

## **PERTAMBAHAN BOBOT BADAN HARIAN SAPI *BRAHMAN CROSS* DAN *AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL CROSS* PASCA SAPIH YANG DIPELIHARA DI LINGKUNGAN PERKEBUNAN KELAPA SAWIT**

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### Intisari

Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui pertambahan bobot badan harian pasca sapih sapi *Brahman Cross* (BX) dibandingkan dengan *Australian Commercial Cross* (ACC) yang dipelihara di lingkungan perkebunan kelapa sawit PT Sulung Ranch, Kalimantan Tengah. Sebagai materi penelitian adalah kartu catatan dari 260 sapi BX dan 67 sapi ACC pasca sapih dengan bobot badan awal berkisar 290 kg hingga 490 kg, dikelompokkan menjadi dua kelompok, bobot awal  $\leq 300$  dan  $> 300$  kg. Data yang diteliti adalah pertambahan bobot badan harian (PBBH). Data PBBH pasca sapih kedua bangsa dengan berat awal berbeda dianalisis menggunakan analisis ko-variansi menurut rancangan acak lengkap pola faktorial 2x2, faktor pertama adalah bangsa sapi (BX dan ACC) dan faktor kedua bobot awal ( $\leq 300$  kg dan  $> 300$  kg). Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan bahwa bangsa, bobot badan awal, maupun interaksi bangsa dan bobot badan awal tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap PBBH. Pertambahan bobot badan harian diperoleh sebesar  $1,24 \pm 0,36$  kg/ekor/hari untuk sapi BX bobot  $\leq 300$  kg,  $1,08 \pm 0,37$  kg/ekor/hari untuk bobot  $> 300$  kg, dan  $1,26 \pm 0,45$  kg/ekor/hari untuk sapi ACC bobot  $\leq 300$  kg,  $1,26 \pm 0,67$  kg/ekor/hari untuk bobot  $> 300$  kg. Dari penelitian disimpulkan bahwa pada pemeliharaan intensif di lingkungan perkebunan kelapa sawit di Kalimantan Tengah, memelihara sapi BX atau ACC untuk *fattening* memiliki pertambahan bobot badan harian yang sama baiknya.

Kata kunci: Pertambahan bobot badan harian, Bobot badan awal, Sapi *Brahman Cross*, Sapi *Australian Commercial Cross*, Perkebunan kelapa sawit

## **THE AVERAGE DAILY GAIN OF BRAHMAN CROSS AND AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL CROSS AFTER WEANING RAISED IN OIL PALM PLANTATION ENVIRONMENT**

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### **Abstract**

This study aims was to determine the daily weight gain after weaning of Brahman Cross (BX) compared to the Australian Commercial Cross (ACC) cattle, which were kept in the oil palm plantation area of PT Sulung Ranch, Central Kalimantan. The materials of this study were cards of 260 BX and 67 post-weaning ACC cattle with initial body weights ranging from 290 kg to 490 kg, grouped into two, initial body weight  $\leq 300$  and  $> 300$  kg. The data studied were daily weight gain (ADG). The post-weaning ADG of the two breeds with different initial weights were analyzed using analyse of co-variance in 2x2 factorial design; the first factor was the breed of cattle (BX and ACC), and the second was the initial weight ( $\leq 300$  kg and  $> 300$ kg). The result of statistical analysis showed that breed, initial body weight, and the interaction between the breed and initial body weight did not have a significant effect on ADG. The ADG was  $1.24 \pm 0.36$  kg/head/day for BX cattle weights  $\leq 300$  kg,  $1.08 \pm 0.37$  kg/head/day for weights  $> 300$  kg, and  $1.26 \pm 0.45$  kg/head/day for ACC cattle weights  $\leq 300$  kg,  $1.26 \pm 0.67$  kg/head/day for weights  $> 300$  kg. From the research, it was concluded that in an intensive management system in the environment of oil palm plantations in Central Kalimantan, raising BX or ACC cattle for fattening had the same average daily gain.

**Keywords:** Daily weight gain, Initial body weight, Brahman Cross Cattle, Australian Commercial Cross Cattle, Oil palm plantations