

**PENILAIAN ANIMAL WELFARE PADA ASPEK GOOD FEEDING SAPI
PERAH FRIESIAN HOLSTEIN DI PETERNAKAN PRANANJAYA
BANTUL, KABUPATEN BANTUL, DAERAH ISTIMEWA
YOGYAKARTA.**

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi tingkat kesejahteraan sapi perah berdasarkan aspek *good feeding* di Peternakan Prananjaya, Kabupaten Bantul. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Juni 2025 dengan metode sensus terhadap 12 ekor sapi perah Friesian Holstein yang terdiri atas sapi laktasi dan kering bunting. Data yang dikumpulkan meliputi status fisiologis, produksi susu, *Body Condition Score* (BCS), kecukupan nutrisi pakan, serta asal-usul pakan dan air minum. Analisis dilakukan secara deskriptif menggunakan kombinasi metode skor ordinal dan *indicator-based checklist method*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kondisi fisiologis sapi berada dalam kisaran normal, meskipun terdapat indikasi cekaman panas dengan nilai *Temperature Humidity Index* (THI) sebesar 79,45 dan *Heat Tolerance Coefficient* (HTC) sekitar 2,6. Produksi susu rata-rata mencapai 13,68 kg/ekor/hari yang tergolong cukup baik pada skala peternakan rakyat. Nilai BCS sapi laktasi cenderung di bawah standar ideal, sedangkan sapi bunting berada dalam kisaran normal. Ketersediaan nutrisi pakan telah mencukupi bahkan melebihi kebutuhan, terutama pada energi, protein, dan mineral, namun belum seimbang sehingga berpotensi menurunkan efisiensi pemanfaatan nutrisi. Asal-usul pakan dan air minum telah terdokumentasi dengan baik dan mendukung aspek keamanan, meskipun stabilitas sumber dan sanitasi masih perlu ditingkatkan. Secara keseluruhan, nilai rata-rata *good feeding* sebesar (3,3) menunjukkan kategori baik (mutu A). Disimpulkan bahwa penerapan *good feeding* di Peternakan Prananjaya telah berjalan dengan baik, namun optimalisasi formulasi ransum dan pengelolaan pakan masih diperlukan untuk meningkatkan efisiensi produksi dan kesejahteraan ternak.

Kata kunci: *good feeding*, kesejahteraan hewan, sapi perah, nutrisi pakan, BCS, produksi susu

ANIMAL WELFARE ASSESSMENT ON GOOD FEEDING OF FRIESIAN HOLSTEIN DAIRY COWS AT THE PRANANJAYA FARM IN BANTUL, BANTUL REGENCY, SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA.

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to evaluate the welfare status of dairy cattle based on the good feeding aspect at Prananjaya Dairy Farm, Bantul Regency. The research was conducted in June 2025 using a census method involving 12 Friesian Holstein dairy cows consisting of lactating and dry pregnant cows. Data collected included physiological status, milk production, Body Condition Score (BCS), feed nutrient adequacy, and the origin of feed and drinking water. Data were analyzed descriptively using a combination of ordinal scoring and an indicator-based checklist method. The results showed that the physiological conditions of the cows were within normal ranges, although heat stress was indicated with a Temperature Humidity Index (THI) value of 79.45 and a Heat Tolerance Coefficient (HTC) of approximately 2.6. The average milk production reached 13.68 kg/cow/day, which is considered adequate for smallholder dairy farming. The BCS of lactating cows tended to be below the ideal standard, while dry cows were within the normal range. Feed nutrient availability exceeded the animals' requirements, particularly in energy, protein, and minerals; however, it was not well balanced, potentially reducing nutrient utilization efficiency. The origin of feed and drinking water was well documented and supported feed safety, although improvements are still needed in source consistency and sanitation. Overall, the average good feeding score of (3.3) indicates a good category (grade A). It can be concluded that the implementation of good feeding at Prananjaya Dairy Farm is generally good; however, optimization of ration formulation and feed management is still necessary to improve production efficiency and animal welfare.

Keywords: good feeding, animal welfare, dairy cattle, feed nutrition, BCS, milk production