

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH SUBSTITUSI SILASE TEBON JAGUNG DENGAN SILASE SORGUM TERHADAP KECERNAAN BAHAN KERING DAN KECERNAAN BAHAN ORGANIK PADA SAPI PENGGEMUKAN

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian silase tebon jagung sebagai substitusi silase sorghum terhadap pencernaan bahan kering (KcBK) dan pencernaan bahan organik (KcBO) pada ternak sapi penggemukan. Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan pada Mei—Juni 2018 di peternakan rakyat Desa Neglasari, Kecamatan Katibung, Kabupaten Lampung Selatan. Analisis bahan pakan dan feses dilakukan di Laboratorium Nutrisi dan Makanan Ternak Jurusan Peternakan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 3 perlakuan. Perlakuan dalam penelitian yaitu $R_1 = 30\%$ silase tebon jagung + 70% konsentrat; $R_2 = 15\%$ silase tebon jagung + 15% silase hijauan *sorghum* + 70% konsentrat; $R_3 = 30\%$ silase hijauan *sorghum* + 70% konsentrat. Jumlah sapi pada penelitian ini sebanyak sembilan ekor dengan bobot badan sapi masing-masing 139kg, 159kg, 187kg, 196kg, 208kg, 245kg, 257kg, 268kg, dan 272kg. Ransum perlakuan dan ulangnya ditentukan secara acak dan dicobakan pada sapi secara acak juga. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis kovarian dan dilanjutkan dengan Uji Beda Nyata Terkecil (BNT) 0,05 dan 0,01. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian silase sorghum sebagai substitusi silase tebon jagung tidak berpengaruh nyata ($P > 0,05$) terhadap pencernaan bahan kering dan bahan organik.

Kata kunci: Kecernaan, Silase sorghum, Silase tebon jagung, Sapi potong.

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF CORN CROP SILAGE SUBSTITUTION WITH SORGHUM SILAGE ON THE DRY MATERIALS AND ORGANIC MATERIALS DIGESTIBILITY OF BEEF CATTLE

by

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The study aims to determine the effect of corn crop silage substitute for sorghum silage on dry matter digestibility (DMD) and organic matter digestibility (OMD) in beef cattle. This research was carried out in May-June 2018 at the people's farm in Neglasari Village, Katibung District, South Lampung Regency. Analysis of feed and faecal material was carried out at the Animal Nutrition and Feed Laboratory, Animal Husbandry Department, Agriculture Faculty, Lampung University. This study used a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with 3 treatments. The treatment in the study was R1 = 30% corn crop silage + 70% concentrate; R2 = 15% corn crop silage + 15% sorghum forage silage + 70% concentrate; R3 = 30% sorghum forage silage + 70% concentrate. The number of cows in this research were nine with cow body weight 139kg, 159kg, 187kg, 196kg, 208kg, 245kg, 257kg, 268kg, and 272kg respectively. The treatment ration and replication were randomly determined and tried on cows randomly too. The data obtained were analyzed by covariance and continued with the Least Significance Difference (LSD) of 0.05 and 0.01. The results showed that the use of sorghum silage as a substitute for corn crop silage had no significant effect ($P > 0.05$) on the digestibility of dry matter and organic matter.

Keywords: Digestibility, Sorghum silage, Corn crop silage, Beef cattle.