

ABSTRAK

PENGAMATAN GIGI SERI UNTUK PENENTUAN UMUR DOMBA SEBAGAI HEWAN KURBAN TAHUN 2024

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Domba merupakan mamalia ruminansia kecil yang umum dipelihara sebagai hewan ternak dan dapat digunakan sebagai hewan kurban. Salah satu syarat hewan kurban adalah memenuhi persyaratan umur yakni minimal umur satu tahun yang dapat diketahui dengan mengamati kondisi gigi seri. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui kondisi gigi seri domba untuk penentuan umur sebagai hewan kurban. Penelitian ini menggunakan sampel 9 ekor domba jantan dengan rincian 2 ekor berasal dari Masjid Baiturrahim, Bulusan, Sardonoarjo, Kapanewon Ngaglik dan 7 ekor berasal dari Masjid Al-Azhar, Jongke Tengah, Sendangadi, Kapanewon Mlati, Kabupaten Sleman. Semua domba diperiksa gigi serinya melalui pengamatan, didokumentasi, kemudian diinterpretasi berdasarkan kondisi giginya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 8 dari 9 domba (88,89%) telah mengalami pergantian gigi seri susu menjadi gigi seri permanen dan diinterpretasi telah berumur minimal satu tahun dan 1 dari 9 domba (11,11%) belum mengalami pergantian gigi seri susu dan diinterpretasi belum mencapai umur satu tahun. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa sebagian besar domba (88,89%) telah menunjukkan pergantian gigi seri susu menjadi gigi seri permanen dan diinterpretasi telah mencapai minimal umur satu tahun, sehingga memenuhi syarat sebagai hewan kurban.

Kata kunci: domba, hewan kurban, pergantian gigi seri, umur hewan.

ABSTRACT

OBSERVATION OF INCISORS FOR DETERMINING THE AGE OF SHEEP AS SACRIFICIAL ANIMALS IN 2024

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Sheep are small ruminant mammals commonly raised as livestock and may be used as sacrificial animals (qurban). One of the requirements for qurban animals is meeting the minimum age requirement, which is at least one year old. This can be determined by observing the condition of the incisor teeth. This study aimed to identify the incisor condition of sheep in order to estimate their age and determine their eligibility as qurban animals. The study used a sample of 9 male sheep, consisting of 2 sheep from Baiturrahim Mosque, Bulusan, Sardonoharjo, Kapanewon Ngaglik and 7 sheep from Al-Azhar Mosque, Jongke Tengah, Sendangadi, Kapanewon Mlati, Sleman Regency. All sheep underwent incisor examination through observation, documentation, and interpretation based on the condition of their teeth. The results showed that 8 out of 9 sheep (88.89%) had experienced the replacement of deciduous incisors with permanent ones and were interpreted to be at least one year old, while 1 out of 9 sheep (11.11%) had not yet undergone incisor replacement and was interpreted to be less than one year old. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that the majority of the sheep (88.89%) had shown incisor replacement and were estimated to have reached the minimum age requirement of one year, thus fulfilling the criteria as qurban animals.

Key words: animal age, incisor replacement, sacrificial animals, sheep.