KINERJA INDUK, ANALISIS POTENSI, DAN STRATEGI PENGEMBANGAN SAPI POTONG DI KABUPATEN REMBANG

INTISARI

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kinerja induk, potensi sumber daya, serta alternatif strategi pengembangan sapi potong di Kabupaten Rembang, Jawa Tengah. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada lima lokasi di Kabupaten Rembang. Materi yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah 13 orang pemangku kepentingan, 400 orang peternak, dan 1.275 ekor sapi potong. Penelitian dilaksanakan dengan metode survei melalui wawancara dengan pemangku kepentingan dan peternak, serta dengan bantuan data pendukung. Kinerja induk yang diamati berupa umur pertama kawin, umur pertama beranak, *post partum mating* (PPM), *service per* conception (S/C), *days open* (DO), *calving interval* (CI), *calving rate* (CvR), umur sapih, *survival rate*, dan indeks reproduksi induk (IRI). Perhitungan pertumbuhan populasi dihitung berdasarkan data sekunder populasi sapi potong 5 tahun terakhir di Kabupaten Rembang. Analisis potensi dilakukan dengan melakukan analisis indeks potensi sumber daya dan penyusunan alternatif strategi dilakukan menggunakan analisis SWOT. Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa umur pertama kawin 19,19±3,86 bulan, umur pertama beranak 28,36±4,08 bulan, *post partum mating* (PPM) 5,03±1,41 bulan, *service per conception* (S/C) 2,03±0,29 kali, *days open* (DO) 188,63±16,02 hari, *calving interval* (CI) 14,11±0,49 bulan, *calving rate* (CvR) 86%, umur sapih 4,81±1,07 bulan, *survival rate* 94,50%, dan nilai indeks reproduksi induk (IRI) sebesar 0,81 ekor/tahun. Nilai *natural increase* (NI) sebesar 55,06% dan pertumbuhan populasi sebesar 2,81% per tahun. Berdasarkan peta potensi, Kecamatan Sedan dan Sarang memiliki kriteria ”Sangat Potensial” untuk pengembangan sapi potong di Kabupaten Rembang. Strategi pengembangan yang sesuai adalah dengan strategi agresif, implementasi strategi yang dapat dilakukan yaitu pemanfaatan potensi daerah secara optimal dan pengembangan jaringan distribusi dan informasi pasar.

Kata kunci: analisis SWOT, indeks potensi, Kabupaten Rembang, kinerja induk, pemetaan potensi

REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE, POTENCY ANALYSIS, AND BEEF CATTLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES IN REMBANG REGENCY

ABSTRACT

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This study was conducted to determine the reproductive performance, measure the potential resources, and explore alternative development strategies for beef cattle in Rembang Regency, Central Java. The research was carried out across five locations within Rembang Regency. The subjects of this study included 13 stakeholders, 400 farmers, and 1,275 beef cattle. The research utilized a survey method involving interviews with stakeholders and farmers, supported by supplementary data. Observed reproductive performance indicators included age at first mating, age at first calving, post partum mating (PPM), service per conception (S/C), days open (DO), calving interval (CI), calving rate (CvR), weaning age, survival rate, and cow reproduction index (CRI). Population growth calculations were based on secondary data from population over the past 5 years in Rembang Regency. Potential analysis was conducted using a resource potential index analysis and the formulation of alternative strategies was conducted using SWOT analysis. The results showed that reproductive performance indicators had the following values: age at first mating 19.19±3.86 months, age at first calving 28.36±4.08 months, PPM 5.03±1.41 months, S/C 2.03±0.29 times, DO 188.63±16.02 days, CI 14.11±0.49 months, CvR 86%, weaning age 4.81±1.07 months, survival rate 94.50%, and CRI value of 0.81 calves/year. The natural increase (NI) value was 55.06%, and the population growth rate was 2.81% per year. Based on the potential map, Sedan and Sarang Subdistricts were categorized as 'Highly Potential'. The appropriate development strategy is an aggressive one, which includes optimizing regional potential and developing distribution networks and market information systems.

Keywords: SWOT analysis, potential index, Rembang Regency, maternal performance, potential mapping