

ABSTRAK

Abstrak. Kambing Sapera merupakan salah satu kambing perah Indonesia dari hasil persilangan antara kambing Saanen jantan dengan kambing Peranakan Etawa betina. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengkaji hubungan antara uji alkohol dan uji reduktase terhadap jumlah bakteri pada susu kambing Sapera di Kabupaten Wonosobo dan Banyumas. Materi yang digunakan yaitu susu dari 30 ekor kambing Sapera menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*, PCA, aquadest, alkohol 70%, *methylene blue* 1%. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan analisis deskriptif, korelasi pearson, regresi linier, serta uji-T untuk mengetahui perbedaan dua *farm*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan secara statistik antara uji alkohol dan uji reduktase terhadap jumlah bakteri susu pada Siliwangi *Farm* dan Gaza *farm* ($P > 0,05$). Hasil nilai rata-rata, minimum, maksimum secara berurutan pada sampel pagi alkohol (1;1;1), reduktase (6,6;3;9), jumlah bakteri (3.479.667;280.000;9.400.000), sedangkan sampel pagi alkohol (1;1;1), reduktase (7;4;9), jumlah bakteri (2.984.667;500.000;9.660.000). Alkohol dengan jumlah bakteri susu terdapat hubungan (positif), sedangkan hubungan uji reduktase dengan jumlah bakteri terdapat hubungan negatif antara uji reduktase jumlah bakteri susu kambing Sapera pada sampel pagi ($r = -0,85$) dan sampel sore ($r = -0,83$).

Kata kunci: kambing Sapera, susu kambing segar, jumlah bakteri, uji alkohol, uji reduktase

ABSTRACT

Abstract. The Sapera goat is one of Indonesia's dairy goats, a cross between a male Saanen goat and a female Etawa crossbred goat. This study was conducted to examine the relationship between alcohol and reductase tests on the number of bacteria in Sapera goat milk in Wonosobo and Banyumas Regencies. The material used was milk from 30 Sapera goats using purposive sampling techniques, PCA, distilled water, 70% alcohol, and 1% methylene blue. This study was conducted using descriptive analysis, Pearson correlation, linear regression, and T-test to determine the differences between the two farms. The results showed that there was no statistically significant difference between the alcohol and reductase tests on the number of milk bacteria at Siliwangi Farm and Gaza Farm ($P > 0.05$). The average, minimum, and maximum values, respectively, for the morning sample were (1;1;1), reductase (6.6;3;9), and bacterial count (3,479,667;280,000;9,400,000), while the morning sample was (1;1;1), reductase (7;4;9), and bacterial count (2,984,667;500,000;9,660,000). There is a positive relationship between alcohol and the number of milk bacteria, while there is a negative relationship between the reductase test and the number of bacteria in Sapera goat milk in the morning sample ($r = -0.85$) and the afternoon sample ($r = -0.83$).

Keyword: sapera goat, fresh goat milk, bacterial count, alcohol test, reductase test