ABSTRAK

PENGARUH PENAMBAHAN SILASE DAUN SINGKONG DAN MINERAL MIKRO ORGANIK DALAM RANSUM BERBASIS LIMBAH KELAPA SAWIT TERHADAP KECERNAAN SERAT KASAR DAN PROTEIN KASAR PADA SAPI

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui: 1) pengaruh penambahan daun singkong terfermentasi dalam ransum berbasis limbah kelapa sawit terhadap kecernaan serat kasar dan protein kasar; 2) pengaruh penambahan daun singkong dan mineral mikro organik dalam ransum berbasis limbah kelapa sawit terhadap kecernaan serat kasar dan protein kasar. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada Mei—Juli 2016 di Kandang Jurusan Peternakan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung. Analisis bahan pakan dan feses dilakukan di Laboratorium Nutrisi dan Makanan Ternak, Jurusan Peternakan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK). Perlakuan dalam penelitian yaitu R0 ransum berbasis limbah kelapa sawit terfermentasi, R1 penambahan 10% silase daun singkong, R2 penambahan 10% silase daun singkong dan mineral mikro organik (Zn 40 ppm, Cu 10 ppm, Se 0,10 ppm, Cr 0,30 ppm). Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan Analisis Ragam dan dilanjutkan dengan Uji Beda Nyata Terkecil (BNT) 0,05 dan 0,01. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penambahan silase daun singkong 10% dalam ransum berbasis limbah kelapa sawit memberikan pengaruh yang nyata ($P<0,05$) terhadap kecernaan protein namun tidak berpengaruh terhadap kecernaan serat kasar. Penambahan silase daun singkong 10% dan mineral mikro organik dalam ransum berbasis limbah kelapa sawit memberikan pengaruh yang nyata ($P<0,05$) terhadap kecernaan protein dan kecernaan serat kasar.

Kata kunci: silase daun singkong, mineral mikro organik, limbah kelapa sawit, kecernaan serat kasar dan protein kasar

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF CASSAVA LEAVES SILAGE AND MICRO ORGANIC MINERAL ADDITION IN FEED BASED ON PALM OIL WASTE TO DIGESTIBILITY OF CRUDE FIBER AND CRUDE PROTEIN ON CATTLE

By

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The objectives of this research were to determine: 1) the effect of cassava leaves silage addition in feed based on palm oil waste to digestibility of crude fiber and crude protein; 2) the effect of cassava leave silages and micro organic mineral addition in feed based on palm oil waste to digestibility of crude fiber and crude protein. The research was conducted in Mei—July 2016 in the Cattle and Laboratory of Nutrition and Feed Livestock, Department of Animal Husbandry, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung. This study used a Randomized Block Design (RBD). Treatment used are R0 control diet, R1 addition of 10% cassava leaves silage, R2 addition of 10% of cassava leaves silage and micro organic mineral (*Zn 40 ppm, Cu 10 ppm, Se 0,10 ppm, Cr 0,30 ppm). Data were analyzed by Analysis of Varians and continued with Least Significant Difference Test (LSD) 0.05 and 0.01. The result showed that the addition of 10% cassava leaves silage in feed based on palm oil waste giving a significant result (P<0.05) to digestibility of crude protein, where as no significant effect on crude fiber . The addition of 10% cassava leaves silage and micro organic mineral in feed based on palm oil waste also giving a significant result (P<0.05) to digestibility of crude fiber and crude protein.*

Keywords: cassava leaves silage, micro organic mineral, palm oil waste, digestibility, crude fiber, crude protein