TINGKAT KEMATIAN PEDET PRA-SAPIH SAPI POTONG YANG DIPELIHARA TERINTEGRASI PERKEBUNAN KELAPA SAWIT DI LAMPUNG UTARA

Nadia Kusuma Wati
19/443012/PT/08144

INTISARI

Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat kematian pedet pra-sapih sapi potong yang dipelihara terintegrasi perkebunan kelapa sawit di Lampung Utara. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder berupa *recording* kelahiran, mortalitas pedet, dan penyebab kematian serta data kondisi lingkungan yang meliputi suhu, kelembaban, dan curah hujan tahun 2019 sampai 2022. Data *recording* pedet pra-sapih sapi Brahman *Cross* sebanyak 625 ekor dan sapi PO *Cross* sebanyak 1.282 ekor. Data yang diperoleh akan dianalisis secara deskriptif kuantitatif dengan menghitung rerata, standar deviasi, nilai minimum, maksimum dan persentase dengan menggunakan *Microsoft excel.* Analisis tingkat kematian dilakukan berdasarkan musim yang berbeda. Pembagian musim didasarkan pada data curah hujan, musim hujan (Desember-April) dan kemarau (Mei-November). Pembagian musim digunakan untuk mengetahui persebaran kematian di sepanjang tahun berdasarkan musim hujan dan musim kemarau. Rata-rata jumlah kelahiran sepanjang tahun sapi potong sebesar 476,75±159,859 ekor dengan pembagian sapi PO *Cross* sebesar 320,50±143,53 ekor, sedangkan sapi BX sebesar 156,25±16,37 ekor. Jumlah kelahiran sapi PO *Cross* dan sapi BX tertinggi terjadi pada tahun 2022 dan terendah pada tahun 2019. Rata-rata jumlah kelahiran pada musim panas sebesar 66,67% dan pada musim hujan sebesar 33,34%. Rata-rata jumlah kematian pedet pra-sapih sapi PO *Cross* sebesar 20±4,76 ekor, sedangkan pada pedet pra-sapih sapi BX sebesar 16±2,16 ekor. Kematian pada pedet pra-sapih tertinggi disebabkan oleh radang paru-paru (*pneumonia)* dengan jumlah kematian sebesar 72 ekor. Kematian tertinggi terjadi pada bulan Juni dimana bulan tersebut termasuk dalam musim kemarau.

Kata kunci: Mortalitas Pedet, Musim, Sapi Potong, Sistem Integrasi Sapi-Sawit.

MORTALITY RATE OF PRE-WEANING CALVES IN BEEF CATTLE INTEGRATED AT OIL PALM PLANTATIONS IN NORTH LAMPUNG

Nadia Kusuma Wati
19/443012/PT/08144

ABSTRACT

The study aimed to determine the mortality rate of pre-weaning calves in beef cattle integrated at oil palm plantation in North Lampung. This study used secondary data in the form of recordings of births, calf mortality, and causes of death as well as data on environmental conditions including temperature, humidity, and rainfall from 2019 to 2022. Pre-weaning calf recording data for 625 Brahman *Cross* cattle and PO *Cross* cattle 1,282 heads. The data obtained will analyze descriptive quantitative by calculating the average, standard deviation, minimum, maximum, and percentage values using *Microsoft excel*. The division of seasons is based on rainfall data, the rainy season (December-April), and the dry season (May-November). The division of seasons determines the distribution of deaths throughout the year based on the rainy and dry seasons. The average number of births throughout the year for beef cattle was 476,75±159,859 heads, with the distribution of PO *Cross* cattle was 320,50±143,53 heads, while BX cattle was 156,25±16,37 heads. The highest number of births of PO *Cross* and BX cattle occurred in 2022 and the lowest was in 2019. The average number of births in the summer was 66,67 % and in the rainy season was 33,34%. The average number of deaths in pre-weaning calves in PO *Cross* cattle was 20±4,76 heads, while in pre-weaning calves of BX cattle, it was 16±2,16 heads. The highest mortality in pre-weaning calves was caused by pneumonia with 72 deaths. The most increased mortality occurred in June, which is included in the dry season.

Keywords: Cow-Oil Integration System, Beef Cattle, Calf Mortality, Season.