

Abstract

THE POTENCY OF COFFE PLANTS WASTE AND GAMAL PLANTS AS RUMINANT ANIMALS FEEDING IN THE AREA OF REGISTER FOREST 45 B DISTRICT OF AIR HITAM REGENCY OF WEST LAMPUNG

By

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Lampung Province has quite wide forest area, especially in District of Air Hitam, Regency of West Lampung, where some kinds of plants grow, such as cempaka, suren, pulai, medang, bayur, sonokeling, African wood, dadap, lamtoro, coffe plants, and greenery which can be used as alternative feeding of ruminant animals.

This experiment intends to (1) give the illustration of animals feeding in the area of register forest 45 B, Regency of West Lampung, District of Air Hitam; (2) know the source of animals feeding in the area of Register Forest 45 B, regency of West Lampung, District of Air Hitam; (3) know the production of animals feeding in the area of Register Forest 45B, Regency of West Lampung, District of Air Hitam; (4) know the capacity of animals based on the potency of coffe plants waste in the area of register forest 45, Regency of West Lampung, District of Air Hitam.

This experiment was held step by step on July 2011, located in the area of Register Forest 45B, Regency of West Lampung, District of Air Hitam. This experiment used Purposive Sampling Method. The quality analysis of coffe shell waste and gamal leaves of dry material, water value, ash value, and rough protein value was held in Laboratory of Nutrient and Animals Feeding, Program Study of Animal Husbandry, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung.

The result of this experiment shows that the extent of the area of coffe horticulture in the area of Register Forest 45B, Regency of West Lampung, District of Air Hitam. As wide as 4.955,79 ha produces the coffe shell waste as many as 6.244,2 ton/year, and gamal leaves as many as 27.653,30 ton/year. The using of coffe shell waste as the animals feeding wiith turn of use 30%, 40%, and 50% respextikely produces the capacity as many as 4242, 3185, and 2548 animal unit/ year. The using of gamal leaves as the ruminant animals feeding with turn of use 30%, 40%, and 50% produces the capacity as many as 18.881;14.108; and 11.287 animal unit/year respextikely.