

EFEK SUBSTITUSI ALFALFA TROPIK (*Medicago sativa* cv. Kacang Ratu BW) TERHADAP PALATABILITAS DAN PERILAKU MAKAN TERNAK PADA KAMBING SAPERA

Muhammad Huda Al Afghani
21/481231/PT/09032

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengamati pengaruh substitusi alfalfa pada pakan yang berbeda terhadap palatabilitas dan perilaku makan ternak. Dua belas ekor kambing yang dibagi menjadi 4 kelompok. Rancangan percobaan yang digunakan adalah rancangan acak lengkap dengan perlakuan P0 sebagai kontrol, dengan tiga perlakuan P1, P2, dan P3. Ransum perlakuan 1 terdiri atas konsentrat 30%, daun gamal 35%, dan daun singkong 35%. Ransum perlakuan 2 terdiri atas konsentrat 30%, daun gamal 35%, dan indigofera 35%. Ransum perlakuan 3 terdiri atas konsentrat 30%, daun gamal 35%, dan daun alfalfa 35%. P0 (kontrol) terdiri dari atas konsentrat dan pakan hijauan umum yang digunakan peternak sehari-hari dengan jumlah yang tidak teratur (rumput, daun gamal, atau daun indigofera). Lama waktu penelitian yaitu 30 hari. Variabel yang diamati meliputi jumlah sisa pakan, lama remastikasi, lama regurgitasi dan lama redeglutisi. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis melalui *Analysis of Variance* (ANOVA) pola searah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan Alfalfa Tropik (*Medicago sativa* cv. Kacang Ratu BW) dengan pemberian pakan dalam bentuk bahan kering (BK) tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap palatabilitas, regurgitasi, dan redeglutisi. Namun, alfalfa tropik mampu meningkatkan aktivitas remastikasi secara nyata dengan lama waktu 535 menit. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa alfalfa tropik dapat meningkatkan efisiensi pencernaan pada kambing Sapera, yang pada akhirnya berpotensi meningkatkan produktivitas ternak.

(Kata kunci: alfalfa, palatabilitas, perilaku makan ternak)

EFFECT OF SUBSTITUTION TROPICAL ALFALFA (*Medicago sativa* cv. Kacang Ratu BW) ON PALATABILITY AND FEEDING BEHAVIOR IN SAPERA GOATS

Muhammad Huda Al Afghani
21/481231/PT/09032

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to observe the effect of Alfalfa substitution in different feed forage formulations on palatability and feeding behaviour of livestock. Twelve goats have been divided into four groups. The experimental design that had been used was a completely randomized design with P0 treatment as control, P1, P2, and P3. Ration treatment 1 had consisted of 30% concentrate, 35% gamal leaf, and 35% cassava leaf. Ration treatment 2 had consisted of 30% concentrate, 35% gamal leaf, and 35% Indigofera leaf. Ration treatment 3 had consisted of 30% concentrate, 35% gamal leaf, and 35% alfalfa leaf. P0 (control) consisted of concentrate and common forage that farmers had used daily in irregular amounts (grass, gamal leaf, or indigofera leaf). The research duration had been 30 days. The variables observed were the amount of feed residue, remastication duration, regurgitation duration, and redeglutition duration. The data collected was analyzed through one way *Analysis of Variance* (ANOVA). The research results had shown that the use of Tropical Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* cv. Kacang Ratu BW) with feed given in dry matter had not significantly affected palatability, regurgitation, and redeglutition. However, tropical alfalfa had been able to significantly increase remastication activity with a duration of 535 minutes. This had indicated that tropical alfalfa had been capable of improving digestive efficiency in Sapera goats, which had ultimately shown potential to increase livestock productivity.

(Keywords: alfalfa, feeding behavior, palatability)