

EVALUASI INDUK SAPI BRAHMAN CROSS YANG DIPELIHARA PADA TINGKAT PETERNAK RAKYAT DI KABUPATEN ROKAN HULU, RIAU

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kinerja induk sapi Brahman Cross yang dipelihara pada tingkat peternak rakyat di Kabupaten Rokan Hulu, Riau dan kondisi sosial peternak setelah menerima hibah sapi Brahman Cross. Penelitian dilakukan pada empat kelompok ternak yang menerima hibah induk sapi Brahman Cross. Kelompok ternak tersebut adalah kelompok ternak Guna Sapi, Dewa Brahma, Sugih Rahayu dan Maju Sakti dengan anggota kelompok masing-masing 4, 9, 12 dan 7 peternak yang memelihara masing-masing 25 ekor induk sapi Brahman Cross. Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode wawancara terhadap peternak serta pengamatan langsung di lapangan. Data yang diambil yaitu profil peternak, sistem pemeliharaan, kinerja induk ternak sapi yang meliputi *service per conception* (S/C), *post partum estrus* (PPE), *post partum mating* (PPM), lama bunting, mortalitas pedet dan *body condition score* (BCS) dan kondisi sosial peternak meliputi tujuan beternak dan alokasi waktu. Data profil peternak dan sistem pemeliharaan yang telah diperoleh dianalisis secara deskriptif. Data kinerja induk dianalisis secara deskriptif kuantitatif kemudian dianalisis statistik lanjut menggunakan *Anova* dan *Duncan*. Alokasi waktu beternak dianalisis statistik menggunakan *Paired Sample Test*. Hasil penelitian kinerja induk sapi Brahman Cross meliputi S/C, PPM, PPE dari keempat kelompok ternak hasilnya tidak menunjukkan perbedaan yang signifikan. Lama bunting induk sapi Brahman Cross di kelompok ternak Maju Sakti paling rendah dibandingkan kelompok lain ($P < 0,05$). BCS induk sapi Brahman Cross di kelompok ternak Maju Sakti paling tinggi dibandingkan kelompok yang lain ($P < 0,05$). Tujuan beternak di masing-masing kelompok rata-rata sebagai tabungan. Alokasi waktu peternak sesudah memelihara sapi Brahman Cross menjadi lebih panjang.

(Kata kunci : Alokasi Waktu, Kabupaten Rokan Hulu, Kinerja Induk, Sapi Brahman Cross, Sistem Produksi)

**EVALUATION OF BRAHMAN CROSS CATTLE MAINTAINED
BY SMALLHOLDER FARMERS IN ROKAN
HULU REGENCY, RIAU**

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research was to find out the performance of Brahman Cross cattle maintained, by smallholder farmers in Rokan Hulu Regency, Riau and the social condition of the farmers after receiving the Brahman Cross cattle. The study was conducted on four farmer groups Guna Sapi, Dewa Brahma, Sugih Rahayu and Maju Sakti with members of each group were 4, 9, 12 and 7 farmers, that received grants of 25 Brahman Cross cows for each group. The research was conducted by interviewing the farmers and direct observation. The data obtained were farmer's profile, keeping system, cow performances covering service per conception (S/C), post partum estrus (PPE), post partum mating (PPM), duration of pregnancy, calf mortality and body condition score (BCS) and the social condition of the farmers including the purpose of breeding and time allocation. The farmer's profile and production system data were analyzed descriptively. Data of cows performances was analyzed descriptively and then continued statistically using Anova and Duncan. The time allocation for cattle raising was analyzed using Paired Sample Test. Result of the research showed that S/C, PPM, PPE of the cows from the four groups were not significantly different, while the pregnancy duration of Brahman Cross cows in Maju Sakti farmer group was the lowest compared to other groups ($P < 0.05$). BCS of Brahman Cross cows in the cattle group Maju Sakti was the highest compared to other groups ($P < 0.05$). The purpose of keeping cattle was saving. The time allocation of farmers after raising Brahman Cross cattle became longer

(Key Words: Time Allocation, Rokan Hulu Regency, Performance of Cows, Brahman Cross Cattle, Production System)