

KINERJA PERTUMBUHAN PEDET BRAHMAN CROSS LEPAS SAPIH YANG DIBERI *HIGH QUALITY FEED SUPPLEMENT*

INTISARI

Besse Mahbuba We Tenri Gading
16/403979/PPT/00946

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kinerja pertumbuhan pedet lepas sapih yang diberi *high quality feed supplement*. Dua puluh empat ekor pedet lepas sapih umur 6 bulan yang terdiri atas 12 ekor jantan dan 12 ekor betina dengan bobot awal rata-rata 101 kg. Pedet lepas sapih jantan dan betina dibagi secara acak ke dalam 2 kelompok yang masing-masing kelompok terdiri 6 ekor. Penelitian dibagi menjadi 2 tahap, tahap pertama kelompok pertama jantan dan betina diberi pakan kontrol dengan tambahan *high quality feed supplement* (pakan perlakuan), dan kelompok kedua jantan dan betina diberi pakan kontrol tanpa penambahan *high quality feed supplement*. Tahap kedua perlakuan di *cross*. Masing-masing tahap pemeliharaan dilakukan selama 6 minggu. Data yang diperoleh di analisis dengan analisis RAL faktorial 2x2. Pertambahan bobot badan harian (PBBH) dan ukuran tubuh dianalisis dengan analisis kovariansi dengan bobot badan dan ukuran tubuh awal pedet lepas sapih sebagai kovariat. Konsumsi bahan kering (BK), protein kasar (PK), serat kasar (SK), lemak kasar (SK) dan *total digestible nutrien* (TDN) dari kelompok perlakuan dan kontrol masing-masing sebesar 3,4 dan 3,1%, 0,3 dan 0,2%, 0,4 dan 0,5%, 0,1 dan 0,08%, dan 2,7 dan 2,2% dari bobot badan. Konsumsi PK kelompok perlakuan lebih besar ($P<0,01$) dari kelompok kontrol. Konsumsi LK dan TDN kelompok perlakuan lebih besar ($P<0,05$) dari kelompok kontrol. Konsumsi BK dan SK kelompok perlakuan dan kontrol berbeda tidak nyata. Eritrosit, hematokrit, hemoglobin, leukosit, limfosit, Ca dan P pada kelompok perlakuan dan kontrol masing-masing sebesar 7,8 dan 8,5 juta/mm³, 34,3 dan 32,7%, 10,5 dan 11,2 g/dl, 10,6 dan 11,4 ribu/mm³, 6,4 dan 6,9 ribu sel/ μ L, 10,5 dan 10,5 mg/dl, dan 8,1 dan 8,1 mg/dl. Hemoglobin kelompok perlakuan lebih besar ($P<0,05$) dari kelompok kontrol. Eritrosit, hematokrit, leukosit, limfosit, Ca dan P kelompok perlakuan dan kontrol berbeda tidak nyata. Panjang badan, lingkaran dada, tinggi gumba, pertambahan bobot badan harian (PBBH), konversi pakan dan *feed cost per gain* pedet lepas sapih kelompok perlakuan dan kontrol masing-masing sebesar 8,1 dan 5,9 cm, 12,4 dan 8,2 cm, 7,3 dan 6,7 cm, 0,9 dan 0,7 kg/ekor/hari, 3,6 dan 4,8 kg, dan Rp 16.280,00 dan Rp19.167,00 per kg. Lingkaran dada dan PBBH kelompok perlakuan lebih besar ($P<0,01$) dari kelompok kontrol. Panjang badan dan konversi pakan kelompok perlakuan lebih besar ($P<0,05$) dari kelompok kontrol. Tinggi gumba dan *feed cost per gain* kelompok perlakuan dan kontrol berbeda tidak nyata. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah pedet lepas sapih yang diberi pakan *high quality feed supplement* (20,2%) menghasilkan kinerja pertumbuhan yang lebih baik dibandingkan kontrol.

Kata kunci: *High quality feed supplement*, Pedet Lepas Sapih, Pertumbuhan

GROWTH PERFORMANCE OF POST-WEANING CALVES
BRAHMAN CROSS GIVEN HIGH QUALITY
FEED SUPPLEMENT

ABSTRACT

Besse Mahbuba We Tenri Gading
16/403979/PPT/00946

This research aimed to determine the growth performance of post-weaning calves fed a high quality feed supplement. Twenty four calves post-weaning aged 6 months old, consisting of 12 males and 12 females with average weight of 101 kg, randomly divided into 2 groups, each group consisting of 6 calves. The research was conducted in 2 stages, the first stage is grouping male and female calves fed control feed plus high quality feed supplements (treatment diet) as first group (treatment), and the second group was fed control feed without addition of high quality feed supplements (control). The second stage was crossing treatments by making the first group as second group and the second group as first group. This study was conducted for 12 weeks. The treatment was in factorial 2x2 in a Completely Randomized Design (CRD). The average daily gain (ADG) and body size were analyzed with analysis of covariance with body weight and initial body size of post-weaning calves as covariates. The intake of dry matter (DM), crude protein (CP), crude fiber (CFb), crude fat (CF), and total digestible nutrient (TDN) from treatment and control group were 3.4 and 3.1%, 0.3 and 0.2%, 0.4 and 0.5%, 0.1 and 0.08%, and 2.7 and 2.2% of body weight respectively. The CP intake of treatment group was higher ($P<0.01$) than the control group. CF and TDN intake of the treatment group were higher ($P<0.05$) than the control group. The DM and CFb intake of treatment and control group were not significant. Erythrocytes, hematocrit, hemoglobin, leukocytes, limfosit, Ca and P in the treatment and control group were 7.8 and 8.5million/mm³, 34.3 and 32.7%, 10.5 and 11.2 g/dl, 10.6 and 11.4 thousand/mm³, 6.4 and 6.94 thousand sel/uL, 10.5 and 10.5 mg/dl, and 8.1 and 8.1 mg/dl respectively. Hemoglobin in treatment group was higher ($P<0.05$) than the control group. Erythrocytes, hematocrit, leukocytes, lymphocytes, Ca and P treatment and control groups were not significantly different. Post-weaning calves body length, chest circle and wither height, ADG, feed conversion and feed cost per gain of treatment and control group were 8.1 and 5.9 cm, 12.4 and 8.2 cm, and 7.3 and 6.7 cm, 0.9 and 0.7 kg/day, 3.6 and 4.8 kg, and Rp 16.280,00 and Rp 19.167,00 per kg respectively. Chest circle and ADG of treatment group ($P<0,01$) were higher than control group. The body length and feed conversion of the treatment group were higher ($P<0.05$) than the control group. Wither height and feed cost per gain treatment and control groups were not significantly different. The conclusion of this study was that post-weaning calves fed high quality feed supplement (20,2%) produced better growth performance than controls.

Keywords: High quality feed supplement, Post-weaning calves, Growth