ABSTRAK

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN DOSIS PREMIX YANG BERBEDA TERHADAP KECERNAAN BAHAN KERING DAN BAHAN ORGANIK RANSUM PADA SAPI LIMOUSIN DAN SIMMENTAL

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui adanya interaksi antara dosis premix dan bangsa sapi terhadap kecernaan bahan kering dan kecernaan bahan organik, mengetahui pengaruh pemberian premix terhadap kecernaan bahan kering dan kecernaan bahan organik pada sapi Limousin dan Simmental, serta mengetahui pengaruh perbedaan bangsa sapi terhadap kecernaan bahan kering dan kecernaan bahan organik. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada November—Desember 2025 di Kurnia Mandiri Farm, Kecamatan Way Bungur, Kabupaten Lampung Timur, Provinsi Lampung. Percobaan menggunakan 18 ekor sapi potong yang terdiri atas 9 ekor sapi Limousin dan 9 ekor sapi Simmental dengan bobot badan 252—461 kg dan umur 1,5—2 tahun. Penelitian disusun menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) pola faktorial 2 × 3 dengan tiga ulangan. Faktor pertama adalah bangsa sapi, yaitu sapi Limousin dan Simmental, sedangkan faktor kedua adalah dosis premix, yaitu P0 (ransum basal), P1 (ransum basal + premix 0,2%), dan P2 (ransum basal + premix 0,4%). Peubah yang diamati meliputi kecernaan bahan kering dan kecernaan bahan organik. Data dianalisis menggunakan *Analysis of Variance* (Anova). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak terdapat interaksi antara pemberian premix dan bangsa sapi terhadap kecernaan bahan kering (BK) dan bahan organik (BO). Pemberian premix tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap kecernaan bahan kering (BK) dan bahan organik (BO) pada sapi Limousin dan Simmental. Perbedaan bangsa sapi Limousin dan Simmental juga tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap kecernaan bahan kering (BK) dan bahan organik (BO). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa penambahan premix pada level penelitian dalam ransum basal tidak memengaruhi kecernaan bahan kering dan kecernaan bahan organik sapi Limousin dan Simmental.

Kata kunci : premix, kecernaan bahan kering, kecernaan bahan organik, sapi Limousin, sapi Simmental.

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT PREMIX DOSES ON THE DIGESTIBILITY OF DRY MATTER AND ORGANIC MATTER OF FEED RATIONSN IN LIMOUSIN AND SIMMENTAL CATTLE

By

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This study aimed to determine the interaction between premix dosage and cattle breed on dry matter and organic matter digestibility, to evaluate the effect of premix supplementation on dry matter digestibility and organic matter digestibility in Limousin and Simmental cattle, and to determine the effect of breed differences on dry matter digestibility and organic matter digestibility. The research was conducted from November to December 2025 at Kurnia Mandiri Farm, Way Bungur District, East Lampung Regency, Lampung Province. The experiment used 18 beef cattle consisting of 9 Limousin and 9 Simmental cattle with body weights ranging from 252 to 461 kg and ages between 1.5 and 2 years. The research was designed using a Randomized Block Design (RBD) with a 2 × 3 factorial pattern and three replications. The first factor is the breed of cattle, namely Limousin and Simmental cattle, while the second factor is the premix dosage, namely P0 (basal ration), P1 (basal ration + 0.2% premix), and P2 (basal ration + 0.4% premix). The observed variables include dry matter digestibility and organic matter digestibility. The data was analyzed using Analysis of Variance (Anova). The research results showed that there was no interaction between the administration of premix and cattle breeds on the digestibility of dry matter (DM) and organic matter (OM). Premix supplementation had no significant effect on the digestibility of dry matter (DM) and organic matter (OM) in Limousin and Simmental cattle. Differences between Limousin and Simmental cattle breeds also had no significant effect on the digestibility of dry matter (DM) and organic matter (OM). Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the addition of premix at the research level in the basal ration does not affect the digestibility of dry matter and organic matter in Limousin and Simmental cattle.

Keywords : premix, dry matter digestibility, organic matter digestibility, Limousin cattle, Simmental cattle.