INTRODUCTION

In recent years, functional studies incorporating geometric morphometric (GM) analyses have become increasingly common (e.g. Rohlf et al., 1996; Rosas & Bastir, 2004; Oettlé et al., 2005). Since GM techniques have been discussed at length elsewhere (see Zelditch et al., 2004; Slice, 2005), a detailed discussion is not necessary here. Procrustes superimposition-based techniques such as relative warps analysis offer an advantage over traditional analyses of linear morphometrics in that geometric shape space presents all various shape configurations of designated landmarks (Bookstein, 1996; Rohlf et al.; Rohlf, 1998). Shape variables (partial and relative warp scores) are particularly constructive in studies that are primarily focused on functional adaptation and evolutionary change in extant and extinct taxa (Singleton, 2002; Nicholson & Harvati, 2006).

GM analyses the relative positions of anatomical landmarks and sets of points used to approximate curves (outlines) and surfaces to quantify size and shape (Jensen, 2003). The geometric information of shape differences is preserved, statistical power is increased (Rohlf & Marcus, 1993) and patterns can be visualized using image rendering and a variety of other diagrams (Adams et al., 2004). In taxonomy and other fields, genetics and morphometrics can fruitfully interact as complementary tools to understand the origin of phenotypic differences (Klingenberg, 2010). The number of publications using GM outside biology has increased exponentially and pays testament to the success of this set of methods. However, this type of analysis has not yet been extensively performed in domestic mammals.

Horses are sexually dimorphic animals, with a general pattern of males larger than females. Most research has been done on a pure biometrical basis of linear measurements so the animal ethnologist has no information on shape, apart from size, and/or on testing hypotheses about shape differences. Primarily, studies to measure size are based on univariate proxies such as skull length, or directly as body length or body mass. Although these descriptors of size are

SUMMARY: Twenty-eight skeletonized hemicoxae from young animals (yearlings, 13 males and 15 females) belonging to the “Cavall Pirinenc Català” horse (Catalan Pyrenean Horse) breed were studied by means of geometric morphometric (GM) methods. Morphometric analysis was based on coordinates of 16 landmarks of the ilium and ischiopubic regions that were digitized on 2D photographic images. Sexes did not appear separated either by size or shape, the latter being independent of the former. K-means clustering of shape variables were used in order to classify individuals by sex and an average accuracy of 57.1% was achieved. Males were misclassified more frequently than females. For the iliac landmarks, which contributed to the total variance of shape with the higher degree, the value obtained increased to 60.7% for k-means. The ischiopubic complex contributed less to sex differentiation according to shape. It is concluded that the use of GM and multivariate statistics is not a reliable method to quantify pelvic shape and size differences between the sexes for equine yearlings. This is the first known study to apply GM to the hip of an equine breed.

KEY WORDS: Animal ethnology; “Cavall Pirinenc Català”; Catalan Pyrenean Horse; Hipbones.
useful when discussing overall body size dimorphism, they
do not represent shape, and therefore do not fully describe
differences between males and females, nor do they typically
address sexual differences occurring in specific body regions
(Schutz et al., 2009). The pelvis is considered to be a part of
the skeleton that presents a large sexual dimorphism (De
Panafieu, 2011). Many parts of the human pelvic bones have
been studied, such as the great sciatic notch (Jovanovic &
Zivanovic, 1965; Jovanovic et al., 1973; Singh & Potturi,
1978; Hager, 1996), the cranial border (Gómez Pellico &
Fernández Camacho, 1992), the obturator foramen (Bierry
et al., 2010) and the entire bone (Milne, 1990). Pelvic studies
have also been carried out in non-human anthropoids
(Gingerich, 1972; Hager) and also in species such as dog
(Sajjarengpong et al., 2003), grey foxes (Schutz et al.), the
northern water vole (Ventura et al., 1991), the mouse (Uesugi
et al., 1993), whales (Bejder & Hall, 2002) and bat (Nwoha,
2000), but no detailed studies of the bovine obturator fora-
men are available in the veterinary literature.

Catalan Pyrenean Horse (CPH) is a livestock that is
racially very mixed, and physical characteristics are not
uniform within the group. CPH has a compact stocky body
and they have kept qualities of adaptation to their living
conditions: rusticity, sexual precocity, good fertility, easy
births and good mothering skills. They live on the open range
throughout the year with a simple handling system: continuous pasturing, natural mating, unassisted birth, foals
raised with mares, and sudden weaning of 6-8-month-old
foals. All previous morphological researches with this breed
have been done at a linear morphometric level.

This research intended to assess differences in sex-
specific ilium and ischiopubic (henceforth “hemicoxae”) regions’ shape and size-shape based on 2D GM.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Twenty-eight skeletonized hemicoxae from young purebred animals (13 young males and 15 young females; average age 271 days) belonging to the CPH breed were
sampled from an industrial abattoir. No animal presented an
abnormal general appearance or signs of clinical lameness
before slaughtering. After commercial deboning of carcass,
hemicoxae were collected, dissected and cleaned by the
authors. All pieces were undamaged and showed no
pathological appearance that might lead to errors in
measurement. The specimens are now housed in the
University of Lleida (Catalunya, Spain).

Image acquisition. Image capture was performed with a
Nikon® D70 digital camera (image resolution of 2,240 x
1,488 pixels) equipped with a Nikon AF Nikkor® 28-200
mm telephoto lens. The focal axis of the camera was parallel
to the horizontal plane of reference and centred on the
obturator foramen. The same distance was used for all
photographs. No distinction was made between right and
left samples.

Morphological characterization. Hemicoxae were
photographed and on each picture there sixteen landmarks
were digitized. The medial plan (MP) of each piece was
photographed using a standard procedure with a tripod-
mounted digital camera. Hemicoxae were photographed once
with the same procedure. The MP is an interesting structure
as it perfectly reflects many muscles that attach on this plane,
such as obturatorius internus, iliacus, psoas minor, erector
spinae, etc. (Barone, 1999).

Morphometric analysis must be based on unambiguous and repeatable anatomical marks. The pelvic
girdle consists of two symmetrical hip bones (ossa coxae),
which meet ventrally at the pelvic symphysis (symphysis
pelvina). Each hip bone is composed of three parts with
separate ossification centres: ilium (os ilium), pubis (os pu-
bis) and ischium (os ischii). The chosen landmarks
represented different points from the hemicoxae and were
chosen because of their ease to locate on fixed bony points
and moreover that they are distributed between the three
bones that form the coxae (ilium, pubis and ischium). Sixteen
landmarks were collected for each specimen. In addition to
being highly repeatable, these landmarks encompass
elements of the entire hemicoxae (Fig. 1).

Shape variables were obtained as linear combinations
of the original landmark coordinates after standardizing size
and removing artefactual variation due to different positions
of the specimens in the process of data collection (generalized
Procrustes analysis). Size information was retained as
centroid size (CS). CS is the size measure for landmark
configurations. Shape differences were visualized with
deformation grids, where an object (reference) is deformed
into another (target) and shape features can be described in
terms of deformation grids depicting the differences between
objects (Adams et al.). The thin plate spline (TPS) algorithm
was used to compute the deformation grid with least bending
energy between reference and target landmark
configurations.

Landmarks were digitised twice using tpsDig 2.04
(life.bio.sunysb.edu/ee/rohlf/software.html) (Rohlf, 2005).
Landmark positions were converted to scaled x and y
coordinates and CS extracted using CoordGen6f (H. D.
compare sizes. Values of CS were log-transformed. Shape variables were regressed onto the first two PCA axes to illustrate shape changes along them. Finally, a K-means clustering (Bow, 1984) was used to test non-hierarchically the differences between sexes. Significance was accepted at p=0.05 level.

**Numerical statistical analysis.** Data was analyzed using the MorphoJ (Klingenberg, 2011) and PAST—“Paleontological Statistics Software Package for Education and Data Analysis” (Hammer et al., 2001) software.

**Ethics statement.** No specific permits were required as this study involved the use of bones of slaughtered animals for commercial purposes external to the purpose of this study.

**RESULTS**

The first component PC1 accounted for 46.2% of the variation. Iliac points (landmarks 10 to 12) contributed to the total variance with the higher degree. The second component PC2 accounted for 13.8% of the variation and was a measure of the ventral ischium point, i.e. landmark 4 (Table I and Fig. 2).

A Mantel test based on Euclidean distances between the Procrustes matrices from each of the two repetitions (5,000 permutations) reflected R=0.851, p < 0.0001, which suggested that the matrix entries were positively associated and so digitizing error was considered negligible.

To assess differences in shape, a principal-component analysis (PCA) was performed. PCA was used to characterize the main features of shape variation. Non-parametric multivariate (NPMANOVA) analysis was used in order to compare shapes between sexes and a Student’s t test was used to compare sizes. Variation in size was similar among sexes (CV 2.4 and 3.1% for males and females respectively) and there appeared to be no shapedifferences between sexes (F=1.636, p (same)=0.139). K-means clustering of shape was used in order to classify individuals by sex. Average accuracy was of 57.1%. Males were misclassified more...
frequently than females. For the iliac landmarks (10 to 12), the value obtained with shape variables was 60.7%. For the ischiopubic complex (landmarks 1 to 7, and 14 to 16) the value obtained with shape variable reduced to 46.4%. Ln CS was not significantly different among sexes (F=1.775, p (same)= 0.07). Interindividual allometry explained a small percentage (10.4%) of shape differences according to size (Fig. 3).

Fig. 2. Scatter plot of the scores from Principal Component Analysis for PC1 and PC2. PC1 accounted for 46.2% of the observed variance and PC2 for 13.8%. Diagrams represent hemicoxae shapes over extreme PC1 and 2 scores. Iliac points contributed to the total variance of PC1 with the higher degree and the ventral ramus of ischium point to PC2.
We can draw some preliminary conclusions regarding the amount of significance of shape and size variation in coxae of CPH animals. Firstly, a very small error demonstrated that the proposed landmarks can be located with precision and that images are acquired with accuracy, despite the lack of flatness of the medial plane. The individual variation for size was similar for both sexes. Current opinion regards the hipbone as the most reliable sex indicator because it is the most dimorphic bone. In the case of this study, the fact that differences in shape and size did not appear can be considered normal as the fusion of the three bones that form the hipbone occurs at about 10-12 months of age in equines (Barone), which is more than the age of our studied animals.

This is the first known study to apply GM to the equine pelvic bones, so comparison of our data to other published sources is not possible. We advocate further GM studies in domestic breeds in order to compare populations, and the exchange of information between research centres. Regarding methodology, specialists of ethnology must be aware of the lack of diagnostic power when using traditional morphometrics. GM is based on photographs, so the same individual can be repeatedly analysed, and no need for storage of biological specimens is necessary. Moreover, lineal measurements directly on bones are time consuming and cannot be re-measured if necessary.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. Thanks to MAFRISEU S. A. from where samples and their associated information were obtained. Oriol Marsà helped us to prepare bones.

DISCUSSION

Fig. 3. Correlation between ln centroid size (CS) and shape. Interindividual allometry explained a small percentage (10.4%) of shape differences according to size.


RESUMEN: Fueron estudiados mediante morfometría geométrica (MG) 28 hemicoxales esqueletizados de animales jóvenes (potrillos, 13 machos y 15 hembras) pertenecientes a la raza caballos "Cavall Pirinenc Català" (caballo Pirineo Catalán). El análisis morfométrico se basó en las coordenadas de 16 puntos de interés de las regiones isquiopúbica e ilíaca, que fueron digitalizadas mediante imágenes fotográficas en 2D. Los sexos no aparecen separados, ya sea por tamaño o forma, siendo esta última independiente de la primera. Se utilizó el análisis cluster de las K medias en las variables de forma con el fin de clasificar a los individuos por sexo y se logró una precisión media del 57,1%. Los machos fueron mal clasificados con más frecuencia que las hembras. Para los puntos de referencia ilíacos, lo que contribuyó a la varianza total de la forma con el grado más alto, el valor obtenido se incrementó a 60.7% de K medias. El complejo isquiopúbico contribuyó menos a la diferenciación sexual de acuerdo a la forma. Se concluye que el uso de MG y estadística multivariada no es un método fiable para cuantificar la forma de la pelvis y las diferencias de tamaño entre los sexos para primales equinos. Este es el primer estudio conocido para aplicar MG en la cadera de una raza equina.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Etnología Animal; Cavall Pirinenc Català; Caballo pirineo catalán; Huesos de la cadera.
REFERENCES


Rohlf, F. J. *tpsDig. digitize landmarks and outlines, ver 2.04.* New York, Department of Ecology and Evolution, State University of New York at Stony Brook, 2005.


Correspondence to: Pere M. Parés-Casanova
Dept. of Animal Production
University of Lleida
Av. Alcalde Rovira Roure, 191
25198-Lleida (Catalunya)
SPAIN

Email: peremiquelp@prodan.udl.cat

Received: 25-11-2012
Accepted: 28-02-2013