

**PERSENTASE KARKAS DAN NON KARKAS SAPI SIMPO DAN LIMPO  
PADA BERBAGAI BOBOT POTONG DI UPTD RUMAH POTONG  
HEWAN DINAS PERTANIAN KOTA SURAKARTA**

**Danar Herbowo  
12/331786/PT/06254**

**INTISARI**

Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh perbedaan bangsa dan bobot potong berbeda terhadap persentase karkas dan non karkas yang dihasilkan dari sapi SimPO dan LimPO yang dipotong di UPTD RPH Dinas Pertanian Kota Surakarta. Materi yang digunakan dalam penelitian adalah 60 ekor sapi potong berjenis kelamin jantan yang terdiri dari bangsa sapi LimPO sejumlah 30 ekor dan bangsa sapi Simpo sejumlah 30 ekor. Bangsa sapi LimPO dengan kelompok bobot potong I (400-475 kg), bobot potong II (476-550 kg), bobot potong III (551-625 kg) masing-masing sebanyak 10 ekor. Bangsa sapi Simpo dengan kelompok bobot potong I (400-475 kg), bobot potong II (476-550 kg), bobot potong III (551-625 kg) masing-masing sebanyak 10 ekor. Metode penelitian ini terdiri atas beberapa tahapan, yaitu penyeleksian hewan, pemotongan ternak serta penimbangan karkas dan non karkas. Data yang diambil dalam penelitian ini adalah bobot hidup, bobot karkas, persentase karkas dan non karkas (kepala, kaki, kulit, lemak, saluran pencernaan, jantung, paru-paru, dan ginjal). Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan pola faktorial (2x3) dengan menggunakan bantuan SPSS 16.0. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bangsa sapi LimPO memiliki persentase karkas dan daging lebih tinggi dibanding sapi SimPO sedangkan persentase lemak, paru-paru dan ginjal sapi SimPO lebih tinggi dibanding sapi LimPO. Kelompok bobot potong I (400-475 kg) memiliki persentase karkas dan daging lebih tinggi dibanding kelompok bobot potong II (476-550 kg) dan bobot potong III (551-625 kg). Persentase lemak, kulit, saluran pencernaan, jantung, paru-paru dan ginjal kelompok bobot potong III (551-625 kg) lebih tinggi dibanding kelompok bobot potong I (400-475 kg) dan potong II (476-550 kg). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa bangsa sapi LimPO menghasilkan persentase karkas dan daging lebih tinggi daripada bangsa sapi SimPO. Semakin besar bobot potong dari sapi maka semakin kecil persentase karkas dan daging yang dihasilkan. Tidak terdapat interaksi antara bangsa dan bobot potong terhadap persentase karkas dan non karkas.

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

**PERCENTAGE OF CARCASSES AND NON CARCASSES OF LIMOUSIN AND  
SIMMENTAL CROSS CATTLE AT DIFFERENT SLAUGHTER WEIGHT IN  
UPTD SLAUGHTER HOUSE SURAKARTA**

**Danar Herbowo  
12/331786/PT/06254**

**ABSTRACT**

The aim of this research was to know the influence of breed and slaughter weight on carcass and non carcass of cattle in UPTD slaughter house Surakarta. The material were 60 bull consisting of two breed were 30 Limousin cross and Simmental cross. The crossbreed cattle LimPO consist with the slaughter weight I (400 to 475 kg), slaughter weight II (476 to 550 kg), slaughter weight III (551 to 625 kg) each are 10, 10, and 10 cattle. The crossbreed cattle SimPO consist with the slaughter weight I (400 to 475 kg), slaughter weight II (476 to 550 kg), slaughter weight III (551 to 625) kg each are 10, 10, and 10 cattle. This research method consists of several stages of the selection slaughter weight cattle, slaughter, carcass handling and weighing of carcass. The variables collect included breed, slaughter weight, carcass, meat, bone, meat bone ratio and percentage of non carcass. The data collected and were analysed by factorial analysis of variance (2x3) and continued by SPSS 16.0. The results showed that LimPO have higher average percentage carcass and meat than cattle SimPO besides the percentage of digestive tract, heart, lungs and kidneys. Slaughter weight I (400 to 475 kg) have higher average percentage carcass and meat than slaughter weight (476 to 550 kg) and slaughter weight III (551 to 625 kg). The percentage of fat, skin, digestive tract, heart, lungs and kidneys slaughter weight III (551 to 625 kg) have higher than slaughter weight I (400 to 475 kg) and slaughter weight II (476 to 550 kg). Based on the results of this study conclusion that the influence of the LimPO significant effect on the percentage of carcass and meat than SimPO cattle. Increase slaughter weight the result decrease produced percentage of carcass and meat because to increased fat growth. There are no interaction between cattle breed and slaughter weight on the percentage carcass and non carcass.

Keywords : Carcass, Non carcass, Breed, Slaughter weight