

**PENGARUH BANGSA DAN JENIS KELAMIN TERHADAP  
PERSENTASE KARKAS-NON KARKAS SAPI DI  
RUMAH POTONG HEWAN WAHYU UTAMA,  
TUBAN, JAWA TIMUR**

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**INTISARI**

Keberagaman bangsa sapi potong yang ada di Indonesia menyebabkan perbedaan persentase karkas dan non karkas yang dihasilkan. Jenis kelamin sapi juga memiliki pengaruh terhadap persentase karkas dan non karkas. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Rumah Potong Hewan (RPH) Wahyu Utama, Tuban, Jawa Timur dengan jumlah sampel 931 ekor sapi terdiri atas sapi jantan dan betina dari bangsa Peranakan Ongole, Peranakan Simmental, dan Peranakan Limousin. Data dianalisis menggunakan *Two-way ANOVA* dan dilanjutkan dengan uji *Tukey HSD*. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa bangsa dan jenis kelamin berpengaruh nyata terhadap persentase karkas dan non karkas sapi ( $P < 0,05$ ). Rerata persentase karkas tertinggi terdapat pada sapi jantan Peranakan Limousin (50,49%) sedangkan rerata persentase karkas terendah terdapat pada sapi betina Peranakan Simmental (45,46%). Urutan rerata persentase karkas dari yang tertinggi berdasarkan bangsa terdapat pada sapi Peranakan Limousin, Peranakan Ongole, dan Peranakan Simmental. Sedangkan, rerata persentase karkas sapi jantan lebih tinggi dari sapi betina. Sapi jantan menunjukkan rerata persentase non karkas tertinggi pada bagian hati dan kulit. Sapi betina menunjukkan rerata persentase non karkas tertinggi pada bagian paru, jantung, babat, dan usus.

**Kata kunci:** bangsa, jenis kelamin, karkas, Peranakan Limousin, Peranakan Ongole, Peranakan Simmental

## THE EFFECT OF BREED AND SEX ON THE PERCENTAGE OF CARCASS-NON CARCASS OF CATTLE AT WAHYU UTAMA SLAUGHTERHOUSE, TUBAN, EAST JAVA

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### ABSTRACT

The diversity of beef cattle breeds in Indonesia leads to variations in carcass and non-carcass percentages produced during slaughtering. Additionally, cattle sex influences the carcass and non-carcass percentages. This study was conducted at the Wahyu Utama Slaughterhouse in Tuban, East Java, using a total sample of 931 cattle, consisting of male and female cattle from Ongole crossbred, Simmental crossbred, and Limousin crossbred which were analyzed using Two-way ANOVA, followed by Tukey HSD test. The results showed that breed and sex significantly affected carcass and non-carcass percentages ( $P < 0.05$ ). The highest average carcass percentage was found in male Limousin crossbred cattle (50.49%), while the lowest was in female Simmental crossbred cattle (45.46%). Based on breed, the order of the highest average carcass percentage was Limousin crossbred, followed by Ongole crossbred and Simmental crossbred. Additionally, male cattle had a higher average carcass percentage than females. Male cattle showed the highest average non-carcass percentage in the liver and skin, while female cattle had the highest non-carcass percentage in the lungs, heart, tripe, and intestines.

**Keywords:** breed, carcass, Limousin crossbred, Ongole crossbred, sex Simmental crossbred