

POTENSI WILAYAH UNTUK PENGEMBANGAN DOMBA DI KECAMATAN GALUR KABUPATEN KULON PROGO

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INTISARI*)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui potensi pengembangan peternakan domba di Kecamatan Galur Kabupaten Kulon Progo. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada tanggal 30 September sampai dengan 1 November 2019 di kecamatan Galur, Kabupaten Kulon Progo, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Materi penelitian adalah peternak domba sejumlah 75 peternak sebagai responden. Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode survei dan wawancara peternak berdasarkan kuisisioner. Data yang diperoleh ditabulasi dan dirata - rata, lalu dianalisis secara deskriptif. Berdasarkan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa umur peternak 25-64 tahun sebanyak 84%, tingkat pendidikan SD sebanyak 58,67%, pengalaman beternak > 10 tahun sebesar 44%, status kepemilikan ternak milik sendiri sebesar 82,67%, jumlah kepemilikan ternak 2-10 sebanyak 54,67%, jumlah anggota keluarga antara 1-3 sebanyak 53%, tujuan beternak sebagai usaha sampingan sebanyak 72%. Sistem pemeliharaan secara semi-intensif terdapat 85,33%. Produksi hijauan dan limbah pertanian sebanyak 86.816,60 ton/tahun dalam berat kering. Kebutuhan pakan untuk 2.527,99 UT sebesar 83.14,93 ton/tahun dalam berat kering. Sisa pakan terdapat 78.501,67 ton/tahun dalam berat kering. Sisa pakan ini dapat untuk menampung ternak domba sebanyak 23.860,69 UT atau 167.024,83 ekor ternak domba dewasa. Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah pakan hijauan untuk ternak domba di Kecamatan Galur masih berpotensi untuk penambahan ternak sebanyak 23.860,69 UT.

Kata kunci: Potensi wilayah, Pakan hijauan, Pengembangan, Domba, Kecamatan Galur.

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THE POTENTIAL REGION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SHEEP IN GALUR DISTRICT KULON PROGO REGENCY

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ABSTRACT*)

The aimed of the study was to determine the regional potency for the development of sheep in Galur District, Kulon Progo Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region. The research was conducted throughout 30 September 2019 to 1 November 2019 in Galur District, Kulon Progo Regency. The study was a survey, through which 75 sheep farmers were interviewed as respondents. The data were tabulated and average, then analyzed descriptively. Based on the survey, it was showed that (i) 84% farmers were 25 to 64 years old, (ii) 58,67% went only to elementary school, (iii) 44% respondents have been farming for more than 10 years. (iv) 82,67% sheep population were farmer-owned, (v) 2-10 sheep were owned by 54,67% interviewee, (vi) 53% respondents were household with 1 to 3 family member, (vii) 72% sheep farming were side business. In addition, 85,53% farmers employ semi-intensive farming system which was supported with 86.816,60 ton/year in dry matter forage and agriculture waste production. The forage and agricultural waste demand for 2.527,99 AU population per year was 8.314,93 ton/year in dry matter. The residual feed was around 78.501,67 ton/year in dry matter. Thus, it could be utilized to feed 23.860,69 AU or 167.024,83 sheep. Therefore, it could be concluded that forage feed for sheep in Galur District was potential to increase the sheep number of 23.860,69 AU.

Keywords: Regional potency, Forage feed, Development, Sheep, Galur District.

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