

KINERJA PRODUKSI DOMBA LOKAL DI DATARAN TINGGI DAN DATARAN RENDAH KABUPATEN KULON PROGO

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INTISARI*

Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui kinerja produksi domba lokal ekor tipis di dataran tinggi dan dataran rendah, Kabupaten Kulon Progo. Materi penelitian yang digunakan adalah ternak domba lokal ekor tipis di Kecamatan Kalibawang dan Kecamatan Galur. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survey. Variabel yang diamati dalam penelitian ini meliputi identitas peternak, umur peternak, tujuan beternak, status kepemilikan ternak, pengalaman beternak, jumlah konsumsi nutrisi, pertumbuhan domba lokal ekor tipis (cempe, muda dan dewasa). Data ditabulasi dan di rata-rata kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji beda *independent-samples t-test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kinerja produksi cempe domba ekor tipis di dataran tinggi BL=2,225kg, BS=8,70kg dengan ADG=45,54g dan di dataran rendah BL=1,88kg BS=7,60kg dengan ADG=35,31g, kinerja produksi domba muda di dataran tinggi BB=16,66kg dengan ADG=48,92g dan di dataran rendah BB=14,96kg dengan ADG=39,25g, kinerja produksi domba dewasa di dataran tinggi BB=34,37kg dengan ADG=48,34g dan di dataran rendah BB=29,5kg dengan ADG=44,17g, konsumsi nutrisi per hari domba di dataran tinggi sebesar PK=9,76% BK=12,82% dan di dataran rendah PK=4,78% BK=8,14%. Dari hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan produksi domba ekor tipis pada dataran tinggi Kabupaten Kulon Progo lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan produksi domba ekor tipis di dataran rendah Kabupaten Kulon Progo.

Kata Kunci: Domba Ekor Tipis, Dataran Tinggi, Dataran Rendah, Kecukupan Nutrisi, Kinerja Produksi.

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PERFORMANCE OF LOCAL SHEEP PRODUCTION IN HIGHLANDS AND LOWLANDS IN KULON PROGO REGENCY

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The purpose of this study was to determine the performance of local thin tail sheep production in the highlands and lowlands, Kulon Progo Regency. The research material used was local thin tail sheep in Kalibawang and Galur districts. This study used a survey method. The variables observed in this study included breeder's identity, breeder's age, breeding objectives, livestock ownership status, breeding experience, total nutrient consumption, growth of local thin-tailed sheep (small, young and adult). The data were tabulated and averaged and analyzed using the independent-samples t-test. The results showed that the performance production of thin tail sheep in the highlands birth weight = 2,225 kg, weaning weight = 8,70 kg, average daily gain = 45,54 g and in the lowlands birth weight = 1,88 kg, weaning weight = 7,60 kg, average daily gain = 35,31 g, young sheep production performance in the highlands body weight = 16,66 kg, average daily gain = 48,92 g and in the lowlands body weight = 14,96 kg, average daily gain = 39,25 g, production performance of adult sheep in the highlands body weight = 34,37 kg, average daily gain = 48,34 g and in the lowlands body weight = 29,5 kg, average daily gain = 44,17 g, the daily nutrient consumption of sheep in the highlands was crude protein = 9,76%, dry weight = 12,82% and in the lowlands crude protein = 4,78%, dry weight = 8,14%. From the research results, it can be concluded that the production of thin tail sheep in the highlands of Kulon Progo Regency is higher than the production of thin tail sheep in the lowlands of Kulon Progo Regency.

Keywords: Sheep Thin Tail, Highland, Lowland, Nutritional Adequacy, Production Performance.

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