( V A E 7 A E V B A S 7 o C B A SVA 7 i l r B E V E EC V

nvEE r 0 2 Wi EC 0 2VF 2F7oÓVAI i BR7r 7dC VE B7EVEVóVwB A2U22 wÓNAE? W2V2nv7?EV? C 7EVF7v2BAVW W2r 0 2 Wi EC 0 2F7v2VSVRi 7v2EV(2BV92bv 2 7(22 7(2VEE (2Vi R9(2r 2d2 R7oVÓB2 Fv2E2i 7v2RnA E72W2oV2 B2A 2R2 2Wi EC 2 B7AW2EV2F7v2i 2 7oW2ÓVAI i BR7v922 EVC 2V2Wi V2 C I i 7E72nv2 i 7E2 2 2BAS7c 2 B2A2E Br 7AB F2EV2hA2A EC 2 2r 0 2 Wi EC 0 2vn2 2 7oÓVAI i BR(2 BV92BAS7c 2 B2A2EV2i 7E7v2F7v2A EC 2 W2VC r 0 2 VAI 2 7v2ÓVAI i BR2 VAI V(2r 0 2 F72Rn2 2W2 ni 222 nA22C 2 c22EV2r 0 2 VAI Vv7v22 B B 7v2VAi oV2A EC 2 W2(2R7A7RE22r 7o2vnv2V2C2 2VA2 BAÓH v2R7C 72222 2x2 ni 2d2G d22222C ae22222 2G2C22 VAEVo7A(2" Mk/ á22n2A i 72C 2V2 R7C r Vi 2 w2222 Vi 2nRi 2nd ÓVAV2 a ÓBR2 EV22r 7 2RB2A2V2 VAE22 2A 2 B2V2C 2 222 FV22

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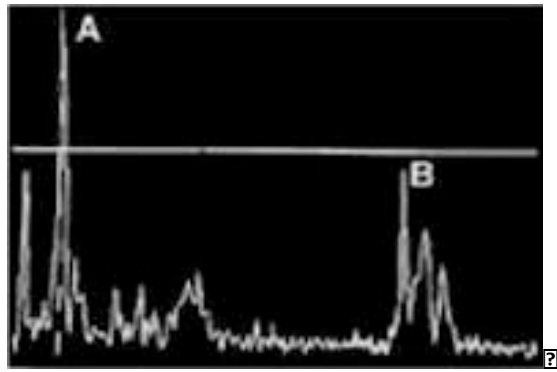
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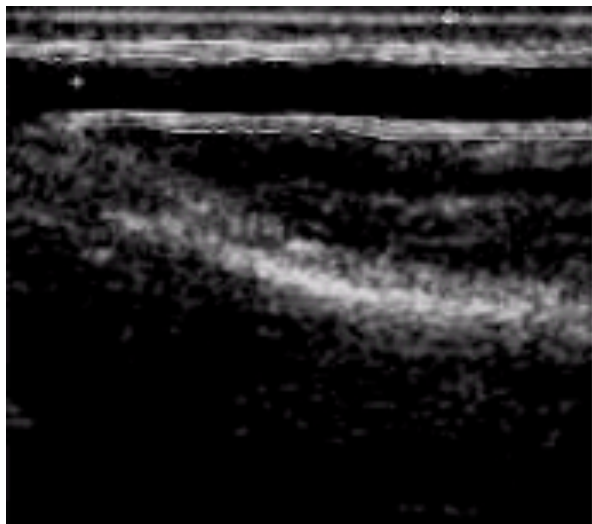
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Tabla 3.2 Clasificación de la canal ovina respecto a su conformación (Reglamento CEE 1278/94).

Clase de conformación	Descripción	Cuartos traseros	Lomo	Paletilla
S - superior	Todos los perfiles muy convexos; desarrollo muscular excepcional con grupa doble	Con doble musculatura	Extremadamente convexo, ancho y grueso	Extremadamente convexa y gruesa
E - excelente	Todos los perfiles de convexos a muy convexos; desarrollo muscular excepcional	Muy gruesos, perfiles muy convexos	Muy convexo, ancho y grueso hasta la paletilla	Muy convexa y gruesa
U - muy buena	Perfiles convexos en conjunto; fuerte desarrollo muscular	Gruesos, perfiles convexos	Ancho y grueso hasta la paletilla	Gruesa y convexa
R - buena	Perfiles rectilíneos en conjunto; buen desarrollo muscular	Perfiles generalmente rectilíneos	Grueso pero menos ancho hasta la paletilla	Bien desarrollada pero menos gruesa
O - menos buena	Perfiles rectilíneos a cóncavos; desarrollo muscular medio	Perfiles con tendencia a ser ligeramente cóncavos	Escasa anchura y grosor	Con tendencia a ser estrecha, escaso grosor
P - inferior	Perfiles cóncavos a muy cóncavos; escaso desarrollo muscular	Perfiles cóncavos a muy cóncavos	Estrecho y cóncavo, con los huesos aparentes	Estrecha, plana y con los huesos aparentes

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**Tabla 3.3** Clasificación de las canales ovinas respecto al grado de engrasamiento (Reglamento CEE 1278/94).

Clase de cobertura grasa	Descripción	Interna		
		Externa	Abdominal	Torácica
1 – muy escasa	Cobertura grasa inexistente o muy ligera	Presencia escasa o nula de grasa	Presencia escasa o nula de grasa en los riñones	Presencia escasa o nula de grasa entre las costillas
2 – escasa	Cobertura grasa ligera, carne casi siempre aparente	Canal cubierta por una capa fina de grasa, menos apreciable en los miembros	Riñones con presencia escasa de grasa o cubiertos parcialmente por una capa muy fina de grasa	Músculos claramente visibles entre las costillas
3 – media	Músculos, con excepción de los cuartos traseros y la paletilla, casi siempre cubiertos de grasa; pequeños cúmulos de grasa en la cavidad torácica	Una capa fina de grasa cubre toda la canal o la mayor parte de la misma; zonas de grasa ligeramente más espesa en la zona del rabo	Una capa fina de grasa cubre total o parcialmente los riñones	Músculos aún visibles entre las costillas
4 – importante	Músculos cubiertos de grasa pero aún parcialmente visible en los cuartos traseros y la paletilla; cúmulos apreciables de grasa en la cavidad torácica	Una capa espesa de grasa cubre toda la canal o la mayor parte de la misma, aunque puede ser más delgada en los miembros y más espesa en las paletillas	Riñones cubiertos de grasa	Los músculos entre las costillas pueden presentar infiltraciones de grasa, depósitos de grasa en las costillas
5 – muy importante	Canal cubierta por completo de grasa espesa; importantes cúmulos de grasa en la cavidad torácica	Cobertura grasa muy espesa, pueden ser visibles cúmulos de grasa	Riñones cubiertos de una capa espesa de grasa	Músculos intercostales con infiltraciones de grasa, se aprecian depósitos de grasa en las costillas

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2 Bvi BR2

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2" - 1" 2

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2 Vri2 VR2A7BR2

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R7Ai VA2E7VE... u2W2SnVAi V2C r 7d... iVEV2 B... BA... (Vr VR... C VAI V2V2VEV2R7C r FV...  
... BA... (NB/co7... BAR... SavS7 o7... V... 7... Eó... MM... R7FVi Vo7... W2hA2... B 7... EV...  
Ó2v2r dWVAi V2VA2Fv2r o7EnRi 7v2EV27c... BA... C... (2V2Rn... V2... r dWRBAEB Fv2r...  
S7c... BA2EV... C VC... d... RVfn... (vBi VC... AVd Bv7... S7c... BA2EV... N7c 7A... u...  
r o7EnRR... A2EV... B...  
?

W2EV2V2r nAi 72EV2... Bi... r o7EnRi B 7... EV2... R... AV2Wi... EViVoC... BA2E...  
r cBARB... C VAI V2 7... EV2... RA... EV2... znV... o7RVEV... VAB/AE 7... VArnVAi... nV2hA7...  
EV2Fv2EViVoC... BA... iV2EV2... C B/C... V2... RA... i... EV2... znV... dWVAi... BA2VC... Ó...  
iVAEVAR... in... EV2... AEnvi... R... A... (2V2N2R... r o7EnRR... A2EV2... V2C... (r...  
VI B... BAÓWi... EV... E7v... 7v... nd... 7v... A... Vi... VAI... E7... (VA... dWVAi... i... 7... A7v...  
RVai d2oVC 7v... R7C r 7v... A... Bai dAWR... EV2... Ó... (2VAS7... E7A7v... cBARB... FC VAI V2VA...  
Fv... E7v... 7v...  
?

... VAI... BA2... C... V2EV2r... i72r nVEV2ÓVAV... VSVRi 7v2r 7vBB 7v2u...  
VAI SBR7v27... d... R... EV2... R... AV2E V2EV2... r Vovr VRi B... Ani... (r... C VAI V2...  
d... R... 7... V... E7v... 7v... no7nwV... V... 9... "k... 77E... 9... "5...  
u2V2R7Ai VA2E7VE... iB's... iW2z nV2... B A2C VG... RB/di 7v... r VRI 7v2EV2... EV2...  
R2oAV2x2nRÁFVu2Vi2E 9... MM... il T2N7ni VFB/d2Vi2E 9... "5... 77E... A2Vd... MM...  
R2Ai... V2V2R7C r 7v... A2EV2... Ó... 7R... R... AV2W2hA72EV2Fv2RcB VcBv2z nV...  
EViVoC... Vri... BE... EV2... C B/C... x2d... Vd... M Pá... EV... E7... znV2Fv2Rr... E7v...  
C nvRn... W2BASfnuVA2EV2Ó... C... Vd... VA2... S7c... BA2EV2Fv2v2 7dW2E W2Ó... Fv...  
i... BA... 7v... d... X t... d... V... v7A... Mkká... V... R7F... nVi 7z nV...  
C Vi... 7B/C 7C... ca... B7EV2FV2C pvRnFv2b7GV2R7C r... 7R7A2FV2C pvRnFv2... R7v...  
7R... A7va F2R7A2C... 7dW2R7ARVAi... BAW2EV2C BÓF... BA... BA7... BA2R7A2C... 7dW...  
r o7r 7cB... AV2EV2R... E7v... V... VÓVE BA... M...  
?

A2VsRW72EV2Ó... EV27c... BA... C... V2v2d... B... N... Bn... C VAI V2R7A2VSVRi 7v2...  
AV2B 7v2... v2nE2NnC... VASvC VEE... W2... EB... Rn... dW... V... (R... RVd...  
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VAidv7io7v3x7 7v2vi79' MM399BA2/C 0 Ó7(7Fv33 7v307 7v37 nde 7v3EV3C VA7v3EV2  
 "P3 7C 7v3EV32o 7A72A73 B/AVAVSVRI 73/7 d3F7v2AB VFv3EV3R7FviVo7r(3C B/Ai d3 2znv3Fv2  
 3 7v32 Ó2v7v2 R7C 72 V3C B3vi BR72 x2" 31' 32 u2 V3C r3C li BR72 x2 - 1' 32 dVnfiA 2 Wd2  
 NB VdR7FviVo7H C BR7v32C BN(2' MM39933 723viV0 BR72x2" 51' 32A733 VRI2 2 F7v2AB VFv3EV2  
 R7FviVo73VA3VA Óv2U2 znv3r 7c22RR3A2EV322VAt3C 2 MEW2 nd2 23V2R7AI B/á V2VA33 722  
 7FBR72x2" 51' 227AA 7AV2U22 cnAEu(2' M3k22Vuv2vi2292' M3- 32R7Ai cB nuVAE722ARfnv722 22  
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 VASVc VE2 W3R0 E3I 2 Rn2 W32 B/3A E3vi2292' M3" 22C BN(2' MM3997v32 2222U3Fv322222  
 rnVEVA2Wd2R7Av3EVd2 7v23 7v32 Ó2 7v2EVW2 Fw2r0 2 22v2fnE2NnC 2 2 2Wid 2  
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 nA2 r0 iV22 dVEnRR3A2EV32ARE VAR32EV2VASVc VE2 W2R7o7A2c2 2U2 7c27id2 C VGc2 32  
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 S7c2 2 EV2 2 7c2 22 R2 E2 2Ani cBB2 EV22 Ó2 2 VA22 EBi2 W22 id2 Iv2EV2F7v2IAE BRW2  
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## **Capítulo 4**

# **CHARACTERIZATION OF THE RIPOLLESA BREED**

## **Morphologic analysis and subpopulation characterization of Ripollesa sheep breed**

### **Introduction**

Livestock farming based on local breeds constitutes a very valuable animal industry from the economic, social and environmental points of view. Local breeds have remarkable special characteristics like resistance to prevailing diseases, fertility, maternal ability, longevity, adaptation to the environment and unique attributes of their final products, among others (García, 1980). Nevertheless, the increasing demand for animal products has led to an intensification of production systems and the subsequent restriction of the livestock industry to a few specialized breeds. This practice has reduced the use of local breeds and put their survival in danger (Oldenbroek, 1999), which is also the case of the Ripollesa breed. To overcome this problem, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO; <http://www.fao.org>) of the United Nations recommended establishing conservation programmes for the maintenance of animal genetic resources. Note that these programmes include, among other actions, the characterization of these local breeds.

Most of the native breeds of Spain included in the inventory of Spanish livestock breeds belong to the ovine species (Spanish Real Decreto 2129/2008, <http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2009/01/27/pdfs/BOE-A-2009-1312.pdf>). The Ripollesa is the most abundant local sheep breed in Catalonia (Milán, Arnalte and Caja, 2003; Caja et al., 2010), an Autonomous Community located in the NE of Spain. The breed is usually considered as being moderately prolific and is exploited for the production of “pascual”-type lambs (Guillaumet and Caja, 2001; Caja et al., 2010). Indeed, previous studies reported both appealing productive (Torre et al., 1989; Torre, 1991; Casellas et al., 2007c) and reproductive (Casellas et al., 2007a, 2007b) performance within the context of a remarkable adaptability to the geoclimatic conditions of the Mediterranean area (Guillaumet and Caja, 2001). Nevertheless, additional efforts to typify this breed become

necessary, given that there is a substantial phenotypic heterogeneity that could even lead to different subpopulations (Torre, 1991).

Although the existence of different Ripollesa subpopulations was advocated by stakeholders for decades and suggested by different authors (Torre, 1991; Guillaumet and Caja, 2001), this hypothesis has never been tested. If true, this breed could suffer from a severe genetic structure (bottleneck) with important consequences on its effective population size and, by extension, on its conservation or even selection programme. These hypothetical subpopulations may have originated in different geographic areas and could differ in both, production and morphological traits, the latter being the main objective of our study.

In the present work, an attempt has been made to characterize the morphologic diversity of the Ripollesa sheep breed, both between and within flocks. This research was performed on the basis of standardized morphological measurements and the subsequent calculation of zootechnical (ethnological and functional) indexes.

## **Material and Methods**

### ***The Ripollesa breed***

The Ripollesa sheep were described as a medium-sized breed with convex profile and characteristic pigmentation with black or brown spots on the head and legs (Sánchez-Belda and Sánchez-Trujillano, 1986; Guillaumet and Caja, 2001; Caja et al., 2010). This breed belongs to the Spanish medium-fine (i.e., “entrefino”) wool-type trunk with white wool and packed fleece (wool fibre diameter, 23 to 26  $\mu\text{m}$ ; Sánchez-Belda and Sánchez-Trujillano, 1986) (Figure 4.1). The breed is characteristically Mediterranean exploited under semi-extensive production systems in the mountains and cultivated plains of Catalonia and currently intended for meat production (Guillaumet and Caja, 2001; Caja et

2021 Gí Gp 2022 H2vBC2Bi 2023 El eHi 2024 6 2025 2026 uhe6H2 112eB2182FE22t Hro HZEI eg2o Z2 2027  
2028 Bs e2 12FE22 2029 v2 HZEI eq2s vs 2030 R2CZ H2eK2k2 H2V1 HH6Bo SHi v2B2 H2B22 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040  
2041

2022 2023 2024 2025 i 2026 Z E2Ho H2B2T2 H2Z6B2H2 v1 HH62i H2C2



2042

2043 Bve2Z6B2H2 T2B2Fv2 H2B22 HC2S2 H26i Bt Z2H2B2T22 2044 2045 2046 C22 Z BS2 ,2047 Bii H2  
2048 í : : í g2 Z2 2049 H22 2050 2051 G2g22 2052 H22 2053 G2p22 Bt Hi Z2 E22 o ZH22 E2B2T2St Z BSL H2e2T2 BL 2054  
2055 62 Sv2B2B2ve2 2056 Bs Se2 Sv22i Z2 H2Hi BEHS2k2 C2Ht HS2EH2Ei2 2057 I 2058 2059 Z2S2 2060 2061 2062 H2  
2063 HC2B2 H2Ht B2s e2B2T2 H2i H2C2Bo 2064 C2CZ2Hi HS2e2vs 2065 2066 2067 2068 Z2Sv22 2069 Bs El 2070 2071 Z2F2S2C2B2  
2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090  
2091 vs 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110  
2111 2112 2113 L H22 C22 2114 2115 G2g2 Bii H2v2LGz p22

2116

2117 2118 Z2Hi HS2e2S2 H2B2T22 H2H2vs 206B6s 206 Z2Sv22 H2Chi Z2HC2Ti BL 2062 e2s 206 206 206 206 206 206 206 206 206 206  
2119 el H2i H2 2120 2121 2122 S2H2 si H2H2S2E2 H2B2Bo Z2E222 H2d p22

2123

2124 , í p 2125 BvB2HS2222 BL 2126 2127 DvB222 2128 2129 H2BS2 2130 2131 Bi SHC2Ho H2b Z2 2132 E2H2B2C2k2Z2 H2  
2133 , 1p 2134 Es 2135 2136 CZ2222 BL 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160  
2161 2162 H2H2k2

2163 , 9p 2164 2165 2166 SHS2222 BL 2167 2168 H2B2 2169 2170 Av222 2171 2172 H2BS2 2173 2174 2175 HCZ2 L 2176 2177 B2C2k2Z2 H2

- (4) Queralpina, from Queralbs (Girona), smaller and less prolific sheep with longer and the finest wool fibres.
- (5) Hilarenca, from Sant Hilari Sacalm (Girona), the largest rams with long horns and presence of abundant hair in the wool in rams and ewes. Lambs are markedly hairy at birth.

Main differences among subpopulations should be expected with regard to body size and characteristics of wool and horns (Guillaumet and Caja, 2001).

### ***Sheep samples***

Morphological measurements were taken between September 2007 and June 2008, on adult Ripollesa animals (more than two years old) belonging to eight flocks registered in the official Flock-Book of the breed. Flocks were distributed across the geographic areas where the Ripollesa sheep are located (Figure 4.2), providing samples from the subpopulations described by Torre (1991) (Table 4.1).



Table 4.1 Description of the flocks and number of animals measured in each flock.

Flock	Flock location (village and province)	Subpopulation <sup>†</sup>	Flock size	Number of ewes measured	Number of rams measured
Cal Terrisco	Olost, Barcelona	Lluçanena	550	30	--
SGCE	Bellaterra, Barcelona	Igualadina	140	29	4
Parras de Martín	Las Parras de Martín, Teruel	Igualadina	950	29	2
Mas Muxach	L'Estartit, Girona	Hilarenca and Gósolenca	438	27	3
Montseny	Osor, Girona	Hilarenca	610	24	4
Cal Sabaté	Nevà, Girona	Hilarenca and Queralpina	820	30	--
Mas Ros	Les Olives, Girona	Queralpina	964	27	2
SEMEGA	Monells, Girona	Queralpina	45	28	2

<sup>†</sup>The original types described in previous manuscripts were Gósolenca, Igualadina, Queralpina and Hilarenca (Torre, 1991; Guillaumet and Caja, 2001; Torres, 2007).



***Morphological measurements***

Morphological variables were measured by the same trained operator in the mornings, before the animals left the shelter to graze to avoid undesirable variations due to changes in live-weight and rumen volumes. On the basis of Aparicio (1944), the following 12 morphological measures were taken on each animal (Figure 4.3):

- (1) head length (HL), frontal distance from mouth to poll,
- (2) head width (HW), maximum distance between zygomatic arches,
- (3) ear length (EL), distance from the base to the tip of the right ear, along the dorsal surface,
- (4) chest depth (CD), vertical distance from the top of the withers to the xyfoid process of the sternum,
- (5) chest width (CW), maximum intercostal diameter at the level of the 6th rib, just behind the elbows,
- (6) chest girth (CG), perimeter of the chest at the level of the 6th rib,
- (7) withers height (WH), height from the top of the withers to the ground,
- (8) back height (BH), height at the middle of the back, between the thoracic and the lumbar vertebrae,
- (9) body length (BL), distance from the manubrium of the sternum to the pin,
- (10) rump length (RL), distance from hip to pin,
- (11) rump width (RW) maximum distance between left and right hurls,
- (12) cannon perimeter (CP), perimeter of the right foreleg, between the knee and the pastern.

These variables were obtained using a ribbon measuring tape and a measuring stick for horses (Hauptner and Herberholz, Solingen, Germany). Additionally, live weight was recorded using fixed (SR2000, Tru-Test, Auckland, New Zealand) or portable FX1 (Iconix NZ, Oamaru, New Zealand) electronic scales.



**Table 4.2** Definition of the zootechnical indexes calculated for each Ripollesa individual.

Indices	Type <sup>†</sup>	Calculation
Cephalic	Ethnological	HW / HL x 100
Thoracic	Ethnological	CW / CD x 100
Pelvic	Ethnological	RW / RL x 100
Corporal	Ethnological	BL / CG x 100
Dactyl-Thoracic	Functional	CC / CG x 100
Dactyl-Costal	Functional	CC / CW x 100
Relative Depth of Thorax	Functional	CD / WH x 100
Transversal-Pelvic	Functional	RW / WH x 100
Longitudinal-Pelvic	Functional	RL / WH x 100
Balance	Functional	(RW x RL) / (CD x CW)
Length	Functional	BL / WH
Cumulative	Functional	(W / $\bar{W}$ ) + Balance Index + Length Index

HL: Head length; HW: Head width; EL: Ear length; CD: Chest depth; CW: Chest width; CG: Chest girth; WH: Withers height; HB: Height at the middle of the back; BL: Body length; RL: Rump length; RW: Rump width; CC: Cannon perimeter; W: Body weight;  $\bar{W}$ : estimated average for W. <sup>†</sup> Ethnological indexes contributed general information about breed characteristics whereas functional indexes contributed information about the type, purpose and performance of the breed.

### Statistical analyses

All measurements and indexes were separately analyzed under the following linear model,

$$Y_{ijk} = \mu + F_i + S_j + \epsilon_{ijk}$$

where  $Y_{ijk}$  was the dependent phenotypic record,  $\mu$  was the population mean,  $F_i$  was the effect of the flock (1-8),  $S_j$  was the effect of the sex (1 or 2), and  $\epsilon_{ijk}$  was the residual term. Flock effects were contrasted by a one-way ANOVA test followed by the Student Newman-Keuls multiple comparison test, implemented in the General Linear Model procedure of SAS 9.1 (SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, NC, USA).

The residuals obtained from the previous analyses on morphological measurements were used for a principal component analysis (PCA) performed by the SPAD 5.5 (2002) software (Coheris, Suresnes, France). For all subsequent analysis, only data from ewes were used due to the small number of rams contributing to this study. This analysis allowed us to understand the differences among flocks with regard to morphological measures, where only principal components accounting for more than 10 percent of the phenotypic variance were retained.

On the basis of the estimates from the PCA analysis, a discriminant analysis (SPAD 5.5) was conducted to estimate the proportion of animals that were properly classified into their own flock. This was an additional way to evaluate within-flock resemblance and the degree of differences between flocks. As a final step, a cluster analysis (SPAD 5.5) was performed for classification of data to establish the optimum number of groups (i.e., subpopulations) based on the number of principal components accounting for at least 80 percent of the total inertia. Between-group differences of morphological measures were compared with a Student Newman-Keuls multiple comparison test (SAS 9.1).

## **Results and Discussion**

### ***Morphological diversity between sexes and flocks***

According to the values reported in this study, the Ripollesa breed showed a marked sexual dimorphism, as rams (Figure 4.4) were larger than ewes (Figure 4.5) for almost all measurements ( $P < 0.05$ ), except ear length and rump width (Table 4.3). Sexual dimorphism is a fundamental morphological characteristic of most ungulates (Andersson, 1994), and has important consequences for ecology, behaviour, population dynamics and evolution (LeBlanc et al., 2001).

**Table 4.3** Mean, coefficient of variation (C.V.), minimum value (Min.) and maximum value (Max.) of the morphometrical measures.

Variables	Ewes				Rams
	Mean	C.V.	Min.	Max.	Mean
Head length, cm	23.7 <sup>a</sup>	4.4	21	28	26.8 <sup>b</sup>
Head width, cm	13.8 <sup>a</sup>	4.5	11	17	15.4 <sup>b</sup>
Ear length, cm	13.5 <sup>a</sup>	7.7	10	16	13.2 <sup>a</sup>
Chest depth, cm	30.7 <sup>a</sup>	6.9	20	42	34.1 <sup>b</sup>
Chest width, cm	18.8 <sup>a</sup>	10.0	12	28	21.2 <sup>b</sup>
Chest girth, cm	90.4 <sup>a</sup>	5.1	75	108	100.9 <sup>b</sup>
Withers height, cm	69.4 <sup>a</sup>	4.4	58	80	75.9 <sup>b</sup>
Height at the middle of the back, cm	68.2 <sup>a</sup>	4.3	56	77	74.5 <sup>b</sup>
Body length, cm	75.6 <sup>a</sup>	5.3	43	85	84.1 <sup>b</sup>
Rump length, cm	24.2 <sup>a</sup>	6.9	15	29	26.5 <sup>b</sup>
Rump width, cm	21.8 <sup>a</sup>	6.5	16	29	22.5 <sup>b</sup>
Cannon perimeter, cm	8.6 <sup>a</sup>	6.1	7.5	10	10.0 <sup>b</sup>
Weight, kg	51.4 <sup>a</sup>	12.9	25	80	75.1 <sup>b</sup>

Means with the same superscript did not differ significantly ( $P > 0.05$ ) between sexes.

It is expected that all animal populations have certain variability between groups or subpopulations, these differences being of great importance to improve performance by selection. In our study, a moderate variability (CV ranging between 4 and 13 percent) in all the morphological measures considered was observed for the whole ewe sample (Table 4.3). The highest CVs were for live weight (12.9 percent), chest width (10.0percent), ear length (7.7 percent), chest depth (6.9 percent), rump length (6.9 percent) and rump width (6.5 percent). Despite this, the greatest differences between average estimates for each flock with respect to the overall means were reported for withers height (65.3 to 73.2 cm; 11.4 percent), chest depth (26.6 to 32.9 cm; 20.5 percent), rump width (19.8 to 22.9 cm; 14.2 percent), head width (12.5 to 14.7 cm; 15.9 percent) and ear length (12.5 to 14.5 cm; 14.8 percent). These differences could be









Table 4.4 Average of the morphological measures and live weight of Ripolllesa ewes of flocks of different origins.

	CU	UA	PM	JM	OS	CS	MR	DG	RMSE <sup>†</sup>
Number of animals	30	29	29	27	24	30	27	28	
Head length, cm	22.8 <sup>a</sup>	23.2 <sup>a</sup>	24.9 <sup>b</sup>	24.1 <sup>c</sup>	25 <sup>b</sup>	24 <sup>c</sup>	23.3 <sup>a</sup>	22.2 <sup>d</sup>	1.1
Head width, cm	13.7 <sup>ab</sup>	13.7 <sup>ab</sup>	14.1 <sup>ac</sup>	14.7 <sup>d</sup>	13.6 <sup>b</sup>	14.3 <sup>c</sup>	13.7 <sup>ab</sup>	12.5 <sup>e</sup>	0.6
Ear length, cm	12.9 <sup>ab</sup>	13.8 <sup>cd</sup>	14.5 <sup>e</sup>	12.5 <sup>a</sup>	13.4 <sup>bc</sup>	14.1 <sup>cde</sup>	14.2 <sup>ce</sup>	13 <sup>ab</sup>	1.1
Chest depth, cm	29.8 <sup>ab</sup>	32 <sup>c</sup>	32.4 <sup>c</sup>	32.9 <sup>c</sup>	32.2 <sup>c</sup>	30.8 <sup>b</sup>	28.8 <sup>a</sup>	26.6 <sup>d</sup>	2.0
Chest width, cm	16.8 <sup>a</sup>	20.7 <sup>b</sup>	18.24 <sup>cd</sup>	22.4 <sup>e</sup>	19.4 <sup>d</sup>	18.8 <sup>d</sup>	16.9 <sup>a</sup>	17.3 <sup>cd</sup>	1.9
Chest girth, cm	89.1 <sup>a</sup>	95.4 <sup>b</sup>	89.2 <sup>a</sup>	100.1 <sup>c</sup>	90.5 <sup>a</sup>	89 <sup>a</sup>	87.6 <sup>a</sup>	82.7 <sup>d</sup>	4.6
Withers height, cm	68.2 <sup>a</sup>	68.9 <sup>ab</sup>	70.8 <sup>bc</sup>	71.2 <sup>c</sup>	73.2 <sup>d</sup>	69 <sup>ab</sup>	69.1 <sup>ab</sup>	65.3 <sup>e</sup>	3.1
Height at the middle of the back, cm	67.4 <sup>a</sup>	67.7 <sup>ab</sup>	69.1 <sup>ab</sup>	69.7 <sup>c</sup>	72.1 <sup>a</sup>	67.9 <sup>ab</sup>	68.1 <sup>ab</sup>	64.3 <sup>d</sup>	2.9
Body length, cm	73.4 <sup>a</sup>	74.7 <sup>ab</sup>	78.8 <sup>c</sup>	78.3 <sup>c</sup>	77.0 <sup>cb</sup>	77.1 <sup>cb</sup>	74.9 <sup>ab</sup>	71.1 <sup>d</sup>	4.1
Rump length, cm	23.2 <sup>a</sup>	25.6 <sup>ab</sup>	25.6 <sup>ab</sup>	24.5 <sup>b</sup>	25.9 <sup>b</sup>	24.9 <sup>ab</sup>	24.1 <sup>ab</sup>	19.9 <sup>c</sup>	3.5
Rump width, cm	22.1 <sup>ab</sup>	22.9 <sup>b</sup>	20.5 <sup>cd</sup>	24 <sup>e</sup>	22.5 <sup>b</sup>	21.4 <sup>a</sup>	21.3 <sup>ad</sup>	19.8 <sup>c</sup>	1.4
Cannon perimeter, cm	8.4 <sup>a</sup>	8.5 <sup>a</sup>	8.4 <sup>a</sup>	9.2 <sup>b</sup>	9 <sup>bc</sup>	8.4 <sup>a</sup>	8.8 <sup>ac</sup>	8.4 <sup>a</sup>	0.5
Weight, kg	49.1 <sup>a</sup>	58.3 <sup>b</sup>	51.2 <sup>a</sup>	61.5 <sup>b</sup>	59.4 <sup>b</sup>	51 <sup>a</sup>	44.2 <sup>c</sup>	37.9 <sup>d</sup>	6.6

Flock of origin = CU, Cal Terrisco; UA, SGCE of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; PM, Las Parras de Martin; JM, Mas Muxach; OS, Montseny; CS, Cal Sabaté; MR, Mas Ros; DG: SEMEGA, Diputació de Girona. <sup>†</sup>RMSE: Root Mean Square Error. Means with the same superscript did not differ significantly ( $P > 0.05$ ).

**Table 4.5** Eigenvectors from the principal components analysis performed on the morphological measurements.

	PC 1 <sup>†</sup>	PC 2
Head length, cm	0.26	0.09
Head width, cm	0.22	0.25
Ear length, cm	0.15	0.22
Chest depth, cm	0.25	-0.03
Chest width, cm	0.24	-0.42
Chest girth, cm	0.40	-0.40
Withers height, cm	0.33	0.44
Height at the middle of the back, cm	0.33	0.46
Body length, cm	0.28	-0.06
Rump length, cm	0.27	-0.03
Rump width, cm	0.26	0.05
Cannon perimeter, cm	0.27	-0.11
Live weight, kg	0.36	-0.35

<sup>†</sup> PC: Principal component; PC1 accounted for 47.6 percent of the variance and PC2 accounted for 12.3 percent of the variance.

### ***Discriminant and cluster analyses***

The results from the discriminant analysis (Table 4.6) confirmed this partial overlapping as the percentage of individuals correctly classified into their own flock ranged between 70 and 100 percent, with only 18.7 percent of the animals, on average, being classified in wrong flocks. The high percentages of matching suggested a marked degree of differentiation among flocks, being the greatest in the SEMEGA (#7) flock in which 100 percent of their own ewes were assigned correctly and only 2 ewes more from other flocks were incorrectly assigned to this flock.

Table 4.6 Number of animals and corresponding percentage classified into each flock from the discriminant analysis.

	CU <sup>†</sup>	UA	PM	JM	OS	CS	MR	DG	Total
CU	25 (83.3) <sup>‡</sup>	2 (6.7)	0	1 (3.3)	0	1 (3.3)	0	1 (3.3)	30
UA	2 (6.9)	21 (72.4)	1 (3.5)	4 (13.8)	0	1 (3.5)	0	0	29
PM	0	0	25 (86.2)	0	0	4 (13.8)	0	0	29
JM	1 (3.7)	2 (7.4)	0	23 (85.2)	0	1 (3.7)	0	0	27
OS	0	0	2 (8.3)	2 (8.3)	19 (79.2)	1 (4.2)	0	0	24
CS	1 (3.3)	3 (10)	3 (10.0)	0	1 (3.3)	21 (70)	1 (3.3)	0	30
MR	3 (11.1)	1 (3.7)	0	0	0	1 (3.7)	20 (74.1)	2 (7.41)	27
GD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28 (100)	28
Total	32	29	31	30	20	30	21	31	224

Flock of origin = CU, Cal Terrisco; UA, SGCE of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona; PM, Las Parras de Martin; JM, Mas Muxach; OS, Montseny; CS, Cal Sabaté; MR, Mas Ros; DG: SEMEGA, Diputació de Girona. <sup>†</sup> Rows indicate the flock-of-origin of the animals whereas columns indicate the flock where each animal is assigned. <sup>‡</sup> Number of animals correctly classified and corresponding percentage (rounded off in parentheses to the nearest unit).

On the other hand, the cluster analysis defined four sheep groups, each represented mainly by the following flocks (number of ewes and percentage of matching):

- (1) Group 1 (19.6 percent of the ewes): Mas Muxach (24 ewes, 89 percent) and SGCE (13 ewes, 45 percent), characterized by being heavy and large framed animals.
- (2) Group 2 (17.9 percent of the ewes): Montseny (13 ewes, 54 percent) and Las Parras de Martín (13 ewes, 45 percent), characterized mainly by being tall animals.
- (3) Group 3 (40.6 percent): Cal Sabaté (20 ewes, 67 percent), Cal Terrisco (20 ewes, 67 percent) and Mas Ros (14 ewes, 52 percent), characterized by including animals with intermediate frame and long ears.
- (4) Group 4 (21.9 percent): SEMEGA (24 animals, 86 percent), with the smallest body size (Table 4.7).

This grouping can be justified in part by the different subpopulations that contributed to the studied flocks. Although the Montseny and Las Parras de Martín flocks must have come from the same original subpopulations as do Mas Muxach and SGCE (Hilarenca and Igualadina subpopulations), they are characterized by having a greater height than the general average. Even assuming a common origin, departures between Group 1 and Group 2 must be probably linked to variable contributions from the Hilarenca and Igualadina historical subpopulations and an independent evolution during several years or decades. Focusing on Group 3, it was expected that animals from Cal Sabaté flock had a medium size, since this flock derived from original Hilarenca and Queralpina subpopulations, although differing from flocks assigned to Groups 1 and 2; in a similar way, the Cal Terrisco flock (Lluçanenca subpopulation) and Mas Ros flock (Queralpina subpopulation) were assigned to this Group 3. Nevertheless, there are also animals from the original Queralpina subpopulation in the group of SEMEGA ewes, the smaller individuals of the Ripollesa breed reported.

Within this context, the morphological characteristics of the historical subpopulations are still present in current morphological groups, although influences from more than one subpopulation could be found in the same flock and independent evolutionary patterns would have led to different subpopulations although departing from the same original genetic background. This makes evident the moderate to low genetic flow between flocks, where some specific morphotypes were preferentially preserved in each flock. In consequence, a substantial genetic structure could be anticipated in the Ripollesa populations, increasing the complexity of a conservation program.

**Table 4.7** Means of the variables studied in females of each group of Ripollesa sheep breed.

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Number of animals	56	53	87	28
Head length, cm	23.6 <sup>a</sup>	24.9 <sup>b</sup>	23.3 <sup>a</sup>	22.2 <sup>c</sup>
Head width, cm	14.2 <sup>a</sup>	13.9 <sup>a</sup>	13.9 <sup>a</sup>	12.5 <sup>b</sup>
Ear length, cm	13.2 <sup>a</sup>	14.0 <sup>b</sup>	13.7 <sup>b</sup>	13.0 <sup>a</sup>
Chest depth, cm	32.4 <sup>a</sup>	32.3 <sup>a</sup>	29.8 <sup>b</sup>	26.6 <sup>c</sup>
Chest width, cm	21.5 <sup>a</sup>	18.8 <sup>b</sup>	17.5 <sup>c</sup>	17.3 <sup>c</sup>
Chest girth, cm	97.7 <sup>a</sup>	89.8 <sup>b</sup>	88.6 <sup>b</sup>	82.7 <sup>c</sup>
Withers height, cm	70.0 <sup>a</sup>	71.9 <sup>b</sup>	68.8 <sup>a</sup>	65.3 <sup>c</sup>
Height at the middle of the back, cm	68.7 <sup>a</sup>	70.5 <sup>b</sup>	67.8 <sup>a</sup>	64.3 <sup>c</sup>
Body length, cm	76.5 <sup>ab</sup>	78.0 <sup>a</sup>	75.1 <sup>b</sup>	71.1 <sup>c</sup>
Rump length, cm	25.1 <sup>a</sup>	25.7 <sup>a</sup>	24.1 <sup>b</sup>	19.9 <sup>c</sup>
Rump width, cm	23.4 <sup>a</sup>	21.4 <sup>b</sup>	21.6 <sup>b</sup>	19.8 <sup>c</sup>
Cannon perimeter, cm	8.8 <sup>a</sup>	8.7 <sup>ab</sup>	8.5 <sup>bc</sup>	8.4 <sup>c</sup>
Weight, kg	59.9 <sup>a</sup>	54.9 <sup>b</sup>	48.2 <sup>c</sup>	37.9 <sup>d</sup>

Means with the same superscript did not differ significantly ( $P > 0.05$ ). Group 1: Mas Muxach and SGCE flocks; Group 2: Montseny and Las Parras de Martín flocks; Group 3: Cal Sabaté, Cal Terrisco and Mas Ros flocks; Group 4: SEMEGA flock.

Differences among flocks were also found by Avellanet (2006) in ewes of the Xisqueta breed, where the values of the morphological measures varied depending upon the location of the flocks, management, and feeding, among others. Also Kunene et al. (2007) found that the location of the flocks had a significant effect on the morphological measures of Zulu ewes. In this study, however, it is possible that the differences among flocks could also have a genetic origin because some of the differences among the hypothetical subpopulations of origin are retained when the flocks are reared in other areas.

### ***Zootechnical indexes***

The calculation and analysis of the different zootechnical indexes allowed us to ethnologically classify the Ripollesa sheep breed (Table 4.8). On the basis of the cephalic index, the Ripollesa showed to be a dolichocephalic breed, since the length of the head predominated over the width. Both the thoracic and the length indexes allowed us to classify the breed as long-shaped, whereas the pelvic index indicated that it is a convex breed, with the rump length predominating in relation to its amplitude. The breed had a medium frame according to the dactyl-thoracic and dactyl-costal indexes. These results agreed with the visual valuations of Torre (1991) and Guillaumet and Caja (2001). The relative depth of the thoracic index indicated that the breed is suitable for meat production, lower values indicating better meat aptitude (Aparicio, 1944), in agreement with Daza (1997), Guillaumet and Caja (2001) and Milan et al. (2003). This index also indicated the length of the legs suggests that the breed had good adaptation to the environmental conditions under which it is raised. The transversal pelvic and longitudinal pelvic indexes also provided information about the aptitude of the animal, supporting the Ripollesa as a sheep breed for meat production, which reinforces the results obtained from the calculation of the cumulative index.

Given that some of the indexes gave the same information, we suggest simplifying the number of analyzed indexes for the future to the following ones: thoracic, cephalic, pelvic, dactyl-thoracic, and relative depth of thorax. These subsets of indexes are enough

to ethnologically classify the breed and also to provide information about the productive purposes of the Ripollesa breed.

Average differences between flocks and subpopulations of Ripollesa relied on sheep size, weight and height. The cluster analysis suggested four differentiated groups, although there were ewes that could not be assigned to a particular group. The results of the analyzed indexes allowed us to classify the Ripollesa sheep breed as medium-framed and convex, predominantly suitable for meat production.

**Table 4.8** Mean, standard deviation (S.D.), coefficient of variation (C.V.), standard error (S.E.), minimum value (Min.) and maximum value (Max.) of the calculated zootechnical indexes.

Indices	Mean	S.D.	C.V.	S.E.	Min.	Max.
Cephalic	58.4	3.7	6.3	0.2	48.0	76.2
Thoracic	61.5	8.1	13.2	0.5	41.4	87.1
Pelvic	90.8	9.8	10.8	0.5	73.1	129.4
Corporal	83.9	6.1	7.3	0.3	47.8	101.2
Dactyl-Thoracic	9.6	0.7	7.3	0.0	7.8	11.7
Dactyl-Costal	46.6	6.1	13.0	0.3	30.8	69.2
Relative depth of Thorax	44.2	3.7	8.3	0.2	29.4	60.3
Transversal-Pelvic	31.4	2.5	8.0	0.1	26.4	38.7
Longitudinal-Pelvic	34.9	3.1	8.9	0.2	23.8	43.3
Balance	0.9	0.1	15.6	0.0	0.5	1.4
Length	1.1	0.1	5.8	0.0	0.6	1.3
Cumulative	3.0	0.2	7.2	0.0	2.0	3.6

Note that our results contribute essential information to characterize this meat-type breed following FAO recommendations, and has become a relevant source of basic information to support the conservation and selection program of the Ripollesa sheep breed.

## Capítulo 5

# BAYESIAN INFERENCE OF MATERNITIES











































## **Capítulo 6**

# **REAL-TIME ULTRASOUNDS IN LIGHT LAMBS**













The following table shows the results of the regression analysis. The dependent variable is the return on assets (ROA) and the independent variable is the return on equity (ROE). The regression equation is:

$$ROA = a + b \cdot ROE + e$$

where  $a$  is the intercept,  $b$  is the slope coefficient, and  $e$  is the error term. The results are as follows:

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-statistic	p-value
Intercept	0.05	0.02	2.5	0.01
ROE	0.85	0.05	17.0	< 0.001

The adjusted R-squared value is 0.95, indicating a very strong fit. The F-statistic is 289.0, which is highly significant.

$$MSPE = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (CS_i - US_i)^2}{n}$$

The following table shows the results of the regression analysis. The dependent variable is the return on assets (ROA) and the independent variable is the return on equity (ROE). The regression equation is:

$$ROA = a + b \cdot ROE + e$$

where  $a$  is the intercept,  $b$  is the slope coefficient, and  $e$  is the error term. The results are as follows:

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-statistic	p-value
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ROE	0.85	0.05	17.0	< 0.001

The adjusted R-squared value is 0.95, indicating a very strong fit. The F-statistic is 289.0, which is highly significant.

$$ECT = (CS - US)^2$$

The following table shows the results of the regression analysis. The dependent variable is the return on assets (ROA) and the independent variable is the return on equity (ROE). The regression equation is:

$$ROA = a + b \cdot ROE + e$$

where  $a$  is the intercept,  $b$  is the slope coefficient, and  $e$  is the error term. The results are as follows:

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-statistic	p-value
Intercept	0.05	0.02	2.5	0.01
ROE	0.85	0.05	17.0	< 0.001

The adjusted R-squared value is 0.95, indicating a very strong fit. The F-statistic is 289.0, which is highly significant.

$$ER = [SD_{CS} (r - SD_{US})]^2$$

The following table shows the results of the regression analysis. The dependent variable is the return on assets (ROA) and the independent variable is the return on equity (ROE). The regression equation is:

$$ROA = a + b \cdot ROE + e$$

where  $a$  is the intercept,  $b$  is the slope coefficient, and  $e$  is the error term. The results are as follows:

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-statistic	p-value
Intercept	0.05	0.02	2.5	0.01
ROE	0.85	0.05	17.0	< 0.001

The adjusted R-squared value is 0.95, indicating a very strong fit. The F-statistic is 289.0, which is highly significant.

$$ED = (1 - r^2) SD_{US}^2$$

The following table shows the results of the regression analysis. The dependent variable is the return on assets (ROA) and the independent variable is the return on equity (ROE). The regression equation is:

$$ROA = a + b \cdot ROE + e$$

where  $a$  is the intercept,  $b$  is the slope coefficient, and  $e$  is the error term. The results are as follows:

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-statistic	p-value
Intercept	0.05	0.02	2.5	0.01
ROE	0.85	0.05	17.0	< 0.001

The adjusted R-squared value is 0.95, indicating a very strong fit. The F-statistic is 289.0, which is highly significant.

2022年12月27日，根据《中华人民共和国公司法》及《公司章程》的有关规定，公司于2022年12月27日召开了2022年第二次临时股东大会，会议审议通过了《关于修改公司章程的议案》。

2

2022年12月27日，根据《中华人民共和国公司法》及《公司章程》的有关规定，公司于2022年12月27日召开了2022年第二次临时股东大会，会议审议通过了《关于修改公司章程的议案》。

$$SEP = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (CS_i - US_i)^2}{n - 1}}$$

2

2

2022-12-27 -- 2022-12-27

2

2022年12月27日，根据《中华人民共和国公司法》及《公司章程》的有关规定，公司于2022年12月27日召开了2022年第二次临时股东大会，会议审议通过了《关于修改公司章程的议案》。

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2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019
2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019
2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019
2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019
2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019
2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019
2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019
2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019

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2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019
2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019
2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019
2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019
2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019
2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019
2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019
2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019
2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019

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Відповідно до вимог Закону України «Про освіту» та Закону України «Про вищу освіту» здійснюється підготовка фахівців у галузі освіти та науки.

?

Згідно з вимогами Закону України «Про освіту» та Закону України «Про вищу освіту» здійснюється підготовка фахівців у галузі освіти та науки. Це означає, що всі фахівці, які працюють у сфері освіти та науки, повинні мати відповідну освіту та кваліфікацію.

?

Відповідно до вимог Закону України «Про освіту» та Закону України «Про вищу освіту» здійснюється підготовка фахівців у галузі освіти та науки. Це означає, що всі фахівці, які працюють у сфері освіти та науки, повинні мати відповідну освіту та кваліфікацію. Крім того, вони повинні бути членами професійних асоціацій та брати участь у підвищенні кваліфікації.

?

Згідно з вимогами Закону України «Про освіту» та Закону України «Про вищу освіту» здійснюється підготовка фахівців у галузі освіти та науки. Це означає, що всі фахівці, які працюють у сфері освіти та науки, повинні мати відповідну освіту та кваліфікацію. Крім того, вони повинні бути членами професійних асоціацій та брати участь у підвищенні кваліфікації.

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The Board of Directors has reviewed the financial statements and the report of the independent auditors and has approved the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

	2025-2026 Annual Report of the Board of Directors				
2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
2025-2026 Annual Report of the Board of Directors					
2025-2026 Annual Report of the Board of Directors	q)qSR	q)qSñ	q)qqñ	q)qqS	q)S9P
2025-2026 Annual Report of the Board of Directors	q)q8R	q)qS4	q)qq8	q)qHñ	q)S8P
2025-2026 Annual Report of the Board of Directors					
2025-2026 Annual Report of the Board of Directors	q)qñS	q)qS4	q)qqR	q)qqñ	q)S44
2025-2026 Annual Report of the Board of Directors	q)SRS	q)Sq8	q)qS4	q)qñ9	q)PqP

The Board of Directors has reviewed the financial statements and the report of the independent auditors and has approved the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

The Board of Directors has reviewed the financial statements and the report of the independent auditors and has approved the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

## **Capítulo 7**

# **CARCASS TRAITS AND MEAT COMPOSITION OF LIGHT LAMBS**

























**Table 7.5** Light lambs *Longissimus dorsi* muscle intramuscular fat, fatty acid composition in percentage by weight of total identified fatty acids, and nutritional ratios<sup>†</sup>.

Intramuscular fat	Ripollesa	Ripollesa x Lacaune	Lacaune
Fatty acid composition	3.60 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.37	3.23 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.45	3.10 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.29
C10:0	0.13 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.01	0.11 <sup>b</sup> ± 0.01	0.11 <sup>ab</sup> ± 0.01
C12:0	0.09 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.01	0.08 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.01	0.09 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.01
C13:0	0.01 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.00	0.01 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.00	0.01 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.00
C14:0	2.03 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.09	1.81 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.07	1.97 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.14
C14:1	0.06 <sup>ab</sup> ± 0.00	0.06 <sup>b</sup> ± 0.00	0.07 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.01
C15:0	0.32 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.02	0.31 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.01	0.31 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.02
C16:0	22.01 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.36	21.61 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.28	21.36 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.37
C16:1	1.79 <sup>b</sup> ± 0.08	1.95 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.09	2.08 <sup>ab</sup> ± 0.05
C17:0	1.36 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.08	1.41 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.09	1.26 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.04
C17:1	0.80 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.04	0.89 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.05	0.90 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.03
C18:0	14.74 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.34	14.85 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.48	13.27 <sup>b</sup> ± 0.27
C18:1	6.17 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.45	5.57 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.57	4.29 <sup>b</sup> ± 0.36
C18:1n-7	37.34 <sup>b</sup> ± 0.63	39.14 <sup>ab</sup> ± 0.68	40.03 <sup>a</sup> ± 1.09
C18:1n-9	1.72 <sup>b</sup> ± 0.06	1.79 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.07	1.97 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.15
C18:2n-6	4.26 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.28	3.55 <sup>b</sup> ± 0.27	4.37 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.44
tC18:2n-6	0.23 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.01	0.18 <sup>b</sup> ± 0.02	0.23 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.02
CLA	0.42 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.02	0.40 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.02	0.43 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.02
C18:3n-3	0.52 <sup>ab</sup> ± 0.03	0.44 <sup>b</sup> ± 0.03	0.59 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.07
C18:3n-6	0.06 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.01	0.05 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.00	0.06 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.01
C20:0	0.09 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.00	0.09 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.00	0.08 <sup>b</sup> ± 0.00
C20:1	0.19 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.01	0.18 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.01	0.17 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.01
C20:2n-3	0.04 <sup>b</sup> ± 0.00	0.04 <sup>b</sup> ± 0.00	0.06 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.01
C20:2n-6	0.07 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.00	0.06 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.00	0.06 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.01
C20:3n-3	0.03 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.00	0.02 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.00	0.03 <sup>a</sup> ± 0.01



2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100

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2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100

## Capítulo 8

# DISCUSIÓN





























## **Capítulo 9**

# **CONCLUSIONES**



ju 2022年12月15日，根据《中华人民共和国民法典》第1185条规定，侵害他人人身权益造成严重损害的，被侵权人有权请求相应的惩罚性赔偿。本案中，被告的行为严重侵害了原告的合法权益，依法应当承担惩罚性赔偿责任。原告请求判令被告赔偿其经济损失及惩罚性赔偿共计人民币100万元，符合法律规定，应予支持。

2

2

根据《中华人民共和国民事诉讼法》第151条规定，当事人申请再审，应当在判决发生法律效力后六个月内提出。

2

, u 2022年12月15日，根据《中华人民共和国民法典》第1185条规定，侵害他人人身权益造成严重损害的，被侵权人有权请求相应的惩罚性赔偿。本案中，被告的行为严重侵害了原告的合法权益，依法应当承担惩罚性赔偿责任。原告请求判令被告赔偿其经济损失及惩罚性赔偿共计人民币100万元，符合法律规定，应予支持。

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## **BIBLIOGRAFÍA**















































