

INTISARI

PENGARUH PERLAKUAN *STRAW POST THAWING* DIKERINGKAN DAN TIDAK DIKERINGKAN TERHADAP KEBERHASILAN INSEMINASI BUATAN SAPI PERANAKAN ONGOLE DI KABUPATEN GUNUNG KIDUL

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Thawing merupakan salah satu faktor yang menentukan keberhasilan inseminasi buatan. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengaruh perlakuan *straw post thawing* dikeringkan dan tidak dikeringkan terhadap keberhasilan Inseminasi Buatan (IB). Materi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah 20 *straw* berisi semen beku sapi peranakan ongole (PO) dan 20 ekor sapi peranakan ongole (PO) betina estrus di wilayah kerja inseminator Kabupaten Gunung Kidul. *Straw* tersebut dibagi dalam 2 kelompok. Kelompok I sebanyak 10 *straw* *dithawing* menggunakan air hangat dengan suhu 37°C dan dikeringkan menggunakan kapas kering kemudian diinseminasikan ke 10 ekor sapi betina PO yang estrus secara alami. Kelompok II sebanyak 10 *straw* *dithawing* menggunakan air hangat dengan suhu 37°C dan tidak dikeringkan menggunakan kapas kering kemudian diinseminasikan ke 10 ekor sapi betina PO yang estrus secara alami. Hasil data penelitian dianalisa secara statistik menggunakan statistik *Chi-Square*(χ^2) pada program SPSS 16.0 dengan tingkat kepercayaan 5%. Hasil data penelitian menunjukkan tidak ada perbandingan yang nyata antara perlakuan *straw post thawing* dikeringkan dan tidak dikeringkan ($P > 0,05$). Hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa tidak ada pengaruh antara *straw post thawing* dikeringkan dan tidak dikeringkan terhadap keberhasilan inseminasi buatan (IB) di Kabupaten Gunungkidul.

Kata Kunci : sapi *peranakan ongole* (PO), *thawing*, *straw*, inseminasi buatan (IB)

ABSTRACT

EFFECT OF STRAW POST THAWING TREATMENT THAT DRIED AND NOT DRIED TO FEMALE ONGOLE CROSSED-BREED COW FOR SUCCED OF ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION (AI) IN GUNUNG KIDUL REGENCY

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Thawing is one of all factor for succeed artificial insemination. This research was conducted to determine the effect of post thawing treatment on semen inside the straws which were dried and not dried for succeed of artificial insemination (AI). Materials used for the research were 20 straws filled with frozen semen of ongole crossed-breed bull and 20 estrous ongole crossed-breed cows in GunungKidul . Straws were divided into 2 groups. Group I consisted of 10 straws which were thawed using warm water in temperature 37°C and dried using cotton then the straws were inseminated to 10 estrous ongole crossed-breed cows. Group II consisted of 10 straws which were thawed using warm water in temperature 37°C not dried using cotton then the straws were inseminated to 10 estrous ongole crossed-breed cows. The result of the research was analized using chi square (χ^2) method on SPSS 16.0 program with significancy 5%.The result of the research shows that post thawing treatments on semen inside the straw which were dried and not dried lack significant difference ($P>0,05$). Based on the result, it is concluded that post thawing treatment on semen inside the straws which were dried and not dried is not effected for the succed of artificial insemination (AI) in Gunungkidul.

Key word :ongole crossed-breed cow (PO), straw, thawing, artificial insemination (AI)