

RESPON BERAHI SAPI PERANAKAN ONGOLE YANG DISINKRONISASI DENGAN PGF2 ALFA DAN GnRH PADA KELOMPOK UMUR YANG BERBEDA

Winda Az Zahra
13/349134/PT/06538

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui respon berahi sapi Peranakan Ongole (PO) dara yang disinkronisasi dengan PGF2 α dan GnRH pada kelompok umur yang berbeda. Sebanyak 20 ekor sapi PO dara dikelompokkan berdasarkan umur yaitu K1 (poel 1 pasang umur 18-24 bulan) dan K2 (poel 2 pasang umur 25-36 bulan). Sapi PO dara disinkronisasi dengan metode dua kali injeksi PGF2 α lalu GnRH setelah 24 jam. Sapi PO dara yang menunjukkan tanda-tanda berahi diinseminasi buatan. Variabel yang diamati adalah respon berahi meliputi persentase sapi berahi, intensitas berahi, durasi berahi, dan awal timbul berahi. Data persentase berahi dianalisis menggunakan chi square. Awal timbul berahi, durasi berahi, dan intensitas berahi dianalisis menggunakan Independent T-test. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pada sinkronisasi dengan PGF2 α dan GnRH terdapat 80% ternak K1 dan 90% ternak K2 yang menunjukkan tanda-tanda berahi. Rata-rata awal timbul berahi K1 dan K2 setelah sinkronisasi adalah 34,2 \pm 24,83 dan 38,4 \pm 23,19 jam. Rata-rata durasi berahi K1 dan K2 adalah 7,2 \pm 5,51 dan 27 \pm 21,21 jam. Rata-rata intensitas berahi K1 dan K2 adalah 1,9 \pm 0,57 dan 2,1 \pm 0,57. Dapat disimpulkan sapi PO poel 2 pasang yang disinkronisasi dengan PGF2 α dan GnRH memiliki durasi berahi lebih lama ($P < 0,05$) dibandingkan sapi PO poel 1, sedangkan perbedaan persentase ternak berahi, awal timbul berahi, dan intensitas berahi tidak signifikan.

Kata Kunci: Sapi PO, Prostaglandin F2 α , GnRH, Respon berahi, Awal timbul berahi, Durasi berahi, Intensitas berahi

OESTRUS RESPONSE OF ONGOLE CROSSBRED CATTLE THAT SYNCHRONIZED WITH PGF2 ALPHA AND GnRH IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS

Winda Az Zahra
13/349134/PT/06538

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research was to know the response of Ongole crossbred cattle (PO) that synchronized with PGF2 α and GnRH in different age groups. Twenty PO beef cattle were grouped according to age, K1 for 18-24 months and K2 for 25-36 months. PO cattle were synchronized with with double PGF2 α injections and GnRH after 24 hours. PO cattle that showed oestrus signs being inseminated. The variables that observed were the oestrus responses including the percentage of the cattle that showed oestrus signs, the onset of oestrus, the duration of oestrus, and the the intensity of oestrus signs. Percentage of the cattle that showed oestrus signs were analyzed using chi square test. The onset, duration, and intensity of oestrus signs were analyzed using the independent T-test. The results showed that synchronization with PGF2 α and GnRH made 80% of K1 and 90% of K2 showed oestrus signs. The average of onset K1 and K2 were 34.2 ± 24.83 and 38.4 ± 23.19 hours after the synchronization. The average of estrus duration K1 and K2 were 7.2 ± 5.51 and 27 ± 21.21 hours. The average of estrus intensities of K1 and K2 are 1.9 ± 0.57 and 2.1 ± 0.57 . It can be concluded that PO cattle aged 25-36 months synchronized with PGF2 α and GnRH had longer oestrus duration ($P < 0,05$) than PO cattle aged 18-24 months, but the percentage of ostrus cattle, onset of oestrus, and oestrus intensity had not significant difference.

Key Words: Ongole crossbred cattle, Prostaglandin F2 α , GnRH, Oestrus response, Onset of oestrus, Oestrus duration, Oestrus intensity