

FENOTIP KETURUNAN SAPI PERSILANGAN BELGIAN BLUE DAN SAPI PERSILANGAN WAGYUPADA UMUR 90 HARI

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui fenotip (karakteristik kualitatif, data vital, dan pertambahan bobot badan harian (PBBH)) dari sapi persilangan Belgian Blue (BB) dan sapi persilangan Wagyu (W) dengan sapi Brahman Cross (BX). Materi yang digunakan dalam penelitian adalah sapi persilangan BB antara lain sapi B1 (BB jantan x betina BX) 6 ekor, sapi B2 (BB jantan x betina Sumba Ongole (SO)) 3 ekor, sapi B3 (F1 jantan B2 x F1 betina B1) 2 ekor, sapi B4 (F1 jantan B2 x F1 betina W1) 3 ekor dan sapi B5 (F1 jantan B2 x betina BX) 4 ekor; dan sapi persilangan Wagyu antara lain sapi W1 (Wagyu jantan x BX) 12 ekor, sapi W2 (F1 jantan W1 x F1 betina W1)(F2) 4 ekor, sapi W3 (F1 jantan W1 x F1 betina B1) 4 ekor dan sapi W4 (F1 jantan W1 x betina BX) 6 ekor. Total keseluruhan ternak adalah 44 ekor. Data vital akan dianalisis menggunakan analisis variansi pola searah dan apabila terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan dilanjutkan dengan uji Duncan, sedangkan PBBH dianalisis menggunakan analisis kovarian dengan uji lanjut *Least Significance Different* (LSD) apabila terdapat perbedaan signifikan. Sapi keturunan BB cenderung memiliki warna rambut yang gelap yang mengarah ke warna hitam, gelambir lebar, telinga cenderung tegak, moncong berwarna hitam dan tracak berwarna hitam sedangkan sapi keturunan Wagyu mayoritas cenderung mendekati warna coklat dan warna terang, gelambir mayoritas lebar, telinga tegak, moncong bervariasi dari hitam dan merah, dan tracak juga bervariasi antara lain hitam dan coklat. Terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan ($P < 0.05$) pada tinggi gumba lahir dan panjang badan pada umur 90 hari sapi persilangan BB, serta panjang badan dan tinggi gumba lahir pada sapi persilangan Wagyu. Tidak terdapat perbedaan signifikan pada PBBH sapi persilangan BB dan sapi persilangan Wagyu. Proporsi darah sapi BB tidak memiliki pengaruh yang nyata terhadap data vital dan PBBH keturunannya, sedangkan semakin tinggi darah Wagyu juga tidak menyebabkan data vital dan PBBH semakin kecil.

(Kata kunci : Belgian Blue (BB), Wagyu, Brahman Cross (BX), Fenotip)

PHENOTYPE OF BELGIAN BLUE CROSSBREED AND WAGYU CROSSBREED CATTLE AT 90 DAYS OLD

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to determine phenotype (exterior characteristics, body size of cattle, and average daily gain (ADG)) from Belgian Blue (BB) and Wagyu crossbreed cattle. Materials used in this research was BB crossbreed cattle among others were B1 (male BB x female BX) 6 cattle, B2 (male BB x female Sumba Ongole (SO)) 3 cattle, B3 (F1 male B2 x F1 female B1) 2 cattle, B4 (F1 male B2 x F1 female W1) 3 cattle, and B5 (F1 male B2 x female BX); and Wagyu crossbreed cattle were W1 (male Wagyu x female BX) 12 cattle, W2 (F1 male W1 x F1 female W1) (F2) 4 cattle, W3 (F1 male W1 x F1 female B1) 4 cattle and W4 (F1 male W1 x female BX) 6 cattle. Total all of cattle was 44 cattle. Body size of cattle was analyzed using one way analysis of variance and significant difference was resolved by the Duncan test, while the ADG was analyzed using analysis of covariance and significant difference was resolved by least significance different test (LSD). The BB crossbreed had dark coat color, wide brisket, standing side ear, black muzzle, and black nail, while the Wagyu crossbreed had majority coat color brown and light coat color, wide brisket, standing side ear, varies of muzzle from black and red, and varies of nail from black and brown. There was significant differences ($P < 0.05$) at wither height born and body length 90 days BB crossbreed, then body length and wither height born at Wagyu crossbreed. Blood proportion of BB cattle does not have have significant effect on body size of cattle and ADG, whereas the higher Wagyu blood also does not cause lower of body size of cattle and ADG.

(Keyword: Belgian Blue (BB), Wagyu, Brahman Cross (BX), Phenotype)