

**POTENSI PAKAN UNTUK PENGEMBANGAN TERNAK KERBAU  
DI KABUPATEN MAGELANG**

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**INTISARI\*)**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui potensi kecukupan pakan, kapasitas daya tampung pakan ternak dan potensi pengembangan ternak kerbau di Kabupaten Magelang. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada 6 September 2021 sampai 18 Januari 2022. Materi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu 37 responden dan populasi kerbau 98 ekor, pakan ternak, dan data sekunder dari Dinas Peternakan dan Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Magelang. Metode yang digunakan yaitu metode survei melalui observasi dan wawancara. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan cara *purposive sampling*. Data yang diperoleh ditabulasi menggunakan *Microsoft Excell* dan dianalisis menggunakan analisis deskriptif. Data yang diperoleh dalam penelitian adalah karakteristik peternak meliputi rerata umur peternak kerbau yaitu 54 tahun, pendidikan peternak paling banyak yaitu Sekolah Dasar sebanyak 51%, pengalaman beternak rata-rata 18 tahun, pekerjaan paling banyak yaitu petani sebanyak 51%, status kepemilikan ternak paling banyak yaitu pribadi sebanyak 78%, rata-rata kepemilikan ternak 2 Satuan Ternak, tujuan beternak yaitu sebagai usaha sampingan sebanyak 100%, kepemilikan lahan seluas 0,2163 ha/responden. Pakan yang diberikan pada ternak kerbau terdiri dari pakan hijauan dan limbah pertanian. Hijauan tersebut diperoleh dari lahan, pekarangan rumah, dan juga lahan orang lain. Hasil produksi pakan sebesar 833.898,24 Bahan Kering ton/tahun dan mampu menampung ternak kerbau sebanyak 251.174,14 Satuan Ternak/Tahun. Kapasitas peningkatan populasi ternak kerbau sebanyak 176.840,17 Satuan Ternak. Dari hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa Kabupaten Magelang memiliki potensi kecukupan pakan yang berlebih ditunjukkan dengan angka kecukupan pakan 2,41 dan nilai Indeks Daya Dukung 3,38 termasuk ke dalam kriteria aman.

Kata kunci : Kerbau, Potensi Pakan, Daya Tampung, Kabupaten Magelang

**FEED POTENTIAL FOR BUFFALO DEVELOPMENT  
IN MAGELANG REGENCY**

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**ABSTRACT\*)**

This study aims to determine the potential for feed adequacy, animal feed capacity, and development potential of buffaloes in the Magelang Regency. The research was conducted from September 6, 2021 to January 18, 2022. The materials used in this study were 37 respondents and a population of 98 buffaloes, animal feed, and secondary data from the Livestock Service Office and the Central Statistics Agency of Magelang Regency. The method used is a survey method through observation and interviews. Sampling was done by *purposive sampling*. The data obtained were tabulated using *Microsoft Excel* and analyzed using descriptive analysis. The data obtained in the study are the characteristics of breeders, including the average age of buffalo breeders, which is 54 years. Most breeders' education is primary school as much as 51%. The raising breed experience is an average of 18 years. Most breeders' occupations are farmers, as much as 51%. The most livestock ownership status is private ownership is 78%. The average livestock ownership is 2 animal unit. The number of breeders raising livestock as a side business is as much as 100%, and land ownership is 0.2163 hectare/respondent. The feed given to buffalo consists of forage feed and agricultural waste. The forage is obtained from land, yards, and other people's land. The yield of feed production is 833,898.24 Dry Matter tons/year and can accommodate buffaloes as much as 251,174.14 Animal Unit/year. Capacity to increase buffalo population much as 176.840,17 Animal Unit. The study results show that Magelang Regency has the potential for excessive feed adequacy, as indicated by the feed adequacy rate of 2.41 and the IDD value of 3.38, which is included in the safety criteria.

Keywords: Buffalo, Feed, Capacity, Magelang Regency