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Pertanahan	Prodi	Publikasi	Penulis	Tahun	Sumber	Dana	Nomor Urut							

STRATEGI PENINGKATAN SKOR KONDISI TUBUH SAPI BX CALON RESIPIEN TRANSFER EMBRIO KEMBAR MELALUI PERBAIKAN MANAJEMEN DAN PAKAN BERBASIS BAHAN BAKU LOKAL

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ABSTRACT

Brahman Cross. (BX) cattle was one of expected breed to increase South Sumatera's cattle population. However, this breed has reproductive constraints in its breeding. Semi intensive management system and low rate in re-conception were one of the obstacles. Twinning Program which combine Artificial Insemination (AI) and Embryo Transfer (ET) were one of available solution not only to overcome the reproductive constraint but also could improve number of cattle population. However this programme require improvement in cattle production and reproduction performance.

Twenty BX cows in Sidomulyo Village, Banyuasin I subdistrict of Banyuasin regency were observed for 3 month. Management and feeding system were the observation objects. Feeds quality were analyzed using proximate analysis and Van Soest method. Performed Feeding strategy and improvement on management system were based on observation data. Parameter on production performance were Body Score Condition while reproduction performance were reproductive organ evaluation thru rectal palpation.

The result shows that there were improvement in production performance according to Body Score Condition >3. Evaluation on reproductive organ generated 13 suitable cows for Twinning program. However, The programme failed to generate twinning calf, it only generated 2 ET calf and 1 AI calf. It is implied that ET technique were suitable for ordinary cattle which raised in farmer through improvement in management and feeding system.

Keyword : Cattle, Twinning, Embryo Transfer, Artificial Insemination, Feeding

PENDAHULUAN

Peningkatan populasi sapi sumatera selatan merupakan hal mendesak untuk dilaksanakan dalam rangka mendukung kegiatan nasional Program Percepatan Swasembada Daging Sapi 2010 (P2SDS 2010). Data statistik populasi sapi 2006 – 2007 provinsi sumatera selatan menunjukkan angka kenaikan yang kecil (0.17%) sehingga target P2SDS 2010 akan sulit tercapai (Anonymous, 2008). Potensi wilayah sumatera selatan secara geografis dan kultural dilain pihak merupakan hal yang tidak dapat diabaikan begitu saja. Luasan lahan perkebunan sawit, kopi, jagung dan tebu yang mendominasi wilayah provinsi sumatera selatan merupakan gambaran potensi biomassa yang besar sebagai sumber pakan sapi. Kebiasaan memelihara ternak sapi sebagai bagian dari kehidupan masyarakat Sumatera Selatan juga merupakan faktor pendukung yang tidak dapat diabaikan juga.

Potensi bahan baku pakan lokal yang dapat dimanfaatkan antara lain ; hasil ikutan perkebunan/pertanian seperti sawit, kopi, tebu dan jagung. Saat ini unsri sedang mengembangkan paket teknologi pakan sapi berbasis hasil ikutan perkebunan pertanian seperti sawit dan tebu. Hasil pengujian kecernaan pada kulit kopi yang difermentasi dan mengalami perlakuan fisik juga menunjukkan hasil yang positif sebagai sumber bahan baku pakan (Abrar, 2007). Hasil penelitian yang dilakukan Fariani (2007) pada lahan rawa