

**MANAJEMEN PAKAN PEDET SAPI PERAH DI UNIT PELAKSANA
TEKNIS DINAS BALAI PENGEMBANGAN BIBIT PAKAN TERNAK
DAN DIAGNOSTIK KEHEWANAN YOGYAKARTA**

Oleh

**Agung Dwi Wijaya
12/328031/SV/00207**

INTISARI

Manajemen pakan pedet sapi perah perlu diperhatikan karena apabila tidak terorganisasi dengan baik maka dapat menimbulkan kerugian. Tujuan Tugas Akhir ini untuk mengetahui manajemen pakan pedet sapi perah di Unit Pelaksana Teknis Dinas Balai Pengembangan Bibit Pakan Ternak dan Diagnosa Kehewan Sleman Yogyakarta. Kegiatan tugas akhir ini dilaksanakan di UPTD BPBPTDK Sleman Yogyakarta selama satu minggu dari tanggal 13 sampai 18 April 2015. Metode yang digunakan dalam kegiatan ini yaitu dengan pengamatan langsung pada pedet, wawancara dan diskusi dengan peternak. Pedet sapi perah yang dipelihara di UPTD BPBPTDK Sleman Yogyakarta sebanyak 14 ekor terdiri pejantan 6 ekor, betina 8 ekor, jenis peranakan *Friestein Holstein* (FH) dengan umur pedet di bawah 3 bulan. Pedet yang baru lahir langsung diberi kolostrum selama 7–10 hari dua kali sehari sebanyak 2 liter setiap kali pemberian. Pemberian pakan pedet berupa susu yang dicampur air diberikan mulai pedet umur 10 hari, dan secara bertahap dikurangi dosis pemberiannya. Setelah berumur lebih dari 2 bulan pedet dikenalkan dengan hijauan dan konsentrat secara bertahap. Jenis penyakit pada pedet yang sering terjadi di UPTD BPBPTDK Sleman Yogyakarta adalah kembung dan diare dikarenakan belum terbiasa makan konsentrat dan hijauan untuk pertama kali atau dikarenakan ukuran rumput yang terlalu besar. Manajemen pakan pedet sapi perah di UPTD BPBPTDK secara umum sudah baik.

Kata kunci: *Pedet sapi perah, manajemen pakan, penyakit pedet sapi perah*

THE DAIRY CALVES FODDER MANAGEMENT AT THE REGIONAL TECHNICAL UNIT OF THE DEVELOPMENT CENTER OF FODDER SEEDS AND ZOOLOGICAL DIAGNOSTIC OF YOGYAKARTA

By

Agung Dwi Wijaya
12/328031/SV/00207

ABSTRACT

The management of fodder is need to be considered because if it is not well-organized, it can lead to losses for both the farmer and the animal itself. The objective of the final assignment was to find out the fooder management given to the dairy calves at the regional technical unit of the development center of fodder seeds and zoological diagnostic of Sleman Yogyakarta. The activity of the final assignment was conducted at the UPTD BPBPTDK Sleman Yogyakarta for a week started from April 13th up to April 18th 2015. The methods performed in the final assignment were by direct observation, discussion, and making interview with breeder. The dairy calves maintained at the UPTD BPBPTDK Sleman Yogyakarta are 14 dairy calves, in which 6 males and 8 females. The type of the calves are the hybrid of FH (Friestein Holstein) with the age of under 3 months. Colostrum is directly given to the the new born calves for about 7 up to 10 days with the frequency of twice a day as many as two liters for each time of provision. Feeding calves milk mixed with water in the form given from calves aged 10 days, and after the age of more than 2 months, forage and concentrate are given gradually. The types of diseases which frequently happens to the calves at the UPTD BPBPTDK Sleman Yogyakarta are flatulence and diarrhea which usually because they are not accustomed yet to consuming forage and concentrate for the first time or due to the size of the grass which is too much great. The dairy calves fodder management of fodder in UPTD BPBPTDK generally been good.

Keywords: *Calf dairy cows, feed management, dairy cow calf disease*