

ABSTRAK

PERFORMA REPRODUKSI AKSEPTOR INSEMINASI BUATAN PADA PETERNAKAN SAPI POTONG DI KECAMATAN KLANG, MALAYSIA

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Kebutuhan daging sapi masih belum dapat terpenuhi, walaupun sapi potong telah banyak di impor dan diproduksi di Malaysia. Kebutuhan daging sapi dapat dipenuhi dengan performa reproduksi yang baik pada suatu peternakan pembibitan sapi potong. Hal itu merupakan faktor penting dalam meningkatkan profitabilitas dan produksi daging sapi dalam sebuah negara. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui performa reproduksi sapi potong yang telah dilakukan inseminasi buatan (IB) di peternakan sapi potong yang berada di daerah Klang. Penelitian ini dilakukan di dua peternakan sapi potong yang diberi nama peternakan A dan B, serta pengambilan data inseminasi buatan (IB) dari *Department Veterinary Services* (DVS). Metode penelitian ini adalah dengan mewawancarai peternak sapi potong di Klang yaitu peternakan A dan B, dan pengambilan data seperti jumlah sapi yang di IB, jumlah sapi bunting setelah di IB, jumlah pedet dilahirkan dan jenis pakan. Selanjutnya, presentasi dilakukan di hadapan petugas DVS untuk mendapat kelulusan pengambilan data dari DVS seperti jumlah sapi induk, jumlah sapi bunting pada IB pertama, jumlah kebuntingan dan jumlah IB yang dilakukan. Hasil penelitian rata-rata nilai CR dan S/C di peternakan yang melakukan IB di Klang yaitu 41,67% dan 2,24 dengan *calving rate* yaitu 78,57%. Kesimpulannya performan reproduksi pada sapi potong di Klang sudah optimal tetapi masih belum ideal.

Kata kunci : Sapi potong, *Conception rate* (CR), *Service per conception* (S/C), *Calving rate*, nutrisi, gangguan reproduksi

ABSTRACT

REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE OF CATTLE UNDERGOES ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION ON BEEF CATTLE FARM IN KLANG, MALAYSIA

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The demand for beef still cannot be fulfilled, although beef cattle have been imported and produced in Malaysia. Beef needs can be met with good reproductive performance in a beef cattle breeding farm. It is an important factor in increasing profitability and beef production in a country. This study aims to determine the reproductive performance of beef cattle that have been artificially inseminated (AI) in beef cattle farms in the Klang area. This research was conducted in two beef cattle farms namely farms A and B, and data collection on artificial insemination (AI) from the Department of Veterinary Services (DVS). The method of this research is to interview beef cattle breeders in Klang, namely farms A and B, and also collect data such as the number of cows in IB, the number of pregnant cows after IB, the number of calves born and the type of feeds. Furthermore, the presentation was made in front of the DVS officer to obtain approval for data collection from DVS such as the number of cows inseminated, the number of pregnant cows at the first AI, the number of pregnancies and the number of AIs carried out. The results showed that the average value of CR and S/C on farms that undergoes AI in Klang was 41.67% and 2.24 with a calving rate of 78.57%. In conclusion, the reproductive performance of beef cattle in Klang is optimal but still not ideal.

Keywords : Beef cattle, Conception rate (CR), Service per conception (S/C), Calving rate, nutrition, reproductive disorders