

## OPTIMALISASI TATALAKSANA PEMBERIAN PAKAN BERBASIS SILASE JERAMI SORGUM TERHADAP PRODUKTIVITAS DAN KUALITAS DAGING DOMBA EKOR TIPIS

### INTISARI

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Tujuan penelitian adalah mengoptimalkan potensi jerami sorgum melalui tatalaksana pemberian pakan untuk meningkatkan produktivitas dan kualitas daging Domba Ekor Tipis (DET). Penelitian dibagi menjadi tiga tahapan (menentukan imbalan, urutan pemberian dan selang waktu pemberian silase jerami sorgum (SJS) dan konsentrat). Tahap 1 menggunakan 12 ekor DET dengan pakan SJS dan konsentrat *free choice*. Data yang diamati yaitu konsumsi dan kecukupan nutrisi domba. Konsumsi dianalisis secara deskriptif. Kecukupan nutrisi dianalisis menggunakan *one sample t-test*. Imbalan SJS dan konsentrat adalah 10,89%:89,11%. Konsumsi nutrisi lebih tinggi ( $p < 0,05$ ) dari standar. Tahap II menggunakan 18 ekor DET, dibagi menjadi 3 kelompok perlakuan urutan pemberian pakan (P0: *free choice*, P1: SJS-konsentrat, P2: konsentrat-SJS). Data yang diamati meliputi konsumsi dan pencernaan nutrisi, parameter fermentasi rumen, retensi nitrogen, metabolit darah, produktivitas dan kualitas daging. Data dianalisis ANOVA dengan uji lanjut DMRT. Sintesis protein mikroba, retensi nitrogen dan produksi daging P3 lebih tinggi ( $p < 0,05$ ) dari P0 dan P1, sedangkan parameter lainnya tidak berbeda nyata. Tahap III menggunakan 24 ekor DET dibagi 4 kelompok perlakuan konsentrat-SJS (S0: *free choice*, S40: selang 40 menit, S80: selang 80 menit dan S120: selang 120 menit). Data yang diamati dan analisisnya sebagaimana penelitian Tahap II. Sintesis protein mikroba, retensi nitrogen, glukosa darah dan produktivitas daging S40, S80 dan S120 lebih tinggi ( $p < 0,05$ ) dari P0. Kandungan asam linoleat S80 lebih tinggi ( $p < 0,05$ ) dari S0, S40 dan S120. Parameter lainnya tidak berbeda nyata. Pemberian SJS 80 menit setelah konsentrat meningkatkan sintesis protein mikroba, retensi nitrogen, produksi daging dan kandungan asam linoleat daging DET.

Kata kunci: Domba, Kualitas daging, Produktivitas, Silase jerami sorgum, Sintesis protein mikroba, Selang waktu, Urutan pemberian.

## **OPTIMIZING FEEDING PROCEDURE BASED ON SORGHUM STRAW SILAGE ON PRODUCTIVITY AND MEAT QUALITY OF THIN-TAILED SHEEP**

### **ABSTRACT**

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The aim of this study was to optimize the potential of sorghum straw through feeding management to increase productivity and meat quality of Thin Tailed Sheep (TTS). This study was divided into three stages (determining ratio, feeding order and feeding interval). Stage 1 used 12 TTS, fed sorghum straw silage (SSS) and concentrate free choice. The data observed were feed intake and nutrient adequacy. Feed intake were analyzed descriptively. Nutrient adequacy were analyzed using a one sample t-test. Ratio of SSS and concentrate was 10.89:89.11%. Nutrient intake was higher ( $p < 0.05$ ) than that of the standard. Stage II used 18 TTS divided into 3 treatment groups of feeding order (P0: free choice, P1: SSS-concentrate, P2: concentrate-SSS). Data observed were nutrient intake and digestibility, rumen fermentation, nitrogen retention, blood metabolites, productivity and meat quality. Data were analyzed using ANOVA with DMRT as further test. Microbial protein synthesis, nitrogen retention and meat production of P3 were higher ( $p < 0.05$ ) than those of P0 and P1, while other parameters were not significantly different. Stage III used 24 TTS divided into 4 treatment groups of concentrate-SSS (S0: free choice, S40: 40 minutes interval, S80: 80 minutes interval and S120: 120 minutes interval). The observed data and analysis were as those in Stage II. Microbial protein synthesis, nitrogen retention, blood glucose and meat productivity of S40, S80 dan S120 were ( $p < 0.05$ ) higher than those of S0. Linoleic acid content of S80 was higher ( $p < 0.05$ ) than that of S0, S40 and S120. Other parameters were not significantly different. Feeding sorghum straw silage 80 minutes after concentrate increased microbial protein synthesis, nitrogen retention, meat production and linoleic acid content of TTS.

**Keywords:** Feeding order, Interval, Meat quality, Microbila protein synthesis, Productivity, Sheep, Sorghum straw silage.