

RESPON FISIOLOGIS DAN PRODUKSI SUSU SAPI PERAH DI KAWASAN
RAWAN BENCANA GUNUNG MERAPI DUSUN KALITENGAH LOR,
CANGKRINGAN, SLEMAN

INTISARI

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat respon fisiologis dan produksi susu sapi perah yang telah dievakuasi di kandang penampungan pada Kawasan Rawan Bencana (KRB) Gunung Merapi sebagai bahan evaluasi dalam melakukan evakuasi ternak. Penelitian ini dilakukan 3 hari setelah evakuasi pada bulan November 2020 sampai dengan Februari 2021 di dusun Kalitengah Lor, desa Glagaharjo, kecamatan Cangkringan, Kabupaten Sleman. Penelitian ini menggunakan sampel sebanyak 20 ekor sapi laktasi dan 20 responden, dengan kriteria sapi laktasi adalah yang telah mengalami evakuasi dan kriteria responden adalah anggota Koperasi Peternakan Sarono Makmur yang memiliki sapi perah. Setiap sampel akan diamati penampilan fisiologis dan produksi susunya. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan uji t dan statistik deskriptif yaitu menggambarkan data yang telah terkumpul. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa nilai *temperature humidity index* (THI) di kandang penampungan ($68,78 \pm 3,76$) lebih tinggi ($P < 0,05$) di dibandingkan di dusun Kalitengah Lor ($66,33 \pm 68,78$). Respon fisiologis ternak tidak menunjukkan perbedaan nyata dan menunjukkan angka yang normal yaitu denyut jantung (67,43 kali/menit), frekuensi pernafasan (27,58 kali/menit), dan suhu rektal ($36,48^{\circ}\text{C}$). Produksi susu menunjukkan penurunan terlihat sebelum terjadi erupsi ($14,51 \pm 2,71$ L/ekor/hari) lebih tinggi ($P < 0,05$) dibandingkan saat ternak di evakuasi ($12,18 \pm 2,82$ L/ekor/hari) dan setelah dievakuasi ($13,60 \pm 3,17$ L/ekor/hari). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa ternak menunjukkan kondisi yang nyaman dan produksi susu sapi perah setelah dievakuasi mengalami penurunan.

Kata Kunci: Evakuasi, Kandang Penampungan, Produksi susu, Respon Fisiologis

PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSE AND MILK PRODUCTION OF DAIRY COW IN
DISASTER PRONE AREA OF MOUNT MERAPI, KALITENGAH LOR,
CANGKRINGAN, SLEMAN

ABSTRACT

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The aim of this study was to see the physiological response and milk production of dairy cattle that have been evacuated in shelter cage in Disaster Prone Area (KWB) of Mount Merapi as an evaluation in evacuating livestock. This research was held 3 days after evacuation in November 2020 to February 2021 in Kalitengah Lor, Glagaharjo, Cangkringan, Sleman. The research sample used was 20 lactating cows and 20 respondents, with the criteria of lactating cows being those who had been evacuated and the criteria of respondents being members of the Sarono Makmur Cooperative who had dairy cattle. Each sample will be observed physiological appearance and milk production. The data obtained were analyzed by t-test and descriptive statistics that describe the data that has been collected. The results revealed that the value of temperature humidity index (THI) in the shelter cage (68.78 ± 3.76) was higher ($P < 0,05$) than Kalitengah Lor (66.33 ± 68.78). The physiological response of livestock did not show significant differences and showed normal value is heart rate (67.43 times/minute), respiratory frequency (27.58 times/minute), and rectal temperature (36.48°C). Milk production revealed a decrease before the eruption (14.51 ± 2.71 L/cow per day) which was higher ($P < 0,05$) than when the cattle were evacuated (12.18 ± 2.82 L/cow per day) and after being evacuated ($13.60 \pm 3, 17$ L/cow per day). The livestock production facilities obtained while in shelter cage have been well facilitated by Departement of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries Sleman. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the cattle show a comfortable condition and the milk production of dairy cows after being evacuated has decreased

Keywords: Evacuation, Shelter cage, Milk Production, Physiological Response