

## PENGARUH PERBEDAAN FREKUENSI PEMERAHAN SEBELUM MASA KERING TERHADAP *BODY CONDITION SCORE* SAPI PERAH DI CANGKRINGAN, SLEMAN, YOGYAKARTA

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### INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh perbedaan frekuensi pemerahan sebelum masa kering terhadap *body condition score* (BCS) sapi perah. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Cangkringan D.I. Yogyakarta pada bulan Juni hingga September 2021. Sebanyak 12 ekor sapi perah *Friesian Holstein* (FH) kebuntingan akhir dibagi ke dalam dua kelompok perlakuan dengan perbedaan pada frekuensi pemerahannya yaitu kelompok Kontrol (dua kali pemerahan) dan kelompok Perlakuan (satu kali pemerahan), tiap kelompok terdiri dari enam sapi. Perlakuan dilakukan selama satu minggu sebelum memasuki hari pengeringan. Metode penelitian terdiri atas identifikasi ternak, penilaian BCS, pengukuran fisiologi ternak, konsumsi nutrisi pakan, dan bobot badan. Penilaian BCS, pengukuran bobot badan, dan fisiologi ternak dilakukan dua minggu sekali dimulai pada masa kering hingga delapan minggu setelah beranak, dan pengukuran konsumsi pakan dilakukan seminggu sekali selama penelitian berlangsung. Data yang diperoleh, dianalisis statistik dengan *independent sample t-test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rata-rata BCS antara kedua kelompok tidak menunjukkan perbedaan nyata ( $P > 0,05$ ). Nilai BCS kelompok Kontrol dan Perlakuan adalah masa kering ( $2,94 \pm 0,22$  dan  $3,03 \pm 0,12$ ); saat beranak ( $2,92 \pm 0,29$  dan  $2,99 \pm 0,17$ ), dan setelah beranak ( $2,84 \pm 0,23$  dan  $2,79 \pm 0,15$ ). Bobot badan meningkat hingga sebelum beranak dan menurun pada awal laktasi. Kondisi Fisiologi antara kelompok Kontrol dan Perlakuan tidak menunjukkan perbedaan nyata ( $P > 0,05$ ). Konsumsi nutrisi pakan pada masa kering menunjukkan perbedaan nyata ( $P < 0,05$ ) sedangkan pada fase setelah beranak tidak menunjukkan perbedaan nyata ( $P > 0,05$ ). Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah perbedaan frekuensi pemerahan sebelum masa kering tidak mempengaruhi nilai BCS selama akhir kebuntingan sampai dengan masa awal laktasi.

**Kata kunci:** Sapi perah, *Friesian Holstein*, *Body condition score*, Frekuensi pemerahan

## THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT MILKING FREQUENCY BEFORE DRY PERIOD ON BODY CONDITION SCORE OF DAIRY COWS IN CANGKRINGAN, SLEMAN, YOGYAKARTA

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### ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to know the effect of different milking frequency before the dry period on body condition score (BCS) of dairy cows. This research was conducted at Cangkringan, Yogyakarta from June to September 2021. The study used 12 Friesian Holstein (FH) dairy cows with late pregnancy were divided into two treatment groups with differences in milking frequency. The control group (milked twice) and the treatment group (milked to once a day), each group consisted of 6 cows. The treatment was carried out for a week before drying off. The research method consisted of livestock identification, assessment of BCS, measurement of livestock physiology, feed nutrients consumption, and body weight. Assessment of BCS, measurement of body weight and animal physiology were carried out every 2 weeks until 8 weeks after calving and feed consumption measurements were carried out once a week during the study. The data obtained were analyzed by statistical independent sample t-test. The results showed that the BCS did not showed difference ( $P > 0.05$ ). The BCS values for the control and treatment groups were pre-calving ( $2.94 \pm 0.22$  and  $3.03 \pm 0.12$ ), at calving ( $2.92 \pm 0.29$  and  $2.99 \pm 0.17$ ), and post-calving ( $2.84 \pm 0.23$  and  $2.79 \pm 0.15$ ). Body weight had been showed increases before giving birth and decreases in the early lactation. Physiological conditions between the control and treatment groups did not showed difference ( $P > 0.05$ ). Consumption of feed nutrients in the dry period showed difference ( $P < 0.05$ ) while the post-calving phase did not showed difference ( $P > 0.05$ ). The conclusion of this study was that the difference in milking frequency before the dry period did not affect the BCS during late pregnancy to early lactation.

**Key words:** Dairy cattle, Friesian Holstein, Body condition score, Milking Frequency