

PENGARUH BANGSA DAN BOBOT POTONG TERHADAP PRODUKSI KARKAS SAPI DI RUMAH POTONG HEWAN COLOMBO YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh bangsa dan bobot potong terhadap produksi karkas pada ternak sapi yang dipotong di Rumah Potong Hewan (RPH) Colombo Yogyakarta. Materi penelitian yang digunakan adalah 80 ekor sapi jantan dewasa yang terdiri dari bangsa Peranakan Ongole (PO), Simmental PO (SIMPO), yang masing-masing berjumlah 40 ekor. Masing-masing bangsa dibagi menjadi 2 kelompok yaitu bobot potong lebih dari 400 kg dan kurang dari 400 kg, sehingga masing-masing kelompok berjumlah 20 ekor. Data yang dikumpulkan meliputi bobot potong, bobot karkas, berat daging, berat tulang, berat kepala, berat kulit, berat kaki, berat paru-paru, berat hati, rasio daging dan tulang, persentase karkas dan persentase non karkas. Data yang diperoleh di analisis dengan analisis variansi dari rancangan acak lengkap pola faktorial (2×2) dan dilanjutkan dengan *Duncan's Multiple Range Test*. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa sapi SIMPO memiliki rata-rata persentase karkas, persentase daging, persentase tulang, persentase kaki, persentase kulit, dan rasio daging dan tulang lebih tinggi daripada bangsa PO. Bobot potong lebih dari 400 kg memiliki persentase karkas, persentase tulang, persentase kulit, dan rasio daging dan tulang yang lebih tinggi dari bobot potong kurang dari 400 kg. Terdapat interaksi antara bangsa dan bobot potong terhadap persentase daging, persentase tulang, persentase kepala, persentase kulit, persentase hati, dan persentase paru-paru.

(kata kunci: Bangsa, Bobot Potong, Persentase karkas dan non karkas)

THE EFFECTS OF BREED AND SLAUGHTER WEIGHT ON CARCASS PRODUCTION AT COLOMBO ABATTOIR IN YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

This research was carried out to determine the effects of breed and slaughter weight on carcass production of cattle slaughtered at Colombo Abattoir in Yogyakarta. The materials were 80 mature cattle consisting of 40 Ongole Grade (PO), Simmental Ongole Grade (SIMPO), Each breed consisted of 20 cattle. Each breed was divided into two weight groups, namely more than 400 kg and less than 400 kg, so that each group consisted of 20 cattle. The variables collected were slaughter weight, carcass, meat, bone, head, feet, and hide weight, meat bone ratio, percentage of carcass, and percentage of non carcass. The data collected were analysed by factorial analysis of variance (2X2) and continued by *Duncan's Multiple Range Test*. The result showed that the average carcass percentage, meat percentage, bone percentage, hide percentage, feet, and meat bone ratio of breed SIMPO had more high than breed PO. The slaughter weight of more than 400 kg had higher average of carcass percentage, bone percentage, hide percentage, and meat bone ratio than that of the slaughter weight of less than 400 kg. Breed and slaughter weight gave interaction differences on meat percentage, bone percentage, head percentage, hide percentage, liver percentage and lung percentage.

(Keywords: Breed, Slaughter weight, Carcass and non carcass percentage)