

KECERNAAN *IN VITRO* RANSUM BERBASIS JERAMI FERMENTASI YANG DISUPLEMENTASI ONGGOK DAN BUNGKIL KOPRA

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui level penambahan bungkil kopra yang optimal pada pakan basal jerami padi fermentasi dan onggok berdasarkan nilai pencernaan bahan kering (KcBK), bahan organik (KcBO), dan pencernaan serat kasar (KcSK) secara *in vitro*. Mengikuti rancangan acak pola searah, empat perlakuan yaitu: T0 (85% jerami padi fermentasi + 15% onggok), T10 (75% jerami padi fermentasi + 15% onggok + 10% bungkil kopra), T20 (65% jerami padi fermentasi + 15% onggok + 20% bungkil kopra), dan T30 (55% jerami padi fermentasi + 15% onggok + 30% bungkil kopra) diinkubasi selama 48 jam berdasarkan metode analisis pencernaan *in vitro* Tilley and Terry. Data KcBK, KcBO, dan KcSK diamati di akhir masa inkubasi. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis variansi dan jika terdapat perbedaan dilakukan uji lanjut dengan *Duncan's multiple range test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan KcBK, KcBO, dan KcSK meningkat ($P < 0.05$) seiring dengan peningkatan level suplementasi bungkil kopra dengan nilai pencernaan tertinggi pada perlakuan T30 (52,7, 51,9, dan 53,4%, berurutan). Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah suplementasi 30% bungkil kopra sebagai sumber protein dan 15% onggok sebagai sumber energi adalah paling optimal dalam meningkatkan nilai pencernaan *in vitro* pakan basal jerami padi fermentasi.

Kata kunci: Jerami padi fermentasi, Bungkil kopra, Suplementasi, Kecernaan *in vitro*, Onggok

IN VITRO DIGESTIBILITY OF FERMENTED RICE STRAW BASED ON SUPPLEMENTED WITH TAPIOCA BY-PRODUCT AND COPRA MEAL

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research was to determine the optimal levels of copra meal and tapioca by-product supplementation on fermented rice straw based on *in vitro* dry matter digestibility (DMD), organic matter digestibility (OMD), and crude fiber digestibility (CFD). The experiment was arranged in a one-way complete random design consisted of T0 (85% fermented rice straw + 15% tapioca by-product), T10 (75% fermented rice straw + 15% tapioca by-product + 10% copra meal), T20 (65% fermented rice straw + 15% tapioca by-product + 20% copra meal), and T30 (55% fermented rice straw + 15% tapioca by-product + 30% copra meal) were incubated for 48 hours based on Tilley and Terry digestibility analysis method. Data of DMD, OMD, and CFD were observed after incubation. Data were analyzed using analysis of variance followed by Duncan's multiple range test if there were any significant differences among the treatments. The results showed that DMD, OMD, and CFD were increased ($P < 0.05$) as increasing level of copra meal supplementation with the greatest digestibilities were on T30 (52.7, 51.9, and 53.4%, respectively). Based on the research result, it is concluded that supplementation of 30% copra meal as a protein source and 15% tapioca by-product as a energy source are the most optimum to increase *in vitro* digestibility of fermented rice straw.

Keywords: Fermented rice straw, Copra meal, Supplementation, *In vitro* digestibility, Tapioca by-product