

PENDUGAAN POTENSI *NATURAL INCREASE* SAPI POTONG DI KECAMATAN WONOSARI KABUPATEN GUNUNGKIDUL DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pertambahan sapi potong secara alami (*natural increase*) di kecamatan Wonosari Kabupaten Gunungkidul Yogyakarta. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Januari sampai April 2016. Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode sensus meliputi 3 desa yaitu Wonosari, Karangtengah dan Krangrejek, mencakup 952 peternak sebagai responden. Variabel yang diamati meliputi identitas responden, kepemilikan ternak, struktur populasi, performans reproduksi ternak, kematian dan mutasi sapi potong. Data hasil penelitian ditabulasi dengan menggunakan program computer *Microsoft Excel* kemudian dianalisis untuk menghitung rata-rata dan standar deviasi. Hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa komposisi sapi potong di Kecamatan Wonosari terdiri dari sapi PO 53,49%, sapi SimPO 16,17% dan sapi LimPO 30,34%. Persentase induk terhadap populasi rata-rata 40,91% (PO 40,71%, SimPO 46,62%, LimPO 37,89%). Induk pertama kali beranak $34,84 \pm 0,95$ bulan (PO 33,82 bulan, SimPO 35,69 bulan, LimPO 35 bulan), *service per conception* $1,91 \pm 0,17$ kali (PO 1,73 kali, SimPO 1,92 kali, LimPO 2,07 kali). Tingkat kelahiran terhadap seluruh populasi rata-rata sapi potong yaitu 17,12% (sapi PO 18,93%, SimPO 19,17% dan LimPO 12,63%). Angka kematian terhadap seluruh populasi sapi potong yaitu 0,59% (sapi PO 0,69%, SimPO 0,46% dan LimPO 0,49%). Nilai *Natural Increase* sapi potong di Kecamatan Wonosari diperoleh sebesar 16,53% (sapi PO 18,24%, SimPO 18,71% dan LimPO 12,14%). Disimpulkan bahwa *Natural Increase* sapi potong di Kecamatan Wonosari Kabupaten Gunungkidul berada dalam kategori sedang.

(Kata kunci : Sapi Potong, *Natural Increase*, Kecamatan Wonosari)

NATURAL INCREASE PREDICTION OF BEEF CATTLE AT SUB DISTRICT WONOSARI OF GUNUNGKIDUL REGENCY SPECIAL REGION YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study were to identify the natural increase of beef cattle at Wonosari Sub district Gunungkidul Regency Yogyakarta. This research was done from January to April 2016. This research was conducted using census method in 3 villages that were Wonosari, Karangtengah, Karangrejek, involving 952 farmers as respondents. The variables data were consisted of farmers background, identity, ownership, population structure, reproductive performances, mortality and mutation of beef cattle. The data were tabulated using Microsoft Excel program and it was analyzed to calculate the mean and the standar deviation. The result showed that the composition of beef cattle at Subdistrict Wonosari were consisted of 53,49% PO cattle, 16,17% SimPO cattle and 30,34% LimPO cattle. The percentage of cow from average population was 40,91% (40,77% PO cattle, 46,42% SimPO cattle, 37,89% LimPO cattle). First calving was 34,84±0,95 months (PO cattle 33,82 months, SimPO cattle 35,69 months, LimPO cattle 35 months). Service per conception was 1,91±0,17 (PO cattle 1,73, SimPO cattle 1,92, LimPO cattle 2,07). The natality of average beef of cattle was 17,13% (18,96% of PO cattle, 19,17% of SimPO cattle and 12,63% of LimPO cattle). The mortality of population beef of cattle was 0,59% (0,69% of PO cattle, 0,46% of SimPO cattle and 0,49% of LimPO cattle). The value of natural increase beef of cattle at Wonosari subdistrict Gunungkidul were 16,54% (18,26% PO cattle, 18,71% SimPO cattle and 12,14% LimPO cattle). It is concluded that natural increase of beef cattle at Wonosari Subdistrict Gunungkidul Regency Yogyakarta categorized as medium.

(Key Words : Beef Cattle, Natural Increase, Wonosari Subdistrict

