

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH PERLAKUAN RANSUM BERBEDA TERHADAP KECERNAAN PROTEIN KASAR DAN SERAT KASAR PADA KAMBING PERANAKAN ETAWA (PE) JANTAN

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh perlakuan ransum berbeda terhadap pencernaan protein kasar dan pencernaan serat kasar pada kambing Peranakan Etawa (PE) jantan. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada Februari--April 2017 di Kandang dan Laboratorium Nutrisi dan Makanan Ternak Jurusan Peternakan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK). Kelompok tersebut berdasarkan bobot badan kambing. Kelompok berjumlah tiga dan masing-masing kelompok menggunakan tiga ekor kambing dengan rata-rata bobot badan berkisar 15--26,2 kg. Perlakuan yang diberikan meliputi: R1 (15% rumput gajah + 85% konsentrat (onggok, dedak, ampas tahu, molasses, premix, urea)); R2 (15% pelepah daun sawit fermentasi + 85% konsentrat (onggok, dedak, ampas tahu, molasses, premix, urea + bungkil inti sawit fermentasi)); R3 (R2 + mineral mikro organik Zn-lisinat 40 ppm). Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan ANOVA pada taraf nyata 5% atau sangat nyata 1%, hasil berbeda nyata diuji lanjut menggunakan Uji Duncan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa nilai pencernaan protein kasar R1: $70,74 \pm 2,06$ (%) berbeda sangat nyata ($P < 0,01$) dengan R2: $61,85 \pm 2,03$ (%) dan R3: $60,11 \pm 2,70$ (%), sedangkan R2 tidak berbeda nyata ($P > 0,05$) dengan R3. Namun, nilai pencernaan serat kasar tidak berpengaruh nyata ($P > 0,05$) pada masing-masing perlakuan.

Kata kunci: ransum berbeda, pencernaan protein kasar, pencernaan serat kasar, kambing PE jantan

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT RATION TREATMENT ON THE DIGESTIBILITY OF CRUDE PROTEIN AND CRUDE FIBER IN MALE ETAWA GRADE GOAT

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This study aims to determine the effect of different ration treatment on the digestibility of crude protein and digestibility of crude fiber in male Etawa Grade (PE) goats. The research was conducted on February--April 2017 at the Cage and Animal Feed Nutrition Laboratory of the Livestock Department, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung. The research used a Randomized Complete Block Design. The group based on goat body weight. The group amount in three and each group contained three goats with average body weight from 15--26,2 kg. The treatments: R1 (15% elephant grass + 85% concentrate (cassava by product, bran, tofu by product, molasses, premix, urea)); R2 (15% leaf midrib palm fermentation + 85% concentrate (cassava by product, bran, tofu by product, molasses, premix, urea + fermented palm kernel meal)); R3 (R2+ mineral micro organic Zn-lysinate 40 ppm)). The data were analyzed using ANOVA at 5% or 1%, the results were significantly followed tested using Duncan Test. The results showed that the crude protein digestibility value of R1: $70,74 \pm 2,06$ (%) was highly significant ($P < 0,01$) with R2: $61,85 \pm 2,03$ (%) and R3: $60,11 \pm 2,70$ (%), but R2 not significant ($P > 0,05$) with R3. However, the crude fiber digestibility value did not significant affect ($P > 0,05$) in each treatment.

Key words: different rations, digestibility of crude protein, digestibility of crude fiber, male Etawa Grade goats