

ABSTRAK

PERBANDINGAN KOEFISIEN HETEROSIS ANTARA KAMBING BOERAWA DAN SABURAI JANTAN PADA BOBOT SAPIH DI KECAMATAN SUMBEREJO KABUPATEN TANGGAMUS

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Heterosis merupakan perbedaan antara rata-rata hasil keturunan persilangan dan rata-rata hasil tipe tetuanya. Produktivitas kambing Boerawa dan Saburai dapat ditingkatkan melalui program persilangan dengan memanfaatkan efek heterosis. Peningkatan produktivitas oleh heterosis terjadi karena peningkatan heterozigositas tetapi penurunan homozigositas.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: 1) mengetahui bobot sapih kambing Boerawa dan Saburai jantan; 2) membandingkan koefisien heterosis antara kambing Boerawa dan Saburai jantan pada bobot sapih. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan dari 12 Agustus-13 September 2015 pada Kelompok Ternak Pelita Karya 3, Mitra Usaha, dan Handayani di Kecamatan Sumberejo, Kabupaten Tanggamus.

Metode penelitian ini menggunakan metode *survey*. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Jumlah sampel masing-masing 30 ekor kambing Boerawa dan Saburai jantan. Data-data yang diperoleh yaitu data sekunder dari rekording milik kelompok ternak meliputi nama kelompok ternak, nama peternak, bangsa kambing, umur induk saat melahirkan, bobot lahir, tipe kelahiran, jenis kelamin, umur sapih, dan bobot sapih. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan uji t student pada taraf nyata 5% dan atau 1%.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) rata-rata bobot lahir, bobot sapih, dan bobot sapih terkoreksi pada kambing Boerawa jantan berturut-turut sebesar $3,02 \pm 0,20$ kg, $16,77 \pm 0,51$ kg, dan $20,82 \pm 0,71$ kg serta pada kambing Saburai jantan rata-rata sebesar $3,36 \pm 0,31$ kg, $17,86 \pm 0,79$ kg, dan $21,45 \pm 0,55$ kg. (2) koefisien heterosis kambing Boerawa dan Saburai jantan berbeda sangat nyata ($P < 0,01$). Rata-rata koefisien heterosis kambing Saburai ($2,35 \pm 1,55$) lebih rendah daripada kambing Boerawa ($6,19 \pm 1,98$).

Kata kunci : Kambing Boerawa, Kambing Saburai, bobot sapih, dan koefisien heterosis

ABSTRACT

THE COMPARISON OF HETEROSIS COEFFICIENT BETWEEN MALE BOERAWA AND SABURAI GOAT ON WEANING WEIGHT AT SUMBEREJO SUBDISTRICT TANGGAMUS REGENCY

By

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Heterosis is the difference between the average results descent crosses and the average results of the parents type. Productivity of Boerawa and Saburai goat can be improved through crossbreeding program to utilize heterosis effect. Increased productivity by heterosis occurs due to increased heterozygosity but homozygosity decline.

This research aims to: 1) know weaning weight of male Boerawa and Saburai goat; 2) comparing the coefficient of heterosis between male Boerawa and Saburai goat on weaning weight. This research was conducted from 12th August—13th September 2015 at the farmer groups of Pelita Karya 3, Mitra Usaha, and Handayani in Sumberejo District, Tanggamus Regency.

This research used survey method. The sampling is done by using purposive sampling. The number of samples each 30 individuals male Boerawa and Saburai goat. The data obtained by the secondary data from recording data belongs to a group of farmers that include the name of farmer group, breeder, goat breed, age of the parent during childbirth, birth weight, type of birth, sex, weaning age, and weaning weight. Data were analyzed using student's t-test on the significantly level 5% or 1%.

The results of this research are : (1) the average of birth weight, weaning weight, and weaning weight adjusted of male Boerawa are 3.02 ± 0.20 kg, 16.77 ± 0.51 kg, and 20.82 ± 0.71 kg and male Saburai goat are of 3.36 ± 0.31 kg, 17.86 ± 0.79 kg, and 21.45 ± 0.55 kg. (2) heterosis coefficient of male Boerawa and Saburai goat highly significant (P 0.01). The average of heterosis coefficient Saburai goat (2.35 ± 1.55) is lower than Boerawa goat (6.19 ± 1.98).

Key words : Boerawa goat, Saburai goat, weaning weight, heterosis coefficient