

## **PROFIL INDUSTRI PETERNAKAN SAPI PERAH RAKYAT DI WILAYAH SELATAN LERENG GUNUNG MERAPI DAN MERBABU**

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### **INTISARI**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui profil industri peternakan sapi perah rakyat yang merupakan pemasok susu segar di wilayah Selatan lereng gunung Merapi dan Merbabu. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan survei menggunakan metode *multistage sampling* yang meliputi dua tahap. Pertama, daftar koperasi susu di Jawa Tengah untuk memperoleh data sekunder, kemudian yang kedua adalah kelompok peternak yang diambil datanya yang berjumlah 34 peternak. Data diambil melalui wawancara menggunakan daftar pertanyaan (kuesioner) dengan peternak, yaitu identitas peternak, kinerja reproduksi, produksi susu, kepemilikan ternak, tanaman pakan, lahan dan aspek biaya produksi. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan analisis deskriptif. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata umur peternak  $38,68 \pm 9,61$  tahun, sebagian besar (44,12%) lulusan SD, pengalaman beternak rata-rata  $12,38 \pm 7,48$  tahun dan sebagian besar (50,00%) pekerjaan pokok sebagai petani. Rata-rata jumlah ternak  $2,79 \pm 1,77$  unit ternak dan rata-rata kepemilikan induk laktasi sebesar  $1,88 \pm 0,68$  unit ternak. Rata-rata produksi susu  $7,28 \pm 7,82$  liter/hari. *Service per conception (S/C)*  $2,18 \pm 1,11$  kali dan *calving interval (CI)*  $15,12 \pm 3,12$  bulan. Penguasaan lahan rata-rata 3614 meter persegi. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa produksi susu peternak masih tergolong rendah dengan *service per conception* yang masih tinggi, penguasaan lahan yang belum ideal, tidak stabilnya harga dan ketersediaan bahan pakan dengan demikian menyebabkan pendapatan peternak yang belum maksimal.

Kata kunci: Peternak sapi perah rakyat, Selatan lereng gunung Merapi dan Merbabu, Produksi susu, Reproduksi, Penguasaan lahan dan Pendapatan peternak

## **PROFILE OF SMALLHOLDER DAIRY FARMING INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTH REGIONS OF MERAPI AND MERBABU MOUNTAIN**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This study was to investigate the profile of smallholder dairy farming who is becoming fresh milk supplier in the South of Merapi and Merbabu mountain. The study was carried out by survey using multistage sampling in two phases. First, based on list of dairy cooperatives in Central Java was observed to annual reports of secondary data, afterwards primary data were collected from dairy farmers. Thirty four (34) of dairy farmers were chosen as respondent. The variables data collected were respondent identity, reproduction performance, milk production, herd size, forage type, land ownership and cost production aspects. Data collected were neglected to analyzed descriptive. This results showed that average age of the farmers is  $38.68 \pm 9.61$  years old, the majority of the farmers (44.12%) elementary school graduated, farming experience was  $12.38 \pm 7.48$  years. The ownership average were  $1.88 \pm 0.68$  animal units, milk production/animal/day were  $7.28 \pm 7.82$  liters. *Service per conception* (S/C) was  $2.18 \pm 1.11$  and *calving interval* (CI) was  $15.12 \pm 3.12$  months. Herd size  $2.79 \pm 1.77$  animal units and land ownership was 3614 meters square (from 0.27 to 2 ha). Conclusion of this study was that cow milk yields remain low, follow with high value for *service per conception*, land ownership less than optimum, fluctuation on feed cost and feed sustainability therefore farmers income were less to meet maximum life.

Key words: Small holder dairy farmers, South valley region of Merapi and Merbabu Mountain, Milk production, Reproduction, Land ownership, Farmers income