

POLA PEMELIHARAAN KAMBING SEBELUM DAN SESUDAH ERUPSI DI DESA SUMBERWULUH, CANDIPURO, LUMAJANG, JAWA TIMUR

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dampak dari erupsi terhadap pola pemeliharaan kambing di Desa Sumberwuluh, Candipuro, Lumajang, Jawa Timur. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Oktober sampai November 2022. Penelitian menggunakan responden dengan metode *purposive sampling* yang melibatkan 52 orang peternak. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan metode wawancara dan pengamatan langsung yang meliputi karakteristik peternak dan sistem pemeliharaan. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara deskriptif kuantitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 50,00% peternak dalam usia produktif, 57,69% peternak hanya lulusan SD, 48,08% peternak berpengalaman lebih dari 10 tahun, 96,15% belum pernah mengikuti penyuluhan, 100% tujuan pemeliharaan untuk pembiakan, dan 69,23% tujuan beternak sebagai sampingan. Hasil penelitian menunjukan erupsi berdampak pada pola pemeliharaan ternak di Desa Sumberwuluh. Dampak positif adalah penambahan variasi hijauan dan frekuensi pemberian air minum meningkat. Dampak negatif terjadi pada luasan kandang yang berkurang, rusaknya kandang, berkurang penggunaan IB. Hasil dari jumlah dan frekuensi pemberian pakan, *floorspace*, frekuensi pembersihan kandang, manajemen perawatan dan pencegahan penyakit tidak ada perubahan yang ditimbulkan. Dapat disimpulkan erupsi memberikan dampak pada pola pemeliharaan kambing di Desa Sumberwuluh.

Kata kunci : Kabupaten Lumajang, Kambing, Karakteristik Peternak, Manajemen Pemeliharaan Kambing.

GOAT HUSBANDRY MANAGEMENT BEFORE AND AFTER THE ERUPTION IN SUMBERWULUH VILLAGE, CANDIPURO, LUMAJANG, EAST JAVA

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed to recognize the impact of volcanic eruptions on goat husbandry management in Sumberwuluh Village, Candipuro, Lumajang, East Java. The study was conducted from October to November 2022. The research utilized purposive sampling method involving 52 livestock farmers as respondents. Data collection was carried out through interviews and direct observations, including the characteristics of farmers and livestock management. The data obtained were analyzed descriptively using quantitative methods. The research results showed that 50.00% of the farmers were being in the productive age group, 57.69% of the farmers elementary school graduations, 48.08% of the farmers had more than 10 years of experience, 96.15% had never participated in extension programs, 100% of the farmers' husbandry goals were for breeding purposes, and 69.23% of the farmers raised livestock as a side occupation. The results indicated that the eruption had an impact on livestock husbandry management in Sumberwuluh Village. The positive impacts included an increase in the variety of forage and an increase in the frequency of providing drinking water. The negative impacts were a decrease in the size of the animal pens, damage to the pen structures, and a reduction in the use of AI. However, the results regarding the quantity and frequency of feed provision, floorspace, frequency of pen cleaning, and disease management and prevention showed no significant changes caused by the eruption. In conclusion, the eruption had an impact on goat husbandry management in Sumberwuluh Village.

Keywords : Farmers' Characteristics, Goat, Goat Husbandry Management, Lumajang Regency