

**TINGKAH LAKU INDUK SAPI PERANAKAN ONGOLE
DALAM KONDISI BIRAH DAN TIDAK BIRAH
DI KELOMPOK TERNAK MERGO ANDHINI
MAKMUR, KECAMATAN SEYEGAN,
SLEMAN**

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui perbedaan tingkah laku induk sapi Peranakan Ongole (PO) dalam kondisi birahi dan tidak birahi. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Kelompok Ternak Mergo Andhini Makmur, Kecamatan Seyegan, Kabupaten Sleman, menggunakan tujuh ekor induk sapi PO, masing-masing diamati tingkah lakunya saat birahi dan tidak birahi. Penentuan birahi sapi menggunakan pengamatan visual dan *vaginal smear*. Pengamatan visual dilakukan setiap hari dengan mengamati tanda-tanda birahi meliputi vulva merah, berlendir, bengkak, ternak lebih agresif atau gelisah, dan sering melenguh. *Vaginal smear* dilakukan pada saat ternak dinyatakan birahi secara visual. Pengamatan tingkah laku dilakukan secara langsung selama 24 jam. Data yang diamati adalah pengukuran data fisiologis serta tingkah laku sapi, meliputi frekuensi dan lama makan, ruminasi, berdiri, berbaring; konsumsi pakan dan minum; serta frekuensi minum, urinasi, dan defekasi. Data tanda-tanda visual dan morfologi sel epitel pada pemeriksaan *vagina smear* dianalisis secara deskriptif; sedang data fisiologis dan tingkah laku dianalisis menggunakan *Wilcoxon Sign Test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa frekuensi dan lama makan, frekuensi dan lama ruminasi sapi birahi lebih rendah ($P < 0,05$) dibandingkan sapi tidak birahi ($11,00 \pm 2,94$ vs $13,28 \pm 2,92$ kali/hari, $3,87 \pm 0,78$ vs $4,79 \pm 1,03$ jam/hari, $12,57 \pm 2,07$ vs $16,28 \pm 2,69$ kali/hari, dan $4,73 \pm 1,16$ vs $6,81 \pm 1,49$ jam/hari), sedangkan frekuensi dan lama berdiri serta berbaring; konsumsi pakan dan minum; frekuensi minum, urinasi, dan defekasi; serta data fisiologis ternak berbeda tidak nyata. Disimpulkan bahwa sapi dalam kondisi birahi menunjukkan frekuensi makan, lama makan, frekuensi ruminasi, dan lama ruminasi yang lebih rendah dibandingkan dalam kondisi tidak birahi.

Kata kunci : Induk sapi PO, Birahi, Tingkah laku, Kelompok ternak

BEHAVIOUR OF ONGOLE GRADE COWS IN THE HEAT AND NOT HEAT CONDITIONS IN MERGO ANDHINI MAKMUR FARMER GROUP, SEYEGAN, SLEMAN

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ABSTRACT

This research was carried out to observe the behaviour of Ongole Grade cows in heat and non heat condition. The research was carried out at Mergo Andhini Makmur Group of Farmers, Seyegan, Sleman. Seven heads of Ongole Grade cows in the heat and not heat conditions were used in this research. Visual observation and vaginal smear were used to determine the heat. Observed the changing of vulva appearance and cows behaviour as the indication of heat condition. Vaginal smears were taken when cows are expressed heat visually, and the behaviour was observed during 24 hours with direct observation. Physiological data i.e rectal temperature, respiration frequency, and pulse frequency, and cows behaviour i.e eating, drinking, ruminating, standing, sitting, urinating, and defecating activities was observed. Data of visual signs and morphology of vaginal epithelial were analyzed by analysis of descriptive, while the data of physiological data and behaviour analyzed by *Wilcoxon Sign Test*. The result showed that feeding frequency and duration, rumination frequency and duration in heat cows were lower ($P < 0.05$) than not heat cows (11.00 ± 2.94 vs 13.28 ± 2.92 times/day, 3.87 ± 0.78 vs 4.79 ± 1.03 hours/day, 12.57 ± 2.07 vs 16.28 ± 2.69 times/day, and 4.73 ± 1.16 vs 6.81 ± 1.49 hours/day), whereas the frequency and duration of standing and lying; feed and water consumption; frequency of drinking, urination, and defecation as well as the physiological data were not significant. It is concluded that cows in the heat condition showed of eating frequency, eating duration, ruminating frequency, and ruminating duration were lower than of cows on not heat condition.

Key words: Ongole grade cows, Heat, Behaviour, Small holder farmer