



KARAKTERISTIK EKSTERIOR PADA KETURUNAN PERSILANGAN INDUK SAPI BALI DENGAN PEJANTAN SAPI EKSOTIK

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INTISARI

Persilangan sapi Bali dengan pejantan sapi eksotik sudah banyak dikembangkan di beberapa wilayah di Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perubahan karakteristik eksterior dan perbedaan ukuran tubuh sapi Bali dan persilangannya di Kabupaten Lombok Barat. Sampel diambil sebanyak 77 ekor sapi betina umur 1 sampai 5 tahun, terdiri dari 5 ekor sapi Bali, 54 ekor sapi F1, dan 18 ekor sapi G2. Pengumpulan data kualitatif (warna dan bentuk) dan kuantitatif sapi (ukuran tubuh) melalui wawancara, pengamatan, dan pengukuran. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa warna sapi Bali merah bata dan coklat, yang mengalami perubahan pada sapi persilangan (F1 dan G2) menjadi warna coklat, coklat tua, dan hitam. Sapi persilangan dominan bertanduk, warna moncong dominan hitam dengan adanya belang (hitam-merah muda), serta warna garis punggung dan kipas ekor dominan hitam. Warna pantat dan kaki juga mengalami perubahan menjadi tidak memiliki batas warna putih yang jelas. Hasil data ukuran tubuh sapi Bali, sapi persilangan F1, dan G2 umur 3 sampai 5 tahun terjadi peningkatan pada panjang badan, lebar badan, lingkar dada, tinggi gumba, tinggi pinggul, panjang kepala, lebar kepala, dan panjang telinga. Berdasar peningkatan tersebut, terjadi peningkatan besar pada lingkar dada sapi Bali, persilangan F1, dan G2 yang secara berturut-turut, yaitu $151,80 \pm 9,60$ cm, $175,69 \pm 12,63$ cm, dan $178,44 \pm 6,29$ cm. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini, sapi persilangan F1 dan G2 memiliki perubahan karakteristik eksterior dan terjadi peningkatan ukuran tubuh. Rekomendasi pada penelitian ini yaitu sebaiknya sapi Bali tetap dipertahankan untuk menghasilkan induk dengan pejantan eksotik guna mendapatkan performa yang unggul sebagai ternak potong tanpa menggeser ciri khas sapi Bali.

(Kata kunci : karakteristik eksterior, persilangan, pewarisan, sapi Bali, sapi eksotik)



EXTERIOR CHARACTERISTICS IN OFFSPRING OF CROSSES OF BALI CATTLES WITH EXOTIC CATTLE BULLS

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ABSTRACT

Crossbreeding of Bali cattle with exotic cattle studs has been widely developed in several regions in Indonesia. This study aims to determine changes in exterior characteristics and differences in body size of Bali cattle and their crosses in West Lombok Regency. A total of 77 female cattles aged 1 to 5 years were sampled, consisting of 5 Bali cattles, 54 F1 cattles, and 18 G2 cattles. Qualitative (color and shape) and quantitative (body size) data were collected through interviews, observations, and measurements. Data were analyzed descriptively. The analysis showed that the color of Bali cattle is brick red and brown, which changes in crossbred cattle (F1 and G2) to brown, dark brown, and black. The crossbred cattle are predominantly horned, the muzzle color is predominantly black with the presence of stripes (black-pink), and the color of the dorsal line and tail tip is predominantly black. The color of the buttocks and legs has also changed to not have a clear white border. The results of measuring body size data of Bali cattle, F1 crossbred, and G2 cattle aged 3 to 5 years showed an increase in body length, body width, chest circumference, gumba height, hip height, head length, head width, and ear length. Based on these increases, there was a large increase in chest circumference of Bali cattle, F1 crossbred, and G2 which were 151.80 ± 9.60 cm, 175.69 ± 12.63 cm, and 178.44 ± 6.29 cm, respectively. In conclusion, F1 and G2 crossbred cattle have changes in exterior characteristics and an increase in body size. The recommendation in this study is that Bali cattle should be maintained to produce parents with exotic bulls to obtain superior performance as beef cattle without shifting the characteristics of Bali cattle.

(Keywords: exterior characteristics, crossbred, inheritance, Bali cattle, exotic cattle).