

INTISARI

GAMBARAN PENGARUH KUALITAS ESTRUS TERHADAP *PREGNANCY RATE* DAN *SERVICE PER CONCEPTION* SAPI PO DI DAERAH PEGUNUNGAN KULON PROGO

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Daging sapi merupakan salah satu sumber protein di Indonesia namun dalam pemenuhannya masih belum terpenuhi karena sering ditemui adanya kegagalan reproduksi sapi di peternak. Sapi PO merupakan sapi yang memiliki daya adaptasi tinggi di iklim tropis, toleran terhadap serat kasar tinggi dan memiliki tingkat kebuntingan tinggi sehingga disukai peternak Indonesia. Rendahnya performa reproduksi sapi menjadi salah satu indikasi terjadinya kegagalan kebuntingan di lapangan. Kualitas estrus pada sapi menjadi kunci penting keberhasilan kebuntingan untuk menentukan waktu IB yang tepat. Tingkat keberhasilan IB dapat dilihat dari *Pregnancy Rate (PR)* dan *Service per Conception (S/C)*. Pegunungan memiliki banyak sumber daya yang berpotensi dalam pembiakan sapi, namun pembiakan sapi di pegunungan masih tergolong rendah dengan performa reproduksi yang jelek. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memperoleh gambaran pengaruh kualitas estrus sapi PO terhadap *PR* dan *S/C*. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Kabupaten Kulon Progo yang digarap mampu merepresentasikan Pegunungan dalam pengambilan sampel. Sampel yang digunakan adalah 44 ekor sapi betina jenis PO, sehat, berumur >2 tahun, dan BCS 2-3. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan study kasus dengan mengumpulkan data primer. Data yang diperoleh kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif untuk melihat gambaran pengaruh kualitas estrus berdasarkan gejala eksternal terhadap *Pregnancy Rate (PR)* dan *Service per Conception (S/C)*. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian terlihat adanya variasi kualitas estrus sapi PO di Kulon Progo dengan performa reproduksi tergolong kurang dari standar normal, terlihat dari nilai *S/C* >2 dan *PR* <65%. Kualitas estrus mempengaruhi *PR* dan *S/C*, skor kualitas estrus yang tinggi menunjukkan *PR* tinggi dan *S/C* rendah.

Kata Kunci : kualitas estrus, *Pregnancy Rate (PR)*, *Service per Conception (S/C)*.

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF ESTRUS QUALITY TOWARDS PREGNANCY RATE AND SERVICE PER CONCEPTION OF ONGOLE-CROSSBREED CATTLE IN THE MOUNTAIN AREA OF KULON PROGO

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Beef is a source of protein in Indonesia, but its still not fulfilled because there are frequent failures of reproduction of cows in breeders. PO are cattle that have high adaptability in tropical climates, are tolerant of high coarse fiber and have a high pregnancy rate so that they are favored by Indonesian breeders. The low reproductive performance of cows is an indication of failure of pregnancy. The quality of estrus in cows is an important key to successful pregnancy to determine the right time for IB. The success rate of IB can be seen from the Pregnancy Rate (PR) and Service per Conception (S / C). Mountains have many potential resources for cattle breeding, but cattle breeding in the mountains is still relatively low with poor reproductive performance. This study aims to obtain an overview of the influence of the estrous quality of PO cattle on PR and S/C. The research was conducted in Kulon Progo which was cultivated to be able to represent mountains in sampling. The samples used were 44 PO, healthy, > 2 years old cows, and 2-3 BCS. Data collection was carried out by means of case studies by collecting primary data. The data obtained were then analyzed descriptively to see an overview of the influence of estrous quality based on external symptoms on PR and S/C. Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that there are variations in the estrous quality of PO cows in Kulon Progo with classified as less than normal standards reproductive performance, seen from the values of S/C > 2 and PR < 65%. Estrus quality affects PR and S/C, a high score of estrus quality indicates a high PR and a low S/C.

Keywords: *Estrus Quality, Pregnancy Rate (PR), Service per Conception (S / C)*