ABSTRAK

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN DEDAK PADI TERHADAP KADAR BAHAN KERING, BAHAN ORGANIK, DAN NILAI pH SILASE DAUN GAMAL (*Gliricidia sepium*)

Oleh

Muhammad Anang Ma'ruf

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh dan level penambahan dedak padi terbaik terhadap kadar bahan kering, bahan organik, dan nilai pH silase daun gamal. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada Desember 2025–Januari 2026 di Laboratorium Nutrisi dan Makanan Ternak, Jurusan Peternakan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung. Rancangan percobaan yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 4 perlakuan dan 4 ulangan. Perlakuan yang diberikan yaitu, P0 (gamal tanpa pemberian dedak padi), P1 (gamal+5% dedak padi), P2 (gamal+10% dedak padi) dan P3 (gamal+15% dedak padi). Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan *Analysis of Variance* (Anova) dilanjutkan dengan uji BNT (Beda Nyata Terkecil). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penambahan dedak padi dengan level berbeda pada silase daun gamal berpengaruh sangat nyata ($P<0,01$) terhadap kadar bahan kering, bahan organik dan nilai pH. Berdasarkan uji lanjut BNT, perlakuan (P2) dan (P3) merupakan perlakuan terbaik yang menghasilkan nilai tertinggi terhadap bahan kering yaitu sebesar (33,37%), (34,07%), bahan organik yaitu sebesar 30,06%, 30,16%. Namun untuk nilai pH (3,24) pada perlakuan (P3) merupakan perlakuan terbaik dengan nilai paling rendah dari perlakuan lainnya.

Kata kunci: Bahan kering, bahan organik, dedak padi, pH, silase daun gamal.

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF ADDITIONAL RICE BRAN AT DIFFERENT LEVELS ON DRY MATTER CONTENT, ORGANIC MATTER CONTENT, AND pH VALUE OF GLIRICIDIA LEAF SILAGE (*Gliricidia sepium*)

By

Muhammad Anang Ma'ruf

This study aimed to determine the effect and the best level of rice bran addition on the dry matter content, organic matter content, and pH of Gliricidia leaf silage. The research was conducted from December 2025 to January 2026 at the Animal Nutrition and Feed Laboratory, Department of Animal Husbandry, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung. The experimental design used was a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with four treatments and four replications. The treatments applied were P0 (Gliricidia without rice bran), P1 (Gliricidia leaves + 5% rice bran), P2 (Gliricidia leaves + 10% rice bran) and P3 (Gliricidia leaves + 15% rice bran). The data obtained were analyzed using *Analysis of Variance* (Anova) followed by the Least Significant Difference (LSD) test. The results showed that the addition of different levels of rice bran to Gliricidia leaf silage had a highly significant effect ($P<0.01$) on dry matter, organic matter, and pH value. Based on the LSD post hoc test, treatments P2 and P3 were identified as the best treatments, producing the highest values for dry matter (33.37% and 34.07%, respectively) and organic matter (30.06% and 30.16%, respectively). However, for pH, treatment P3 was the best, showing the lowest value (3.24) compared to the other treatments.

Keywords: Dry matter, organic matter, rice bran, pH, gamal leaf silage.