

KONSUMSI DAN KECERNAAN NUTRIEN PAKAN KAMBING BLIGON BUNTING AWAL YANG MENDAPAT PAKAN TAMBAHAN SUMBER ENERGI DAN PROTEIN

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui konsumsi dan pencernaan nutrisi pakan pada kambing Bligon bunting awal terhadap perlakuan pemberian pakan tambahan konsentrat sumber energi dan sumber protein. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada kelompok ternak Wanita Tani Gama-Ngelosari di Desa Srimulyo, Kabupaten Bantul, Yogyakarta. Sebelas ekor kambing Bligon bunting terbagi ke dalam tiga kelompok perlakuan secara acak yaitu P0 (kontrol): pakan hijauan lokal yang biasa diberikan peternak (n=3), P1: pakan hijauan lokal ditambahkan pakan sumber energi terkontrol (n=4), dan P2: pakan hijauan lokal ditambahkan pakan sumber protein terkontrol (n=4). Bahan pakan penyusun konsentrat diantaranya: campuran *wheat bran (wheat pollard)*, daun ketela, kulit kopi, kulit ari kedelai (*klec*), gaplek, *destillers dried grains with solubles (DDGS)* dan bungkil kedelai, lalu diformulasikan guna memenuhi persyaratan kandungan protein kasar (PK) pada konsentrat sumber energi (PK 14,84%) dan konsentrat sumber protein (PK 24,34%). Perlakuan pakan diterapkan selama delapan minggu, yang didahului dengan masa adaptasi selama empat minggu. Koleksi total meliputi pengambilan sampel pakan pemberian, sisa pakan dan feses selama dua minggu (14 hari) secara berturut-turut. Data penelitian yang diperoleh meliputi data konsumsi dan pencernaan nutrisi pakan (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)*) serta 37 macam spesies hijauan lokal yang diberikan oleh peternak, yang selanjutnya dianalisis variansi menggunakan aplikasi SPSS versi 16.0 dan dilanjutkan uji DMRT apabila terdapat perbedaan. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa adanya pakan tambahan dalam ransum mampu meningkatkan konsumsi nutrisi PK ($P < 0,05$) secara nyata, sedangkan konsumsi BK, BO, SK, LK, BETN, dan TDN tidak menunjukkan hasil yang berbeda nyata. Hasil analisis juga menunjukkan adanya peningkatan pencernaan nutrisi BK, BO, SK, PK, dan BETN ($P < 0,05$) secara nyata, sedangkan LK dan TDN tidak menunjukkan peningkatan yang nyata. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian disimpulkan bahwa status kualitas nutrisi pakan hijauan lokal yang diberikan oleh peternak sudah bagus, sehingga ransum tanpa adanya pemberian pakan tambahan sudah mencukupi kebutuhan nutrisi kambing bligon bunting awal.

(Kata kunci: Kambing Bligon bunting, Sumber energi, Sumber protein, Konsumsi, Pencernaan)

Feed Nutrients Consumption and Digestibility of Bligon Goat in Early Pregnant Stage Fed Additional Energy and Protein Feed

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ABSTRACT

This research was aimed to determine the consumption and digestibility of feed nutrients in early pregnant Bligon goats with supplementation of concentrates feeds containing of energy and protein. This research was conducted at woman farmer group Gama-Ngelosari in Srimulyo Village, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta. Eleven early pregnant Bligon goats were divided into three treatment groups at random. The groups were P0 (control): local forage feed generally provided by farmer (n = 3), P1: local forage feed with supplementation of controlled energy concentrate (n = 4), and P2: local forage feed with supplementation of controlled protein concentrate (n = 4). Concentrate feed consisted of mixed wheat bran (*pollard*), cassava leaves, coffee bark, soybean hull, dried cassava (*gaplek*), destillers dried grains with solubles (DDGS) and soybean meal. All of the materials were formulated to meet the crude protein requirement, for energy concentrate (CP 14.84%) and protein concentrate (CP 24.34%). The treatment was conducted for eight weeks, preceded by four weeks adaptation period. The total collection includes sampling of feeding, residual feeding and feces for two weeks (14 days) respectively. The data obtained include consumption and digestibility of nutrients (Dry Matter (DM), Organic Matter (OM), Ether Extract (EE), Crude Fiber (CF), Crude Protein (CP), Nitrogen Free Extract (NFE) and TDN) and 37 different species of local forage provided by the farmers, then examined with analysis of variance using SPSS version 16.0 and continued with DMRT test if there is a difference. The result of the analysis showed that the feed supplementation was able to increase ($P < 0.05$) the consumption of CP, while the consumption of DM, OM, CF, EE, NFE and TDN did not show any significant difference. The statistic analysis also showed an increase ($P < 0.05$) in the digestibility of DM, OM, EE, CP and EFE, while the digestibility of EE and TDN did not show any significant difference. Based on the research result, it was concluded that the nutrient quality of local forage feed provided by the farmers were good, the rations without feed supplementation was sufficient for the nutrient require of early pregnant bligon goats.

(Keywords: Pregnant Bligon goat, Energy source, Protein source, Consumption, Digestibility)