

**PENGARUH PENAMBAHAN PELET TANIN CAMPURAN TIGA DAUN
TERHADAP KECERNAAN, PASOKAN PROTEIN MIKROBA DAN KINERJA
DOMBA EKOR TIPIS**

INTISARI

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19/449059/PPT/01073

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan pellet tanin kombinasi tiga daun terhadap pencernaan nutrient, pasokan protein mikroba, dan kinerja domba ekor tipis (DET). Penelitian ini menggunakan delapan belas domba ekor tipis (DET), yang terdiri dari s ekor jantan, s ekor betina, dengan bobot badan rerata jantan $24,30 \pm 6,13$ kg dan betina $20 \pm 5,10$ kg dan umur 12 bulan. Pakan perlakuan terdiri dari rumput *Brachiaria mutica* 60%, konsentrat 40% dengan tiga level tanin yang berbeda (0%, 1%, dan 2%) masing-masing 3 ulangan. Komposisi pakan konsentrat terdiri dari (bungkil kedelai, bungkil sawit, wheat pollard, bekatul, molasses, premix, tongkol jagung). Komposisi bahan penyusun pellet tanin terdiri dari (Mix daun, bungkil kedelai, molasses dan tapioka). Presentase kombinasi ketiga daun penyusun pellet tanin terdiri dari (Mahoni 65%; Nangka 25%; Akasia 10%). Penelitian dilakukan selama delapan minggu, selama tiga minggu pertama sebagai fase adaptasi pakan dan lingkungan, lima minggu sebagai fase pemeliharaan yang diikuti dengan penimbangan bobot badan ternak setiap minggu dan perhitungan jumlah konsumsi pakan. Selama fase pemeliharaan ternak ditempatkan pada kandang metabolisme yang dilengkapi dengan tempat penampung urin dan feses. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap (RAL) pola faktorial 3×2 (level tanin dan jenis kelamin). Jika ada perbedaan rerata maka dilanjutkan dengan uji jarak berganda (DMRT) untuk mengetahui perbedaan antar rerata perlakuan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penambahan pellet tanin kombinasi tiga daun hingga level 2% mampu meningkatkan konsumsi (BK, BO, SK, LK) secara nyata ($p < 0,05$) dibanding kontrol. Penambahan pelet tanin kombinasi tiga daun hingga level 2% mampu meningkatkan pencernaan PK dan SK secara nyata ($p < 0,05$), namun tidak berpengaruh terhadap pencernaan BK, BO, LK, dan BETN. Pertambahan bobot badan harian (PBBH) meningkat secara nyata ($p < 0,05$), dan tidak berpengaruh nyata pada konversi pakan. Ekskresi s purin (DP) pada penambahan 1% pelet-tanin meningkat secara nyata ($p < 0,05$) dibandingkan kontrol. Estimasi sintesis protein mikroba (EMNS) meningkat secara nyata ($p < 0,05$) dari $0,80 \mu\text{mol/ekor/hari}$ menjadi $1,01 \mu\text{mol/ekor/hari}$ dibanding kontrol seiring meningkatnya level pelet-tanin. Efisiensi sintesis protein mikroba (EMNS/DOMRT) menunjukkan tidak adanya pengaruh dengan secara berturut-turut level 1% ($2,86 \text{ g N/Kg DOMR}$) dan level 2% ($3,83 \text{ g N/Kg DOMR}$) dibanding kontrol. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah level pelet tanin hingga 2% mampu meningkatkan konsumsi dan meningkatkan pencernaan PK serta pencernaan serat kasar. Faktor jenis kelamin menunjukkan bahwa penambahan pelet tanin hingga level 2% berpengaruh nyata terhadap konsumsi dan tidak berpengaruh nyata parameter lain. Singkatnya, penambahan pelet tanin dari kombinasi tiga daun pada level 1% dan 2% dapat meningkatkan konsumsi,

kecernaan dan ekskresi drivat purin (PD) dan pasokan protein mikroba melalui urin tanpa mengganggu biomasa mikroba.

Kata kunci: Pelet Tanin, Proteksi Protein, Kecernaan Nutrien, Pasokan Protein Mikroba, Kinerja Ternak, Domba Ekor Tipis.

Effect of Dietary Three Mixed Leaves Tannin Pellet on Nutrient Digestibility, Rumen Microbial Protein Supply and Performance of Thin Tail Sheep

ABSTRACT

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This study aimed to determine nutrient digestibility and microbial protein synthesis by feeding a combination of three sources of tannins, mahogany leaf (*S. mahagoni*), acacia leaf (*A. mangium*), and jackfruit leaf (*A. heterophyllus*). Eighteen thin-tailed sheep, consisting of nine males and nine females, with an average body weight of $20-24.30 \pm 6.13$ kg and 12 months of age. The treatment feed consisted of 60% (*Brachiaria mutica* grass), 40% concentrate with three different tannin levels (0%, 1%, and 2% of BK) in three replicates. The study was conducted in eight weeks, during the first three weeks as a feed and environmental adaptation phase, five weeks as a rearing phase followed by weekly weighing of livestock and calculating the amount of feed consumption. In the fourth week as a sample collection phase. The collection phase includes the collection of leftover feed which is carried out to determine the calculation of consumption and nutrient content, the collection of feces is carried out to determine the nutrient levels in the feces so that the excretion of nutrients can be calculated, while the total collection of urine is to determine the total excretion of purine derivatives in the urine. During the rearing phase, animals are placed in metabolic cages equipped with urine and feces containers. The data were analyzed using a completely randomized design with a 3x2 factorial pattern (tannin level and sex). Followed by Duncan's multiple distance test (DMRT) to determine the difference between the treatment means. . The results showed that consumption (Dry Matter, Organic Matter, Crude Fibre, Ether Extract) increased significantly ($p < 0.05$) and had no significant effect on consumption (Crude Protein and Nitrogen free ether extract). Nutrient digestibility (CP, and CF) increased significantly ($p < 0.05$) compared to control, and had no significant effect on digestibility (DM, OM, EE, NFEE). The increase in body weight of sheep increased significantly compared to the control, but did not increase the value of feed conversion. Purine derivatives excretion (PD) at the addition of 1% pellet-tannin increased significantly ($p < 0.05$) compared to control. However, the increase in tannin levels from 1% to 2% was not significantly different. The estimation of microbial protein synthesis (EMNS) increased significantly ($p < 0.05$) from 0.80 mol/head/day to 1.01 mol/head/day compared to control as the pellet-tannin level increased. The efficiency of microbial protein synthesis (EMNS/DOMR) showed an increase although it was not significantly different statistically at the treatment level 1% (2.86 g N/Kg DOMR) and 2% level (3.83 g N/Kg DOMR) compared to the control. The sex factor (male and female) showed no significant difference ($p < 0.05$) on the total excretion of purine derivatives, EMNS and EMNS/DOMRT. In summary, adding 1% and 2% BK in sheep was able to increase the excretion (PD) and efficiency of protein utilization.

Keywords: Supplementation, Tannins, Protein Protection, Nutrient Consumption, Nutrient Consumption, Livestock Performance, Feed Conversion, Thin Tail Sheep, Purine Derivatives, Microbial Protein Synthesis.