

KONSUMSI DAN KECERNAAN MINERAL PADA KAMBING BLIGON YANG DIBERI PAKAN HIJAUAN BERBASIS RUMPUT RAJA

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan legum atau dedaunan pada rumput raja terhadap konsumsi dan pencernaan mineral kambing Bligon. Dua puluh Kambing Bligon betina berumur kurang lebih 1 tahun dengan rata-rata bobot badan $15,14 \pm 2,70$ kg dan terbagi menjadi empat kelompok pakan, yaitu pakan basal *Pennisetum hybrid* (K), 50% BK *Pennisetum hybrid* dengan 50% BK *Gliricidia sepium* (G1), 50% BK *Pennisetum hybrid* dengan 50% BK *Calliandra calothyrsus* (G2) dan 50% BK *Pennisetum hybrid* dengan 50% BK *Artocarpus heterophyllus* (G3), masing-masing kelompok terdiri dari 5 ekor. Pemberian pakan didasarkan kebutuhan BK dari 4% bobot badan. Variabel yang diamati yaitu konsumsi dan koefisien cerna mineral Ca, P dan Mg. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan *analysis of variance* pola searah dan apabila terdapat perbedaan yang nyata dilanjutkan dengan uji *Duncan's new multiple range test* (DMRT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penambahan legum dan dedaunan meningkatkan ($P < 0,05$) konsumsi Ca (0,009, 0,026, 0,018, dan 0,042 g/kg BB/hari), konsumsi P (0,106, 0,137, 0,115 dan 0,156 g/kg BB/hari), konsumsi Mg (0,003, 0,006, 0,004 dan 0,006 g/kg BB/hari), koefisien cerna P (46,22%, 74,58%, 75,69% dan 79,83%), koefisien cerna Mg (77,26%, 83,28%, 89,55% dan 89,14%), tetapi tidak memberikan pengaruh yang nyata pada koefisien cerna Ca. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa penambahan *Gliricidia sepium*, *Calliandra calothyrsus* dan *Artocarpus heterophyllus* dapat meningkatkan konsumsi dan koefisien cerna Ca, P dan Mg dibandingkan dengan pakan tunggal *Pennisetum hybrid*.

Kata Kunci : Pakan hijauan, Konsumsi dan Kecernaan Mineral, Kambing Bligon

MINERAL INTAKE AND DIGESTIBILITY OF FORAGES BASED ON KING GRASS FED TO BLIGON GOAT

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to determine effect of legume and leave supplementation based on king grass on mineral intake and digestibility on Bligon goat. Twenty female Bligon goat was used to this study, less than 1 year old with an average weight of 15.14 ± 2.70 kg and divided into four groups, that was basal feed with *Pennisetum hybrid* (K), 50% ration of *Pennisetum hybrid* based on DM and 50% ration of *Gliricidia sepium* based on DM (G1), 50% ration of *Pennisetum hybrid* based on DM and 50% ration of *Calliandra calothyrsus* based on DM (G2), 50% ration of *Pennisetum hybrid* based on DM and 50% ration of *Artocarpus heterophyllus* based on DM (G3), each group consisted of 5 goats. The feeding based on 4% of the dry matter (DM) requirement by weight. Observed variable was intake and digestibility of minerals Ca, P and Mg. Collected data were analyzed statistically by one-way analysis of variance and the by Duncan's new multiple range test (DMRT) if there were any significant difference. The results showed that supplementation of legume and leave had significantly increased ($P < 0.05$) in intake of Ca (0.009, 0.026, 0.018 and 0.042 g/kg BW/day), intake of P (0.106, 0.137, 0.115 and 0.156 g/kg BW/day), intake of Mg (0.003, 0.006, 0.004 and 0.006 g/kg BW/day), coefficient rate of P digestibility (46.22%, 74.58%, 75.69% and 79.83%), coefficient rate of Mg digestibility (77.26%, 83.28%, 89.55% and 89.14%), but did not in coefficient rate of Ca digestibility. Based on the result, it can be concluded that supplementation of *Gliricidia sepium*, *Calliandra calothyrsus* and *Artocarpus heterophyllus* increased intake and coefficient rate of Ca, P and Mg digestibility than sole feed of *Pennisetum hybrid*.

Key Words : Forages, Mineral Intake and Digestibility, Bligon Goat