

ESTIMASI NATURAL INCREASE SAPI POTONG DI KECAMATAN SENTOLO KABUPATEN KULON PROGO PROVINSI DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan untuk mengetahui pertambahan populasi sapi potong secara alami (*natural increase*) di Kecamatan Sentolo Kabupaten Kulonprogo. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada 3 Desa di Kecamatan Sentolo yang terdiri dari Dusun Ploso Desa Banguncipto, Dusun Kemiri Desa Kali Agung dan Dusun Giling Desa Tuksono dengan jumlah responden peternak sapi potong total sebesar 180 orang. Metode pengumpulan data primer yaitu dengan menggunakan survei serta kuesioner dan pengumpulan data sekunder melalui pengumpulan data yang dimiliki oleh Dinas Pertanian dan Pangan Kabupaten Kulonprogo. Variabel yang diamati yaitu identitas responden, kepemilikan dan status pemeliharaan ternak, kinerja reproduksi, dan mutasi ternak. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif untuk menghitung rata-rata dan standar deviasi serta *Natural Increase*. Didapatkan komposisi bangsa sapi potong di Kecamatan Sentolo Kabupaten Kulonprogo terdiri atas sapi LimPO sebesar 45,16%, sapi SimPO sebesar 41,94%, dan sapi PO sebesar 12,90%. Presentase induk terhadap rata-rata populasi sebesar 64,77% (LimPO 49,62%, SimPO 54,47%, PO 47,5%). Induk pertama kali beranak rata-rata sebesar $32,31 \pm 0,30$ bulan (LimPO 32,27 bulan, SimPO 32,54 bulan, PO 32,11 bulan). *Service per conception* (S/C) rata-rata sebesar $2,21 \pm 0,37$ kali (LimPO 2,39 kali, SimPO 2,25 kali, PO 1,72 kali). Tingkat kelahiran terhadap populasi rata-rata sebesar 28,45% (LimPO 25,95%, SimPO 19,75%, PO 20%). Tingkat kematian terhadap populasi rata-rata sebesar 3,92% (LimPO 6,35%, SimPO 2,56%, PO 0,00%). Nilai *Natural Increase* dipengaruhi oleh tingkat kelahiran, tingkat kematian, dan mutasi ternak. Nilai NI yang dihasilkan sebesar 25,51%. Nilai *Natural Increase* di Kecamatan Sentolo tergolong sedang.

(Kata Kunci: Sapi Potong, Populasi, *Natural Increase*, Kecamatan Sentolo, Kabupaten Kulonprogo)

**ESTIMATION NATURAL INCREASE OF BEEF CATTLE IN
SENTOLO SUBDISTRICT KULONPROGO REGENCY
SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to determine the natural population increase of beef cattle in Sentolo Subdistrict, Kulonprogo Regency. This research was carried out in 3 villages in Sentolo sub-district which consisted of Ploso Hamlet, Banguncipto Village, Kemiri Hamlet, Kali Agung Village and Giling Hamlet, Tuksono Village with a total number of beef cattle respondents are 180 people. The primary data collection method is by using surveys and questionnaires and collecting secondary data through data collection from the Agriculture and Food Office of Kulonprogo Regency. The variables observed were respondent's identity, ownership and livestock maintenance status, reproductive performance, and livestock mutation. Data were analyzed descriptively to calculate average, standard deviations, and Natural Increase. The composition of beef cattle in Sentolo Subdistrict Kulonprogo Regency consists of 45.16% LimPO cattle, 41.94% SimPO cattle, and 12.90% PO cattle. The percentages of cows to total population averages was 64.77% (LimPO 49.62%, SimPO 54.47%, PO 47.5%). The first cows give birth 32.31 + 0.30 months (32.27 months LimPO, SimPO 32.54 months, PO 32.11 months). Service per conception (S/C) averages 2.21 + 0.37 times (LimPO 2.39 times, SimPO 2.25 times, PO 1.72 times). The average of nativity rates to population was 28.45% (LimPO 25.95%, SimPO 19.75%, PO 20%). The average of mortality rates to population was 3.92% (LimPO 6.35%, SimPO 2.56%, PO 0.00%). Natural Increase values are influenced by nativity rates, mortality rates, and livestock mutations. The Natural Increase value is 25.51%. Natural Increase value in Sentolo Subdistrict is classified as medium.

(Key Word: Beef cattle, Population, Natural Increase, Sentolo Subdistrict, Kulonprogo Regency)