

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH GANGGUAN REPRODUKSI TERHADAP EFISIENSI REPRODUKSI SAPI POTONG BETINA DI WILAYAH KERJA UPT YANKESWAN WILAYAH UTARA, DINAS PERTANIAN DAN PANGAN KABUPATEN KULONPROGO

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Sapi potong yang umum ditenakkan di Indonesia merupakan sapi Peranakan Ongole (PO) dan sapi silangan eksotik seperti Limousin Peranakan Ongole (LimPO), serta Simmental Peranakan Ongole (SimPO). Parameter efisiensi reproduksi sapi yaitu *Service per Conception* (S/C), *Estrus Post-Partum* (EPP), *Days Open* (DO), dan *Calving Interval* (CI). Gangguan reproduksi pada sapi dapat mempengaruhi kualitas efisiensi reproduksi sapi. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui tingkat kejadian gangguan reproduksi sapi serta pengaruhnya terhadap efisiensi reproduksi sapi potong betina di wilayah kerja UPT Yankeswan Wilayah Utara, Dinas Pertanian dan Pangan Kabupaten Kulonprogo. Sapi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 180 ekor. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan pengisian kuesioner meliputi nama dan alamat peternak, *breed*, umur sapi, *Body Condition Score* (BCS), paritas, riwayat reproduksi antara lain S/C, EPP, DO, CI, serta riwayat gangguan reproduksi. Data riwayat efisiensi reproduksi dan gangguan reproduksi kemudian dideskripsikan untuk mengetahui pengaruh gangguan reproduksi terhadap efisiensi reproduksi sapi potong betina. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan gangguan reproduksi *repeat breeding*, distokia, retensi plasenta, dan abortus di wilayah tersebut berpengaruh terhadap efisiensi reproduksi EPP, S/C, DO, dan CI.

Kata Kunci: Sapi potong, efisiensi reproduksi, gangguan reproduksi, Kabupaten Kulonprogo

ABSTRACT

THE INFLUENCE OF REPRODUCTIVE DISORDERS ON THE REPRODUCTIVE EFFICIENCY OF BEEF COWS IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE UPT YANKESWAN WILAYAH UTARA, DINAS PERTANIAN DAN PANGAN KULONPROGO REGENCY

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The beef cattle commonly breed in Indonesia are Ongole crossbreed cattle (PO) and exotic crossbreed cattle such as the Limousin Peranakan Ongole (LimPO), and the Simmental Peranakan Ongole (SimPO). The parameters for cow reproductive efficiency are Service per Conception (S/C), Estrus Post-Partum (EPP), Days Open (DO), and Calving Interval (CI). Reproductive disorders in cows can affect the quality of cows' reproductive efficiency. This research aims to determine the level of incidence of cattle reproductive disorders and their influence on the reproductive efficiency of beef cows in the working area of UPT Yankeswan Wilayah Utara, Dinas Pertanian dan Pangan, Kulonprogo Regency. There were 180 cows used in this research. Data collection was carried out by filling out a questionnaire including the name and address of the breeder, breed, age of the cow, Body Condition Score (BCS), parity, reproductive history including S/C, EPP, DO, CI, and history of reproductive disorders. Historical data on reproductive efficiency and reproductive disorders were then described to determine the effect of reproductive disorders on the reproductive efficiency of beef cows. The research results show that reproductive disorders such as repeat breeding, dystocia, placental retention, and abortion in this area affect the reproductive efficiency of EPP, S/C, DO, and CI.

Keywords: *beef cattle, reproductive efficiency, reproductive disorders, Kulonprogo Regency*