

ABSTRAK

GAMBARAN PERFORMA REPRODUKSI SAPI POTONG YANG DIPELIHARA DI DATARAN RENDAH DAN DATARAN TINGGI DI KABUPATEN MAGELANG

Oleh:

Ahmad Syarifuddin

15/377724/KH/08447

Letak geografis merupakan salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi performa reproduksi sapi. Unsur letak geografis yang mempengaruhi performa reproduksi sapi yaitu suhu, kelembaban, dan curah hujan. Penelitian ini bertujuan membandingkan performa reproduksi sapi di dataran tinggi dan dataran rendah. Penelitian dilaksanakan dengan mengumpulkan informasi tentang performa reproduksi 60 ekor sapi betina produktif yang terdiri dari 30 ekor sapi betina di Kecamatan Borobudur yang merupakan dataran rendah dengan ketinggian 230-240 meter dan 30 ekor sapi betina di Kecamatan Sawangan yang merupakan dataran tinggi dengan ketinggian 450-1400 meter. Parameter performa reproduksi yang digunakan adalah *service per conception* (S/C), *calving interval* (CI), dan *conception rate* (CR) yang kemudian di analisis dengan menggunakan uji *one-way Anova* untuk mengetahui ada tidaknya perbedaan data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan nilai performa reproduksi sapi yang dipelihara di dataran tinggi dan dataran rendah berturut-turut adalah CI $429,66 \pm 145,16$ hari dan $516,33 \pm 168,72$ hari, S/C $1,5 \pm 0,73$ dan $2,5 \pm 1,61$, dan CR 43,33% dan 30%. Terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan ($P < 0,05$) antara sapi di dataran tinggi dan dataran rendah pada hampir semua parameter. Performa reproduksi sapi di dataran tinggi lebih baik dibandingkan dataran rendah.

Kata Kunci: performan reproduksi, dataran rendah, dataran tinggi, Kabupaten Magelang, Sapi potong.

ABSTRACT

DESCRIPTION OF REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE OF BEEF CATTLE IN LOW LAND AND HIGH LAND IN MAGELANG DISTRICT

By:

Ahmad Syarifuddin

15/377724 / KH / 08447

Geographical location is one of the factors that influence the reproductive performance of beef cattle. Geographical elements that affect the reproductive performance of beef cattle are temperature, humidity and rainfall. This study aims to compare the reproductive performance of cattle in the highlands and lowlands. The study was conducted by collecting information about reproductive performance of 60 productive beef cattle consisting of 30 beef cattle in Borobudur Subdistrict, which is a lowland with an altitude of 230-240 meters and 30 beef cattle in Sawangan Subdistrict, which is a plateau with an altitude of 450-1400 meter. The reproductive performance parameters used were service per conception (S/C), days open (DO), calving interval (CI), and conception rate (CR) which were then analyzed using one-way annova test to determine whether there were differences in data. The results showed the reproductive performance values of beef cattle raised in the highlands and lowlands respectively were CI 429.66 ± 145.16 days and $516,33 \pm 168.72$ days, S / C 1.5 ± 0.73 and 2.5 ± 1.61 , and CR 43.33% and 30%. There was a significant difference ($P < 0.05$) between beef cattle in the highlands and lowlands in almost all parameters. The reproductive performance of beef cattle in the highlands was better than the lowlands.

Keywords: reproductive performance, lowland, highland, Magelang regency, beef cattle.