ABSTRAK

GAMBARAN VARIASI BANGSA SAPI POTONG TERHADAP *SERVICE PER CONCEPTION* (S/C) DAN *PREGNANCY RATE* (PR) DI YOGYAKARTA

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Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui variasi bangsa sapi potong terhadap (S/C) dan PR. *Service Per Conception* (S/C) dan *Pregnancy Rate* (P/R) dibutuhkan sebagai indikator untuk meningkatkan mutu genetik dan produktivitas ternak terutama ternak sapi potong. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan September – November 2018 pada kelompok ternak yang ada di Kabupaten Sleman, Bantul, Gunung Kidul dan Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Penelitian dilakukan menggunakan metode survei dan wawancara dengan menggunakan kuesioner terhadap 80 responden peternak terpilih dari 48 ekor sapi PO, 25 ekor sapi LimPO dan 7 ekor sapi SimPO. Dengan parameter yang digunakan yaitu sapi betina sehat, bangsa sapi, umur sapi, kartu ternak, kartu IB, frekuensi IB, status kebuntingan, frekuensi melahirkan, CI, EPP, S/C dan P/R.

Hasil Penelitian ini menunjukan rata-rata nilai S/C sapi berdasarkan bangsa Peranakan Ongol (PO) 1,67 kali sapi *Limousin* Peranakan Ongol (LimPO) 1,83 kali dan *Simmental* Peranakan Ongol (SimPO) 3,91 kali. Rata-ra PR PO 35% LimPO 44% SimPO 14%. diharapkan dapat diperoleh vasiasi bangsa sapi potong yang baik di DIY. Penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwasanya dari ketiga bangsa sapi PO, LimPO dan SimPO. Bangsa sapi SimPO memiliki S/C tertinggi dan PR terendah.

Kata Kunci : Sapi potong, Bangsa, *Service per Conception*, *Pregnancy rate*

ABSTRACT

A GENERAL VIEW OF BEEF CATTLE BREED VARIATION BASED ON SERVICE PER CONCEPTION (S/C) AND PREGNANCY RATE (PR) IN YOGYAKARTA

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This research was conducted to test the effect of beef cattle breed variation on S/C and PR. Service per Conception (S/C) and Pregnancy Rate (P/R) is needed as a baseline to improve genetic quality and productivity of livestock, especially in beef cattle. This research was conducted between the month of September to November 2018 in housing herds in Kabupaten Sleman, Bantul, Gunung Kidul and Special Region of Yogyakarta. The study was conducted using survey and interview method by using questionnaires distributed to 80 selected farmer who owns beef cattles. Beef cattle used in this research was a total of 48 PO cattle, 25 LimPO cattle and 7 SimPO cattle, taking into account of the physiological parameters used for example overall health, cattle breed, age, cattle detials, IB card, frequency of IB, pregnancy status, frequency of delivery, CI, EPP, S/C and P/R.

The results showed a mean S/C value of cattle based on breed was Peranakan Ongole breed (PO) is 1.67 times, Limousine Ongole breed (LimPO) 1.83 times and Simmental Peranakan Ongol (SimPO) 3.91 times. Average pregnancy rate for PO, LimPO and SimPO is 35%, 44% and 14 % respectively, the percentage can be visualised to obtain beef cattle breed variation in DIY. This research shows that SimPO cattle have the highest S / C and lowest PR.

Keyword : Beef cattle breed, Service per conception, Pregnancy rate