

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH SUBSTITUSI TEPUNG DAUN KATUK (*Sauropus androgynus* L. Merr) TERHADAP KONSUMSI SERTA KECERNAAN BAHAN KERING DAN BAHAN ORGANIK RANSUM PADA KAMBING PERANAKAN BOER JANTAN

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh substitusi dan level terbaik tepung daun katuk (*Sauropus androgynus* L. Merr) terhadap konsumsi serta pencernaan bahan kering dan bahan organik ransum pada kambing peranakan Boer jantan. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada Maret--Mei 2025, bertempat di Peternakan Rakyat Kambing Boer Sinau Farm, Karangrejo, Kecamatan Metro Utara, Kota Metro, Lampung. Analisis proksimat bahan kering (BK) dan bahan organik (BO) dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Nutrisi dan Makanan Ternak, Jurusan Peternakan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung. Penelitian ini menggunakan 12 ekor kambing peranakan Boer jantan dalam metode Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK), dengan 4 kelompok dan 3 perlakuan. Perlakuan yang diberikan pada penelitian ini yaitu ransum basal 100% (P0), ransum basal 92,5% + tepung daun katuk 7,5% (P1), ransum basal 85% + tepung daun katuk 15% (P2). Peubah yang diamati meliputi konsumsi bahan kering, konsumsi bahan organik, pencernaan bahan kering, dan pencernaan bahan organik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa konsumsi bahan kering berkisar 362,23±49,21--430,56±122,67 gram/ekor/hari, konsumsi bahan organik 341,65±46,41--407,95±116,23 gram/ekor/hari, pencernaan bahan kering 45,48±8,32--52,60±12,87% dan pencernaan bahan organik 45,93±8,22--52,86±13,32%. Hasil *Analysis of Variance* (ANOVA) menunjukkan bahwa substitusi tepung daun katuk tidak mempengaruhi ($P>0,05$) konsumsi maupun pencernaan bahan kering dan bahan organik ransum. Namun demikian, hasil penelitian mengindikasikan bahwa substitusi tepung daun katuk dengan level 7,5% dalam ransum cenderung meningkatkan konsumsi bahan kering, konsumsi bahan organik, pencernaan bahan kering, dan pencernaan bahan organik.

Kata kunci: Tepung Daun Katuk, Kambing Peranakan Boer Jantan, Konsumsi Bahan Kering, Konsumsi Bahan Organik, Pencernaan Bahan Kering, Pencernaan Bahan Organik.

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF SUBSTITUTION KATUK LEAF FLOUR (*Sauropus androgynus* L. Merr) ON THE CONSUMPTION AND DIGESTIBILITY OF DRY MATTER AND ORGANIC MATTER IN THE DIET OF MALE BOER CROSSBREED GOATS

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This study aims to determine the effect of substitution and the optimal level of katuk leaf flour (*Sauropus androgynus* L. Merr) on the consumption and digestibility of dry matter and organic matter in the diet of male Boer crossbreed goats. The study was conducted from March to May 2025 at the Sinau Farm Boer Goat Farm, Karangrejo, Metro Utara District, Metro City, Lampung. Proximate analysis of dry matter (DM) and organic matter (OM) was carried out at the Nutrition and Animal Feed Laboratory, Department of Animal Science, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung. This study used 12 male Boer crossbreed goats in a Randomized Block Design (RBD), with 4 groups and 3 treatments. The treatments administered in this study were 100% basal diet (P0), 92,5% basal diet + 7,5% katuk leaf flour (P1), and 85% basal diet + 15% katuk leaf flour (P2). The variables observed included dry matter intake, organic matter intake, dry matter digestibility, and organic matter digestibility. The results showed that dry matter intake ranged from 362,23±49,21 to 430,56±122,67 grams/head/day, organic matter intake 341,65±46,41–407,95±116,23 grams/head/day, dry matter digestibility 45,48±8,32–52,60±12,87%, and organic matter digestibility 45,93±8,22–52,86±13,32%. The results of the *Analysis of Variance* (ANOVA) showed that the substitution of katuk leaf flour did not affect ($P>0.05$) the consumption or digestibility of dry matter and organic matter in the diet. However, the research results indicated that the substitution of katuk leaf flour at a level of 7,5% in the diet tended to increase dry matter consumption, organic matter consumption, dry matter digestibility, and organic matter digestibility.

Keywords: Katuk Leaf Flour, Male Boer Crossbreed Goats, Dry Matter Intake, Organic Matter Intake, Dry Matter Digestibility, Organic Matter Digestibility.