

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN SILASE DAUN SINGKONG DENGAN LEVEL BERBEDA TERHADAP SEL DARAH MERAH, HEMOGLOBIN, DAN PCV PADA DOMBA EKOR TIPIS

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Penelitian Tujuan dalam penelitian ini mengetahui pengaruh dalam pemberian silase daun singkong pada berbagai taraf pemberian terhadap profil hematologi domba ekor tipis yang meliputi jumlah sel darah merah, kadar hemoglobin, dan packed cell volume (PCV). Kegiatan penelitian berlangsung pada Oktober hingga November 2025 di Kandang Ruminansia Jurusan Peternakan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung. Analisis sampel darah dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Kesehatan Hewan (Kenko Pet), Bandar Lampung. Penelitian menggunakan rancangan percobaan yang terdiri atas empat perlakuan dan tiga ulangan dengan melibatkan 12 ekor domba ekor tipis. Data hasil pengamatan disajikan dalam bentuk tabel dan grafik, kemudian diinterpretasikan menggunakan metode deskriptif. Hasil yang telah dilakukan menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata semua perlakuan pemberian level silase daun singkong masih berada dalam kisaran normal nilai sel darah merah $9,99 \pm 0,91 \times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$ (P1), $10,45 \pm 1,23 \times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$ (P2), $10,36 \pm 0,36 \times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$ (P3), $11,78 \pm 0,51 \times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$ (P4). Sementara itu, rata-rata hemoglobin $10,63 \pm 1,00 \text{ g/dL}$ (P1), $10,67 \pm 0,84 \text{ g/dL}$ (P2), $10,93 \pm 0,95 \text{ g/dL}$ (P3), $12,93 \pm 0,42 \text{ g/dL}$ (P4), dan rata-rata PCV $26,00 \pm 3,50\%$ (P1), $23,73 \pm 1,53\%$ (P2), $24,60 \pm 5,11\%$ (P3), $29,03 \pm 1,70\%$ (P4). Seluruh nilai yang diperoleh masih berada dalam kisaran normal untuk domba ekor tipis.

Kata kunci: Daun singkong, Hemoglobin, Sel darah merah, Silase, PCV.

ABSTRACT

EFFECT OF FEEDING CASSAVA LEAF SILAGE AT DIFFERENT LEVELS ON RED BLOOD CELLS, HEMOGLOBIN, AND PCV IN THIN TAILED SHEEP

By Khairunnisa

This study aimed to evaluate the effect of feeding cassava leaf silage at different levels on hematological profiles, including red blood cells, hemoglobin levels, and packed cell volume (PCV) in thin-tailed sheep. The study was conducted from October to November 2025 at the ruminant barn of the Department of Animal Science, University of Lampung, while blood analysis was performed at the relevant laboratory. The subjects were thin-tailed sheep raised under intensive conditions and fed experimental diets containing different levels of cassava leaf silage, namely P0 (0%), P1 (15%), P2 (30%), and P3 (45%). The diets were formulated based on the animals' nutritional requirements, and the data obtained were analyzed using an experimental design to determine the effect of the treatments on the observed parameters. The results showed that the inclusion of cassava leaf silage up to 45% in the diet did not have a significant effect on red blood cell count, hemoglobin levels, and PCV. However, numerically, treatment P3 showed higher values compared to the other treatments. This is likely due to the higher protein content in the diet, which supports the formation of red blood cells and hemoglobin. The red blood cell, hemoglobin, and PCV values obtained across all treatments remained within the normal range, indicating that the use of cassava leaf silage does not have a negative impact on the physiological condition of the livestock. The conclusion of this study is that cassava leaf silage can be used up to a 45% level in the diet without disrupting the hematological profile of thin-tailed sheep.

Keywords: Red Blood Cells, Hemoglobin, PCV, cassava leaf silage