

KANDUNGAN NUTRIEN TANAMAN KACANG KORO PEDANG (*Canavalia ensiformis*) PADA TINGKAT PENYIRAMAN BERBEDA

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INTISARI

Kacang koro pedang (*Canavalia ensiformis*) berpotensi sebagai hijauan pakan alternatif. Ketersediaan air dapat mempengaruhi kandungan nutrisi tanaman tersebut, sehingga pengaturan pemberian air perlu dikaji untuk mengetahui variasi kandungan nutrisi. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui pengaruh tingkat penyiraman yaitu 250, 500, 750, dan 1.000 mL/hari terhadap kandungan bahan kering (BK), bahan organik (BO), lemak kasar (LK), serat kasar (SK), protein kasar (PK), bahan ekstrak tanpa nitrogen (BETN), dan total digestible nutrients (TDN) pada *Canavalia ensiformis*. Percobaan menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) pola searah dengan 4 tingkat penyiraman dengan 3 ulangan, dan masing-masing ulangan terdiri dari 2 polibag tanaman. Tanaman dipanen pada umur 8 minggu, kemudian dipisahkan antara daun dan batang untuk analisis kandungan nutrisinya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan tingkat penyiraman memberikan pengaruh signifikan terhadap kandungan BK, BO, LK, SK, PK, BETN, dan TDN. Kandungan BK tertinggi (24,73%) terdapat pada penyiraman 250 mL. Kandungan BO tertinggi (90,05%) terdapat pada penyiraman 250 mL. Kandungan LK tertinggi (4,12%). Kandungan SK terendah (14,99%) terdapat pada penyiraman 1.000 mL. Kandungan PK tertinggi (21,68%) terdapat pada penyiraman 1.000 mL. Kandungan BETN tertinggi (53,93%) terdapat pada penyiraman 250 mL. Nilai TDN tertinggi (83,89%) terdapat pada penyiraman 250 mL. Penyiraman 250 mL/hari paling baik untuk menghasilkan hijauan kacang koro pedang dengan kualitas nutrisi dan potensi TDN yang tinggi.

Kata kunci: *Canavalia ensiformis*, Hijauan pakan, Kandungan nutrisi, Tingkat penyiraman.

NUTRIENT CONTENT OF JACK BEAN (*Canavalia ensiformis*) PLANTS UNDER DIFFERENT WATERING LEVELS

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ABSTRACT

Jack bean (*Canavalia ensiformis*) has potential as an alternative forage. Water availability can affect the nutrient content of this plant, therefore water application management needs to be examined to determine variations in nutrient composition. This study aimed to determine the effects of watering levels of 250, 500, 750, and 1.000 mL/day on the contents of dry matter (DM), organic matter (OM), crude fat (CF), crude fiber (CrF), crude protein (CP), nitrogen-free extract (NFE), and total digestible nutrients (TDN) in *Canavalia ensiformis*. The experiment used a one way completely randomized design with four watering levels and three replications, and each replication consisted of two polybag plants. Plants were harvested at eight weeks of age, then the leaves and stems were separated for nutrient analysis. The results showed that watering level significantly affected DM, OM, CF, CrF, CP, NFE, and TDN. The highest DM (24.73%) was observed at 250 mL/day. The highest OM (90.05%) was also observed at 250 mL/day. The highest CF was 4.12%. The lowest CrF (14.99%) was observed at 1.000 mL/day. The highest CP (21.68%) was observed at 1.000 mL/day. The highest NFE (53.93%) was observed at 250 mL/day. The highest TDN (83.89%) was observed at 250 mL/day. Watering at 250 mL/day was the best for producing jack bean forage with high nutritional quality and high TDN potential.

Keywords: *Canavalia ensiformis*, Forage feed, Nutrient content, Watering level.