

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN SILASE DAUN SINGKONG DAN ONGGOK TERFERMENTASI SERTA MINERAL MIKRO ORGANIK TERHADAP KONSUMSI BAHAN ORGANIK, KECERNAAN PROTEIN KASAR, SERAT KASAR DAN PERTAMBAHAN BOBOT TUBUH PADA KAMBING PE JANTAN

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian silase daun singkong dan onggok terfermentasi serta mineral mikro organik terhadap konsumsi bahan organik, pencernaan protein kasar, serat kasar dan penambahan bobot tubuh pada kambing PE jantan. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada November—Desember 2018 di Pekon Gisting Atas, Blok 18, Kecamatan Gisting, Kabupaten Tanggamus, Lampung. Materi penelitian menggunakan kambing PE jantan berjumlah 12 ekor, pakan, mineral mikro organik (Zn, Cu, Se, dan Cr), dan kandang kambing PE jantan individual berkapasitas 12 ekor yang dilengkapi tempat pakan. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK). Mengelompok berdasarkan bobot badan dengan jumlah 3 kelompok dan masing-masing kelompok menggunakan 4 ekor kambing dengan rata-rata bobot badan berkisaran 13--24.5 Kg/ekor. Perlakuan yang diberikan meliputi : R0 (70% ransum basal + 30% onggok tanpa fermentasi); R1 (70% ransum basal + 30% onggok fermentasi); R2 (55% ransum basal + 30% onggok fermentasi + 15 % silase daun singkong); R3 (55% ransum basal + 30 % onggok fermentasi + 15 % silase daun singkong + mineral mikro organik Zn, Cu, Cr, Se). Data dianalisis dengan analisis of varian dan dilanjutkan dengan uji Kontas Ortogonal pada taraf 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengaruh pemberian silase daun singkong dan onggok terfermentasi serta mineral mikro organik tidak berpengaruh nyata ($P>0,05$) terhadap konsumsi bahan organik, pencernaan protein kasar, pencernaan serat kasar, sedangkan terhadap penambahan bobot tubuh berpengaruh sangat nyata ($P<0,01$) pada kambing PE jantan.

Kata kunci: kambing PE, pencernaan protein kasar, pencernaan serat kasar, mineral mikro organik, konsumsi bahan organik dan penambahan bobot tubuh.

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF SILAGE FERMENTED CASSAVA AND ONGGOK LEAVES AND ORGANIC MICRO MINERALS ON CONSUMPTION OF ORGANIC MATTER, DIGESTIBILITY OF CRUDE PROTEIN, GAUZE FIBER AND BODY WEIGHT IN MALE PE GOATS

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This study aims to determine the effect of silage fermented cassava and onggok leaves and organic micro minerals on consumption of organic matter, digestibility of crude protein, gauze fiber, and body weight in male PE goats. This research was conducted in November-December 2018 in Pekon Gisting Atas, Block 18, Gisting District, Tanggamus district, Lampung. The research material used 12 male PE goats, feed, organic micro minerals (Zn, Cu, Se, and Cr), and individual male PE goat cages with a capacity of 12 tails equipped with feed places. This study used a randomized group design (RBD). Grouping based on body weight with the number of 3 groups and each group using 4 goats with an average body weight ranging from 13 to 24.5 kg / head. The treatment given includes: R0 (70% ration basal + 30% onggok without fermentation); R1 (70% ration basal + 30% onggok fermentation); R2 (55% ration basal + 30% onggok fermentation + 15 % silage of cassava leaves); R3 (55% ration basal + 30 % onggok fermentation + 15 % silage of cassava leaves + organic micro minerals Zn, Cu, Cr, Se). Data were analyzed by analysis of variants and continued with further orthogonal contrast testing at level of 5%. The results showed that the effect of fermenting fermented cassava and onggok leaves as well as organic micro mineral did not significantly influence ($P > 0,05$) on organic matter consumption, protein digestibility and crude crude fiber digestibility, whereas the body weight has a very significant effect ($P < 0,01$) in male PE goats.

Keywords: PE goats, consumption of organic matter, digestibility of crude protein, digestibility of crude fiber, organic micro minerals, body weight.