

KINERJA INDUK DOMBA WONOSOBO DI KECAMATAN KEJAJAR, WONOSOBO, JAWA TENGAH

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kinerja induk domba Wonosobo di Kecamatan Kejajar, Wonosobo, Jawa Tengah. Sebanyak 30 orang peternak digunakan sebagai responden beserta 54 ekor induk domba yang dimilikinya sebagai materi. Data yang diambil meliputi karakteristik peternak, sistem pemeliharaan, dan kinerja induk. Data yang terkumpul dianalisis secara deskriptif kuantitatif. Hasil penelitian terhadap karakteristik peternak menunjukkan bahwa 83,4% peternak tergolong umur produktif. Pendidikan terakhir 50% lulusan Sekolah Dasar, mayoritas peternak memahami ciri-ciri birahi cukup baik dan kepemilikan bervariasi dari 1 sampai 30 ekor/orang. Sistem pemeliharaan yang diterapkan domba dikandangan sepanjang hari, perkawinan dilakukan secara alami, induk dan pejantan selalu dikandangan bersama, dan pakan yang diberikan hanya hijauan. Hasil penelitian terhadap kinerja induk menunjukkan bahwa rerata umur perkawinan pertama $7,59 \pm 1,67$ bulan, umur penyapihan $4,29 \pm 1,44$ bulan, kawin setelah beranak $3,81 \pm 1,05$ bulan, *litter size* $1,85 \pm 0,65$ ekor, mortalitas prasapih $19,38 \pm 0,55\%$, dan interval kelahiran $8,85 \pm 1,06$ bulan. Disimpulkan kinerja induk domba Wonosobo di Kecamatan Kejajar sudah cukup baik dilihat dari interval kelahiran pendek, kawin setelah beranak pendek, dan *litter size* cukup tinggi.

Kata kunci : Domba Wonosobo, Kinerja Induk, Karakteristik Peternak, Sistem Pemeliharaan.

PERFORMANCE OF WONOSOBO EWES AT KEJAJAR DISTRICT, WONOSOBO, CENTRAL JAVA

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to observe the performance of Wonosobo ewe at Kejajar district, Wonosobo, Central Java. Thirty farmers were used as respondents with their fifty four heads of ewe. The observed variable consisted of farmers characteristic, management system, and ewe's performance. Collected data was analyzed by quantitative descriptive. The results showed that 83.4% of farmers were in productive age, half of them were passed from elementary school, they understood signal of estrus and each farmers had 1 until 30 ewe. The individuals were housed in the whole day, used natural mating, mostly females and males were housed together all day and fed only with forages. Ewe performance showed that the first mating was 7.59 ± 1.67 months, weaning age was 4.29 ± 1.44 months, post partum mating was 3.81 ± 1.05 months, litter size 1.85 ± 0.65 head, pre-weaning mortality was $19.38 \pm 0.55\%$ and lambing interval 8.85 ± 1.06 months, respectively. It is concluded that the performance of Wonosobo ewe was good, in terms of short lambing interval, and high litter size.

(Key Words: Wonosobo ewes, Performance of ewe, Farmer's Characteristic, Management System)