Carcass Characteristics of Bligon and Kejobong Goats
Panjono, Rusman and I Gede Suparta Budisatria
Faculty of Animal Science, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia
Corresponding email: panjono@ugm.ac.id

ABSTRACT
This study was conducted to observe the carcass characteristics of Bligon and Kejobong goats. Ten heads of six months aged male goats which were comprised of five heads of Bligon and five heads of Kejobong goats were used in this study. They were raised in the individual cage for three months prior to slaughter. The data collected were analyzed using one way of variance. Carcass weight, backfat thickness, ribeye area of Bligon and Kejobong goats were 7.31±0.60 and 7.55±0.96 kg, 0.68±0.16 and 0.66±0.13 cm, and 11.20±1.79 and 11.20±1.79 cm², respectively. There were no significant different carcass weight, backfat thickness and ribeye area between Bligon and Kejobong goats. Carcass percentages of Bligon and Kejobong goats were 36.97±2.18 and 41.30±1.62%, respectively. Carcass percentage of Kejobong goats were higher (p<0.01) than that of Bligon goats. Meat bone ratio of Bligon and Kejobong goats were 1.47±0.19 and 2.08±0.42, respectively. Meat bone ratio of Kejobong goats were higher (p<0.05) than that of Bligon goats. It is concluded that carcass yield of Kejobong goats are better than that of Bligon goats.

Key Words: Carcass, Bligon goat, Kejobong goat

INTRODUCTION
Goat is one of important commodity in Indonesia. The number of goat in Indonesia was increase year by year. The number of goat in 2000 and 2013 were 12.566 and 18.576 million heads, respectively (Anonymous, 2014).

The breed of goat raised by farmer is vary depend on the farmers preference and government program. Some of the breeds which are common raised in Indonesia are Kacang, Bligon and Kejobong goats. Kacang is the native goat breed in South East Asia, including Indonesia. This goat is very prolific but small in size so that their productivity is low. In order to improve their productivity, the government imported Ettawa goat from India. This breed was used for grading up the Kacang goat. This program produced some goat breeds such as Bligon dan Kejobong goats. Bligon goats is the result crossbreeding between Kacang and Ettawa goats and Kejobong goat is the Bligon like goats which are selected for their specific color, i.e. black. These Black goats are raised by farmers in Kejobong District, Purbalingga Regency, Central Java Province (Budisatria et al., 2009).

Several studies have been done to observe the carcasses of Bligon and Kejobong goats. However, those studies were done in the separated location and there is little information about their carcasses which were raised in the same condition. This study was conducted to observe the carcass characteristics of Bligon and Kejobong goats which were raised in the same condition.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
Ten heads of six months aged male goats which were comprised of five heads of Bligon and five heads of Kejobong goats were used in this study. The samples of breed were chosen based on their breed exterior characteristics. The exterior characteristics of Bligon goat were medium in body size, convex forehead, and hang down ears. The exterior characteristics of Kejobong goat were similar to Bligon goat which specific hair color, i.e. black. The Bligon goats were taken from Yogyakarta Special Province whereas the Kejobong goats were taken from Kejobong District, Purbalingga Regency, Central Java Province.
They were raised in the individual cage and fed with King grass and Ground peanuts straw for three months prior to slaughter.

Animals were slaughtered in accordance with Islamic slaughtering procedure. After dressing, carcasses were weighed and cut between the last rib and the first lumbar vertebrae to determine backfat thickness and ribeye (M. longissimus) area. Backfat thickness was determined over the medial third part of ribeye. Carcasses were then deboned to determine meat and bone weight. The data were analyzed using one way analysis of variance.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Carcass quality of Kejobong and Bligon goats were presented on Table 1. There were no significant different carcass weight, backfat thickness and ribeye area between Bligon and Kejobong goats. Those saw that Kejobong and Bligon goats have similar carcass quality. This may due to the similarity of genetic composition between them. The difference between them is only about the hair color. The basic of selection of Kejobong goat’s farmers is mainly on their hair color, i.e. black.

Table 1. Carcass quality of Kejobong dan Bligon goats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Bligon</th>
<th>Kejobong</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carcass weight (kg)</td>
<td>7.31±0.60</td>
<td>7.55±0.96</td>
<td>Ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back fat thickness (cm)</td>
<td>0.68±0.16</td>
<td>0.66±0.13</td>
<td>Ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribeye area (cm²)</td>
<td>11.20±1.79</td>
<td>11.20±1.79</td>
<td>Ns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Values are presented as mean±standard deviation
2 Ns = non-significant

Carcass percentage of Kejobong goats were higher (p<0.01) than that of Bligon goats (Table 2). Furthermore, meat bone ratio of Kejobong goats were higher (p<0.05) than that of Bligon goats (Table 2). This indicated that Kejobong goat produced meat more than Bligon goat. In addition, carcass percentage of Bligon goat in this study was lower than that of Bligon goat which was reported by Ngadiyono et al. (2014), i.e. 38.31%. Furthermore, carcass percentage and meat bone ratio of Kejobong goat in this study was lower than those of Kejobong goat which were reported by Sumardianto et al. (2013), i.e. 44.69% and 2.89, respectively. These may due to the difference diet.

Table 2. Carcass yield of Kejobong and Bligon goats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Bligon</th>
<th>Kejobong</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Live weight (kg)</td>
<td>19.76±0.75</td>
<td>18.26±1.93</td>
<td>Ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcass percentage (%)</td>
<td>36.97±2.18</td>
<td>41.30±1.62</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat percentage (%)</td>
<td>59.31±3.19</td>
<td>67.06±3.97</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone percentage (%)</td>
<td>40.69±3.19</td>
<td>32.94±3.97</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat bone ratio</td>
<td>1.47±0.19</td>
<td>2.08±0.42</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Values are presented as mean±standard deviation
2 * = p<0.05, ** = p<0.01, Ns = non-significant

CONCLUSION

It is concluded that carcass yield of Kejobong goats are better than that of Bligon goats. Carcass yield of Bligon and Kejobong goats can be increased using better quality of feed.

REFERENCES

