

ENGARUH PEMUPUKAN DAN BANGSA SAPI TERHADAP KEJADIAN
FASCIOSIS DAN NEMATODIASIS DI KECAMATAN WATES
KABUPATEN KULON PROGO

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INTISARI*)

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemupukan dan bangsa sapi terhadap kejadian *fasciolosis* dan *nematodiasis* di Kecamatan Wates Kabupaten Kulon Progo. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada tanggal 19 Desember 2016 hingga 19 Februari 2017. Materi yang digunakan adalah 1) Rumput kolonjono, 2) Pupuk kandang dan pupuk kimia, 3) 60 ekor sapi, 4) Sampel feses dari masing-masing sapi. Penelitian dilakukan menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap pola faktorial 2×3 , 3 perlakuan pemupukan rumput kolonjono dan 2 perlakuan bangsa sapi SimPO dan PO. Feses diuji untuk mengidentifikasi jenis telur cacing *Fasciola sp* dengan menggunakan uji Parfitt and Banks dan untuk mengidentifikasi telur cacing *Nematoda* dengan menggunakan uji Natif. Hasil yang didapatkan dianalisis secara statistik dengan analisis variansi menggunakan program SPSS versi 17.0. Hasil analisis memperlihatkan adanya perbedaan nyata pada nilai rerata kejadian *fasciolosis* antara sapi yang diberi perlakuan pemberian HMT pupuk kandang (0,61) dengan HMT tanpa pupuk (0,25) dan sapi yang diberi perlakuan pemberian HMT pupuk kimia (0,05). Rerata kejadian *nematodiasis* menunjukkan perbedaan yang tidak nyata dengan nilai rerata masing-masing perlakuan 2742,5 (HMT tanpa pupuk), 5042,5 (HMT pupuk kandang), dan 20 (HMT pupuk kimia). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa pemupukan HMT menggunakan pupuk kandang meningkatkan kejadian *fasciolosis* tetapi tidak mempengaruhi kejadian *nematodiasis* di Kecamatan Wates Kabupaten Kulon Progo. Jenis sapi tidak mempengaruhi kejadian *fasciolosis* dan *nematodiasis*. Tidak terdapat interaksi antara jenis sapi dan berbagai pemupukan pada HMT terhadap kejadian *fasciolosis* dan *fematodiasis*.

(Kata kunci : *fasciolosis*, *nematodiasis*, Pupuk Kandang, Bangsa Sapi, Rumput Kolonjono)

*)Intisari Skripsi Sarjana Peternakan, Program Studi Peternakan, Fakultas Agroindustri, Universitas Mercu Buana Yogyakarta, 2018

**THE EFFECT OF FERTILIZING AND CATTLE BREED ON
FASCIOLOSIS AND NEMATODIASIS PREVALENCE
IN WATES DISTRICT KULON PROGO REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT*)

The aim of this research was to know the effect of fertilizing and cattle breed on the prevalence of Fasciolosis and Nematodiasis in Wates District Kulon Progo regency. The study was conducted on December 19th, 2016 to February 19th, 2017. The material used were 1) kolonjono grass, 2) manure and chemical fertilizer, 3) 60 beef cattles, 4) fecal sample from each cattle. The study was conducted used complete randomized design of 2×3 factorial, 3 treatments of kolonjono grass fertilizing and 2 treatment of cattle breed. Fecal were tested to identify the egg of Fasciola sp by the Parfitt and Banks test and to identify the egg of nematode worm by the Native test. The data obtained was analyzed statistically by pattern analisis of variance used SPSS version 17.0. The result of the analysis showed that there was a significant difference in mean value of fasciolosis occurrence between cattle treated with manured forage fed (0.61) and without fertilized forage fed (0.25) also cattle treated with manured forage fed and chemical fertilized forage fed (0, 05). The mean of nematodiasis showed a non significant differences with mean values of each treatment 2742.5 (forage feed without fertilizer), 5042.5 (manured forage feed), and 20 (chemical fertilized forage feed). Based on the results of the study can be concluded that the fertilizing of forage used manure affect the occurance of fasciolosis but did not affect nematodiasis in Wates District Kulon Progo regency. Cattle breed did not affect fasciolosis and nematodiasis occurance. There was not interaction between cattle breed and various fertilizing in kolonjono grass on fasciolosis and nematodiasis occurance.

(Key words: Fasciolosis, Nematodiasis, Manure, Cattle Breed, Kolonjono Grass)

*) Astract Thesis of S1 Animal Husbandry, Agroindustry Faculty, University of Mercu Buana Yogyakarta, 2018.