

**PENGARUH BOBOT AWAL TERHADAP PERTAMBAHAN BOBOT
BADAN, BOBOT KARKAS, DAN MEAT BONE RATIO
DOMBA EKOR TIPIS**

Rizky Aurell Fernanda

18/428111/PT/07765

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui pengaruh bobot awal terhadap pertambahan bobot badan harian (PBBH) dan bobot karkas serta *meat bone ratio* Domba Ekor Tipis (DET). Penelitian dilakukan di kandang *Home Sheep Home*, Sleman, Yogyakarta. Dua puluh enam DET betina, dibagi dalam dua kelompok bobot badan awal yaitu 10-15 kg dan >15 kg. Ternak ditempatkan dalam kandang koloni, tiap kandang diisi empat sampai lima ekor sesuai dengan kelompok bobot. Pakan terdiri dari konsentrat dan kangkung kering, minggu pertama diberi konsentrat sejumlah 1800 g dan kangkung 1000 g/kandang/hari (*as fed*). Minggu kedua sampai akhir pemeliharaan diberi konsentrat 2000 g dan kangkung 1600 g/kandang/hari. Pemberian pakan dilakukan dua kali/hari, lama pemeliharaan 50 hari. Setiap dua minggu dilakukan penimbangan bobot badan. Pada akhir pemeliharaan, domba dibawa ke rumah potong hewan untuk disembelih. Data yang diambil yaitu konsumsi pakan, pertambahan bobot badan harian, bobot karkas, dan *meat bone ratio* (MBR). Analisis data dilakukan dengan bantuan komputer menggunakan *Independent Sample T-test*. Hasil PBBH, bobot karkas, dan *meat bone ratio* antara domba dengan bobot awal 10-15 dan >15kg berturut-turut yaitu $195,59 \pm 8,838$ dan $107,90 \pm 30,988$ g/hari, $8,51 \pm 0,579$ dan $9,76 \pm 0,205$ kg/ekor, $4,93 \pm 0,109$ dan $4,77 \pm 0,314$. Disimpulkan bahwa domba dengan bobot awal 10-15 kg memiliki PBBH dan bobot karkas lebih tinggi dibandingkan domba yang bobot awal >15 kg, sehingga untuk penggemukan disarankan menggunakan domba dengan bobot awal 10-15 kg.

Kata kunci: Bobot awal, Domba ekor tipis, Karkas, *Meat bone ratio*, dan PBBH.

The Effect of Initial Body-weight on the Average Daily Gain, Carcass Weights, and Meat Bone Ratio of Thin Tail Sheep

Rizky Aurell Fernanda

18/428111/PT/07765

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effect of initial weight on the average daily gain, carcass weights, and meat bone ratio of Thin Tail Sheep. The study was conducted in “*Home Sheep Home Farm*”, Sleman, Special Region of Yogyakarta. Twenty six Thin Tail Sheep’s were divided into two groups, the first group consisted of sheep with initial body weight 10-15 kg and the second group consisted of sheep >15-20kg. Both groups were kept in a pen, each pen was filled with 4-5 sheeps according to the group. Feed consist of concentrate and dry spinach (as fed). First week, all sheep (both groups) were fed with 1800 g/pen/day of concentrate and 1000 g/pen/day of dry spinach. In the second week to seventh week, all sheep (both groups) were fed with 2000 g/pen/day of concentrate and 1600 g/pen/day of dry spinach. The feeding frequency for both groups were twice a day during fifty days. Every two weeks, the weight was weighed. At the end of the study, all sheep were slaughtered in the abbatoir. This study gathering data of average daily gain (ADG), carcass weight, and Meat Bone Ratio (MBR). The data were analyzed with T-test. The results showed that ADG, carcass weight, and MBR for the group with an initial bodyweight of 10-15 and >15kg were 195,59±8,838 dan 107,90±30,988 g/day, 8,51±0,579 dan 9,76±0,205 kg, 4,93±0,109 dan 4,77±0,314, respectively. It was concluded that sheep with an initial weight of 10-15kg had ADG and carcass produced was higher (P<0.05) than sheep with an initial weight of >15kg, so we recommended that for fattening better used sheep with initial body-weight was 10-15kg.

Keywords: Average Daily Gain, Carcass, Initial weight, Meat Bone Ratio, Thin Tail Sheep’s.