ABSTRAK

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN RANSUM BERBASIS LIMBAH KELAPA SAWIT FERMENTASI TERHADAP KONSUMSI ENERGI DAN ENERGI TERCERNA PADA SAPI PERANAKAN ONGOLE (PO)

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian ransum berbasis limbah kelapa sawit fermentasi terhadap konsumsi energi dan energi tercerna pada sapi peranakan ongole (PO). Penelitian ini mengunakan 9 ekor sapi pedaging jantan. Rancangan yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) dengan 3 kelompok dan 3 perlakuan. Pengelompokan dibedakan berdasarkan bobot tubuh (K1 = 200-250 kg; K2= 170-199 kg;dan K3= 140-169 kg). Perlakuan yang diberikan adalah R0:ransum kontrol (jerami padi 15%, bungkil kopra 22%, onggok 32%, dedak halus 25%, molases 4%, urea 1%, dan premix 1%), R1:ransum berbasis limbah kelapa sawit tanpa fermentasi (pelepah dan daun sawit 15%, bungkil sawit 35%, onggok 18%, dedak halus 25%, molases 4%, urea 2%, dan premix 1%), dan R2:ransum berbasis limbah kelapa sawit terfermentasi (pelepah dan daun sawit 15%, bungkil sawit 35%, onggok 18%, dedak halus 25%, molases 4%, urea 2%, dan premix 1%). Data yang diperoleh diuji dengan *analysis of variance* (ANOVA), kemudian dilanjutkan dengan uji Beda Nyata Terkecil (BNT) untuk menentukan tingkat terbaik penggunaan limbah kelapa sawit. Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa: (1) pengaruh pemberian ransum berbasis limbah kelapa sawit berpengaruh nyata ($P<0,05$) terhadap konsumsi energi dan energi tercerna pada sapi Peranakan Ongole (PO); (2) nilai konsumsi energi dan energi tercerna tertinggi terdapat pada R2 dengan ransum perlakuan limbah kelapa sawit terfermentasi

Kata kunci: limbah kelapa sawit, konsumsi energi, energi tercerna.

ABSTRACT

EFFECT OF FEEDING DIETARY BASED ON WASTE OIL PALM TO ENERGY INTAKE AND DIGESTIBLE ENERGY IN CATTLE GRADE ONGOLE

By

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This research aims to determine the impact of fermented palm oil waste in the ration to the energy intake and digestible energy in cattle grade Ongole. The research was conducted in September-December 2015 in the Laboratory Department of Animal Husbandry, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung. This study uses a randomized block design consisted of three treatments and three replications. Grouping based on body weight is between 200-250 kg in group I, between 170-199 kg in group II, and between 140-169 kg in group III. Ration treatment used are R0 = control diet (15% of rice straw, copra meal 22%, 32% cassava waste, fine bran 25%, molasses 4%, urea 1%, and premix 1%), R1 = dietary based palm oil waste without fermentation (palm midrib and leaves 15%, copra oil 35%, cassava dregs 18%, fine bran 25%, molasses 4%, urea 2%, and premix 1%) and R2 = dietary based palm oil waste fermented (palm midrib and leaves fermented 15%, copra oil 35%, cassava dregs 18%, fine bran 25%, molasses 4%, urea 2%, and premix 1%). The data obtained were tested by analysis of variance followed by Least Significant Difference Test if the value of analysis of variance showed real results. The results showed that: (1) awarding dietary based palm oil waste significant ($P < 0.05$) on energy intake and digestible energy. (2) the highest value of energy intake and digestible energy is on R2 with the dietary based palm oil waste fermented.

Keywords *: palm oil waste, energy intake and digestible energy*