

ABSTRAK

Kondisi saat ini perkembangan ternak sapi perah di Kabupaten Tasikmalaya berbanding terbalik dengan potensi wilayah yang mendukung dan belum berkembang dengan baik. Tujuan penelitian yaitu mengetahui dan menentukan faktor yang paling berhubungan terhadap produksi dan kualitas susu di Kabupaten Tasikmalaya. Metode penelitian menggunakan metode survei dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Hasil penelitian produksi susu (Y_1) dipengaruhi oleh variabel independen sebesar 80,4 % dan 19,6 % faktor lain. Faktor yang paling berhubungan terhadap produksi susu yaitu konsumsi konsentrat dengan korelasi sangat kuat (0,920) dan koefisien regresi sebesar 0,049. Protein susu (Y_2) dipengaruhi oleh variabel independen sebesar 65,5 % dan 34,5 % faktor lain. Faktor yang paling berhubungan terhadap protein susu yaitu konsumsi konsentrat dengan korelasi sangat kuat (0,867) dan koefisien regresi sebesar 0,086. Lemak susu (Y_3) dipengaruhi oleh variabel independen sebesar 61 % dan 39 % faktor lain. Faktor yang paling berhubungan terhadap lemak susu yaitu konsumsi hijauan dengan korelasi sangat kuat (0,857) dan koefisien regresi sebesar 0,095. *SNF* (Y_4) dipengaruhi oleh variabel independen sebesar 73 %, dan 27 % faktor lain. Faktor yang paling berhubungan terhadap *SNF* yaitu konsumsi konsentrat dengan korelasi kuat (0,689) dan koefisien regresi sebesar 0,687. Berat jenis dipengaruhi oleh variabel independen sebesar 78 %, dan 22 % faktor lain. Faktor yang paling berhubungan terhadap berat jenis yaitu konsumsi konsentrat dengan korelasi kuat (0,723) dan koefisien regresi sebesar 0,078. Kesimpulan bahwa faktor yang paling berhubungan yaitu konsumsi konsentrat mempengaruhi produksi susu, kadar protein, *snf*, berat jenis, dan untuk lemak susu dipengaruhi oleh konsumsi hijauan.

Kata Kunci: Berat jenis, kualitas susu, lemak, produksi susu, protein, *solid non fat*

ABSTRACT

The current condition of dairy cattle development in Tasikmalaya Regency is inversely proportional to the potential of the region that supports it and has not been well developed. The purpose of the study was to determine the factors that are most related to milk production and quality in Tasikmalaya Regency. The research method used a survey method with a purposive sampling technique. The results of the study showed that milk production (Y1) was influenced by independent variables by 80.4% and by other factors. The factor that was most related to milk production was concentrate consumption, with a very strong correlation (0.920) and a regression coefficient of 0.049. Milk protein (Y2) was influenced by independent variables by 65.5% and by other factors. The factor that was most related to milk protein was concentrate consumption, with a very strong correlation (0.867) and a regression coefficient of 0.086. Milk fat (Y3) was influenced by independent variables by 61% and by other factors. The most related factor to milk fat is forage consumption, with a very strong correlation (0.857) and a regression coefficient of 0.095. SNF (Y4) is influenced by the independent variable by 73% and by other factors. The most related factor to SNF is concentrate consumption, with a strong correlation (0.689) and a regression coefficient of 0.687. Specific gravity is influenced by the independent variable by 78% and by other factors. The most related factor to specific gravity is concentrate consumption, with a strong correlation (0.723) and a regression coefficient of 0.078. The conclusion is that the most related factor is concentrate consumption affects milk production, protein content, SNF, and specific gravity, and milk fat is influenced by forage consumption.

Keywords: Specific gravity, milk quality, fat, milk production, protein, solid nonfat