TINGKAH LAKU INDUK SAPI BALI PADA PEMELIHARAAN DI KEBUN KELAPA SAWIT SEI ROKAN RIAU

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui tingkah laku dan status fisiologis induk sapi Bali bunting yang dipelihara pada lingkungan perkebunan kelapa sawit Sei Rokan Riau. Data yang diteliti adalah kondisi lingkungan klimat (suhu, kelembaban, intensitas cahaya) yang dicatat pada pukul 06.00, 12.00, 18.00 dan 24.00 WIB. Pada saat yang sama dilakukan pengukuran status fisiologis (temperatur rektal, frekuensi respirasi, frekuensi pulsus) menggunakan 4 ekor induk sapi Bali bunting sekitar 5 bulan yang selama 7 hari pengamatan selalu berada di dalam kandang. Tingkah laku dalam 24 jam yang diamati (lama makan, lama berbaring, lama berdiri, lama ruminasi, frekuensi makan, frekuensi minum, frekuensi berbaring, frekuensi berdiri, frekuensi urinasi, frekuensi defekasi) dilakukan selama 7 hari berturut-turut. Kondisi klimat dan status fisiologis dianalisis menggunakan analisis *cross over design*, dengan waktu pengukuran sebagai faktor yang ingin dilihat perbedaannya. Data tingkah laku dihitung nilai rata-rata dan standar deviasinya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada perbedaan nyata (p<0,05) kondisi lingkungan pada jam yang berbeda, namun tidak mempengaruhi status fisiologis ternak. Pengamatan terhadap tingkah laku menunjukkan ternak dalam kondisi normal yaitu lama makan 8,06±0,91 jam/hari; lama berbaring 10,36±1,44 jam/hari; lama berdiri 13,64±1,44 jam/hari; lama ruminasi 6,68±0,87 jam/hari; frekuensi makan 10,82±1,08 kali/hari; frekuensi minum 4,36±0,71 kali/hari; frekuensi berbaring 8,54±1,37 kali/hari; frekuensi berdiri 8,79±1,05 kali/hari; frekuensi urinasi 5,39±2,70 kali/hari dan frekuensi defekasi 5,25±0,85 kali/hari. Berdasarkan penelitian disimpulkan bahwa induk sapi Bali bunting memiliki kondisi status fisiologis dan tingkah laku yang normal pada pemeliharaan dalam kandang di area perkebunan kelapa sawit.

Kata Kunci : Sapi Bali, Tingkah laku, Status fisiologis, Perkebunan kelapa sawit.

Behavior of Bali Cattle Maintained at Palm Coconut Field Sei Rokan Riau

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to evaluate behavioral and physiological status of Pregnant Bali Cattle in climatic environment at Palm Coconut in Field Sei Rokan Riau. Four heads of Bali Cattle, 5 months pregnant were used in this study. Observation was carried out during 7 days inside the pen. The data of climatic environmental conditions (temperature, humidity, light intensity) were recorded at 06.00, 12.00, 18.00 and 24.00 WIB. At the same time, physiological status (rectal temperature, respiratory frequency, and pulsus frequency) were measured. Behavior (eating duration, laying duration, standing duration, rumination duration, eating frequency, drinking frequency, laying frequency, standing frequency, urination frequency, defecation frequency) were observed during 24 hours for 7 days. For climatic conditions and physiological status were analyzed using analysis of *cross over design* (COD), with a measurement time as a observed factor. Behavior data were calculated for average value and standard deviation. Analysis results showed a significant differences ($p<0,05$) on environment conditions of different time, however it didn't give significant impacts on cattle physiological status. Observation result showed cattles were in a normal condition based on of eating duration (8.06 ± 0.91 hours/day); laying duration (10.36 ± 1.44 hours/day); standing duration (13.64 ± 1.44 hours/day); rumination duration (6.68 ± 0.87 hours/day); eating frequency (10.82 ± 1.08 times/day); drinking frequency (4.36 ± 0.71 times/day); laying frequency (8.54 ± 1.37 times/day); standing frequency (8.79 ± 1.05 times/day); urination frequency (5.39 ± 2.70 times/day) and defecation frequency (5.25 ± 0.85 times/day). It could be concluded that Bali Cattles have a normal physiological status during maintain at coconut field area.

Keywords: Bali cattle, Behavior, Physiological status, Palm coconut field