

EVALUASI POTENSI PAKAN TERNAK SAPI PERAH DI KECAMATAN SELO KABUPATEN BOYOLALI

MIFTAHUDIN ARIF
NIM. 16021051

INTISARI*)

Indonesia masih mengimpor susu sapi untuk memenuhi kebutuhan pasar. Pada tahun 2020 jumlah perusahaan peternakan sapi perah di Indonesia mengalami penurunan. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan upaya perluasan dan pengembangan ternak sapi perah dengan mengoptimalkan wilayah-wilayah yang berpotensi di Indonesia salah satunya di Kecamatan Selo, Kabupaten Boyolali. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi potensi pakan ternak sapi perah dengan potensi SDM dan LQ sebagai faktor pendukung di Kecamatan Selo. Metode survei digunakan dalam penelitian ini dengan menggunakan materi peternak sebagai responden, ternak sapi perah, dan pakan sapi perah. Bahan yang digunakan meliputi kuesioner, alat tulis dan *handphone*. Data yang diperoleh dalam penelitian ini ditabulasi dan dirata-rata kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif dan analisis menggunakan metode LQ. Hasil penelitian ditemukan ketersediaan pakan dapat mendukung pengembangan peternakan sapi perah di Kecamatan Selo dengan nilai indeks daya dukung (IDD) sebesar 10,7 termasuk kategori aman. Faktor SDM umur peternak sapi perah di Kecamatan Selo didominasi oleh umur tua antara 51-60 (53,41%), tingkat pendidikan SMP (56,82%), pengalaman beternak cukup lama (46,59%), jumlah keluarga sedang (48%), kepemilikan ternak milik sendiri (96,59%), pekerjaan pokok petani (84,09%), tujuan beternak sampingan (93,18%), dan lahan milik sendiri 100%. Indeks Daya Dukung (IDD) di Kecamatan Selo sebesar 10,7 termasuk kategori aman. Nilai LQ diperoleh sebesar 3,94. Kecamatan Selo memiliki ketersediaan pakan yang layak untuk mendukung pengembangan ternak sapi perah didukung dengan adanya faktor SDM dan ekonomi (LQ) di Kecamatan Selo mampu mendukung perkembangan usaha ternak sapi perah.

Kata Kunci : Evaluasi, potensi pakan, sapi perah, Kecamatan Selo

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FEED POTENTIAL EVALUATION OF DAIRY CATTLE IN SELO DISTRICT BOYOLALY REGENCY

**MIFTAHUDIN ARIF
NIM. 16021051**

ABSTRACT*

Indonesia still imports cow's milk to meet market needs. In 2020 the number of dairy farming companies in Indonesia will decrease. Therefore, it is necessary to expand and develop dairy cattle by optimizing potential areas in Indonesia, one of which is in Selo District, Boyolali Regency. This study aims to evaluate the potential for dairy cattle feed with potential human resources (HR) and location quotient (LQ) as supporting factors in Selo District. The survey method was used in this study using farmer material as respondents, dairy cattle, and dairy cattle feed. Materials used include questionnaires, stationery and mobile phones. The data obtained in this study were tabulated and averaged and then analyzed descriptively and analyzed using the LQ method. The results of the study found that the availability of feed can support the development of dairy farms in Selo District with a carrying capacity index (CCI) value of 10.7 including the safe category. The HR factor for the age of dairy farmers in Selo District is dominated by old age between 51-60 (53.41%), junior high school education level (56.82%), long-term farming experience (46.59%), moderate family size (48%), own livestock (96.59%), farmer's main job (84.09%), side livestock farming (93.18%), and 100% own land. The carrying capacity index (CCI) in Selo District of 10.7 is included in the safe category. The LQ value was obtained at 3.94. Selo Subdistrict has adequate feed availability to support the development of dairy cattle supported by human resources (HR) and location quotient (LQ) in Selo Subdistrict able to support the development of dairy cattle business.

Keywords: Evaluation, feed potential, dairy cows, Selo District

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