

EVALUASI BERBAGAI VARIETAS RUMPUT GAJAH (*Pennisetum purpureum*) DALAM RANSUM TERHADAP KECERNAAN NUTRIEN *IN VIVO* DAN PENAMPILAN DOMBA EKOR TIPIS

INTISARI

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui konsumsi nutrisi, pencernaan nutrisi, nutrisi tercerna, dan penampilan domba ekor tipis (DET) yang diberi pakan beberapa varietas rumput gajah. Penelitian dilakukan di Suket Ijo *Farm*, Sanggrahan, Wedomartani, Sleman, Yogyakarta, selama 2 bulan. Materi yang digunakan adalah DET betina dengan umur 8-10 bulan dan bobot 15 kg sebanyak 12 ekor. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) pola searah dengan 3 perlakuan dan 4 ulangan. Perlakuan yang diberikan adalah P1 menggunakan *Pennisetum purpureum* cv. *GU* (rumput gama umami) + rendeng kangkung + konsentrat, P2 menggunakan *Pennisetum purpureum* varietas lokal (rumput gajah lokal) + rendeng kangkung + konsentrat, dan P3 menggunakan *Pennisetum purpureum* cv. *Mott* (rumput odot) + rendeng kangkung + konsentrat dengan persentase rumput gajah: rendeng kangkung: konsentrat adalah 25%: 8%: 67%. Periode koleksi dilakukan selama 10 hari, dengan melakukan pengambilan sampel pakan, sisa pakan, dan feses. Variabel yang diamati adalah konsumsi nutrisi, pencernaan nutrisi, nutrisi tercerna, *average daily gain* (ADG), dan konversi pakan. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan analisis variansi pola searah, dan jika terdapat perbedaan nyata, dilakukan uji lanjut dengan uji *Duncan's New Multiple Range Test* (DMRT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perbedaan varietas rumput gajah memberikan pengaruh nyata ($P < 0,05$) terhadap konsumsi bahan kering (BK), konsumsi bahan organik (BO), konsumsi serat kasar (SK), konsumsi lemak kasar (LK), pencernaan bahan kering (KcBK), pencernaan bahan organik (KcBO), pencernaan protein kasar (KcPK), pencernaan serat kasar (KcSK), BK tercerna, BO tercerna, protein kasar (PK) tercerna, SK tercerna, ADG dan konversi pakan, namun tidak berpengaruh nyata ($P > 0,05$) terhadap konsumsi PK, pencernaan lemak kasar (KcLK), dan LK tercerna. Uji DMRT menunjukkan bahwa konsumsi BK DET yang diberi pakan perlakuan P1 lebih tinggi ($P < 0,05$) daripada P3, namun tidak berbeda nyata ($P > 0,05$) dengan P2; pencernaan BK DET yang diberi pakan perlakuan P1 dan P3 lebih tinggi ($P < 0,05$) daripada P2; nutrisi tercerna DET yang diberi pakan perlakuan P1 lebih tinggi ($P < 0,05$) daripada P2 dan P3; *Average Daily Gain* tertinggi adalah pada DET yang diberi pakan perlakuan P1; Konversi ransum terendah adalah pada DET yang diberi pakan perlakuan P1. Kesimpulan dalam penelitian adalah ADG tertinggi dengan konversi pakan terendah terdapat pada DET yang diberi rumput gama umami dalam ransumnya.

Kata kunci: Domba ekor tipis, *In vivo*, penampilan ternak, rumput gajah

EVALUATION OF NAPIER GRASS (*Pennisetum purpureum*) VARIETIES IN RATION OF THIN TAILED SHEEP ON IN VIVO NUTRIENT DIGESTIBILITY AND PERFORMANCE THIN TAILED SHEEP

ABSTRACT

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This study aims to determine nutrient consumption, nutrient digestibility, digestible nutrients, and appearance of thin tailed sheep fed several varieties of napier grass. The research was conducted at Suket Ijo Farm, Sanggrahan, Wedomartani, Sleman, Yogyakarta, for 2 months. The material used was female thin tailed sheep aged 8-10 months and weighing 15 kg as many as 12 heads. This study used a completely randomized design (CRD) in one direction with 3 treatments and 4 replications. The treatment given was P1 using *Pennisetum purpureum* cv. GU (gama umami grass) + water spinach straw + concentrate, P2 using local variety *Pennisetum purpureum* (local napier grass) + water spinach straw + concentrate, and P3 using *Pennisetum purpureum* cv. Mott (odot grass) + water spinach straw + concentrate with the percentage of napier grass: water spinach straw: concentrate is 25%: 8%: 67%. The collection period was carried out for 10 days, by taking samples of feed, feed residue, and feces. The variables observed were nutrient consumption, nutrient digestibility, digestible nutrient, average daily gain (ADG), and feed conversion. The data obtained were analyzed by unidirectional pattern variance analysis, and if there were significant differences, further tests were carried out using Duncan's New Multiple Range Test (DMRT). The results showed that the different varieties of napier grass had a significant effect ($P < 0.05$) on the consumption of dry matter (DM), consumption of organic matter (OM), consumption of crude fiber (CF), consumption of extract ether (EE), dry matter digestibility (DMD), organic matter digestibility (OMD), crude protein digestibility (CPD), crude fiber digestibility (CFD), digestible DM, digestible OM, digestible CP, digestible CF, ADG and feed conversion, but had no significant effect ($P > 0.05$) on CP consumption, extract ether digestibility (EED), and digestible EE. DMRT test showed that the consumption of DM thin tailed sheep fed P1 treatment was higher ($P < 0.05$) than P3, but not significantly different ($P > 0.05$) with P2; the digestibility of DM thin tailed sheep fed P1 and P3 treatments was higher ($P < 0.05$) than P2; thin tailed sheep digestible nutrients fed P1 treatment were higher ($P < 0.05$) than P2 and P3; The highest ADG was in thin tailed sheep fed P1 treatment; The lowest ration conversion was in DET fed P1 treatment. The conclusion in this study was that the highest ADG with the lowest feed conversion was found in DET given gama umami grass in their rations.

Keywords: In vivo, napier grass, performance of livestock, thin tail sheep.