

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH SUBSTITUSI SILASE TEBON JAGUNG DENGAN SILASE DAUN SINGKONG TERHADAP KECERNAAN BAHAN KERING DAN BAHAN ORGANIK RANSUM PADA DOMBA EKOR TIPIS

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh substitusi silase tebon jagung dengan silase daun singkong pada level yang berbeda terhadap pencernaan bahan kering (KcBK) dan pencernaan bahan organik (KcBO) ransum pada domba ekor tipis. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Oktober–November 2025 di kandang domba dan Laboratorium Nutrisi dan Makanan Ternak, Jurusan Peternakan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung. Rancangan percobaan yang digunakan yaitu Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) dengan 4 perlakuan dan 3 ulangan. Unit percobaan yang digunakan adalah domba ekor tipis jantan sebanyak 12 ekor. Perlakuan yang diberikan terdiri atas P0: konsentrat 55% + silase tebon jagung 45%; P1: konsentrat 55% + silase tebon jagung 30% + silase daun singkong 15%; P2: konsentrat 55% + silase tebon jagung 15% + silase daun singkong 30%; dan P3: konsentrat 55% + silase daun singkong 45%. Parameter yang diamati meliputi pencernaan bahan kering (KcBK) dan pencernaan bahan organik (KcBO). Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan *Analysis of Variance* (ANOVA). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa substitusi silase tebon jagung dengan silase daun singkong pada berbagai level memberikan pengaruh tidak nyata ($P>0,05$) terhadap nilai pencernaan bahan kering (KcBK) dan pencernaan bahan organik (KcBO) pada domba ekor tipis.

Kata kunci: Domba Ekor Tipis, Silase Tebon Jagung, Silase Daun Singkong, Kecernaan Bahan Kering, Kecernaan Bahan Organik

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF SUBSTITUTING CORN STOVER SILAGE WITH CASSAVA LEAF SILAGE ON DRY MATTER AND ORGANIC MATTER DIGESTIBILITY OF RATIONS IN THIN-TAILED SHEEP

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This study aimed to determine the effect of substituting corn stover silage with cassava leaf silage at different levels on dry matter digestibility (DMD) and organic matter digestibility (OMD) of diets in thin-tailed sheep. The research was conducted from October to November 2025 at the sheep barn and the Laboratory of Animal Nutrition and Feed, Department of Animal Science, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung. The experimental design used was a Randomized Block Design (RBD) with four treatments and three replications. The experimental units consisted of twelve male thin-tailed sheep. The treatments were as follows: P0: 55% concentrate + 45% corn stover silage; P1: 55% concentrate + 30% corn stover silage + 15% cassava leaf silage; P2: 55% concentrate + 15% corn stover silage + 30% cassava leaf silage; and P3: 55% concentrate + 45% cassava leaf silage. The observed parameters included dry matter digestibility (DMD) and organic matter digestibility (OMD). The data obtained were analyzed using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The results showed that the substitution of corn stover silage with cassava leaf silage at various levels had no significant effect ($P > 0.05$) on dry matter digestibility (DMD) and organic matter digestibility (OMD) in thin-tailed sheep.

Keywords: Thin-Tailed Sheep, Corn Stover Silage, Cassava Leaf Silage, Dry Matter Digestibility, Organic Matter Digestibility