

## PENGARUH KETERSEDIAAN AIR MINUM TERHADAP KONSUMSI SERTA TINGKAH LAKU SAPI PERANAKAN ONGOLE DARA DI KELOMPOK TERNAK MERGO ANDHINI MAKMUR, SLEMAN, YOGYAKARTA

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### INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh ketersediaan air minum terhadap konsumsi pakan, pencernaan pakan dan tingkah laku sapi Peranakan Ongole (PO) dara. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di kelompok ternak Mergo Andhini Makmur di Desa Bolu, Sleman, Yogyakarta. Analisis sampel dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Ternak Potong, Kerja, dan Kesayangan dan Laboratorium Teknologi Makanan Ternak Fakultas Peternakan Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini menggunakan 10 ekor sapi PO dara dengan rata-rata bobot badan 280 kg yang dibagi menjadi dua perlakuan. Perlakuan pertama ( $P_0$ ) adalah pemberian air sesuai dengan perlakuan peternak (terbatas), sedangkan perlakuan kedua ( $P_1$ ) pemeliharaan dengan air *ad libitum*. Pakan yang diberikan adalah hijauan dan konsentrat dengan proporsi sesuai dengan pemeliharaan peternak. Variabel yang diamati adalah konsumsi air minum, konsumsi pakan, pencernaan pakan, dan tingkah laku ternak (lama makan, frekuensi makan, minum, urinasi, dan defekasi). Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan menimbang jumlah pakan pemberian dan sisa pakan, analisis pencernaan secara *in vivo*, dan pengamatan tingkah laku ternak. Adaptasi perlakuan dilakukan selama 7 hari dan dilanjutkan pengambilan data selama 7 hari. Data yang telah terkumpul dianalisis variansi dengan SPSS. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa konsumsi air minum, konsumsi BK dan BO, dan frekuensi minum *ad libitum* lebih tinggi ( $P < 0,05$ ) dibandingkan dengan perlakuan terbatas ( $9,88 \pm 4,86$  vs.  $2,66 \pm 2,26$  liter/ekor/hari,  $5665,17 \pm 1470,21$  vs.  $4878,82 \pm 1351,05$  g/ekor/hari,  $4551,23 \pm 1201,76$  vs.  $3838,25 \pm 1091,03$  g/ekor/hari, dan  $5,9 \pm 2,6$  vs.  $1,00$  kali/hari), sedangkan pencernaan BK dan BO, lama makan, frekuensi makan, urinasi, defekasi dan jumlah defekasi dan urinasi tidak berbeda nyata ( $P > 0,05$ ). Hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa sapi PO dara yang diberikan air minum secara *ad libitum* memiliki konsumsi pakan, konsumsi air minum dan frekuensi minum lebih tinggi daripada yang mendapatkan air minum terbatas.

Kata kunci : Air minum, Tingkah laku, Konsumsi, Pencernaan, Sapi dara

**THE EFFECT OF DRINKING AVAILABILITY WATER ON  
CONSUMPTION AND BEHAVIOR OF ONGOLE CROSSBRED  
HEIFER AT MERGO ANDHINI MAKMUR FARMER GROUP,  
SLEMAN, YOGYAKARTA**

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**ABSTRACT**

This study was aimed to determine the effect of the availability of drinking water on consumption, digestibility and behavior of Ongole Crossbreed (PO) heifer in livestock groups. This research was conducted in the Mergo Andhini Makmur livestock group in Bolu Village, Sleman, Yogyakarta. Sample analysis was carried out in the Laboratory of Meat, Draught and Companion then Laboratory of Feed Technology, Gadjah Mada University. This study used 10 PO heifer with an average body weight of 280 kg divided into two treatment groups. The first treatment ( $P_0$ ) was gave water according to the treatment of the farmer (control), while the second group ( $P_1$ ) maintains it with water ad libitum. The feed given was forage and concentrate in proportion to the maintenance of the farmers. The variables observed were drinking water consumption, feed consumption, digestibility, and livestock behavior (feeding duration, frequency of eating, drinking, urination, and defecation). The data were taken by weighing the amount of feed given and the rest of the feed, in vivo digestibility, and observing livestock behavior. Data collection was carried out for 7 days. Data that has been collected was analyzed by One Way with SPSS. The results of this study showed that drinking water consumption, dry mater (DM) and organic mater (OM) consumption, and the frequency of drinking the ad libitum group were higher ( $P < 0.05$ ) compared to the control group ( $9.88 \pm 4.86$  vs  $2.66 \pm 2.26$  liters/head/day,  $5665.17 \pm 1470.2$  vs  $4878.82 \pm 1351.05$  g/head/day,  $4551.23 \pm 1201.76$  vs  $3838.25 \pm 1091.03$  g/head/day, and  $5.9 \pm 2.6$  vs  $1,00 \pm 0.00$  times/day), while DM and OM digestibility, length of meal, frequency of eating, urination, defecation and amount of defecation and urination were not significantly different ( $P > 0.05$ ). The results of this study concluded that Ongole Crossbreed heifer given ad libitum drinking had higher of feed consumption, drinking water consumption and frequency than those who restricted ones.

Keywords : drink water, behavior, consumption, digestibility, heifer