



English

Summary

**WASTE FAT FROM DUCKS AND  
GEESE: A POSSIBLE ENERGY  
SOURCE**  
JOLY X.

In the slaughter, cutting and processing of fattened ducks and geese, farmers generate fatty by-products from work-up and cleaning. The recent cutback in the use of fats in animal feeds has resulted in increased service costs and a lowered market value of these by-products.

To address this problem the use of waste fat for fuel and methanisation was studied. The results of combustion tests show that the use of viscera and waste fat as a biofuel to replace fossil fuels is possible provided suitable plant for preparation and burning is available.

*Key words: Ducks, geese, valorisation, energy, environment*

**DIETARY ADVANTAGES: RABBIT  
MUST TAME CONSUMERS**  
DALLE ZOTTE A.

This review compares the properties of rabbit meat with those of the animal species most widely consumed by humans. The comparison concerns the chemical composition of meats, their mineral and vitamin content, and the quality of their lipids. How the specific characteristics of rabbit meat affect its dietary qualities and its keepability and processability is discussed.

*Key words: Rabbit meat, nutritional quality, technical quality, organoleptic quality, consumption*

**HEAVIER CARCASSES: NO  
ADVANTAGE FOR STANDARD  
MARKETS**  
AUBRY A.

Heavier carcasses mean more meat per pig but more feed, and the increase in feed intake outpaces the consumption index. To what extent then does the increase in meat production make up for the higher feed costs? This question is especially relevant for pig farmers who are paid using the 'conventional' scales, which are those most often used, and which generally disfavour heavy pigs.

*Key words: heavy pigs, profit margin, pricing*

**RED LABEL PROCESSED  
PRODUCTS: RED LABEL PORK IS  
EXPENSIVE**  
GOURMELEN C., ROUSSEAU P.

This study highlights the elevated cost of complying with the regulations on quality-label pigs issued on 5 September 2002. Five types of flooring in finishing pens were tested in a technical and economic evaluation, the main change at this stage being the increased floor area. Increased feed costs dominated when the pigs were raised on slatted flooring (except at moderate growth rates) or outdoors. Conversely, increased floor area and additional input (straw, labour) induced more than half the total extra cost on litter. The main objective to be met in setting up quality-label production will thus be to make sure the whole carcass generates profit so the production costs are well distributed.

*Key words: pig farming, Red Label, extra costs, increased floor area, new regulations.*

**EUROPEAN MEAT CONSUMPTION:  
PORK STILL LEADS**  
MAROUBY H.

After a downturn due to the health scares in 2000 and 2001 (BSE, foot-and-mouth disease) the consumption of meat in the UE bounced back in 2002. Pork comes out ahead, but poultry has remained strong over the last few years. Levels of meat consumption and breakdown by species range widely in both the 15-state EU and among the new member states.

*Key words: Meats, EU15, ECE, supply, consumption*