

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH URIN SAPI TERHADAP KANDUNGAN BAHAN KERING, PROTEIN KASAR, LEMAK KASAR, DAN SERAT KASAR FODDER JAGUNG

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui level terbaik pemberian urin sapi terhadap kandungan bahan kering, protein kasar, lemak kasar, dan serat kasar *fodder* jagung. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada Januari 2025--Februari 2025 di Rumah Kaca Laboratorium Lapang Terpadu, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung dan Laboratorium Nutrisi dan Makanan Ternak, Jurusan Peternakan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) yang terdiri dari 5 perlakuan dan 4 ulangan. Perlakuan yang diberikan yaitu P0: tanpa penambahan urin sapi, P1: 5% urin sapi, P2: 10% urin sapi, P3: 15% urin sapi dan P4 : 20% urin sapi. Data yang diperoleh akan dianalisis menggunakan *Analisis of Varian* (ANOVA) dan dilanjutkan dengan uji Beda Nyata Terkecil (BNT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa konsentrasi 15% urin sapi (P3) merupakan yang terbaik karena berpengaruh nyata ($P < 0,05$) terhadap kandungan nutrisi *fodder* jagung bahan kering, protein kasar, lemak kasar dan serat kasar.

Kata Kunci : Analisis proksimat, Fodder jagung, Urin sapi

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF COW URINE ON THE CONTENT OF DRY MATTER, CRUDE PROTEIN, CRUDE FAT, AND CRUDE FIBER OF CORN FODDER

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This study aims to determind the best level of cow urine level on dry matter, crude protein, extract ether, and crude fiber of corn *fodder* . This study was conducted in January 2025--February 2025 at the Integrated Field Laboratory Greenhouse, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung and Animal Nutrition and Feed Laboratory, Department of Animal Husbandry, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung. This study used a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) consisting of 5 treatments and 4 replications. The treatments given were P0: without the addition of cow urine, P1: 5% cow urine, P2: 10% cow urine, P3: 15% cow urine and P4: 20% cow urine. The data obtained was analyzed using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and continued with the Least Significant Difference (LSD) test. The results of the study showed that the concentration of 15% cow urine (P3) was the best because it had a significant effect ($P < 0,05$) on the nutritional content of dry matter, crude protein, extract ether, and crude fiber corn fodder.

Keywords : Corn fodder, Cow urine, Proximate analysis