

KONSUMSI DAN TINGKAH LAKU DOMBA EKOR TIPIS PADA MASA ADAPTASI PAKAN DENGAN PENAMBAHAN LUMPUR SAWIT

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INTISARI

Domba Ekor Tipis (DET) memerlukan pakan berkualitas untuk memaksimalkan produktivitasnya. Pakan dapat diperoleh melalui limbah pertanian, salah satunya yaitu lumpur sawit. Lumpur sawit mengandung nutriennya yang dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai pakan ternak. Pemanfaatan lumpur sawit sebagai pakan ternak belum familier dilakukan, sehingga perlu adanya penelitian terkait pemanfaatan lumpur sawit sebagai pakan ternak. Penelitian dilakukan dengan pengamatan tingkah laku dan menghitung konsumsi pakan DET. Pengamatan tingkah laku DET dilakukan untuk mengetahui responnya terhadap pakan lumpur sawit. Penghitungan konsumsi bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat konsumsi dan palatabilitas lumpur sawit. Dua puluh ekor DET dibagi dalam empat kelompok perlakuan penambahan lumpur sawit P1 (0%) sebagai kontrol, P2 (10%), P3 (20%), dan P4 (30%). Ternak ditempatkan pada kandang individu dan diberi pakan sesuai perlakuan. Konsumsi pakan dihitung dengan menimbang sisa pakan dan pengamatan tingkah laku dilakukan 24 jam selama 10 hari. Pengamatan tingkah laku meliputi durasi makan, frekuensi minum, durasi ruminasi, frekuensi urinasi, frekuensi defekasi, durasi berdiri, dan durasi berbaring. Data yang diperoleh kemudian dianalisis dengan analisis pola searah. Hasil yang diperoleh menunjukkan tingkah laku dengan perbedaan yang signifikan ($P < 0,05$) yaitu durasi makan hijauan dan frekuensi defekasi. Konsumsi pakan menunjukkan penurunan pada DET diberi penambahan lumpur sawit. Disimpulkan bahwa penambahan lumpur sawit mempengaruhi tingkah laku makan dan frekuensi defekasi. Penambahan lumpur sawit pada pakan domba tidak disarankan karena dapat menurunkan konsumsi pakan.

Kata kunci: Domba ekor tipis, Konsumsi pakan, Lumpur sawit, Tingkah laku.

**THIN-TAILED SHEEP CONSUMPTION AND BEHAVIOR
IN THE ADAPTATION PHASE OF FOOD WITH THE
ADDITION OF PALM OIL MILL EFFLUENT**

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ABSTRACT

Thin Tailed Sheep (DET) require high-quality feed to maximize their productivity. The agricultural by-product can be used as feed for livestock, one of which is Palm Oil Mill Effluent (POME) which contains a lot of nutrients. Feed containing POME is not common in Indonesia. This research needs to be conducted to determine the effect of using POME on feed consumption and DET behavior. Observation of DET behavior was carried out to determine its response to POME feed and the consumption was calculated to determine the level of consumption and palatability of POME. Twenty DETs were divided into four treatment groups with the addition of POME, P1 (0%) as control, P2 (10%), P3 (20%), and P4 (30%). Sheep were placed in individual pens and fed according to their categories. Feed consumption was calculated by weighing the leftover feed and observing the behavior for 24 hours for 10 days. Observations of behavior included feeding duration, drinking frequency, rumination duration, urination frequency, defecation frequency, standing duration, and lying duration. The data obtained were analyzed by Oneway ANOVA analysis. The results show that the duration of eating forage and the frequency of defecation were significantly different ($P < 0.05$). Feed consumption of DET with POME was decreased. It is concluded that the addition of POME had an effect on sheep's eating behavior and defecation frequency. The addition of POME as feed for sheep is not recommended because it can reduce feed consumption.

Keywords: Thin-tailed sheep, Feed consumption, Palm oil mill effluent, Behavior.