

Kinerja Induk Kambing pada Ketinggian Lokasi
yang Berbeda di Kabupaten Kulonprogo
Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta

Inficisari

Sutimah

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Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui kinerja induk kambing pada dataran tinggi, sedang, dan rendah di kabupaten Kulonprogo, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini dilakukan mulai bulan Juli 2001 sampai Mei 2002. Sebanyak 39 dan 15 ekor induk kambing PE di dataran dataran tinggi dan sedang, 13 dan 11 ekor induk kambing Bligon di dataran dataran sedang dan rendah beserta anaknya digunakan dalam penelitian ini. variabel yang diamati adalah: persentase anak lahir, sex ratio, tipe kelahiran, litter size, mortalitas prasapih, interval kelahiran, berat lahir, berat sapih, kid crop dan produktivitas induk. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji One Way Anova. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan nyata ($p < 0,05$) pada berat sapih cempe PE di dataran tinggi dibanding sedang (12,52 vs 11,02) dan berat lahir cempe Bligon di dataran sedang dibanding rendah (1,74 vs 2,14). Jumlah anak lahir, litter size, mortalitas, dan interval kelahiran kambing PE di dataran tinggi lebih rendah dibanding dataran sedang. Untuk kambing Bligon di dataran sedang lebih rendah dibanding dataran rendah. Angka panen cempe, produktivitas induk dan berat lahir cempe PE di dataran tinggi lebih tinggi, sedangkan kambing Bligon di dataran sedang lebih rendah. Dari hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa kinerja induk kambing PE di dataran tinggi lebih baik dibanding dataran sedang dan kinerja induk kambing Bligon di dataran rendah lebih baik dibanding dataran sedang.

Kata kunci: kinerja induk, ketinggian lokasi,
Kambing PE, kambing Bligon

**Doe's Performance At Different Altitude In Kulonprogo
Regency special Region of Yogyakarta**

Abstract

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The study was done to observe doe's performance at different altitude such as highland, middle land and lowland, in Kulonprogo Regency, Yogyakarta. This study was conducted within the period of July 2001 until May 2002. Thirty nine and fifteen head cross-bred Ettawa does at the highland and middle land, and 13 and 11 Bligon does at middle land and low land and their kids were used in this study. The investigations were done to obtain percentage kid born, sex ratio, birth type, average litter size, mortality before weaned, kidding interval, birth weight, weaning weight, kid crop and doe's productivity. The data's were analyzed by One Way Anova test. The result of the research showed that there was significant difference ($p < 0,05$) on weaning weight of Ettawa cross-breed at the highland and middle land (12,52 vs 11,02); birth weight of Bligon kids at the middle land and lowland (1,74 vs 2,14). Percentage kid born, average litter size, mortality before weaned, and kidding interval Ettawa cross-breed doe's at the highland as lower than middle land; Bligon doe's at the middle land was lower than lowland. Kid crop and doe's productivity Ettawa cross-breed doe's at the highland was higher, Bligon doe's at middle land was lower than lowland. It was concluded that Ettawa cross-bred doe performance in the highland was better than the middle land; Bligon doe performance in the lowland was better than the middle land.

Keywords: Doe's performance, altitude, Ettawa cross-breed, Bligon.