PENGARUH PEMBERIAN TAUGE DENGAN KADAR 20% DARI PAKAN YANG DIBERIKAN TERHADAP FERTILITAS DOMBA EKOR TIPIS YANG DISINKRONISASI DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN *CONTROLLED INTERNAL DRUG RELEASE*

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui adanya pengaruh pemberian kecambah kacang hijau (*Vigna radiata*) terhadap fertilitas domba Ekor Tipis yang di sinkronisasi birahi dengan implantasi CIDR (*Controlled Internal Drug Release*). Materi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan 8 ekor domba Ekor Tipis betina dan kondisi yang sehat. Dua ekor pejantan domba Ekor Tipis dan dalam kondisi sehat. CIDR yang digunakan mengandung hormon progesteron 300 mg. 8 Domba bibagi menjadi 2 kelompok secara acak yaitu, kelompok P0 sebagai kontrol tidak diberi penambahan tauge dan P1 diberi penambahan tauge sebanyak 250 gram/ekor/ hari. Kedua kelompok diimplantasi CIDR selama 13 hari. Pengamatan birahi dilakukan 24 jam setelah pelepasan CIDR, dan diamati 3 jam sekali selama 36 jam. Pengamatan meliputi respon birahi, lama birahi, dan gejala birahi. Data dianalisis menggunakan *T-test* untuk lama birahi, awal birahi dan temperatur rektal. Gejala birahi dan keberhasilan kebuntingan dianalisis deskriptif. Hasil analisis pemasangan implan CIDR memberikan respon estrus 100%. Angka kebuntingan kelompok P1 (pemberian tauge) 100% , kelompok P0 (tanpa tauge) 75%. Lama birahi, awal estrus dan temperatur rektal tidak menunjukkan perbedaan yang signifikan. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa kelompok P1 lebih baik dibandingkan kelompok P0 dilihat dari fertilitasnya.

Kata kunci : Domba Ekor Tipis, tauge, Sinkronisasi birahi, CIDR, Gejala-gejala birahi.

THE EFFECT OF 20% SPROUT ADDITION ON FEEDPROVIDED OF FERTILITY THIN TAILED SHEEP SYNCHRONIZED WITH CONTROLLED INTERNAL DRUG RELEASE

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the effect of 20% bean sprouts (*Vigna radiata*) on fertility thin tailed sheep in estrus synchronization with CIDR (Controlled Internal Drug Release). The material used in this study were 8 female thin tailed sheeps and 2 male thin tailed sheeps. CIDR contain of 300 mg. progesterone hormone 8 Sheeps were assigned randomly into two groups, (P0) as a control group without bean sprouts and (P1) were given of bean sprout as much as 250 grams/sheep/day. CIDR were implanted to both groups for 13 days. Estrus observation conducted 24 hours after CIDR withdraw, and observed 3 hours for 36 hours. Observations by looked at the response of estrus, time of estrus, and symptoms of estrus. Data were analyzed using T-test for time of estrus, estrus and the initial temperature of the rektal. The symptom of estrus and pregnancy success were analyzed by descriptive metod. Results the analysis implant CIDR was provided 100% of estrus response. Pregnancy rate group P1 (with sprouts) 100%, group P0 (without bean sprouts) 75%. Time of estrus, early estrus and rectal temperature showed non significant difference. Based on the results can be concluded that group P1 were better than group P0 refer to from fertility.

Keywords: Sheep thin tail, bean sprouts, estrus synchronization, CIDR, estrus symptoms.