

ABSTRAK

KAJIAN PENGARUH FAKTOR GANGGUAN REPRODUKSI TERHADAP INTERVAL ESTRUS *POST-PARTUM* PADA SAPI POTONG DI KECAMATAN GIRIMULYO

Oleh:

Muhammad Syahmil Irfan bin Isham
19/447164/KH/10242

Kecamatan Girimulyo adalah sebuah kecamatan di Kabupaten Kulon Progo Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Masyarakat di kecamatan Girimulyo masih banyak memelihara ternak sapi secara tradisional. Sapi dipelihara di dalam kandang individu peternakan rakyat mandiri. Peternakan tradisional masih menemukan banyak kendala, antara lain manajemen ternak yang buruk, sehingga menurunkan produktivitas sapi berupa gangguan reproduksi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh gangguan reproduksi berupa distokia, retensi plasenta dan endometritis terhadap interval estrus *post partum* (EPP) pada sapi potong di kecamatan Girimulyo.

Materi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah sebanyak 25 ekor sapi potong betina yang pernah mengalami gangguan reproduksi yaitu distokia, retensi plasenta dan endometritis. Data lapangan diambil dengan cara wawancara pemilik ternak untuk mendapatkan informasi data dari peternak berupa nama peternak, alamat, jenis *breed* (bangsa) sapi, umur, jenis gangguan reproduksi dialami sapi (retensi plasenta/ distokia/ endometritis), estrus *post partum* (EPP), umur pertama kawin, paritas, kondisi tubuh, jenis pakan dan populasi dalam kandang. Data disimpan menggunakan formulir digital *Google Form*.

Data yang diperoleh di analisa secara statistik berdasarkan persentase dan rata-rata. Data diolah dengan menggunakan perangkat lunak komputer *Statistical Product and Service Solution* (SPSS). Selanjutnya dianalisis dengan uji normalitas *Shapiro Wilk* dan kemudian dianalisis lagi dengan uji *One-Way ANOVA*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan gangguan reproduksi berpengaruh terhadap estrus *post partum* (EPP) namun hasil analisa statistik menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada signifikansi ($P > 0,05$) antar tipe gangguan reproduksi tersebut terhadap interval EPP sapi potong.

Kata Kunci: distokia, endometritis, estrus *post partum*, retensi plasenta.

ABSTRACT

STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF REPRODUCTIVE DISORDER ON THE ESTRUS *POST-PARTUM* INTERVALS OF BEEF CATTLES IN THE GIRIMULYO SUBDISTRICT

By:

Muhammad Syahmil Irfan bin Isham
19/447164/KH/10242

Girimulyo District is a sub-district in Kulon Progo Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. Many people in the Girimulyo sub-district still raise cattle in the traditional way. Cows are kept in individual pens. Traditional livestock still encounter many obstacles, including poor livestock management which can result in decreased cattle productivity. Reproductive disorders are one of the factors that can reduce cattle productivity. This study aims to determine the effect of reproductive disorders such as dystocia, retained placenta and endometritis on the estrus post partum (EPP) interval in beef cattle in Girimulyo district.

The material used in this study were 25 female beef cattle that experienced reproductive disorders, namely dystocia, retained placenta and endometritis. Field data was then taken by interviewing livestock owners to obtain data information from breeders such as name of breeders, address, breed of the cattle, age, type of reproductive disorders experienced by the cattle (retention of the placenta/dystocia/endometritis), estrus post partum (EPP), age at first mating, parity, body condition, type of feed and population in the pen. The data is then stored using the Google Form digital formular site.

The data obtained in this study were analyzed statistically based on proportions and averages. Data was processed using Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS) computer software. Then it was analyzed with the *Shapiro Wilk* normality test and then analyzed again with the *One-Way ANOVA* test. The result of this research is reproductive disorder does affect estrus post partum (EPP), but based on statistic of the analysis showed that there was no significance ($P > 0.05$) between these types of reproductive disorders to the EPP of the beef cattle.

Keywords: dystocia, endometritis, estrus post partum, retained placenta.