

## ABSTRAK

### PENGARUH PERBEDAAN PEMBERIAN VITAMIN E ALAMI DAN NON ALAMI TERHADAP KUALITAS MIKROSKOPIS SPERMATOZOA DOMBA EKOR TIPIS (*Javanesa thin tailed*)

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh perbedaan pemberian vitamin E alami dan vitamin E non alami untuk pemberian terbaik terhadap kualitas mikroskopis spermatozoa pada domba. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada November 2022—Januari 2023 selama 60 hari di Kandang Jurusan Peternakan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung, Bandar Lampung. Penelitian ini dilakukan secara eksperimental menggunakan rancangan acak kelompok (RAK) yang terdiri dari 3 perlakuan dan setiap perlakuan diulang sebanyak 5 kali serta pada setiap satuan percobaan terdapat 1 ekor domba ekor tipis. Metode pengelompokan domba dengan mengelompokkan domba sesuai dengan bobot badan terkecil sampai terbesar yaitu kelompok 1 (28,5 kg, 23,1 kg, 24 kg, 28 kg, 29 kg), kelompok 2 (22 kg, 23 kg, 27 kg, 28 kg, 32 kg). kelompok 3 (23 kg, 24 kg, 28 kg, 21 kg, 38 kg). Perlakuan yang diberikan adalah P0 : *Complete Feed* 60% + Silase 40 % (tanpa pemberian vitamin E alami dan non alami), P1 : *Complete Feed* 60% + Silase 40 % + Vitamin E alami (kecambah kacang hijau) 50 IU (Setara dengan 223 gram kecambah kacang hijau), P2 : *Complete Feed* 60% + Silase 40 % + Vitamin E non alami 50 IU. Data yang diperoleh kemudian dianalisis dengan ANOVA. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pemberian vitamin E alami dan non alami tidak berpengaruh nyata ( $P>0,05$ ) terhadap kualitas mikroskopis spermatozoa domba.

**Kata kunci :** Domba, Kecambah Kacang Hijau, Kualitas Mikroskopis Spermatozoa, Vitamin E.

## **ABSTRACT**

### **THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENCES IN NATURAL AND NON-NATURAL VITAMIN E SUPPLYING ON THE MICROSCOPIC QUALITY OF SPERMATOCYTES IN THIN-tail SHEETS (*Javanesa thin tailed*)**

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This study aims to determine the effect of differences in the administration of natural vitamin E and non-natural vitamin E for the best administration of microscopic quality of spermatozoa in sheep. This research was conducted in November 2022—January 2023 for 60 days at the Animal Husbandry Department Stables, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung, Bandar Lampung. This research was conducted experimentally using a group randomized design (RAK) consisting of 3 treatments and each treatment was repeated 5 times and in each experimental unit there was 1 thin-tailed sheep. The method of grouping sheep by grouping sheep according to the smallest to largest body weight, namely group 1 (28,5 kg, 23,1 kg, 24 kg, 28 kg, 29 kg), kelompok 2 (22 kg, 23 kg, 27 kg, 28 kg, 32 kg). kelompok 3 (23 kg, 24 kg, 28 kg, 21 kg, 38 kg). The treatments given were P0: Complete Feed 60% + Silage 40% (without natural and non-natural vitamin E), P1: Complete Feed 60% + Silage 40% + Natural Vitamin E (mung bean sprouts) 50 IU (Equivalent to 223 grams of mung bean sprouts), P2: Complete Feed 60% + Silage 40% + non-natural Vitamin E 50 IU. The data obtained were then analyzed with ANOVA. The results showed that the provision of natural and non-natural Vitamin E had no significant effect ( $P>0.05$ ) on the microscopic quality of sheep spermatozoa.

**Keywords :** Sheep, Microscopic Quality, Vitamin E, Green Bean Sprouts.