

**PENGARUH FAKTOR-FAKTOR INTRINSIK TERHADAP MOTIVASI
PETANUI DALAM PEMBIBITAN DOMBA DI DESA PURWODADI
KECAMATAN TEGALREJO KABUPATEN MAGELANG**

*(The Effect Of Intrinsic Factors On Farmers Motivation In Breeding Sheep In
Purwodadi Village, Tegalrejo District, Magelang Regency)*

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ABSTRACT

The success of business areas of livestock including sheep farming is not only determined by technical aspects of sheep farming, but also including psychological aspects of the breeder. Farmers are not enough to just understand the problem of raising sheep. One of the critical success factors of poultry farms as productive business activities is available on self-motivation of farmers.

The experiment was conducted in the village of Purwodadi, Tegalrejo district, Magelang regency. The population of goats in the village of Purwodadi by monograph report in March 2011 is as many as 229 individuals. Sheep in village Purwodadi consists of various levels of age and experience of raising sheep varies. Assessment methods used for data collection was purposive sampling method with the number of respondents 30 persons sheep breeder, the instrument used is a guide interviews and analysis of data using multiple regression analysis. Data were processed with SPSS software 15.

The average age was 42 years, the average farming experience was 11.07 years and the average value of motivation is 48.60. The value of R indicates that the age and breeding experience affect 58.1% of the motivation of farmers in the sheep business. From the ANOVA tables, a significance value of 0.004^a ($P < 0.01$) mean age and experience of raising a very significant influence on the motivation of raising sheep. From this table, the coefficient obtained equation $Y = 1.301 + 0.516X_1 + 0.244 X_2 + 0.7118$. The significance of age on motivation is 0.001 ($P < 0.01$) mean age is very significance effect on motivation. The significance of the experience of the motivation of 0.084 means that experience no significant effect on motivation.

Keywords: motivation, age, experience, sheep

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**USAHA DAN EFISIENSI PEMASARAN TERNAK AYAM
POTONG DI WILAYAH KABUPATEN MAGELANG**
*(Marketing Efficiency and Broiler Farm Business in
Magelang Regency)*

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ABSTRACT

The research was conducted in regency of Magelang, two month .The Research target that is to know the eligibility ,effort broiler farm business and to know to enchain the marketing and also count the efficiency of broiler marketing in Regency Magelang. The Method of Intake sampel of at this research use the method of purposive sampling that is sampel used by broiler breeder as much 30 people as responder by own the scale of effort equal to 500 - 15000 tail , have run the effort the livestock during 5 year, responder as much 30 one who consisted by 10 people of compiler merchant, 10 dealer people and 10 people broiler consumer. Especial data as base analyse in this research include;cover: A. Data for the feasibility study of the effort B. Data of Marketing efficiency. Method analyse the data used for the 1. Revenue analysis of to use the formula = TR - TC 2. Analyse the eligibility of[is effort a. Analysis of Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) , b. Analyse The Net Present Value (NPV c. Internal Analysis [of] Rate Of Return (IRR) d. Analyse The Period of Invesment Return (Payback Period)

The result of analysis indicated that ever greater of effort scale will be followed also more and more the increasing of obtained advantage. eligibility Finansial during six conservancy period pursuant to criterion BCR, NPV And IRR, as a whole the effort broiler livestock competent Regency Magelang region to be laboured. Pursuant to calculation using by method of payback period obtained result that mean during 1,013 period of conservancy benefit obtained by broiler breeder in Regency Magelang have earned to return capital the invesment from effort the broiler. From its efisiensi the marketing efficiency that price shares accepted by a biggest broiler farmer obtained at short marketing channel I 6,732

So that can be told marketing of broiler farmer business in Regency Magelang not yet efficient which indication with the margin distribution which do not flatten the, coefferisien correlation (r) < 1, Coefficient B1 < 1 and elasticity of price transmission which is unlike one.

Keywords : Broiler, Marketing, Efficiency

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HUBUNGAN ANTARA PERAN PENYULUH PERTANIAN DENGAN TINGKAT PARTISIPASI ANGGOTA DALAM KEGIATAN KELOMPOKTANI DI KECAMATAN GETASAN KABUPATEN SEMARANG

*(The Relation Between The Role of Extension Agriculture with Member of
Farmers Group Participation in Getasan District Semarang Regency)*

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ABSTRACT

The aim of study are to know the role of extension agent in executing its duty 2. To know the relation extension agent of agriculture between with the storey;level participate the member in activity of farmer group in Subdistrict of Getasan Semarang Regency 3. To know extension agent competency relation between with the storey;level participate the member in activity of farmer group [in] subdistrict of Getasan Semarang. The total sample of this research used by 30 person.The sample taken by survey method and analiyzed by tabulation and correlation.

*Extension agent Role commisioned agriculture in subdistrict Getasan Fourty (40) % member of farmer group express the role of extension agent and 57% member of farmer group showed high while 3 % showing low extension agent role. Performance of Agriculture Counselling in its duty execution equal to 57,7 (categorize the medium) or Extension agent assessed to [by] lower equal to 30 %, medium [of] equal to 43 % and high equal to 23 %. Extension agent which its performance very high only 3 %. Its participation member in activity of group of mean farmer participate the member in activity farmer group show the participation . 3,3 %, 30 medium, 53,3 % and 13,3 % very high performance. The relation of extension agent role with the performance of extension agent show the positive relation direction equal to ($rs=0,520^{**}$) and assess the sig (2-tailed) equal to 0,003 $P < 0,01$. The relation of Role of extension agent and participation of member of farmer group in farmer group show the relation which are positive although this relation were inclusive of category equal to ($rs=0,489^{**}$) but this [relation/link] [is] very significant with the value sig (2-tailed) equal to 0,00 $P < 0,01$.*

Keywords : Farmer group, extensor, participation.

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POTENSI AZOLLA PINNATA SEBAGAI SUMBER PROTEIN PAKAN ITIK LOKAL JANTAN UMUR DUA BULAN

*(The Potency of Azolla Pinnata as Source of Feed of Male Duck Local Protein Old Age
the Two months)*

H.Haryanto*

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study are to to know the potency of crop of Azolla pinnata as source of feed of male duck local protein old age the two months. This research was divided to become two phase, first phase to know the productivity of Azolla pinnata fertilized by various type fertilize the second organic phase and to know the influence of fresh gift Azolla pinnata to male performans duck local old age two months. First research method phase, using 4 treatment, that is P0 (without manure), P1 (fertilize the land;ground), P2 (fertilizer from the goat feces), P3 (fertilize the bokashi) and P3 (Fertilizer from the feces of cattle) restating repeated by as much 4 times. Manure dose used by 5000 kg / ha and passed to early before cultivation. As cultivation place use the plastic box with size measure 75 cm x 45 cm x 15 cm. Seed Azolla used [by] as much 100 gr / m². Azolla crop conducted by after age 14 day and repeated to be non-stoped until downhill production. Variable perceived to cover the fresh production biomass, manure resilience, containing of crude protein, crude fibre, crude fat, K, Ca And P. The second phase Research Method use the best fresh Azolla result of from first phase. second Phase treatment use 32 local duck male old age 2 month; moon divided become 4 treatment group, A0 (feed dropsy), A10 (90% feed dropsy + 60 fresh gr Azolla), A20 (80% feed dropsy + 120 fresh gr Azolla), A30 (70% feed dropsy + 180 fresh gr Azolla). Every treatment repeated by as much 8 times restating. Feed given as much 120 gr/day/ekor and given twice one day. Feed Dropsy consisted of by 40% B12, 40% maize mill, 40 % rice bran. Variable which eye average daily gain percentage crabbed abdomen fat percentage. To know the treatment influence used by a statistical test by analyze of Variance direction and if differing continued with the test Duncan'S.

The result of research indicated that the different fertilization have significantly effect o ($P < 0.05$) to fresh biomass production , crude protein, SK, crude fiber, crude fat, but to Ca and P do not have an effect on the ($P > 0.05$). Produce the highest fresh biomass reached at treatment P3 (529.82 gr / m²) do not differ significantly ($P > 0.05$) by P1 (433.86 gr / m²). highest crude protein at treatment P3 ($P < 0.05$) of equal to 22.89%. highest crude fibre at treatment P2 ($P < 0.05$) of equal to 26.10%. highest crude fat treatment P1 (5.99%), but [do] not differ significantly ($P < 0.05$) by P2 (4.99). Fresh Addition Azolla didn't have significant effect ($P > 0.05$) to average daily gain and crabbed percentage, but to abdomen fat percentage show the difference siginificantly ($P < 0.05$). Highest average daily gain treatment A20 (26.25 gr/hr/ekor), while highest percenatge treatment A10 (65.25%). highest Abdomen fat showed in treatment A0 (1.40%) but do not differsognificantly ($P > 0.05$) to A10 (0.92%)

Keywords : Azolla, Fertilizer from goat feces, Fertilizer from cattle feces, bokhasi

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PEMANFAATAN ONGGOK FERMENTASI DALAM PAKAN ITIK LOKAL JANTAN

(Utilization of Fermented Cassava Pomace in Male Local Duck Feed)

Listyowati, A.A., Sucipto dan J. Daryatmo*

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the effect of fermented cassava pomace (FCP) use as feed with commercial feed (CF) on production performance of male local duck. Sixty-four male local ducks were randomly divided into 4 groups; one group (Control/P0) was fed 100% commercial feed (CF) ad lib. The second group (P1) was fed 90% CF and 10% FCP, the third group (P2) fed 80% CF and 20% FCP and the fourth group (P3) fed 70% CF and 30% FCP. Data measured were feed intake, average daily gain, feed conversion ratio and last body weight. The data obtained were analyzed by analysis of variance followed by a LSD test if there is a difference between groups. The result showed that the use of FCP in feed had no effect ($P > 0.05$) to the male local duck production performance. Use of FCP to the extent of 30% in feed still produce performances that do not differ ($P > 0.05$) with the use of 100% of CF. Further research is needed to determine the effect of the use of FCP to more than 30% in male local duck feed.

Keywords: Cassava pomace, Fermentation, Performance, Local duck

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TAMPILAN PEDET PERANAKAN ONGOLE (PO) PRASAPIH HASIL INSEMINASI BUATAN DI KABUPATEN KEBUMEN

(Appearance of Ongole Halfblooded Calf Result of Artificial Insemination Pre-Crop in Kebumen Regency)

Y.R.Kusuma* T. Susilo* B.P. Widiarso*

ABSTRACT

This research aim to to know the wight picture wean the, age influence wean and or birth sequence (birth child to), and also nation the straw to wight wean the ox PO of result of Artificial Insemination. Its Expectation through this research was obtained by apperanace of quality of crosscut calf crop, as input for crosscut ox development entrepreneur of flesh producer in Regency of Kebumen, and also local Government as centre of calf cropf ongole halfblooded result of Insemination . Object items was livestock of ox ongole halfblooded own the society of breeder farmer, specially which have location to in four the subdistrict. To the number of ox as sampel was 150 ox tail (age 4 - 7 month). Research of concerning appearance of ongole halfblooded result of Insemination done in Regency of Kebumen. Determination of subdistrict Location done purposive on the basis of existence sum up the crosscut ox population. Location selected for the research of were Subdistrict Ambal, Subdistrict Mirit, Subdistrict of Land;Ground and Subdistrict Klirong of under colour of the subdistrict consideration represent the area owning quite a lot crosscut ox population. Research executed during five month.

Calf crop from artificial insemination among male ongole halfblooded by ongole halfblooded, heavy mean wean to usher a period of/to or birth sequence to one, second, and third vary ($110,40 \pm 24,08$, $130,71 \pm 27,32$, $124,56 \pm 4,16$), with the difference is not real ($P > 0,05$) at every birth storey;level. While ongole child of result of marriage of[among male Brahman by ongole at birth sequence to one, two and three, obtained by a result; heavy mean wean ($76,61 \pm 8,46$, $95,62 \pm 3,93$, $128,03 \pm 20,6$), where birth third differ the reality ($P < 0,05$) than heavy mean wean at first birth and second birth, while heavy mean wean at birth to one secondly do not differ the reality ($P > 0,05$)

Pursuant to age difference wean 3 month, 4 month, and 5 month; heavy mean wean the child of result of cross of male ongole by ongole ($90,72 \pm 6,13$), $109,83 \pm 13,28$, $165,42 \pm 14,55$ differing reality ($P < 0,05$) to every age wean the nya. Age wean 5 month have the heavy mean wean highest compared to by a heavy mean wean at age wean 4 month and 3 month

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