

**KINERJA INDUK SAPI BALI PADA PERKAWINAN PERTAMA
DENGAN KAWIN ALAM DIBANDINGKAN INSEMINASI
BUATAN YANG DIPELIHARA PETERNAK
DI KABUPATEN LOMBOK TENGAH**

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbandingan kinerja induk Sapi Bali dengan perkawinan pertama secara alami (KA) dibandingkan inseminasi buatan. Penelitian melibatkan 44 responden peternak dengan 50 ekor induk Sapi Bali (sembilan belas ekor dengan perkawinan pertama alami (KA) serta 31 ekor dengan perkawinan pertama inseminasi buatan (IB)). Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode wawancara terhadap responden dan pengamatan langsung. Data wawancara yang diambil meliputi profil peternak, cara pemeliharaan, dan data reproduksi. Data kinerja induk yang diambil berdasarkan data reproduksi seperti umur pertama kali estrus, umur pertama kali kawin, S/C, lama bunting, *post partum estrus*, *post partum mating*, *calving interval*. Hasil penelitian dianalisis secara deskriptif kuantitatif dan diuji dengan metode *independent sample t-test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan signifikan ($P < 0,05$) pada S/C ($1,42 \pm 0,69$ vs $2,33 \pm 1,5$), *post partum estrus* ($48,94 \pm 12,75$ vs $82,74 \pm 26,51$ hari), *post partum mating* ($59,00 \pm 14,00$ vs $85,64 \pm 25,45$ hari), dan *calving interval* ($348,57 \pm 18,20$ vs $393,19 \pm 31,05$ hari). Dapat disimpulkan bahwa kinerja induk Sapi Bali dengan sistem perkawinan pertama secara alami lebih baik dibanding inseminasi buatan. Dari hasil penelitian ini, direkomendasikan untuk perkawinan pertama menggunakan perkawinan alami.

Kata kunci : Inseminasi Buatan, Kawin Alami, Kinerja induk

**THE REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE OF BALI COWS WITH
NATURAL FIRST MATING COMPARED TO ARTIFICIAL
INSEMINATION ON SMALLHOLDER FARMERS
IN CENTRAL LOMBOK REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to compared reproductive performance of Bali cows at first mating using natural mating and artificial insemination (AI) raised by farmer's in Central Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara. The study was conducted by an interview and direct observation of 44 farmer's and 50 Bali cows (. Nineteen cows at first mating using natural mating (NM) and 31 cows with artificial insemination (AI)). Farmer's profile data, keeping management, and reproductive performances (the first estrus age, the first mating age, gestation length, post partum estrus, post partum mating, calving interval) obtained from farmer's interview and AI officer's record. The data were analyzed quantitatively and independent sample t-test. The results showed that there were significant differences ($P < 0,05$) in S/C ($1,42 \pm 0,69$ vs $2,33 \pm 1,5$), post partum estrus ($48,94 \pm 12,75$ vs $82,74 \pm 26,51$ days), post partum mating ($59,00 \pm 14,00$ vs $85,64 \pm 25,45$ days), and calving interval ($348,57 \pm 18,20$ vs $393,19 \pm 31,05$ days). It was concluded that the reproductive performance of Bali cattle with natural first mating system was better than first mating using artificial insemination. According to the results of this study, it was recommended for the first mating using natural mating.

Keywords : Artificial Insemination, Natural Mating, Reproductive Performance