

**PENGARUH BUNGKIL NYAMPLUNG (*Calophyllum inophyllum*)
SEBAGAI SUMBER PROTEIN TERHADAP KARAKTERISTIK
FERMENTASI RUMEN DAN KINERJA PRODUKSI
DOMBA EKOR TIPIS**

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh substitusi bungkil nyamplung sebagai sumber protein dalam ransum hingga level 15% terhadap kinerja dan aktivitas rumen domba ekor tipis. Materi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu 10 ekor domba ekor tipis. Domba dibagi dalam 2 kelompok perlakuan berbeda dengan 5 kali pengulangan yang meliputi ransum dengan level bungkil nyamplung 0% dan 15%. Adaptasi dilakukan selama 7 hari, kemudian dilanjutkan pemeliharaan selama 2,5 bulan. Penimbangan dilakukan secara rutin setiap 2 minggu sekali. Pemanenan dilakukan dengan menyembelih domba, lalu diambil cairan rumennya untuk selanjutnya dilakukan pengujian. Parameter yang diamati dalam penelitian ini yaitu parameter fermentasi meliputi nilai pH, konsentrasi *volatile fatty acids* (VFA), konsentrasi amonia (NH_3), dan konsentrasi protein mikroba serta parameter kinerja produksi meliputi konsumsi pakan, pertumbuhan bobot badan dan nilai konversi pakan pada domba. Data hasil penelitian dianalisis menggunakan uji *Independent Sample T-test* untuk membandingkan perbedaan antara ransum tanpa bungkil nyamplung dan dengan bungkil nyamplung. Perlakuan substitusi bungkil nyamplung pada level 15% meningkatkan konsentrasi NH_3 ($P < 0,001$) dan konsentrasi protein mikroba ($P < 0,05$) serta penurunan pH ($P < 0,05$), namun tidak mempengaruhi konsentrasi VFA ($P > 0,05$). Selain itu, perlakuan substitusi nyamplung hingga level 15% meningkatkan konsumsi BK hijauan ($P < 0,05$) namun tidak mempengaruhi konsumsi BK konsentrat ($P > 0,05$), total konsumsi BK pakan ($P > 0,05$), dan penambahan bobot badan harian ($P > 0,05$) serta nilai konversi pakan ($P > 0,05$). Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini bahwa substitusi bungkil sawit dengan bungkil nyamplung dalam ransum hingga level 15% meningkatkan konsentrasi amonia (NH_3), konsentrasi protein mikroba dan konsumsi bahan kering (BK) pakan hijauan, tetapi tidak mempengaruhi konsentrasi VFA, konsumsi BK konsentrat, total konsumsi BK pakan, penambahan bobot badan harian, dan nilai konversi pakan.

Kata kunci: bungkil nyamplung, domba ekor tipis, karakteristik fermentasi rumen.

**THE INFLUENCE OF NYAMPLUNG (*CALOPHYLLUM INOPHYLLUM*)
MEAL AS A PROTEIN SOURCE ON RUMEN FERMENTATION
CHARACTERISTICS AND PERFORMANCE OF
THIN-TAILED SHEEP**

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the effect of substituting nyamplung meal as a protein source in the ration up to a 15% level on the performance and rumen activity of thin-tailed sheep. The materials used in this study were 10 thin-tailed sheep. The sheep were divided into two treatment groups with five replications each, consisting of rations with 0% and 15% nyamplung meal levels. An adaptation period was carried out for 7 days, followed by a maintenance period of 2.5 months. Body weight measurements were conducted regularly every 2 weeks. At the end of the study, the sheep were slaughtered, and rumen fluid was collected for further analysis. The parameters observed in this study included fermentation characteristics such as pH value, volatile fatty acids (VFA) concentration, ammonia (NH₃) concentration, and microbial protein concentration, as well as production performance parameters such as feed intake, body weight gain, and feed conversion ratio (FCR). The data were analyzed using the Independent Sample T-test to compare the differences between the ration without nyamplung meal and the one containing nyamplung meal. The 15% nyamplung meal substitution treatment significantly increased NH₃ concentration ($P < 0.001$) and microbial protein concentration ($P < 0.05$), and decreased pH ($P < 0.05$), but had no effect on VFA concentration ($P > 0.05$). In addition, nyamplung meal substitution up to 15% increased forage dry matter intake ($P < 0.05$), but did not affect concentrate dry matter intake ($P > 0.05$), total dry matter intake ($P > 0.05$), average daily gain ($P > 0.05$), or feed conversion ratio ($P > 0.05$). In conclusion, substituting palm kernel meal with nyamplung meal in the ration up to 15% increased ammonia (NH₃) concentration, microbial protein concentration, and forage dry matter intake, but did not affect VFA concentration, concentrate dry matter intake, total feed dry matter intake, average daily gain, or feed conversion ratio.

Keywords: nyamplung cake, thin-tailed sheep, rumen fermentation characteristics.