

INTISARI

TAMPILAN ESTRUS SAPI PERANAKAN ONGOLE (PO) BETINA DI DUSUN KUWANG, KECAMATAN CANGKRINGAN, KABUPATEN SLEMAN

Pratika Ajisamputi

Faktor utama keberhasilan manajemen reproduksi pada sapi adalah ketepatan deteksi estrus. Variasi individu serta keterbatasan pengetahuan, waktu, dan tenaga peternak untuk mengamati tanda-tanda estrus menyebabkan deteksi estrus sulit dilakukan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkah laku, intensitas dan lama estrus pada sapi Peranakan Ongole (PO) betina.

Penelitian ini menggunakan lima ekor sapi PO betina umur \pm tiga tahun dengan bobot badan 300 sampai 350 kg. Palpasi rektal dilakukan untuk mengetahui umur korpus luteum. Sapi yang berada pada fase luteal disinkronisasi estrus menggunakan 5ml prostaglandin F2alpha ($\text{PGF}_2\alpha$) secara intramuskular. Pengamatan dilakukan dengan melihat perubahan fisik dan tingkah laku estrus kemudian dilakukan penilaian lama estrus dan intensitas estrus.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sapi PO betina yang digunakan mampu memperlihatkan tingkah laku estrus berupa gelisah, mukosa vulva merah muda, bengkak, dan keluarnya lendir jernih transparan dari vulva, dengan intensitas estrus jelas 40% (dua ekor), sedang 40% (dua ekor), dan kurang jelas 20% (satu ekor). Rata-rata lama estrus pada sapi PO betina adalah $16,2 \pm 5,4$ jam. Namun disarankan agar pengamatan estrus secara cermat harus tetap dilakukan agar mendapatkan hasil konsepsi yang optimal.

Kata kunci : intensitas estrus, lama estrus, sapi PO, tingkah laku estrus

ABSTRACT

THE PERFORMANCE OF ESTROUS FEMALE ONGOLE CROSSBRED CATTLE AT SUB DISTRICT OF KUWANG, DISTRICT OF CANGKRINGAN, SUB PROVINCE OF SLEMAN

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The main factor success of management of reproduction in cattle is the accuracy of estrous detection. Variation of individual, insufficiency of time, ability and knowledge to observe the sign of estrous were causing difficulty in estrous detection. The aim of this research were to determine the estrous behavior, estrous intensity, and length period of estrous on female Ongole Crossbred cattle.

This research used five female Ongole Crossbred cattle \pm three years old with body weight 300 to 350 kg. Rectal palpation of the ovaries is performed to determine the age of corpus luteum. Cows in the luteal phase were synchronized using 5 ml prostaglandin F2alpha (PGF₂ α) intramuscularly. Estrous observation were done by looking at physical changes and behavior of estrous. Assessment of the estrous intensity was accomplished.

The result of this research showed that five female Ongole Crossbred cattle has ability to exhibit clinical signs and behavior of estrous which are restless, hyperemic vulva mucosal, swollen vulva, and a clear servix mucous release from vulva, with apparent estrous intensity 40% (two cows), moderate 40% (two cows) and less apparent 20% (a cow). The average length of estrous in female Ongole Crossbred cattle was 16.2 ± 5.4 hours. However, its suggested that accuracy observation of estrous must still be done in order to get the optimal conception.

Keywords : intensity of estrous, length of estrous, Ongole Crossbred cattle, behavior of estrous