

PENGARUH JENIS KELAMIN TERHADAP MIKROSTRUKTUR DAGING DAN KUALITAS KARKAS AYAM KEDU HITAM UMUR 20 MINGGU

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh jenis kelamin terhadap mikrostruktur daging dan kualitas karkas ayam kedu hitam umur 20 minggu. Penelitian ini menggunakan sebanyak 26 ekor ayam kedu hitam yang terdiri dari 13 ekor ayam kedu jantan dan 13 ekor ayam kedu betina dengan umur rata-rata 20 minggu. Proses penyembelihan dilakukan menggunakan metode halal untuk mendapatkan karkas kemudian dilakukan *parting* dan *deboning*. Pengamatan kualitas karkas meliputi bobot potong, bobot karkas, bobot potongan komersial karkas, bobot daging, dan bobot tulang untuk menghitung persentase karkas, persentase potongan karkas, *meat bone ratio* (MBR), persentase daging dan persentase tulang. Pengamatan mikrostruktur daging ayam kedu dilakukan dengan membuat preparat histologi dari daging paha atas (*biceps femoris*) kemudian dilakukan pengukuran diameter serabut otot. Data yang didapatkan kemudian dianalisis menggunakan *independent sample t-test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ayam kedu jantan memiliki rerata persentase karkas, persentase bagian dada, MBR dan diameter serabut otot berturut-turut sebesar $61,05 \pm 2,79\%$, $26,17 \pm 1,90\%$, $2,96 \pm 0,51$, dan $46,77 \pm 0,70 \mu\text{m}$, sedangkan ayam kedu betina memiliki rerata persentase karkas, persentase bagian dada, MBR dan diameter serabut otot berturut-turut sebesar $57,96 \pm 3,05\%$, $29,25 \pm 1,42\%$, $3,06 \pm 0,56$, dan $32,89 \pm 0,82 \mu\text{m}$. Hasil uji kualitas karkas ayam kedu menunjukkan bahwa jenis kelamin mempengaruhi diameter serabut otot ($P < 0,01$), persentase karkas ($P < 0,05$) dan persentase bagian dada ($P < 0,01$). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa diameter serabut otot, bobot karkas, persentase karkas, persentase potongan karkas bagian sayap dan paha bawah serta bobot daging dan tulang ayam kedu jantan lebih tinggi dibandingkan ayam kedu betina.

Kata kunci: Ayam kedu, Jenis kelamin, Kualitas karkas, Mikrostruktur daging

THE EFFECT OF SEX ON MEAT MICROSTRUCTURE AND CARCASS QUALITY OF BLACK KEDU CHICKEN AT 20 WEEKS OLD

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the effect of sex on meat microstructure and carcass quality of Black Kedu Chickens at 20 weeks old. This study used 26 Black Kedu Chickens consisting of 13 male and 13 female kedu chickens with an average aged of 20 weeks. The chickens were slaughtered using halal method to obtain carcass and then parted and deboned. Observations of carcass quality included slaughter weight, carcass weight, commercial carcass slaughter weight, meat weight, and bone weight to calculate carcass percentage, carcass cut percentage, meat bone ratio (MBR), meat percentage and bone percentage. Observation of the microstructure of kedu chicken meat was carried out by making histological preparations from the upper thigh meat (*biceps femoris*) and then measuring the diameter of the muscle fibers. The data obtained were then analyzed using independent sample t-test. The results showed that male Kedu Chickens had an average carcass percentage, breast percentage, MBR and muscle fiber diameter were $61,05 \pm 2,79\%$, $26,17 \pm 1,90\%$, $2,96 \pm 0,51$, and $46.77 \pm 0.70 \mu\text{m}$, while the female Kedu Chickens had an average carcass percentage, breast percentage, MBR and muscle fiber diameter were $57,96 \pm 3,05\%$, $29,25 \pm 1,42\%$, $3,06 \pm 0,56$, and $32,89 \pm 0,82 \mu\text{m}$. The results of the Kedu Chicken carcass quality test showed that sex affected the muscle fiber diameter ($P < 0.01$), percentage of carcass ($P < 0.05$), and the percentage of breast ($P < 0.01$). Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the diameter of the muscle fibers, carcass weight, carcass percentage, wing, drumstick carcass cut percentage, meat and bone weight of male Kedu chickens were higher than female Kedu chickens.

Keywords: Kedu chicken, Sex, Carcass quality, Meat microstructure