

**PANEN PEDET DARI BANGSA SAPI YANG BERBEDA  
DI TEMPAT PEMBUANGAN AKHIR  
PIYUNGAN BANTUL  
YOGYAKARTA**

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**INTISARI**

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan untuk mengetahui panen pedet dari bangsa sapi yang berbeda di tempat pembuangan akhir Piyungan, Bantul, Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di bulan Mei sampai dengan Juni 2011. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode survei dengan pengambilan data *random sampling* dan responden yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah 23 peternak di Desa Sitimulyo, Kecamatan Piyungan yang memiliki sapi induk di TPA Piyungan. Induk ternak sapi yang digunakan sebanyak 23 ekor sapi PO, 25 ekor sapi LimPO dan 25 ekor sapi SimPO dengan kriteria pernah melahirkan minimal satu kali. Variabel yang diambil dari penelitian ini meliputi profil peternak, jumlah kelahiran, umur pertama kawin, jumlah kematian, *calving interval* (CI), *Post Partum Matting* (PPM) dan angka panen pedet. Semua data ditabulasi untuk setiap kelompok dan *breed* induk sapi, selanjutnya dianalisis menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) Pola searah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata induk sapi PO, SimPO dan LimPO berturut-turut memiliki jumlah kelahiran (82,61%, 88% vs 84%) terhadap induk dan (33,33%, 40% vs 34,43%) terhadap populasi, umur pertama kawin ( $14,17 \pm 3,57$  bulan,  $13,92 \pm 2,56$  bulan vs  $13,48 \pm 1,61$  bulan), jumlah kematian (0%, 4,50% vs 19%) terhadap kelahiran dan (0%, 1,82% vs 6,56%) terhadap populasi, *calving interval* (CI) ( $12,69 \pm 1,01$  bulan,  $13,04 \pm 1,27$  bulan vs  $12,76 \pm 0,66$  bulan), *Post Partum Matting* (PPM) ( $2,65 \pm 0,71$  bulan,  $2,28 \pm 0,46$  bulan vs  $2,88 \pm 1,09$  bulan), dan panen pedet (82,61%, 76% vs 64%) terhadap induk dan (33,33%, 34,54 vs 26,23%) terhadap populasi. Dari penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa panen pedet sapi Peranakan Ongole (PO) lebih tinggi dibanding sapi Simmental Peranakan Ongole (SimPO) dan sapi Limousine Peranakan Ongole (LimPO).

(Kata kunci : Bangsa sapi potong, Panen pedet, TPA Piyungan)

**THE CALF CROP OF DIFFERENT COW BREEDS  
IN THE GARBAGE DUMP OF PIYUNGAN  
BANTUL YOGYAKARTA**

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**ABSTRACT**

The research was conducted to investigate calf corp of different cow breeds in the garbage dump of Piyungan, Bantul, Yogyakarta. This research was conducted within the period of May until June 2011. Survey method with random sampling data collection was used in this research and the respondents used in this research were 23 breeders in the Sitimulyo village, District Piyungan who have cows in the garbage dump of Piyungan. The samples used were 23 cows of Ongole Grade (PO), 25 cows of Simmental Ongole Grade (SimPO) and 25 cows of Limousine Ongole Grade (LimPO) that have given bith at least once. The variable observed were consisted of profile of breeders, calving rate, first partum age, mortality, calving interval, post partum estrus, post partum mating, and calf corp. The data were tabulated and then analyzed using Completely Randomized Design (CRD) one way classification. The results showed that the calving rate of Ongole Grade (PO), Simmental Ongole Grade (SimPO) and Limousine Ongole Grade (LimPO) were (82.61%, 88% vs 84%) of cows and (33.33%, 40% vs 34.43%) of population, first partum age were (14.17±3.57 months, 13.92±2.56 months vs 13.48±1.61 months), mortality were (0%, 4.50% vs 19%) of births and (0%, 1.82% vs 6.56%) of population, *calving interval* (CI) (12.69±1.01 months, 13.04±1.27 months vs 12.76±0.66 months), *Post Partum Matting* (PPM) (2.65±0.71 months, 2.28±0.46 months vs 2.88±1.09 months), and calf crop (82.61%, 76% vs 64%) of cows and (33.33%, 34.54% vs 26.23%) of population. It was concluded that calf crop of Ongole Grade (PO) was higher than Simmental Ongole Grade (SimPO) and Limousine Ongole Grade (LimPO)

(key words : Cow breeds, Calf corp, The garbage dump of Piyungan)