ABSTRAK

PENGARUH JENIS KAPANG (*Aspergillus Oryzae* dan *Aspergillus Niger*) dan VARIETAS SINGKONG TERHADAP SERAT KASAR DAN BETN DAUN SINGKONG TERFERMENTASI

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh jenis kapang *Aspergillus Niger* dan *Aspergillus Oryzae* dengan varietas daun singkong terhadap Serat Kasar dan BETN daun singkong terfermentasi. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada Oktober 2024--Desember 2024 di Laboratorium Nutrisi dan Makanan Ternak, Jurusan Peternakan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung. Rancangan percobaan yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) pola Faktorial dengan 6 perlakuan dan 3 ulangan sehingga terdapat 18 unit satuan percobaan. Perlakuan yang diberikan yaitu *Aspergillus niger* 30 gram + 3 kg daun singkong garuda (A1B1), *Aspergillus niger* 30 gram + 3 kg daun singkong karet (A1B2), *Aspergillus niger* 30 gram + 3 kg daun singkong Thailand (A1B3), *Aspergillus oryzae* 30 gram + 3 kg daun singkong garuda (A2B1), *Aspergillus oryzae* 30 gram + 3 kg daun singkong karet (A2B2), *Aspergillus oryzae* 30 gram + 3 kg daun singkong Thailand A2B3. Peubah yang diamati pada penelitian ini adalah Serat kasar dan BETN daun singkong terfermentasi. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan analisis ragam dengan taraf nyata 5% dan dilanjutkan dengan uji Duncan. Hasil penelitian didapatkan fermentasi dengan *Aspergillus Oryzae* sebanyak 30 gram dapat menurunkan kandungan Serat Kasar daun singkong Thailand sebesar 15,20% dan meningkatkan kandungan BETN sebesar 37,36%.

Kata Kunci: *Aspergillus niger, Aspergillus Oryzae, Fermentasi, Serat Kasar, BETN*

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF MOLD TYPES (*ASPERGILLUS ORYZAE* AND *ASPERGILLUS NIGGER*) AND CASSAVA VARIETIES ON CRUDE FIBER AND FERMENTED CASSAVA LEAF NON-NITROGEN FREE EXTRACT

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This research aims to determine the effect of the mold types *Aspergillus Niger* and *Aspergillus Oryzae* with cassava leaf varieties on crude fiber and non-nitrogen free extract of fermented cassava leaves. This research was carried out in October-December 2024 at the Animal Nutrition and Forage Laboratory, Department of Animal Husbandry, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung. The experimental design used was a Completely Randomized Factorial Design (CRD) with 6 treatments and 3 replications. The treatments given were *Aspergillus niger* 30 *grams* + 3 kg Garuda cassava leaves (A1B1), *Aspergillus niger* 30 grams + 3 kg rubber cassava leaves (A1B2), *Aspergillus niger* 30 grams + 3 kg Thai cassava leaves (A1B3), *Aspergillus oryzae* 30 grams + 3 kg Garuda cassava leaves (A2B1), *Aspergillus oryzae* 30 grams + 3 kg rubber cassava leaves (A2B2), *Aspergillus oryzae* 30 grams + 3 kg Thai cassava leaves A2B3. The variables observed in this study were crude fiber and non-nitrogen free extract of fermented cassava leaves. The data obtained were analyzed using analysis of variance with a significance level of 5% and continued with the Duncan test. The research results showed that fermentation with 30 grams of *Aspergillus Oryzae* could reduce the crude fiber content of Thai cassava leaves by 15.20% and increase the non-nitrogen free extract content by 37.36%.

Keywords: *Aspergillus niger, Aspergillus Oryzae, Fermentation, Crude Fiber, Non-nitrogen free extract*