

## KINERJA SAPI BRAHMAN CROSS DAN SAPI BALI PASCA *REARING* PADA INTEGRASI SAWIT – SAPI DI PT. SULUNG RANCH, KALIMANTAN TENGAH

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### INTISARI

Penelitian dilakukan di PT. Sulung Ranch, Desa Sulung, Kecamatan Arut Selatan, Kabupaten Kotawaringin Barat, Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah. Tujuan penelitian yaitu mengetahui kinerja sapi Brahman *Cross* dan Sapi Bali pasca *rearing*. Data diperoleh dari *recording* perusahaan bulan Januari 2016 hingga bulan Maret 2018 serta wawancara dengan staf perusahaan terkait. Parameter produksi meliputi berat badan awal, lama pemeliharaan, berat badan akhir, dan Pertambahan Bobot Badan Harian (PBBH). Lama pemeliharaan dan PBBH dianalisis menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap Pola Faktorial (2x2) dengan berat badan awal sebagai kovariansi. Parameter ekonomis dianalisis menggunakan perhitungan *Gross Margin*. Rata-rata lama pemeliharaan sapi Brahman *Cross* dan sapi Bali adalah 114,36 hari vs 89,12 hari. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rata-rata PBBH sapi Brahman *Cross* dan sapi Bali yang dipelihara kurang dari 120 hari adalah  $(0,95 \pm 1,40 \text{ kg/ekor/hari vs } 0,47 \pm 0,20 \text{ kg/ekor/hari})$ . Rata-rata PBBH sapi Brahman *Cross* dan sapi Bali yang dipelihara lebih dari 120 hari yaitu  $(0,79 \pm 0,21 \text{ kg/ekor/hari vs. } 0,24 \pm 0,16 \text{ kg/ekor/hari})$ . Sapi Brahman *Cross* lebih unggul dalam PBBH sehingga didapat nilai *Gross Margin* lebih tinggi sebesar Rp 5,115,890 dibandingkan sapi Bali dengan pemeliharaan kurang dari 120 hari. Perhitungan *Gross Margin* tidak termasuk biaya beli bakalan.

Kata kunci: Sapi Brahman *Cross*, Sapi Bali, Integrasi Sawit Sapi, Pasca *Rearing*

## PERFORMANCE OF BRAHMAN CROSS CATTLE AND BALI CATTLE POST *REARING* IN PALM OIL - CATTLE INTEGRATION IN PT. SULUNG RANCH, CENTRAL KALIMANTAN

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### ABSTRACT

The research was conducted in PT. Sulung Ranch, Sulung Village, South Arut District, West Kotawaringin Regency, Central Kalimantan Province. The purpose of the study was to measure the performance of post-*rearing* Brahman Cross and Bali cattle. Data was obtained from recording companies in January 2016 until March 2018 as well as interviews with related company staff. Production parameters included initial body weight, duration for maintenance, final body weight, and Average Daily Gain (ADG). The duration for maintenance and ADG were analyzed using a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) (2x2) Factorial with initial body weight as covariates. Economic parameters were analyzed for Gross Margin parameter. The average of duration for maintenance of Brahman Cross cattle and Bali cattle were 114,36 days vs 89,12 days. The results showed that the ADG of Brahman Cross and Bali cattle with duration for maintenance below 120 days were  $(0.95 \pm 1.40 \text{ kg/head/day})$  vs  $(0.47 \pm 0.20 \text{ kg/head/day})$ . The ADG of Brahman Cross and Bali cattle with duration for maintenance over 120 days were respectively  $(0.79 \pm 0.21 \text{ kg/head/day})$  vs  $(0.24 \pm 0.16 \text{ kg/head/day})$ . Brahman Cross cattle are higher in ADG so that the *Gross Margin* value is Rp 5.115.890 higher than Bali cattle without initial cattle cost.

Keywords: Brahman Cross Cattle, Bali Cattle, Cattle Palm Integration, Post Rearing