

TINGKAH LAKU POSTURAL SAPI PERSILANGAN BELGIAN BLUE DAN PERANAKAN ONGOLE PADA KANDANG TERBUKA

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji tingkah laku postural sapi persilangan Belgian Blue (BB) dan sapi Peranakan Ongole (PO) pada sistem kandang terbuka. Penelitian menggunakan 8 ekor sapi umur 10 bulan yang terdiri atas 4 ekor sapi persilangan BB dengan bobot badan $224,4 \pm 14,15$ kg dan 4 ekor sapi PO dengan bobot badan $157,9 \pm 8,7$ kg. Pengamatan dilakukan menggunakan metode *instantaneous scan sampling* dengan interval 10 menit selama 2×24 jam dan diulang pada dua minggu berbeda. Parameter yang diamati meliputi perilaku berdiri, berbaring, serta postur anatomi seperti posisi kepala, mata, telinga, mulut, lidah, dan ekor. Perbedaan persilangan BB dan PO dianalisis dengan uji Wilcoxon rank-sum test. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan nyata ($P < 0,05$) pada proporsi waktu berdiri dan berbaring antara sapi persilangan BB dan sapi PO. Sapi persilangan BB memiliki proporsi tingkah laku berbaring lebih tinggi dibandingkan sapi PO. Pola diurnal menunjukkan kedua kelompok sapi lebih banyak berdiri pada siang hari dan lebih banyak berbaring pada malam hari. Namun, tidak terdapat perbedaan nyata ($P > 0,05$) pada *standing state*, *lying posture*, dan *lying position* antara kedua kelompok. Pada pengamatan postur anatomi, sapi persilangan BB menunjukkan perubahan tingkah laku siang dan malam yang lebih kontras dibandingkan sapi PO, terutama pada parameter posisi kepala, mata, mulut, lidah, dan ekor. Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah sapi persilangan BB dan PO mampu beradaptasi pada sistem kandang terbuka, meskipun sapi persilangan BB menunjukkan respons perilaku yang lebih sensitif terhadap kondisi lingkungan tropis.

Kata kunci: Adaptabilitas, Peranakan Ongole, Persilangan Belgian Blue, Tingkah laku postural

POSTURAL BEHAVIOR OF BELGIAN BLUE CROSSBRED AND ONGOLE GRADE CATTLE IN OPEN HOUSING SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to evaluate the postural behavior of Belgian Blue crossbred (BB crossbred) and Ongole Grade (PO) cattle under an open-housing system. A total of eight 10-month-old cattle were used, consisting of four BB crossbred cattle with an average body weight of 224.4 ± 14.15 kg and four PO cattle with an average body weight of 157.9 ± 8.7 kg. Behavioral observations were conducted using the instantaneous scan sampling method at 10-minute intervals over two 24-hour periods and repeated during two different weeks. The parameters observed included standing and lying behaviors, as well as anatomical postures such as head, eye, ear, mouth, tongue, and tail positions. Differences between BB crossbred and PO cattle were analyzed using the Wilcoxon rank-sum test. The results showed significant differences ($P < 0.05$) in the proportion of time spent standing and lying between BB crossbred and PO cattle. BB crossbred cattle exhibited a higher proportion of lying behavior than PO cattle. Diurnal patterns indicated that both groups spent more time standing during the daytime and more time lying during the nighttime. However, no significant differences ($P > 0.05$) were observed in standing state, lying posture, or lying position between the two groups. Regarding anatomical postures, BB crossbred cattle exhibited more pronounced behavioral changes between day and night compared with PO cattle, particularly in head, eye, mouth, tongue, and tail positions. It can be concluded that both BB crossbred and PO cattle were able to adapt to the open-housing system; however, BB crossbred cattle exhibited behavioral responses that were more sensitive to tropical environmental conditions.

Key Words: Adaptability, Belgian Blue Crossbreed, Ongole Grade Cattle, Postural Behavior