

**PENGARUH PERBEDAAN LEVEL PEMBERIAN LUMPUR SAWIT
TERHADAP TINGKAH LAKU MAKAN KAMBING LEPAS SAPIH
PADA FASE ADAPTASI PAKAN**

Rifqi Alamsyah

18/428107/PT/07761

INTISARI

Perubahan bahan pakan yang diberikan bisa menyebabkan perubahan tingkat palatabilitas, yang ditunjukkan dari perubahan tingkah laku makan. Lumpur sawit (LS) selama ini belum biasa digunakan sebagai bahan pakan, sehingga kemungkinan menimbulkan perubahan tingkah laku makan saat masa adaptasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengkaji perubahan tingkah laku makan kambing lepas sapih pada pemberian lumpur sawit dengan level berbeda. Dua puluh ekor kambing Bligon lepas sapih umur sekitar 4 bulan dibagi ke dalam empat kelompok, perlakuan 0, 10, 20, 30% lumpur sawit pada pakan dasar rumput gajah (*Pennisetum purpureum*). Ternak dikandangkan secara individu, diberi pakan sesuai perlakuan. Pengamatan tingkah laku makan meliputi lama waktu makan hijauan dan lumpur sawit, lama waktu makan konsentrat, lama waktu ruminasi, frekuensi minum, lama berdiri, lama berbaring, frekuensi defekasi, serta frekuensi urinasi. Penelitian dilakukan selama tujuh hari berturut-turut. Data dianalisis dengan analisis pola searah untuk melihat pengaruh perbedaan level lumpur sawit terhadap tingkah laku. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan level pemberian LS tidak berpengaruh terhadap semua indikator tingkah laku kambing Bligon lepas sapih ($P>0,05$). Kesimpulan penelitian yaitu level pemberian LS hingga 30% tidak berpengaruh terhadap tingkah laku makan saat masa adaptasi, sehingga berpotensi sebagai bahan penyusun pakan kambing.

Kata Kunci: Kambing, Lumpur sawit, Palatabilitas, Tingkah laku

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT LEVELS OF PALM OIL MILL EFFLUENT ON THE EATING BEHAVIOR OF POST-WEANING GOATS IN THE FEED ADAPTATION PHASE

Rifqi Alamsyah

18/428107/PT/07761

ABSTRACT

Changes in the feed ingredients given can cause changes in palatability, which is indicated by changes in eating behavior. Palm Oil Mill Effluent (POME) has not been commonly used as a feed ingredient, so it is possible to cause changes in eating behavior during the adaptation period. This study aims to examine changes in the eating behavior of post-weaning goats after applying POME with different levels. Twenty post-weaning Bligon goats aged about four months were divided into four groups, treated with 0, 10, 20, and 30% POME of *Pennisetum purpureum* as a base diet. Post-weaning goats were housed individually and fed according to treatment. Observation of feeding behavior included length of time of feeding forages and POME, length of time of feeding concentrate, length of rumination time, frequency of drinking, length of standing, length of lying down, frequency of defecation, and frequency of urination. The research was carried out for seven consecutive days. The data was analyzed by one way ANOVA analysis. The results showed that the level of POME had no effect on all behavioral indicators of post-weaning Bligon goats ($P>0.05$). The conclusion was the level of POME (until 30% additional on forage) had no effect on all behavioral indicators, especially on eating behavior, during the adaptation period, so it had potential as a post-weaning goat feed ingredient alternative.

Key Words: Goat, POME, Palatability, Behavior