

**SISTEM PEMELIHARAAN SAPI POTONG PADA SAAT PANDEMI  
COVID-19 OLEH PETERNAK RAKYAT KECAMATAN MLATI  
SLEMAN DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA**

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**INTISARI**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dampak pandemi Covid-19 terhadap sistem pemeliharaan sapi potong di tingkat peternak rakyat di Kecamatan Mlati sebagai salah satu sentra sapi potong di Kabupaten Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY). Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan metode wawancara dan *focus group discussion* terhadap 70 peternak sebagai responden yang tergabung ke dalam kelompok ternak. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah deskriptif analitik, untuk mengetahui ada tidak perubahan sistem pemeliharaan sapi akibat dampak pandemi Covid-19 di tingkat peternak rakyat. Hasil menunjukkan pandemi Covid-19 memberikan dampak negatif dan positif bagi peternak. Dampak negatif yang dijumpai adalah perubahan harga pakan, penurunan jumlah pemberian pakan serta perubahan penggunaan bahan pakan akibat kendala ekonomi saat pandemi Covid-19 serta mempengaruhi penurunan frekuensi pemberian obat cacing. Dampak positif dirasakan dengan peningkatan aktivitas di kandang seperti frekuensi ke kandang, lama di kandang dan frekuensi pembersihan kandang. Tidak terjadi perubahan pada manajemen reproduksi di saat pandemi Covid-19. Disimpulkan bahwa adanya pandemi Covid-19 menyebabkan perubahan sistem pemeliharaan sapi oleh peternak rakyat.

Kata kunci : Pandemi Covid-19, Pemeliharaan sapi potong, Kecamatan Mlati

## **SMALLHOLDER CATTLE REARING ACTIVITIES DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN MLATI DISTRICT SLEMAN REGENCY YOGYAKARTA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This study was aimed to explore the management of smallholder cattle during the Covid-19 pandemic in Mlati District, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta. Data was collected by interviewing and focus group discussions towards 70 farmers as respondents (members of the cattle community). Analysis of the data used descriptive analytic, to determine whether there was a change in rearing carried during the pandemic Covid-19 at the farmers. The results show that the Covid-19 pandemic had negative and positive impacts on farmers. The negative impacts were changes in feed prices, a decrease for feeding and changes in the use of feed ingredients due to economic constraints during the Covid-19 pandemic and effecting the decrease in the frequency of worming. The positive impact were increasing activities in the barn such as the frequency of going to the barn, length of time in the barn and the frequency of cleaning the barn. There had been no change in reproductive management during the Covid-19 pandemic. It was concluded that the Covid-19 pandemic caused changes in the cattle rearing system by smallholder farmers.

(Keywords: Covid-19 Pandemic, Cattle Rearing , District of Mlati)