

PENGARUH SISTEM PENGANDANGAN TERHADAP TINGKAH LAKU INDUK KAMBING PERANAKAN ETTAWA PADA SAAT BERAHI

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh dari sistem pengandangan individu dan kelompok terhadap tingkah laku makan dan berahi pada kambing PE. Materi penelitian terdiri dari 18 ekor kambing PE betina umur 1,5 sampai 2 tahun. Kambing dibagi ke dalam 2 grup yaitu grup individu dan kelompok. Kambing dipelihara secara individu di dalam kandang masing-masing. Kambing grup kelompok dilepas di kandang umbaran bersama dengan pejantan setiap hari pada pukul 06.00-18.00 WIB. Kambing yang teridentifikasi berahi diamati tingkah lakunya saat siang hari pukul 06.00-18.00 WIB. Selama pengamatan terdapat 12 ekor kambing yang teridentifikasi berahi yang terdiri dari 6 ekor pada masing-masing kelompok. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan Rancangan Acak Lengkap Pola Searah. Frekuensi berdiri, berbaring, makan, minum, ruminasi, defekasi, dan urinasi pada grup individu dan kelompok berturut-turut masing-masing adalah $8,33 \pm 4,37$ dan $13,5 \pm 8,54$ kali, $7,83 \pm 4,87$ dan $13,00 \pm 8,92$ kali, $12,00 \pm 3,22$ dan $14,16 \pm 4,62$ kali, $2,83 \pm 0,75$ dan $2,67 \pm 1,86$ kali/hari, $3,50 \pm 1,04$ dan $2,83 \pm 3,18$ kali, $2,00 \pm 0,63$ dan $3,00 \pm 2,60$ kali, $3,67 \pm 1,21$ dan $3,33 \pm 2,34$ kali. Frekuensi berbaring, makan, minum, defekasi, dan urinasi kambing grup individu dan kelompok berbeda tidak nyata. Frekuensi berdiri kambing grup individu lebih rendah ($P < 0,05$) daripada kambing grup kelompok. Sebaliknya, frekuensi ruminasi kambing grup individu lebih tinggi ($P < 0,01$) daripada kambing grup kelompok. Selama pengamatan tidak terjadi tingkah laku menaiki maupun diam ketika dinaiki. Disimpulkan bahwa kambing yang dipelihara pada kandang individu dan kelompok pada pukul 06.00-18.00 WIB memperlihatkan tingkah laku berdiri, berbaring dan ruminasi yang berbeda dengan kambing yang dipelihara pada kandang individu. Tingkah laku yang sama pada kambing yaitu tingkah laku makan, minum, defekasi, dan urinasi.

Kata kunci: Kambing PE, Tingkah laku, Kandang, Berahi

EFFECT OF HOUSING SYSTEM ON ETTAWA'S BRED DOES GOATS BEHAVIOR DURING OESTRUS

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to observe the effect of individual and comunal housing system on eating and oestrus behaviors of Ettawa does goat. Eighteen heads of 1,5-2 years old does goat were used in this research. They were divided into two groups, i.e. individual and comunal group. Animal were kept in individual cage. Goat of comunal group were released together with a buck goat at 06.00 am-06.00 pm in the paddock. The eating and oestrus behavior of the heat does were observed at 06.00 am-06.00 pm. There were twelve does goat which got oestrus during research. Data was analized using One Way Completely Randomized Design. Standing, lying, eating, drinking, ruminating, defecation, and urination frequencies of individual and comunal group were $8,33\pm 4,37$ and $13,5\pm 8,54$ times, $7,83\pm 4,87$ and $13,00\pm 8,92$ times, $12,00\pm 3,22$ and $14,16\pm 4,62$ times, $2,83\pm 0,75$ and $2,67\pm 1,86$ times, $3,50\pm 1,04$ and $2,83\pm 3,18$ times, $2,00\pm 0,63$ and $3,00\pm 2,60$ times, $3,67\pm 1,21$ and $3,33\pm 2,34$ times, respectively. There was no significant differences lying, eating, drinking, defecation, and urination frequencies between groups. Standing frequency of individual group was lower ($P<0,05$) than that of comunal group whereas ruminating frequency of individual group was higher ($P<0,01$) than that of comunal group. There was no animal which mounted or be mounted with other animal during observation. It is concluded that does which are kept in individual and comunal house express different standing, lying, and rumination behavior. Eating, drinking, defecation, and urination of does express the same behavior.

Key words: Ettawa's bred goat, Behavior, Housing, Oestrus.