

**PENGARUH BANGSA DAN BOBOT POTONG TERHADAP  
PERSENTASE KARKAS DAN NON KARKAS SAPI  
DI RUMAH POTONG HEWAN  
MANCASAN SLEMAN**

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INTISARI**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh bangsa dan bobot potong terhadap persentase karkas dan non karkas pada ternak sapi jantan yang dipotong di Rumah Potong Hewan Mancasan Sleman. Materi penelitian yang digunakan adalah sebanyak 80 ekor sapi jantan yang terdiri dari sapi Peranakan Ongole (PO) dan sapi Simmental Peranakan Ongole (SimPO) masing-masing sebanyak 40 ekor. Masing-masing terdiri dua kelompok yaitu 20 ekor dengan bobot potong dibawah 350 kg dan 20 ekor dengan bobot potong diatas 351 kg. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan menggunakan analisis variansi pola faktorial (2x2), jika terjadi interaksi maka akan dilanjutkan dengan *Duncan's Multiple Range Test*. Hasil analisis mengindikasikan bangsa sapi SimPO memiliki, persentase karkas, persentase daging, rasio daging tulang, Persentase kepala, persentase kaki, persentase kulit, dan persentase saluran pencernaan yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan bangsa sapi PO. Kelompok bobot potong diatas 351 kg memiliki, persentase karkas, persentase daging, rasio daging tulang, persentase kaki, persentase kulit dan persentase saluran pencernaan yang lebih tinggi daripada kelompok bobot potong dibawah 350 kg. Terdapat interaksi antara bangsa dan bobot potong sapi terhadap persentase karkas, bobot daging, persentase daging, rasio daging dan tulang, persentase kepala, dan persentase saluran pencernaan. Bangsa sapi SimPO dengan bobot potong diatas 351 kg memiliki persentase karkas, bobot daging, persentase daging, dan rasio daging dan tulang yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan yang lainnya.

Kata kunci : Bangsa sapi, Bobot potong, Karkas dan Non karkas

**THE EFFECTS OF BREED AND SLAUGHTER WEIGHT ON CARCASS AND NON CARCASS PERCENTAGE OF CATTLE AT MANCASAN SLAUGHTER HOUSE IN SLEMAN**

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**ABSTRACT**

The research was carried out to determine the effects of breed and slaughter weight on carcass and non carcass percentage of cattle at Mancasan Abattoir in Sleman Yogyakarta. Twenty cattles of SimPO under 350 kg, 20 cattles of SimPO above 351 kg, 20 cattles of PO under 350 kg, and 20 cattles of PO above 351 kg were used in this study. Data were analyzed by variance of analysis with completely randomized factorial design (2x2) and followed by *Duncan's Multiple Range Test*. Result of analysis indicated that SimPO cattle had higher average, carcass percentage, meat percentage, meat-bone ratio, head percentage, leg percentage, skin percentage, and percentage of digestive tract than PO cattle. The slaughter weight above 351 kg had higher average, carcass percentage, meat percentage, meat-bone ratio, leg percentage, skin percentage, and percentage of digestive tract than slaughter weight under 350 kg. There were interaction between cattle breed and slaughter weight on percentage carcass, meat weight, meat percentage, meat-bone ratio, percentage of head, and percentage of digestive tract. The conclusion of this research is, SimPO cattle with slaughter weight above 351 kg had a higher average of percentage carcass, meat weight, percentage meat, and meat-bone ratio than the others.

(Key words: Breed cattle, Slaughter weight, Carcass, Non carcass)