ABSTRAK

PENGARUH RANSUM LIMBAH SAWIT FERMENTASI DAN ZN ORGANIK TERHADAP KECERNAAN BAHAN KERING DAN BAHAN ORGANIK PADA KAMBING PERANAKAN ETAWA JANTAN

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh perlakuan ransum berbeda terhadap kecernaan bahan kering dan bahan organik pada kambing PE jantan. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada 26 Januari-30 April 2017 yang meliputi tahap pertama pembuatan silase dan konsentar di Jurusan Peternakan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung, tahap kedua berupa aplikasi ransum berbeda yang di berikan pada kambing PE jantan yang terbagi menjadi tahap adaptasi selama 30 hari dan tahap pengambilan data selama 7 hari, tahap ketiga yaitu koleksi feses kambing selama 7 hari. Kambing yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah kambing PE jantan dengan kisaran bobot 15-26 kg yang berjumlah 9 ekor. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) dengan perlakuan R1 : rumput gajah; R2: Pelepah daun sawit fermentasi dan bungkil sawit fermentasi; R3 = R2 + mineral mikro organik Zn-lisinat 40 ppm., hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa nilai kecernaan bahan kering R1 70.86 ± 2.68 % berbeda nyata ($P<0,01$) dengan kecernaan R2 58.31 ± 1.75 % dan R3 50.81± 2.04 % , sedangkan nilai kecernaan R2 tidak berbeda nyata dengan R3. Penambahan Zn organik dalam bentuk Zn-lisinat dalam ransum berbasis limbah sawit terfermentasi berpengaruh terhadap kecernaan bahan kering dan bahan organik kambing peranakan etawa jantan

Kata kunci : ransum berbeda, kecernaan bahan kering, kecernaan bahan organik , kambing PE jantan

ABSTRACT

THE INFLUENCES OF FERMENTED PALM OIL WASTE AND ORGANIC ZN TO DRY MATERIAL AND ORGANIC MATERIAL DIGESTIBILITY OF MALE ETAWA GOAT BREEDING

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The objective of this research was to find out the influences of fermented palm oil waste and organic Zn to dry material and organic material digestibility of male Etawa goat breeding. This research was conducted from 26 January to 30 April 2017, and it included first stage to make silage and concentrate in the Farming Department of Faculty of Agriculture in Lampung University and second stage to apply different types of feed ration to male Etawa goat breeding which was divided into 30 days of adaptation and 7 days of data collection. The third stage was 7 days of collecting goat feces. Goats to use in this research were 9 male Etawa goat of 15 kg to 26 kg. This research used completely randomized design with treatment R1 (elephant root), treatment R2 (fermented palm oil midrib leaf and fermented palm oilcake), treatment R3 (R2 + 40 ppm Zn-lisinat micro organic mineral). The results showed that the digestibility value of dry material R1 (70.86 ± 2.68 %) was significantly different ($p<0.01$) to digestibility of R2 (58.31 ± 1.75%) and R3 (50.81 ± 2.04 %). R2 digestibility value was not different significantly to R3. Organic Zn addition in form of Zn-lisinat in fermented palm oil waste based feed ration influenced dry material and organic material digestibility of male Etawa goat breeding.

Keywords : different feed ration, dry material digestibility, organic material digestibility, male Etawa goat