



PERFORMANS TERNAK DOMBA DENGAN PENAMBAHAN LUMPUR SAWIT PADA PAKAN DASAR HIJAUAN

INTISARI

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji performans ternak domba dengan penambahan lumpur sawit segar (LS) pada pakan dasar hijauan dan bungkil inti sawit (BIS). Dua puluh Domba Ekor Tipis (DET) betina fase *growing* berat badan rata-rata 15kg, dibagi menjadi 4 kelompok perlakuan; P0 (Kontrol, diberi pakan hijauan + BIS), P1 (Kontrol + 10% LS), P2 (Kontrol + 20% LS), dan P3 (Kontrol + 30% LS). Pakan kontrol terdiri atas 60% rumput gama umami dan 40% BIS. Pakan diberikan sebesar 3% (dasar bahan kering) dari bobot badan ternak. Ternak dipelihara dalam kandang individu untuk adaptasi 10 hari dilanjutkan perlakuan selama 50 hari, lalu disembelih. Parameter yang diamati berupa pertambahan bobot badan harian (PBBH), *feed intake* (FI), *feed conversion ratio* (FCR), persentase karkas, dan *meat bone ratio* (MBR). Untuk mengetahui ada atau tidak perbedaan antar kelompok, data di analisa dengan analisis variansi (ANOVA) pola searah, perbedaan rerata dilakukan uji lanjut dengan *Duncan Multiple Range Test* (DMRT). Hasil analisa statistik menunjukkan bahwa penambahan lumpur sawit tidak memberikan pengaruh ($P > 0,05$) terhadap pertambahan bobot badan harian (PBBH), *feed intake* (FI), *feed conversion ratio* (FCR), persentase karkas, dan *meat bone ratio* (MBR). Penambahan lumpur sawit mulai dari 10%, 20% dan 30% dapat meningkatkan ($P < 0,05$) persentase karkas. Disimpulkan bahwa lumpur sawit dapat ditambahkan pada ransum DET berbasis pakan hijauan mulai level 10% karena dapat meningkatkan persentase karkas.

Kata kunci: Lumpur sawit, *Feed intake*, PBBH, *Feed conversion ratio* domba.

SHEEP PERFORMANCE WITH THE ADDITION OF OIL PALM MUD IN FORAGE-BASED FEEDING

ABSTRACT

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This research aims to assess the performance of sheep by adding fresh palm sludge (LS) to the basic forage feed and palm kernel meal (BIS). Twenty female-tailed sheep (DET) in the grown phase with an average body weight of 15 kg were divided into four treatment groups: P0 (Control, fed forage + BIS), P1 (Control + 10% LS), P2 (Control + 20% LS), and P3 (Control + 30% LS). The control diet consisted of 60% gamma umami grass and 40% BIS. Feed is given at 3% (dry matter basis) of the animal's body weight. Animals are kept in individual cages for adaptation for ten days, followed by treatment for 50 days, then slaughtered. The parameters observed were daily body weight gain (PBBH), feed intake (FI), feed conversion ratio (FCR), carcass percentage, and meat-bone ratio (MBR). To determine whether there were differences between groups, the data were analyzed using unidirectional analysis of variance (ANOVA), and mean differences were further tested with the Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT). The results of statistical analysis showed that the addition of palm mud had no effect ($P > 0.05$) on daily body weight gain (PBBH), feed intake (FI), feed conversion ratio (FCR), carcass percentage, and meat-bone ratio (MBR). The addition of palm sludge started from 10%, 20%, and 30% can increase ($P < 0.05$) the carcass percentage. It was concluded that palm sludge can be added to forage-based DET rations starting at the 10% because it can increase the carcass percentage.

Keywords: Sheep, Oil palm sludge, *Feed intake*, PBBH, *Feed conversion ratio*