

PENGARUH PENCUKURAN RAMBUT TERHADAP KONDISI FISILOGIS DAN TINGKAH LAKU DOMBA EKOR GEMUK

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pencukuran rambut terhadap kondisi fisiologis dan tingkah laku domba ekor gemuk. Penelitian ini menggunakan 8 ekor domba ekor gemuk jantan yang dibagi menjadi dua kelompok yaitu domba yang dicukur dan domba yang tidak dicukur. Pencukuran dilakukan diseluruh tubuh domba (kecuali bagian leher dan kepala) dengan menyisakan rambut sepanjang 0,5 cm. Data yang diambil meliputi panjang rambut, kondisi fisiologis, dan tingkah laku ternak. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan Independent Sample T-test. Panjang rambut domba yang dicukur dan tidak dicukur pada akhir bulan ke-3 adalah $6,50 \pm 1,29$ dan $13,50 \pm 2,65$ cm. Panjang rambut domba yang dicukur lebih pendek ($p < 0,05$) daripada domba yang tidak dicukur sampai akhir. Frekuensi respirasi, frekuensi pulsus, dan temperatur rektal domba yang dicukur dan tidak dicukur berturut-turut masing-masing adalah $36,91 \pm 7,45$ dan $40,80 \pm 7,26$ kali/menit, $75,99 \pm 6,39$ dan $81,16 \pm 7,81$ kali/menit, serta $38,48 \pm 0,32$ dan $38,84 \pm 0,40$ °C. Frekuensi respirasi, frekuensi pulsus, dan temperatur rektal domba yang dicukur lebih rendah ($p < 0,05$) daripada domba yang tidak dicukur. Lama makan, frekuensi minum, lama ruminasi, frekuensi urinasi, frekuensi defekasi, lama berdiri, serta lama berbaring domba yang dicukur dan tidak dicukur berturut-turut masing-masing adalah $236,60 \pm 55,95$ dan $211,36 \pm 40,79$ menit/hari, $6,14 \pm 0,13$ dan $9,28 \pm 2,46$ kali/hari, $607,62 \pm 15,14$ dan $518,11 \pm 33,57$ menit/hari, $9,79 \pm 1,49$ dan $16,79 \pm 1,50$ kali/hari, $9,72 \pm 1,99$ dan $6,96 \pm 1,58$ kali/hari, $634,31 \pm 14,78$ dan $710,67 \pm 10,92$ menit/hari, serta $804,69 \pm 14,78$ dan $729,33 \pm 10,92$ menit/hari. Lama ruminasi, frekuensi defekasi, dan lama berbaring domba yang dicukur lebih tinggi ($p < 0,05$) daripada domba yang tidak dicukur dan frekuensi minum, frekuensi urinasi, dan lama berdiri domba yang dicukur lebih rendah ($p < 0,05$) daripada domba yang tidak dicukur. Disimpulkan bahwa pencukuran dapat meningkatkan kenyamanan domba dilihat dari kondisi fisiologis dan tingkah laku khususnya frekuensi minum, lama ruminasi, frekuensi urinasi, frekuensi defekasi, lama berdiri, lama berbaring.

Kata kunci: Pencukuran, Fisiologis, Tingkah laku, Domba ekor gemuk

THE EFFECT OF WOOL SHEARING ON PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND BEHAVIORS OF JAVANESE FAT TAILED RAMS

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ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to observe the effects of wool shearing on physiological conditions and behaviors of Javanese fat tailed rams. This study was used 8 heads of Javanese fat tailed rams. They were divided into two groups, i.e. sheared and unsheared group. Shearing was done all over the body (except for the neck and head), leaving 0,5 cm in length. Data observed were consisted of wool length, physiological conditions, and behaviors. Data was analyzed with Independent Sample T-test. The wool length at the end of 3th month of sheared and unsheared rams were $6,50 \pm 1,29$ and $13,50 \pm 2,65$ cm. The wool length of sheared rams was shorter ($p < 0,05$) than that unsheared rams at all from initial until the end. Respiration rate, pulse rate, and rectal temperature of sheared and unsheared rams were $36,91 \pm 7,45$ and $40,80 \pm 7,26$ times/min, $75,99 \pm 6,39$ and $81,16 \pm 7,81$ times/min, $38,48 \pm 0,32$ dan $38,84 \pm 0,40$ °C, respectively. Respiration rate, heart rate, and rectal temperature of sheared rams were lower ($p < 0,05$) than those unsheared rams. Eating duration, drinking frequency, ruminating duration, urination frequency, defecation frequency, standing duration, laying duration in sheared and unsheared rams were $236,60 \pm 55,95$ and $211,36 \pm 40,79$ min/day, $6,14 \pm 0,13$ and $9,28 \pm 2,46$ times/day, $607,62 \pm 15,14$ and $518,11 \pm 33,57$ min/day, $9,79 \pm 1,49$ and $16,79 \pm 1,50$ times/day, $9,72 \pm 1,99$ and $6,96 \pm 1,58$ times/day, $634,31 \pm 14,78$ and $710,67 \pm 10,92$ min/day, and $804,69 \pm 14,78$ and $729,33 \pm 10,92$ min/day, respectively. Ruminating duration, defecation frequency, and laying duration of sheared rams were higher ($p < 0,05$) than those unseared rams and drinking frequency, urination frequency, and standing duration of sheared sheeps were lower ($p < 0,05$) than those unsheared rams. It can be concluded that shearing increases rams comfort in the terms of physiological conditions and behavior especially drinking frequency, ruminating duration, urination frequency, defecation frequency, standing duration, laying duration.

Keyword: Shearing, Physiological conditions, Behavior, Javanese fat tailed sheep