

PENGARUH JENIS KELAMIN TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN DAN PERSENTASE KARKAS SAPI AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL CROSS

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INTISARI

Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh jenis kelamin terhadap pertumbuhan dan persentase karkas sapi *Australian Commercial Cross* (ACC). Sebanyak 103 ekor sapi ACC jantan (*steer*) dan betina (*heifer*) berumur 13-16 bulan dengan bobot badan awal 300-350 kg digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Pakan berupa cacahan rumput raja, jerami dan konsentrat. Pemeliharaan ternak dilakukan selama 157 hari. Data yang diamati meliputi konsumsi pakan, konsumsi bahan kering, konversi pakan, skor kondisi tubuh, bobot badan awal, bobot badan akhir, gain, penambahan bobot badan harian absolut dan relatif, bobot potong, bobot karkas dan persentase karkas. Data yang terkumpul dianalisis dengan menggunakan analisis statistik Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) pola searah (*one way analysis of variance*). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa skor kondisi tubuh, *gain*, penambahan bobot badan harian absolut dan relatif, konsumsi bahan kering dan konversi pakan, berbeda sangat nyata ($P < 0,01$) dan bobot potong berbeda nyata ($P < 0,05$) antara *steer* dan *heifer*, sedangkan bobot dan persentase karkas tidak menunjukkan perbedaan. Konsumsi bahan kering *steer* dan *heifer* adalah $9,80 \pm 0,56$ dan $10,70 \pm 0,72$ kg/ekor/hari, skor kondisi tubuh sapi *steer* $2,81 \pm 0,39$ dan *heifer* $3,08 \pm 0,56$, serta konversi pakan *steer* dan *heifer* berturut-turut adalah $7,52 \pm 0,96$ dan $8,78 \pm 1,65$. *Gain*, penambahan bobot badan harian absolut dan relatif pada *steer* berturut-turut adalah $167,21 \pm 23,16$ kg; $1,33 \pm 0,18$ kg/ekor/hari dan $0,42 \pm 0,06\%$, sedangkan pada *heifer* adalah $149,05 \pm 32,43$ kg; $1,19 \pm 0,26$ kg/ekor/hari dan $0,34 \pm 0,09\%$. Bobot potong *steer* dan *heifer* berturut-turut adalah $483,55 \pm 32,81$ dan $509,06 \pm 37,43$ kg, persentase karkas *steer* $50,79 \pm 1,66\%$ dan persentase karkas sapi *heifer* $49,87 \pm 2,37\%$. Dari hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa *steer* mempunyai bobot dan persentase karkas yang sama dengan *heifer*. *Heifer* mempunyai konsumsi bahan kering, skor kondisi tubuh, bobot badan awal, bobot badan akhir dan bobot potong yang lebih baik dibandingkan *steer*, sebaliknya *steer* mempunyai *gain*, penambahan bobot badan harian absolut dan relatif serta efisiensi pakan yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan *heifer*.

(Kata kunci: Jenis kelamin, Pertumbuhan, Persentase karkas, Sapi *Australian Commercial Cross*)

THE EFFECT OF SEX DIFFERENCES ON THE GROWTH AND DRESSING PERCENTAGES OF AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL CROSS CATTLE

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the research was to investigate the effect of sex differences on the growth and dressing percentages of Australian Commercial Cross cattle. One hundred and three heads of steer and heifer of Australian Commercial Cross (ACC), aged at 13-16 months old and 300-350 kg of initial body weight were used in this study. Feed were consisted of green chopped of King Grass, rice straw and concentrate. Steer and heifer were fattened for 157 days. The data collected were feed intakes, dry matter intakes, feed conversion, body condition score, initial body weight, final body weight, gain, absolute and relative average daily gain, slaughtered weight, carcass weight and dressing percentage. One way analysis of variance was used to identify mean differences. The result of the study indicated that body condition score, gain, absolute and relative average daily gain, dry matter intakes and feed conversion were significantly differs ($P < 0.01$), slaughtered weight was differ ($P < 0.05$) between steer and heifer, however, carcass weight and dressing percentage did not significantly differs. Dry matter intakes of steer and heifer was 9.80 ± 0.56 and 10.70 ± 0.72 kg/head/day, respectively, while body condition score of steer was 2.81 ± 0.39 and 3.08 ± 0.56 for heifer, feed conversion of steer and heifer was 7.52 ± 0.96 and 8.78 ± 1.65 , respectively. *Gain*, absolute and relative average daily gain of steer was 167.21 ± 23.16 kg; 1.33 ± 0.18 kg/head/day and $0.42 \pm 0.06\%$, while for heifer was 149.05 ± 32.43 kg; 1.19 ± 0.26 kg/head/day and $0.34 \pm 0.09\%$, respectively. Slaughtered weight of steer and heifer was 483.55 ± 32.81 and 509.06 ± 37.43 kg, while dressing percentage was $50.79 \pm 1.66\%$ for steer and $49.87 \pm 2.37\%$ for heifer. It is concluded that steer and heifer had a similar slaughtered weight and dressing percentages. Heifer had better body condition score, initial body weight, final body weight and slaughtered weight than steer, in contrast, steer had higher gain, absolute and relative average daily gain, dry matter intakes and had better feed efficiency than heifer.

(Keywords: Sex, Growth, Dressing percentages, Australian Commercial Cross cattle).