

**KONDISI FISILOGIS DAN PROFIL DARAH SAPIPERANAKAN ONGOLE
JANTAN PADA SISTEM PENGEMUKAN DENGAN TIPE
LANTAI KANDANG BERBEDA**

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengaruh perbedaan tipe lantai kandang terhadap kondisi fisiologis dan profil darah sapi Peranakan Ongole (PO) jantan. Sembilan ekor sapi PO jantan umur sekitar 1,5 tahun dengan rerata berat badan $223,78 \pm 16,21$ kg, dibagi secara acak menjadi tiga perlakuan masing-masing tiga ekor. Sapi dipelihara dalam kandang dengan lantai semen (perlakuan I). Perlakuan H, sapi dipelihara dalam kandang dengan lantai tanah, sedangkan perlakuan ID, sapi dipelihara dalam kandang dengan lantai semen beralas serbuk gergaji. Pakan diberikan sama berupa hijauan 50% dan konsentrat 50% (berdasarkan bahan kering). Peubah yang diamati, temperatur rektal, respirasi, denyut nadi dan profil darah (sel darah merah, hemoglobin, *packed cell volume*, total protein plasma, sel darah putih). Pengukuran data fisiologis, suhu udara dan kelembaban kandang dilakukan setiap akhir bulan pada pagi, siang, sore hari selama tiga hari berturut-turut. Sampel darah diambil setiap akhir bulan. Data fisiologis, temperatur lingkungan dan kelembaban udara kandang dianalisis variansi dengan rancangan Split-Unit. Data profil darah dianalisis variansi dengan rancangan acak lengkap pola searah, dan *Duncan's new multiple range test* (DMRT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan lantai kandang tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap kondisi fisiologis, sel darah merah, hemoglobin, *packed cell volume*, sel darah putih, sedangkan total protein plasma darah berbeda nyata ($P < 0,05$). Hasil penelitian baik kondisi fisiologis maupun profil darah sapi Peranakan Ongole jantan masih dalam kisaran normal. Sapi Peranakan Ongole jantan disimpulkan dapat dipelihara dalam kandang dengan tiga jenis lantai.

Kata kunci : Lantai kandang, Kondisi fisiologis, Profil darah, Sapi Peranakan Ongole jantan, Sistem *feedlot*.

**PHYSIOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE AND BLOOD PROFILE OF MALE
ONGOLE CROSSED CATTLE IN THE FEEDLOT SYSTEM WITH
DIFFERENT TYPES OF HOUSING FLOOR**

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ABSTRACT

This study was done to investigate the influence of different types of housing floor on physiological performance and blood profile of male Ongole crossed cattle. Nine male Ongole crossed cattle of 1,5 years of age with average of $223 \pm 16,21$ kg live weight, were randomly divided into three treatment. There were three head at each treatment. The first treatment was kept in housing with concrete floor. Second, with ground floor and the third treatment concrete floor with sawdush bedding. All of cattles were given basic diets of 50 % King Grass and 50 % concentrate feed (based on dry matter). Parameter measured were rectal temperature, respiration rate, pulsus rate and blood profile (red blood cell, haemoglobin, packed cell volume, the total of plasma protein, white blood cell). The physiological data, temperature, humidity of bam were obtained every month three times a day for three days respectively. Blood samples obtained at the end of every month. The physiological data, temperature, humidity of bam were analyzed by Split-Unit Design analysis of variance. The blood profile data was analyzed by Completely Randomized Design analysis of variance and Duncan's new multiple range test. The result showed that there is no significant influence of housing on the physiological performance, red blood cell, haemoglobin, packed cell volume, white blood cell, while the total of plasma protein was significantly difference ($P < 0.05$). The result of the finding both physiological performance and blood profile of male Ongole crossed cattle were in the normal condition. The male of Ongole crossed cattle were concluded can be kept in the three different types of housing floor.

Key word : Housing floor, Physiological performance, Blood profile, The male of Ongole crossed cattle, Feedlot system.