

**KORELASI ANTARA VITAL STATISTIK, *BODY CONDITION SCORE*,
KINERJA REPRODUKSI DENGAN PRODUKSI SUSU SAPI PERAH
DI KJUB PUSPETASARI**

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INTISARI*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara Vital statistik, *Body condition score*, Kinerja reproduksi terhadap Produksi susu. Pelaksanaan penelitian pada bulan Mei sampai Juni 2019, di peternak rakyat KJUB Puspetasari dengan menggunakan 50 ekor induk sapi perah peranakan *Friesian Holstain* laktasi tiga dan empat. Metode yang digunakan yaitu survey dan pengambilan data sekunder. Data survey meliputi Vital statistik (lingkar dada, panjang badan, tinggi gumba) dan *Body Condition Score*. Data sekunder meliputi catatan reproduksi *Service per Conception* (S/C), *Calving Interval* (CI), *Post Partum Mating* (PPM) dan produksi susu sapi satu masa laktasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis korelasi dan regresi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa hubungan ukuran Vital statistik (lingkar badan, panjang badan dan tinggi gumba) dengan produksi susu berturut-turut yaitu: 0.88; 0.68; dan 0.62 dengan nilai regresi berturut-turut $Y = -4,054.93 + 39.15 X$; $Y = -1,891.95 + 28.38 X$; dan $Y = -5,759.47 + 64.23 X$. Hubungan BCS dengan Produksi susu yaitu 0.77 dengan persamaan regresi $Y = 2,218.99 + 367.04 X$. Hubungan Kinerja reproduksi (S/C), PPM, dan CI berturut-turut yaitu: -0.58; -0.77 dan -0.78 dengan nilai regresi berturut-turut $Y = 3,309.74 - 211.99 X$; $Y = 3,833.73 - 7,453 X$; dan $Y = 5,145.792 - 5.35 X$. Sehingga disimpulkan bahwa produksi susu dipengaruhi oleh Vital statistik, *Body Condition Score* dan Kinerja reproduksi.

Kata kunci: Vital statistik, BCS, Kinerja reproduksi, Produksi susu

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CORRELATION BETWEEN VITAL STATISTIC, *BODY CONDITION SCORE*, REPRODUCTION PERFORMANCE AND MILK PRODUCTION OF DAIRY CATLE IN KJUB PUSPETASARI

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ABSTRACT*

This study aimed to determine the relationship between Vital statistic, Body condition score, Reproduction performance on milk production. The research was conducted in May to June 2019, in the KJUB Puspetasari smallholder breeders using 50 Friesian Holstain dairy cows, third and forth lactations. The method used a survey and secondary data collection. Survey data include Vital statistics (chest circumference, body length, gumba height) and Body Condition Score. Secondary data included records of Service per Conception (S/C), Calving Interval (CI), Post Partum Mating (PPM) and milk production for one period lactation. This study used correlation and regression analysis. The results showed that the relationship between BCS and milk production was 0.77 with a regression equation $Y = 2.218.99 + 367.04 X$. Relationship between statistical vital measures (body circumference, body length and height of gumba) and milk production consecutive: 0.68; and 0.62 and successive regression values $Y = -4,054.93 + 39.15 X$; $Y = -1,891.95 + 28.38 X$; and $Y = -5,759.47 + 64.23 X$. Relationship between reproduction performance (S/C), PPM, and CI : -0.58; -0.77 and -0.78 with successive regression values $Y = 3,309.74 - 211.99 X$; $Y = 3,833.73 - 7,453 X$; and $Y = 5,145,792 - 5.35 X$. The research an that milk production was influenced by Vital Statistic, Body Condition Score and reproduction performance.

Keywords: Vital statistic, BCS, reproduction performance, milk production

*Abstract Thesis of S1 Animal Husbandry, Faculty of Agroindustry, Univercity of Mercu Buana Yogyakarta, 2019