# Article information:

Effect of Condensed Tannins in Lotus uliginosus cv. E-Tanin and/or Extracts of Quebracho and Chestnut in Carcass and Lamb Meat-所有数据库  
<https://www.webofscience.com/wos/alldb/full-record/WOS:000468574400012>

# Article summary:

1. The effect of condensed tannins (CT) in the pasture (Lotus uliginosus cv. E-Tanin) and/or quebracho and chestnut extracts on lamb carcass and meat quality was evaluated.

2. Pasture type affected loin weight, which was greater (P < 0.05) in lambs grazing WC than E-Tanin. Meat color redness (a\*) was greater (P < 0.05) in supplemented treatments with C (with or without CT) than those exclusively grazing.

3. Supplementation affected (P < 0.05) the saturated (SFA) and monounsaturated fatty acids (MUFA) proportions, and the omega 6: omega 3 ratio.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

This article is a scientific study that evaluates the effect of condensed tannins in Lotus uliginosus cv. E-Tanin and/or extracts of Quebracho and Chestnut on Carcass and Lamb Meat quality. The study is conducted by two experiments with 60 crossbreed lambs each year, stratified by live weight, randomly assigned to different treatments, with two repetitions each year for each treatment group. The results of the study show that pasture type affects loin weight, meat color redness, intramuscular fat content, dihomo-gamma-linolenic acid content, saturated fatty acids proportion, monounsaturated fatty acids proportion, and omega 6:omega 3 ratio; all these effects are statistically significant at P<0.05 level of significance.

The article is reliable as it provides detailed information about the methodology used for conducting the experiment as well as providing statistical analysis to support its findings; however there are some potential biases that should be noted when interpreting the results of this study such as lack of control group for comparison purposes; lack of estimation of dry matter intake under grazing conditions which could provide more insight into the effect of CT on carcass and meat quality; lack of discussion about possible risks associated with consuming high levels of CT; lack of exploration into other factors that may have an impact on carcass and meat quality such as animal age or breed; lack of discussion about potential environmental impacts associated with using quebracho or chestnut extract in pastures; lack of discussion about potential economic implications associated with using quebracho or chestnut extract in pastures; lack of exploration into other sources for CT such as plantain or alfalfa which could provide alternative options for supplementation; lack of exploration into other methods for supplementing animals such as mineral blocks or feed supplements which could provide alternative options for supplementation; lack of exploration into other types of animals that may benefit from supplementation with CT such as cattle or sheep which could provide additional insights into how CT affects different species differently; finally there is a potential bias due to the fact that this study was conducted in Uruguay which may not be applicable to other regions due to differences in climate, soil composition etc., thus further research should be conducted in different regions to confirm these findings before they can be applied universally.

# Topics for further research:

* Carcass and Meat Quality
* Dry Matter Intake
* Animal Age and Breed
* Environmental Impacts of Quebracho and Chestnut Extract
* Economic Implications of Quebracho and Chestnut Extract
* Alternative Sources of Condensed Tannins

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/214eabe287d614bbf1550098dddc0225>