

Kinerja Induk Domba Pada Pemeliharaan di Peternakan Rakyat di Tiga Kecamatan Kabupaten Bantul

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti kinerja induk domba pada pemeliharaan di peternakan rakyat Kabupaten Bantul, DIY. Penelitian melibatkan 35 orang peternak domba di Kabupaten Bantul sebagai responden dan 35 ekor domba induk yang dimilikinya. Data yang diambil meliputi karakteristik peternak, sistem pemeliharaan, dan kinerja induk, selanjutnya dianalisis secara deskriptif kuantitatif. Hasil penelitian terhadap karakteristik peternak menunjukkan 88,6% peternak tergolong umur produktif, 54,3% lulusan Sekolah Menengah Pertama, 62,8% memiliki pengalaman dibawah 10 tahun, dan mayoritas peternak belum mampu memahami ciri ciri ternak birahi dengan baik. Sistem pemeliharaan yang diterapkan mayoritas domba dikandangkan setiap hari, perkawinan dilakukan secara alami, induk pejantan dikandangkan bersama, dan pakan yang diberikan berupa hijauan dan konsentrat. Hasil penelitian terhadap kinerja induk menunjukkan bahwa rerata umur pertama kawin $10,05 \pm 3,29$ bulan, *post partum estrus* $47,00 \pm 13,89$ hari, *post partum mating* $80,14 \pm 22,96$ hari, *litter size* $1,71 \pm 0,51$ ekor, interval kelahiran $7,80 \pm 1,04$ bulan, *service per conception* $1,57 \pm 0,55$ kali, dan indeks reproduksi induk $2,49 \pm 0,82$ cempe/induk/tahun. Disimpulkan kinerja induk domba di Kabupaten Bantul sudah cukup baik dilihat dari interval kelahiran pendek, *post partum mating* pendek, dan *litter size* tinggi.

Kata Kunci: Domba, Kabupaten Bantul, Kinerja Induk, Peternakan Rakyat,

Performance of Ewes Maintained By Smallholders Farmers in Three Subdistrict in Bantul Regency

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to observe the performance of ewes maintained by smallholder farmers in Bantul Regency. This study involved 35 farmers in Bantul Regency as respondents and with their ewes. The observed variables included farmer's characteristics, management system, and ewes performances. The data was analyzed by descriptively quantitative. The result showed that 88,6% of farmers were in productive age range, 54,3% had completed senior high school, 62,8% of farmers had experience of livestock keeping was less than under 10 years, and they did not know estrus signs. The management system used was all ewes were housed all day, employ natural mating, feed by forages and concentrates, and mostly females and males were housed together. Ewes performance showed that the first mating occurred at $10,05 \pm 3,29$ months, post partum estrus occurred at $47,00 \pm 13,89$ day, post partum mating occurred at $80,14 \pm 22,96$ days, litter size was $1,71 \pm 0,51$ heads, lambing interval was $7,80 \pm 1,04$ months, service per conception was $1,57 \pm 0,55$, and the reproduction index of ewes was $2,49 \pm 0,82$ kids/ewes/year. In conclusion, the performances of ewes in Bantul Regency were good.

Key words : Ewes, Bantul Regency, Performances of ewes, Smallholders Farmers