

## **EVALUASI KOMPOSISI KIMIA DAN TANIN HIJAUAN PAKAN TERNAK BERDASARKAN BAGIAN TANAMAN**

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### **INTISARI**

Pakan memiliki peran penting dalam dunia peternakan. Terdapat berbagai macam sumber hijauan yang berperan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan pokok ternak. Hijauan terdiri dari rumput, legum, *forbs* dan *wood* (tanaman pohon). Kandungan nutrisi pada tanaman bervariasi tergantung pada cuaca, kualitas tanah, daerah hijauan yang ditanam, sinar matahari, temperatur dan bagian dari tumbuhan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis komposisi kimia hijauan pakan ternak dan tanin berdasarkan bagian tanaman. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode AOAC 2005. Hijauan pakan ternak yang diteliti meliputi daun muda, tua, kaliandra (*Calliandra calothyrsus*), ketapang (*Terminalia catappa* L.) ,mahoni (*Swietenia mahagoni*), dan tayuman (*Bauhinia purpurea*). Sumber hijauan pakan ternak berasal dari daerah Turi, kabupaten Sleman dan kebun hijauan pakan ternak Fakultas Peternakan Universitas Gadjah Mada. Hijauan pakan ternak dilakukan preparasi sampel dan dilakukan uji analisis proksimat meliputi uji kadar bahan kering (BK), Bahan Organik (BO), Protein Kasar (PK) dengan metode Kjeldahl, dan uji kadar Lemak Kasar (LK) dengan metode Soxhlet serta uji Serat Kasar (SK) dengan metode Weende. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan komposisi kimia hijauan pakan ternak dan tanin berdasarkan bagian tanaman memiliki perbedaan. Kadar BK dan SK daun mahoni tua, kaliandra tua, ketapang tua, dan tayuman tua lebih tinggi dibandingkan daun muda. Kandungan PK, BO dan LK daun mahoni muda, kaliandra muda, tayuman muda dan ketapang muda lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan daun yang tua.

**Kata kunci:** hijauan pakan, komposisi nutrisi

## EVALUATION OF THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF FORAGE AND BY PART OF PLANT

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### ABSTRACT

Feed has an important role in the world of animal husbandry. There are various kinds of forage sources that play a role in meeting the basic needs of livestock. Forage consists of grasses, legumes, forbs and wood (tree crops). Nutrient content in plants varies depending on weather, soil quality, area of forage planted, sunlight, temperature and part of the plant. This study aims to analyze the chemical composition of forage and tannins based on plant parts. This study used the AOAC 2005 method. The forages studied included young leaves, old leaves of calliandra (*Calliandra calothyrsus*), ketapang (*Terminalia catappa* L.), mahogany (*Swietenia mahagoni*), and tayuman (*Bauhinia purpurea*). The source of forage for fodder comes from the Turi area, Sleman district and the forage garden of the Animal Husbandry Faculty, Gadjah Mada University. Sample preparation of forage forage is carried out and proximate analysis tests are carried out including dry matter content (BK), Organic Matter (BO), Crude Protein (PK) with the Kjeldahl method, and Crude Fat (LK) content test with the Soxhlet method and Crude Fiber test (SK) with the Weende method. The results showed that the chemical composition of forage forage and tannins based on plant parts had differences. The levels of BK and SK in old mahogany, old calliandra, old ketapang and old tayuman leaves were higher than young leaves. The PK, BO and LK content of young mahogany, young calliandra, young tayuman and young ketapang leaves were higher than the old leaves.

**Keyword:** forage, Composition of forage