UTJECAJ TEHNIKE LOVA NA RAZINU KORTIZOLA U KRVNOM SERUMU I FIZIKALNE POKAZATELJE KAKVOĆE MESA DIVLJE SVINJE (*SUS SCROFA*)

Sažetak

Populacija divlje svinje u Hrvatskoj, kao i u ostatku Europe, posljednjih godina raste, a lov predstavlja najvažniji način upravljanja njezinom brojnošću. Međutim, različite tehnike lova mogu različito utjecati na razinu stresa kod životinja, što se može odraziti i na kakvoću mesa. Stres se fiziološki očituje povišenom koncentracijom kortizola u krvnom serumu, a poznato je da stres prije usmrćivanja može negativno utjecati na fizikalne pokazatelje kakvoće mesa.

Cilj istraživanja bio je utvrditi utjecaj tehnike lova (prigonski lov u gateru, prigonski lov u otvorenom lovištu i pojedinačni lov s čeke) na koncentraciju kortizola u krvnom serumu divlje svinje te na fizikalne pokazatelje kakvoće mesa (boju, pH vrijednost, kalo odmrzavanja, kalo kuhanja i mekoću), kao i povezanost između razine kortizola i kakvoće mesa. U istraživanju je analizirano 402 uzorka krvi i 373 uzorka mesa divlje svinje odstrijeljene primjenom triju tehnika lova tijekom triju lovnih godina (2018./19., 2019./20. i 2020./21.).

Najviše vrijednosti kortizola zabilježene su kod jedinki odstrijeljenih prigonom u otvorenom lovištu, a najniže kod pojedinačnog lova s čeke. Rezultati su pokazali da jedinke odstrijeljene pojedinačnim lovom imaju povoljnije fizikalne pokazatelje kakvoće mesa, dok su kod jedinki iz prigonskog lova utvrđeni viši pH i veći gubici mase. Dobiveni rezultati potvrđuju povezanost stresa tijekom lova s kakvoćom mesa divlje svinje.

Ključne riječi: divlja svinja, tehnike lova, kortizol, kakvoća mesa, stres

THE IMPACT OF HUNTING TECHNIQUE ON THE BLOOD SERUM CORTISOL LEVELS AND PHYSICAL QUALITY PARAMETERS OF WILD BOAR (*SUS SCROFA*) MEAT

Abstract

The population of wild boar in Croatia, as in the rest of Europe, has been increasing in recent years, and hunting represents the main method of population management. However, different hunting techniques may have varying effects on animal welfare and meat quality. Stress in animals can be physiologically reflected in elevated cortisol concentrations in blood serum, and it is well known that stress prior to death can negatively affect the physical parameters of meat quality.

The aim of this study was to determine the effect of hunting technique (drive hunt in an enclosure, drive hunt in open hunting grounds, and individual stand hunting) on serum cortisol concentration in wild boar, as well as on the physical parameters of meat quality (colour, pH value, thawing loss, cooking loss and tenderness). Additionally, the relationship between cortisol concentration and meat quality parameters was evaluated. The study included 402 blood samples and 373 meat samples from wild boar harvested using three hunting techniques during three hunting seasons (2018/19, 2019/20 and 2020/21).

The highest cortisol concentrations were recorded in animals harvested during drive hunts in open hunting grounds, while the lowest values were found in animals harvested by individual stand hunting. The results showed that animals harvested by individual hunting had more favourable physical meat quality parameters, whereas animals from drive hunts exhibited higher pH values and greater weight losses. The results confirm a clear relationship between stress during hunting and the meat quality of wild boar.

Keywords: wild boar, hunting techniques, cortisol, meat quality, stress