

**POTENSI PAKAN HIJAUAN TERNAK KAMBING PERANAKAN ETAWA  
DI DESA NGARGOSARI KECAMATAN SAMIGALUH  
KABUPATEN KULONPROGO**

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**INTISARI**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui potensi pakan hijauan Kambing PE di Desa Ngargosari. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Januari sampai Februari 2018 di Desa Ngargosari, Kec. Samigaluh, Kab. Kulonprogo, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Materi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah: data monografi desa, peternak kambing PE, dan pakan hijauan. Metode yang digunakan adalah survei lapangan. Dalam data monografi desa diketahui populasi ternak Kambing PE sebesar 1.531 ekor. Hasil wawancara dengan peternak: 1) Pakan hijauan ternak yang digunakan adalah, *Calliandra calothyrsus*, *Gliricidia sepium*, *Manihot glaziovii*, 2) Lokasi pengambilan pakan berada di lahan tegalan (435,46Ha), pekarangan (249,23), dan tepi jalan (7,62). Hasil penelitian produksi pakan hijauan kambing PE sebesar 7.389.456 kg/tahun berat segar atau 2.492.456,261 kg/tahun dalam Bahan Kering (BK). Daya tampung lokasi penelitian ditentukan dari: 1) Kebutuhan pakan ternak kambing PE (162,201 UT ) = 621.635,333 kg/tahun BK, dan ternak kompetitor (Kambing Lokal; 107,098 UT, Domba; 37,099 UT) = 552.635,002 kg/tahun BK. 2) *Proper use* pakan hijauan = 1.439.154,104 kg/tahun BK. Hasil penelitian daya tampung, terdapat sisa pakan hijauan = 264.883,769 kg/tahun BK. Sisa pakan hijauan mampu untuk menampung 69,115 UT atau 493,679 ekor kambing PE. Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah potensi pakan hijauan ternak kambing PE Desa Ngargosari lebih besar dari total kebutuhan pakan ternak kambing PE saat ini.

**(Kata Kunci : Kambing PE, Pakan hijauan ternak, Daya Tampung)**

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**POTENTIAL FORAGE OF ETAWA CROSS BREED GOAT FEED IN  
NGARGOSARI VILLAGE, SAMIGALUH SUB DISTRICT,  
KULONPROGO REGENCY**

By

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**ABSTRACT**

This study aims to determine the potential forage for PE goats in Ngargosari Village. This research was conducted from January to February 2018 in Ngargosari Village, Samigaluh, Kulonprogo District, Yogyakarta Special Region. The material used in this study are: village monograph data base, PE goat breeders, and forage feed. The method used is a field survey. In the village monograph data base, it is known that the population of PE goats is 1,531 heads. Interview results with farmers: 1) Forage feed used for livestock is *Calliandra calothyrsus*, *Gliricidia sepium*, *Manihot glaziovii*, 2) Location of feed collection is on *tegalan* (435,46 Ha), yard (249,23 Ha), and roadside (7,62 Ha). The results of research on the production of forage feed is 7.389,456 kg/year of fresh weight or 2.492.456,261 kg/year in Dry Materials (BK). The carrying capacity of the research location was determined by: 1) PE goats feed requirements (162,201 UT) = 621.635,333 kg/year BK, and competing livestock feed requirements (Local Goat; 107,098 UT, Sheep; 37,099 UT) = 552.635,002 kg/year BK. 2) Proper use feed is 1.439.154,104 kg/year BK. The results of the carrying capacity research, there is the remaining feed forage = 264.883,769 kg/year BK. The remaining forage feed is able to accommodate 69,115 UT or 493,679 PE goats. The conclusion of this study is the potential forage for PE goats in Ngargosari Village is greater than the total needs of PE goats feed at this time.

**(Key Words : PE Goat, Forage feed, Carrying Capacity)**

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<sup>\*)</sup>The Abstract of Thesis, Animal Husbandry Degree, Faculty of Agroindustry, Mercu Buana Yogyakarta University, 2018.