

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH SUBSTITUSI SILASE SERBUK BATANG SINGKONG DENGAN SILASE DAUN SINGKONG TERHADAP KECERNAAN PROTEIN DAN SERAT KASAR PADA DOMBA EKOR TIPIS JANTAN

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh substitusi silase serbuk batang singkong dengan silase daun singkong terhadap pencernaan protein dan serat kasar pada domba jantan ekor tipis. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada Agustus--September 2020 di kandang Jurusan Peternakan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung. Analisis pencernaan protein kasar dan serat kasar dilakukan di Laboratorium Nutrisi dan Makanan Ternak, Jurusan Peternakan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung. Meteri penelitian ini adalah 12 ekor Domba Ekor Tipis dengan bobot kisaran antara 7--15 kg yang dipelihara secara intensif pada kandang individu. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) dengan 4 perlakuan dan 3 ulangan yaitu rumput 55% + batang singkong 45 % (R1), rumput 55%+ batang singkong 30% + silase daun singkong 15% (R2), rumput 55%+ batang singkong 15% + silase daun singkong 30% (R3), rumput 55% + silase daun singkong 45% (R4). Peubah yang diamati adalah Kecernaan protein kasar (KcPK) dan pencernaan serat kasar (KcSK). Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan menggunakan *analisis of variance* (ANOVA) pada taraf nyata 5 % dan sangat nyata 1%. Hasil analisis ragam yang berpengaruh nyata 5% dan sangat nyata 1% pada salah satu peubah maka dilanjutkan dengan uji Duncan. Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa pemberian substitusi silase serbuk batang singkong dengan silase daun singkong sangat berbeda nyata ($P<0,01$) terhadap pencernaan protein kasar, dengan nilai terbaik pada R3 : $53,94\pm 0,73$ (%) dan R4 : $55,88\pm 1,00$ (%). Tetapi tidak berbeda nyata ($P<0,05$) terhadap pencernaan serat kasar pada domba ekor tipis jantan dan belum diperoleh nilai terbaik.

Kata kunci : silase serbuk batang singkong, silase daun singkong, pencernaan protein, pencernaan serat kasar, dan domba ekor tipis.

THE EFFECT OF THE SUBSTITUTION OF THE POWDER SILAGE OF THE ROD OF SINGKONG LEAVES ON PROTEIN AND RUDE FIBER IN THE SHEEP OF A THIN HEAVY MALE

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This study aims to determine the effect of substitution of cassava stem powder silage with cassava leaf silage on protein digestibility and crude fiber in thin-tailed rams. This research was conducted in August - September 2020 at the stable of the Animal Husbandry Department, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung. Analysis of crude protein and crude fiber digestibility was carried out at the Laboratory of Animal Nutrition and Feed, Department of Animal Husbandry, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung. The research metrics were 12 thin tailed sheep with a weight range of 7--15 kg which were kept intensively in individual cages. This study used a Randomized Block Design (RBD) method with 4 treatments and 3 replications, namely 55% grass + 45% cassava stems (R1), 55% grass + 30% cassava stems + 15% silage of cassava leaves (R2), 55% grass. + 15% cassava stalks + 30% silage of cassava leaves (R3), 55% grass + 45% silage of cassava leaves (R4). The variables observed were digestibility of crude protein (KcPK) and digestibility of crude fiber (KcSK). The data obtained were analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA) at a real level of 5% and very real 1%. The results of the analysis of variance have a significant effect of 5% and very significant 1% on one of the variables, then continue with the Duncan test. The results showed that the substitution of cassava stem powder silage with cassava leaf silage was significantly different ($P < 0.01$) on crude protein digestibility, with the best values at R3: 53.94 ± 0.73 (%) and R4: 55.88 ± 1.00 (%). However, it was not significantly different ($P < 0.05$) on the digestibility of crude fiber in thin-tailed rams but the best value was not yet obtained.

Key words: silage of cassava stem powder, silage of cassava leaves, digestibility of protein, digestibility of crude fiber, and thin tail sheep.