

Study on the growth performance, carcass characteristics and processing methods of Chinese geese and Chinese hybrid geese⁽¹⁾

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Abstract

This study was conducted to investigate the effects of hybridization of geese breeds on the growth performance and characteristics of carcass and processing methods. There were five experiments and three replicates for each treatment. The A was Brown Chinese geese. The B was White Chinese geese. The C breed composition was White Chinese geese 50% and White Roman geese 50%. The D breed composition was White Chinese geese 25% and White Roman geese 25% and Brown Chinese geese 50%. The E breed composition was White Chinese geese 75% and White Roman geese 25%. At 16 weeks of age, 8 goslings (4 males and 4 females) were sampled from each pen and sacrificed for measurements of carcass traits. The results were shown the body weight for C group was highest among the five groups at 16 weeks of age. The dressing percentage of carcass and yields of cut-up parts of breast and back, thigh, head and neck, wing, feet, abdominal fat for four hybrid combination geese were A group 68.21, 39.37, 19.81, 13.03, 21.91, 4.59 and 1.29%; B group 70.44, 40.26, 19.71, 14.49, 19.90, 4.27 and 1.37%; C group 68.93, 40.08, 21.20, 14.33, 18.93, 4.26 and 1.20%; D group 71.26, 41.46, 19.79, 14.18, 18.41, 4.27 and 1.89%; E group 68.52, 39.30, 20.64, 14.08, 19.19, 4.33 and 2.46%, respectively. Geese processing methods by Liquor-Soaked has better evaluation. The data can be applied by the meat processors.

Key words: Chinese geese, Growth performance, Carcass traits.

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