

## ABSTRAK

### **PENGARUH *BODY CONDITION SCORE* (BCS) TERHADAP PERFORMA REPRODUKSI SAPI POTONG DI KABUPATEN GUNUNGKIDUL**

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh *Body Condition Score* (BCS) terhadap performa reproduksi sapi potong di Kabupaten Gunungkidul. Penelitian dilakukan pada 83 ekor sapi betina yang telah melahirkan lebih dari satu kali, terdiri atas tiga kelompok BCS: BCS 1 (n=18), BCS 2–3 (n=43), dan BCS 4–5 (n=21). Parameter reproduksi yang diamati meliputi *Service per Conception* (S/C), *Days Open* (DO), *Calving Interval* (CI), dan *Pregnancy Rate* (PR). Data diperoleh melalui wawancara dan observasi langsung kepada peternak, kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif menggunakan SPSS.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sapi dengan BCS 2–3 memiliki performa reproduksi yang lebih baik dibandingkan kelompok BCS 1 dan BCS 4–5. Nilai rata-rata S/C berturut-turut yaitu 6,3; 3,4; dan 2,3 kali, nilai DO yaitu  $188,33 \pm 77,56$ ;  $170,23 \pm 84,78$ ; dan  $190,00 \pm 87,64$  hari, sedangkan nilai CI masing-masing adalah  $456,67 \pm 78,07$ ;  $434,65 \pm 73,01$ ; dan  $461,43 \pm 93,66$  hari. PR tertinggi diperoleh pada sapi BCS 4–5 (52,94%), sedangkan PR terendah terdapat pada sapi BCS 1 (26,67%). Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa skor kondisi tubuh berpengaruh terhadap efisiensi reproduksi, di mana BCS sedang (2–3) memberikan hasil lebih baik dari kelompok BCS lain. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi salah satu sumber informasi ilmiah dalam usaha pemeliharaan dan sistem manajemen kesehatan reproduksi pada peternak rakyat.

Kata kunci: *Body Condition Score*, performa reproduksi, sapi potong.

*ABSTRACT*

**EFFECT OF BEEF CATTLE BREED ON REPRODUCTIVE  
PERFORMANCE IN GUNUNGGIDUL REGENCY**

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This study aimed to analyze the effect of Body Condition Score (BCS) on the reproductive performance of beef cattle in Gunungkidul Regency. The research was conducted on 83 female cows that had calved more than once, consisting of three BCS groups: BCS 1 (n=18), BCS 2–3 (n=43), and BCS 4–5 (n=21). The reproductive parameters observed included Service per Conception (S/C), Days Open (DO), Calving Interval (CI), and Pregnancy Rate (PR). Data were collected through interviews and direct observation of farmers, then analyzed descriptively using SPSS.

The results showed that cows with BCS 2–3 had better reproductive performance compared to the BCS 1 and BCS 4–5 groups. The average S/C values were 6.3, 3.4, and 2.3 times, respectively; the DO values were  $188.33 \pm 77.56$ ,  $170.23 \pm 84.78$ , and  $190.00 \pm 87.64$  days; while the CI values were  $456.67 \pm 78.07$ ,  $434.65 \pm 73.01$ , and  $461.43 \pm 93.66$  days. The highest PR was found in cows with BCS 4–5 (52.94%), while the lowest PR was in cows with BCS 1 (26.67%). These results indicate that body condition score influences reproductive efficiency, with moderate BCS (2–3) is better than BCS (1) and BCS (4-5). This study is expected to serve as a source of scientific information for efforts in reproductive health management and maintenance among smallholder farmers

**Keywords:** beef cattle, body condition score, reproductive performance, calving interval, pregnancy rate.