

ABSTRAK

Wabah Penyakit Mulut dan Kuku (PMK) adalah salah satu penyebab utama yang mempengaruhi penurunan hasil kinerja produksi dan kondisi kinerja ekonomi dalam usaha peternakan sapi perah. Kabupaten Banyumas, yang merupakan pusat sapi perah di Jawa Tengah, juga merasakan dampak dari wabah ini pada tahun 2022 dan 2023. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti kinerja produksi dan ekonomi dari usaha Peternakan Sapi Perah di Kabupaten Banyumas pada tahun 2022 dan 2023. Penelitian menggunakan metode survei dengan purposive dan cluster sampling terhadap 60 responden anggota koperasi peternakan sapi perah. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji t berpasangan untuk mengetahui perbedaan kinerja antar tahun.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kinerja produksi tahun 2022 dan 2023 pada jumlah ternak mengalami penurunan 7,23 ekor/tahun vs 6,25 ekor/tahun. Produksi susu 9.834 liter/tahun vs 9.239 liter/tahun. Nilai *Service Per Conception* meningkat 3,2 kali vs 4,8 kali, sementara *Calving Interval* dari 15 bulan vs 16 bulan. Kinerja ekonomi pada tahun 2022 dan 2023, total biaya Rp.35.047.040 vs Rp.31.639.544, pendapatan dari Rp.29.368.606 vs Rp.29.337.910. R/C Ratio 1,83 vs 1,89, BEP Per Unit 2.250 liter/tahun vs 2.169 liter/tahun, BEP Penjualan Rp. 14.741.639 vs Rp. 14.317.992, dan rentabilitas 13,61% vs 16,51%.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kinerja produksi peternakan sapi perah saat wabah PMK berpengaruh nyata terhadap jumlah ternak, *Service Per Conception*, dan *Calving Interval*, tetapi tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap produksi susu. Sementara itu, kinerja ekonomi peternakan sapi perah juga tidak menunjukkan perbedaan yang signifikan pada biaya, pendapatan, R/C ratio, dan BEP. Sedangkan pada rentabilitas berpengaruh nyata.

Kata Kunci: Sapi perah, PMK, Kinerja Produksi, Kinerja Ekonomi, Banyumas

ABSTRACT

The Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreak is one of the main factors affecting the decline in production performance and the economic condition of dairy farming. Banyumas Regency, as one of the dairy farming centers in Central Java, was also affected by the outbreak in 2022 and 2023. This study aims to analyze the impact of the FMD outbreak on the production and economic performance of dairy farming in Banyumas Regency during 2022 and 2023. The research employed a survey method with purposive and cluster sampling of 60 respondents who were members of dairy farmer cooperatives. Data were analyzed using paired t-tests to determine performance differences between the two years.

The results of the study showed that production performance in 2022 and 2023 experienced a decline in the number of cattle, from 7.23 head/year to 6.25 head/year. Milk production decreased from 9,834 liters/year to 9,239 liters/year. The Service per Conception value increased from 3.2 to 4.8, while the Calving Interval extended from 15 months to 16 months. In terms of economic performance, total production costs decreased from IDR 35,047,040 to IDR 31,639,544, while income slightly decreased from IDR 29,368,606 to IDR 29,337,910. The Revenue-Cost (R/C) Ratio increased from 1.83 to 1.89, the Break-Even Point (BEP) per unit declined from 2,250 liters/year to 2,169 liters/year, BEP sales decreased from IDR 14,741,639 to IDR 14,317,992, and profitability dropped from 57.4% to 51.6%.

The results of the study indicate that the production performance of dairy farms during the FMD outbreak was significantly affected in terms of the number of livestock, Service Per Conception (S/C), and Calving Interval (CI), but did not have a significant impact on milk production. Meanwhile, the economic performance of dairy farms also did not show significant differences in costs, revenue, R/C ratio, and BEP. However, profitability was significantly affected.

Keywords: Dairy cattle, FMD, Poduction performance, Economic performance, Banyumas.