

KINERJA REPRODUKSI SAPI PERAH BERDASARKAN FASE PRODUKSI DI KUD CEPOGO, BOYOLALI

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INTISARI*

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mempelajari kinerja reproduksi sapi perah berdasarkan fase produksi di KUD Cepogo, Boyolali. Metode penelitian dalam penelitian ini adalah survey. Penelitian ini melibatkan 100 ternak responden yang ada di desa Jelok, Gedangan dan Paras, kemudian data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan analisis deskriptif. Data yang diambil adalah *Post Partum Estrus* (PPE), *Post Partum Mating* (PPM), *Service per Conception* (S/C), *Days Open* (DO), *Calving Interval* (CI), *Conception Rate* (CR), dan *Calving Rate* (CvR), konsumsi Bahan Kering (BK), konsumsi Protein Kasar (PK) dari fase pra puncak, puncak dan pasca puncak. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan PPE setiap fase berturut-turut adalah 74,57, 81,26, 75,36 hari. PPM 94,03, 97,73, 97,09 hari. S/C 1,93, 1,55, 2,03. DO 116,30, 110,02, 118,84 hari. CI 12,51, 12,35, 12,66 bulan. CR 45,45%, 61,76%, 36,36%. CvR 45,45%, 61,76%, 36,36%. Konsumsi BK 12,45, 12,49, 13,12 kg/ekor/hari. Konsumsi PK 1,11, 1,12, 1,20 kg/ekor/hari. Hasil penelitian disimpulkan bahwa kinerja reproduksi sapi perah berdasarkan fase produksi di KUD Cepogo menunjukkan kinerja reproduksi sapi perah terbaik terjadi pada fase puncak berdasarkan nilai *Calving Interval* yang terpendek.

Kata kunci: Kinerja Reproduksi, Sapi Perah, Fase Produksi, KUD Cepogo, Boyolali

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REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE OF DAIRY COWS BASED ON THE PRODUCTION PHASE IN KUD CEPOGO, BOYOLALI

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ABSTRACT*

The purpose of this study was to study the reproduction of dairy cows based on the production phase at KUD Cepogo, Boyolali. The research method in this study is a survey. This study involved 100 respondent farms in the villages of Jelok, Gedangan and Paras, then the obtained data were analyzed by descriptive analysis. The variable in this study were Post Partum Estrus (PPE), Post Partum Mating (PPM), Service per Conception (S/C), Days Open (DO), Calving Interval (CI), Conception Rate (CR), and Calving Rate (CvR).), consumption of dry matter, consumption of crude protein from the pre peak, peak and post peak phases. The results showed that the PPE for each phase was 74.57, 81.26, 75.36 days. PPM 94.03, 97.73, 97.09 days. S/C 1.93, 1.55, 2.03. DO 116.30, 110.02, 118.84 days. CI 12.51, 12.35, 12.66 months. CR 45.45%, 61.76%, 36.36%. CvR 45.45%, 61.76%, 36.36%. Consumption of dry matter 12.45, 12.49, 13.12 kg/head/day. Consumption of crude protein 1.11, 1.12, 1.20 kg/head/day. The results of the study concluded that the reproductive performance of dairy cows based on the production phase at KUD Cepogo showed the best reproductive performance of dairy cows occurred in the peak phase based on the shortest Calving Interval value.

Keywords: Reproductive Performance, Dairy Cattle, Production Phase, KUD Cepogo, Boyolali

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