

KESEIMBANGAN NITROGEN KAMBING BLIGON BETINA YANG DIBERI RANSUM KONSENTRAT SUMBER ENERGI FERMENTASI DAN JERAMI KACANG TANAH PADA IMBANGAN YANG BERBEDA

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian ransum konsentrat sumber energi fermentasi dan jerami kacang tanah pada imbangan yang berbeda terhadap keseimbangan nitrogen pada kambing Bligon betina. Kambing yang digunakan berjumlah 8 ekor kambing Bligon betina yang dengan bobot rata-rata 32,31 kg dan kisaran umur 18-24 bulan. Perlakuan terdiri atas pemberian ransum mengandung konsentrat sumber energi fermentasi dan jerami kacang tanah dengan proporsi R1(40 : 60) dan R2 (60 : 40). Ransum diberikan *ad libitum* dua kali sehari, demikian juga air minum, dalam percobaan *in vivo*. Retensi nitrogen dalam tubuh dihitung dengan mengukur konsumsi N, ekskresi N melalui feses dan urin. Data yang telah diperoleh dianalisis statistik menggunakan *Independent sample T-test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat perbedaan yang nyata dalam konsumsi BK, konsumsi BO, ekskresi nitrogen feses, dan ekskresi nitrogen urin. Sementara nilai konsumsi nitrogen, nitrogen tercerna, dan keseimbangan nitrogen kambing Bligon level perlakuan R1 lebih tinggi dari R2 ($P < 0,05$). Jumlah konsumsi nitrogen, ekskresi nitrogen feses, nitrogen tercerna, ekskresi nitrogen urin, dan keseimbangan dalam (g/ekor/hari) pada kambing Bligon betina ransum R1 berturut-turut sebesar 27,31, 5,34, 21,98, 2,41, 19,56 dan dalam (g/W^{0,75}/day) sebesar 1,99, 0,39, 1,59, 0,18, 1,42. Sementara pada kambing Bligon betina ransum R2 (g/ekor/hari) berturut-turut sebesar 23,54, 5,22, 18,32, 2,47, 15,85 dan dalam (g/W^{0,75}/day) sebesar 1,76, 0,38, 1,37, 0,18, 1,19. Berdasarkan penelitian ini, dapat diambil kesimpulan bahwa pemberian ransum konsentrat sumber energi fermentasi dan jerami kacang tanah proporsi (40 : 60) lebih baik daripada proporsi (60 : 40).

Kata kunci: Jerami Kacang Tanah, Konsentrat Sumber Energi Fermentasi, Kambing Bligon, Keseimbangan Nitrogen.

NITROGEN BALANCE OF FEMALE BLIGON GOATS GIVEN RATIIONS CONCENTRATE ENERGY SOURCE FERMENTED AND PEANUT STRAW IN A DIFFERENT BALANCE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effects fed by concentrate energy source fermented and peanut straw with the different ratio on nitrogen balance in female Bligon goats. There were 8 head of female Bligon goats used in this study with the initial body weight of 32,31 kg and age were about 18-24 months. The treatment consists feeding by concentrate energy source fermented and peanut straw R1 (40 : 60) and R2 (60 : 40). Nitrogen retention in the body is calculated by measuring N consumption, N excretion through feces and urine. Data obtained were analyzed statistically using the Independent sample T-test. The results showed that there were no significant differences in the consumption of BK, consumption of BO, faecal nitrogen excretion, and urinary nitrogen excretion. While the value of consumption nitrogen, digestible nitrogen, and nitrogen balance Bligon goats showed feeding R1 higher than R2 ($P < 0,05$). Total nitrogen consumption, faecal nitrogen excretion, digestible nitrogen, urinary nitrogen excretion, and nitrogen balance in (g/h/day) in female Bligon goats were feeding R1 by 27,31, 5,34, 21,98, 2,41, 19,56 and in (g/W^{0.75}/day) by 1,99, 0,39, 1,59, 0,18, 1,42. While the female Bligon goats feeding R2 (g/h/day) by 23,54, 5,22, 18,32, 2,47, 15,85 and in (g/W^{0.75}/day) by 1,76, 0,38, 1,37, 0,18, 1,19. Based on this research can be concluded that feeding by concentrate energy source fermented and peanut straw the proportion (40 : 60) is better than the proportion (60 : 40).

Keywords: Peanut Straw, Concentrate Energy Source Fermented, Bligon Goats, Nitrogen Balance.