EVALUASI HASIL INSEMINASI BUATAN BERDASARKAN NILAI *CALVING RATE* DI KABUPATEN WONOGIRI PADA TAHUN 2017 SAMPAI 2019

Oleh:

ANNISA NURUL ISTIFAROH

18/431709/SV/15680

INTISARI

Inseminasi Buatan (IB) merupakan teknik memasukkan sperma jantan ke dalam saluran reproduksi betina dengan menggunakan alat khusus. Teknologi IB sangat berpengaruh dalam peningkatan populasi sapi di Indonesia. Beberapa faktor yang mempengaruhi keberhasilan IB antara lain ketepatan inseminator, kualitas semen beku, ketepatan deteksi berahi, serta kesehatan reproduksi sapi. Tugas Akhir ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi hasil IB berdasarkan nilai *Calving Rate* (CvR) di Kabupaten Wonogiri. Data yang didapat berasal dari Dinas Kelautan Perikanan dan Peternakan Kabupaten Wonogiri. Variabel yang diamati yaitu *Calving Rate* (CvR) menggunakan data kuantitatif meliputi jumlah inseminator, jumlah ternak sapi betina, jumlah peternak, data kelahiran hasil IB, dan data realisasi IB. Metode yang digunakan adalah wawancara dan rekap data. Persentase nilai *Calving Rate* (CvR) pada tahun 2017 sampai 2019 secara berturut-turut yaitu 48,72%, 30,03%, dan 46,12%. Berdasarkan data tersebut nilai *Calving Rate* (CvR) di Kabupaten Wonogiri masih rendah karena nilai *Calving Rate* (CvR) yang baik adalah lebih dari 60%.

Kata kunci: *calving rate, deteksi birahi, inseminasi buatan, inseminator, sapi*.

EVALUATION OF ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION RESULT BASED ON THE VALUE OF *CALVING RATE* IN WONOGIRI DISTRICT FROM 2017 TO 2019

By:

ANNISA NURUL ISTIFAROH

18/431709/SV/15680

ABSTRACT

Artificial Insemination (AI) is a technique of inserting male sperm into the female reproductive tract using a special instrument. AI technology is very influential in increasing the cattle population in Indonesia. Several factors influence the success of AI among others, the accuracy of the inseminator, the quality of frozen cement, the accuracy of detection of heat, as well as the reproductive health of cows. This final project aims to evaluate the results of AI based on the value of Calving Rate (CvR) in the District Wonogiri. The data obtained came from the Departement of Maine and Fisheries Wonogiri Regency Animal Husbandry. The observed variable is the Calving Rate (CvR) using quantitative data including the number of inseminators, the number of cows female, number of breeders, birth data from AI, and data on realization of AI. The method used was interview and data recap. Percentage of the Calving Rate (CvR) value in 2017 to 2019 respectively, namely 48,72%, 30,03%, and 46,12%. Based on these data the value of the Calving Rate (CvR) in the Regency Wonogiri is still low because the good Calving Rate (CvR) is more from 60%.

Keywords: *artificial insemination, calving rate, cattle, inseminator, lust detection.*