Reproductive Performance of Beef Cattle Raised Under SPR Program in Tegal Regency

Title	Reproductive Performance of Beef Cattle Raised Under SPR Program in Tegal Regency
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Abstract	The purpose of this research was to assess the reproductive performance of beef cattle based on different production systems. Survey research was carried out in Margasari Subdistrict, Tegal Regency, Central Java Province, in 13 farmer groups (a total of 188 breeders and 557 beef cattle) who took shelter in the SPR Program The qualitative and quantitative design framework is used to obtain comprehensive data. The questionnaire was used to get data and respondents determined by census method. SPSS software is used to analyze data. The results showed that 38.46% of farmer groups implemented a crop-livestock-system (CLS), 30.77% of farmer groups implemented a livestock-forestry system (LFS), and 30.77% of farmer groups implemented a crop-livestock-forestry-system (CLFS) in producing beef cattle. The results of the present study were significantly ($P<0.05$) there were differences in each reproductive performance parameter (BCS, S / C, CR, CI, and CC), which was observed in each beef production system (CLFS, CLS, and LFS). The results of this study also provide an overview of the simultaneous effects on the application of the production system to the reproductive performance of beef cattle. Although there has been certain variation between the production systems, the reproductive performance of the observed beef cattle has not been satisfactory. Improving nutrition management in cattle is needed to realize successful reproductive performance.
Publisher Name	Faculty of Animal Science, Universitas Gadjah Mada
Publish Date	2020-02-29
Publish Year	2020
Doi	DOI: 10.21059/buletinpeternak.v44i1.46127
Citation	
Source	Buletin Peternakan
Source Issue	Vol 44, No 1 (2020): BULETIN PETERNAKAN VOL. 44 (1) FEBRUARY 2020
Source Page	
Url	https://journal.ugm.ac.id/buletinpeternakan/article/view/46127/27153
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