

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH SUPLEMENTASI RUMPUT LAUT TERHADAP KECERNAAN BAHAN KERING DAN BAHAN ORGANIK RANSUM SAPI POTONG

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian rumput laut dalam ransum terhadap pencernaan bahan kering dan bahan organik pada sapi potong. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Oktober--Desember 2023 di KPT Maju Sejahtera Lampung Selatan dan analisis proksimat dilakukan di Laboratorium Nutrisi LabTIAP Serpong, Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional (BRIN). Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) yang terdiri dari 3 perlakuan dan 6 ulangan, dengan menggunakan 18 ekor sapi potong lokal. Perlakuan yang diberikan yaitu P1; rumput pakchong + konsentrat (perbandingan 70%:30% BK pakan), P2; rumput pakchong + konsentrat (perbandingan 70% : 30% BK pakan) + rumput laut *Eucheuma cottonii* (4% BK pakan) dan P3; rumput pakchong + konsentrat (perbandingan 70% : 30% BK pakan) + rumput laut *Eucheuma cottonii* (4% BK pakan) + biochar (0,05% BK pakan). Variabel yang diamati yaitu Kecernaan Bahan Kering (KcBk) dan Kecernaan Bahan Organik (KcBo). Pada perlakuan P3 menunjukkan hasil tidak berbeda nyata dari P1 dan P2 terhadap nilai pencernaan bahan kering. Pada perlakuan P3 menunjukkan hasil tidak berbeda nyata juga P1 dan P2 terhadap pencernaan bahan organik. Berdasarkan penelitian yang telah dilaksanakan dapat disimpulkan bahwa penambahan rumput laut dalam ransum sapi potong menghasilkan rata-rata daya cerna pencernaan bahan kering tertinggi yaitu pada P3 sebesar 64,95%; P2 sebesar 63,41%, dan P1 sebesar 61,34%. Sedangkan pada bahan organik rata-rata daya cerna tertinggi yaitu P3 sebesar 65,94%; P2 sebesar 63,62%, dan P1 sebesar 62,59%.

Kata kunci: Sapi potong, Kecernaan Bahan Kering, Kecernaan Bahan Organik, Rumput Laut *Eucheuma cottonii*

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF SEAWEED SUPPLEMENTATION ON THE DIGESTIBILITY OF DRY MATTER AND ORGANIC MATTER OF RATION BEEF CATTLE

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This research aims to determine the effect of providing seaweed in the ration on the digestibility of dry matter and organic matter in beef cattle. This research was carried out in October-December 2023 at KPT Maju Sejahtera South Lampung and proximate analysis was carried out at the LabTIAP Serpong Nutrition Laboratory, National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN). This research was carried out using a Randomized Block Design (RAK) consisting of 3 treatments and 6 replications, using 18 local beef cattle. The treatment given is P1; pakchong grass + concentrate (ratio 70%:30% DM feed), P2; pakchong grass + concentrate (ratio 70% : 30% DM feed) + seaweed *Eucheuma cottonii* (4% DM feed) and P3; pakchong grass + concentrate (ratio 70% : 30% DM feed) + seaweed *Eucheuma cottonii* (4% DM feed) + *biochar* (0.05% DM feed). The variables observed were Dry Matter Digestibility (KcBk) and Organic Matter Digestibility (KcBo). In treatment P3, the results showed no significant difference from P1 and P2 regarding the dry matter digestibility value. In treatment P3, the results showed no significant difference between P1 and P2 regarding organic material digestibility. Based on the research that has been carried out, it can be concluded that the addition of seaweed to beef cattle rations produces the highest average digestibility of dry matter, namely at P3, 64.95%; P2 was 63.41%, and P1 was 61.34%. Meanwhile, for organic materials, the highest average digestibility is P3 at 65.94%; P2 was 63.62%, and P1 was 62.59%.

Keywords: Beef cattle, dry matter digestibility, organic matter digestibility, *Eucheuma cottonii* seaweed