

**PENGARUH TINGKAT PEMBERIAN KONSENTRAT  
PADA SAPI PERANAKAN ONGOLE TERHADAP  
KECERNAAN NUTRIEN PAKAN  
SECARA *IN VIVO***

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2007/257469/PT/05435

**INTISARI**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh tingkat pemberian konsentrat terhadap pencernaan pakan secara *in vivo*. Penelitian dilaksanakan selama 5 bulan dengan rancangan *independent sample T-test* menggunakan 8 ekor sapi Peranakan *Ongole* jantan umur 1,5 - 2 tahun dengan berat awal  $258,75 \pm 8,74$  kg. Sapi-sapi tersebut dibagi menjadi dua kelompok perlakuan ransum dengan empat ulangan yaitu K.30 (30% konsentrat dan 70% hijauan) dan K.70 (70% konsentrat dan 30% hijauan). Data yang diamati selama penelitian yaitu konsumsi dan pencernaan pakan (bahan kering, bahan organik dan protein kasar) dan pertambahan berat badan harian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak berbeda nyata ( $P > 0,05$ ) antara perlakuan K.30 dan K.70 terhadap pencernaan bahan kering (54,10% dan 57,62%) dan pencernaan bahan organik (58,12% dan 61,08%). Namun, memberikan hasil yang signifikan ( $P < 0,05$ ) antara K.30 dan K.70 terhadap konsumsi bahan kering (97,96 g/kg  $BB^{0,75}$  dan 113,62 g/kg  $BB^{0,75}$ ), konsumsi bahan organik (80,34 g/kg  $BB^{0,75}$  dan 98,08 g/kg  $BB^{0,75}$ ) dan pertambahan berat badan harian (0,31 kg dan 0,67 kg) serta dapat memberikan hasil yang sangat signifikan ( $P < 0,01$ ) antara K.30 dan K.70 terhadap konsumsi protein kasar (8,41 g/kg  $BB^{0,75}$  dan 12,92 g/kg  $BB^{0,75}$ ), pencernaan protein kasar (56,04% dan 66,55%). Dari penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa pemberian konsentrat level tinggi pada sapi Peranakan *Ongole* mampu meningkatkan konsumsi bahan kering, konsumsi bahan organik, konsumsi protein kasar, pencernaan protein kasar dan pertambahan berat badan harian, tetapi tidak mampu meningkatkan pencernaan bahan kering dan bahan organik.

Kata kunci : Sapi Peranakan *Ongole*, Pencernaan *In Vivo*, Tingkat konsentrat , Konsumsi

## EFFECT OF CONCENTRATE LEVEL TO ONGGOLE CROSSBRED CATTLE ON IN VIVO NUTRIENTS DIGESTIBILITY

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### ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to determine the effect of distribution of concentrate level feeding on in vivo nutrients digestibility. The study was carried out in 3 months with independent sample T-test using eight Ongole Crossbred male aged from 1.5 to 2 years with an average initial weight of  $258.75 \pm 8.74$  kg. The cows were divided into two groups of treatment with four replications, that were : K.30 (30% concentrate and 70% forage) and K.70 (70% concentrate and 30% forege). Data observed during the study were the consumption and digestibility of dry matter, organic matter and crude protein and daily weight gain. The results showed that there were no significant ( $P > 0.05$ ) differences between K.30 and K.70 on dry matter digestibility (54.10% vs 57.62%) and organic matter digestibility (58.12% vs 61.08%). On the other hand there were significant ( $P < 0.05$ ) differences between K.30 and K.70 on dry matter intake ( $97.96 \text{ g/BWkg}^{0.75}$  vs  $113.62 \text{ g/BWkg}^{0.75}$ ), organic matter intake ( $80.34 \text{ g/BWkg}^{0.75}$  vs  $98.08 \text{ g/BWkg}^{0.75}$ ) and daily weight gain (0.31 kg vs 0.67 kg) and there were very significant ( $P < 0.01$ ) differences K.30 and K.70 on crude protein intake ( $8.41 \text{ g/BWkg}^{0.75}$  vs  $12.92 \text{ g/BWkg}^{0.75}$ ) and digestibility of crude protein (56.04% vs 66.55%). It can be concluded that distribution of high level of concentrate on Ongole Crossbred can increase the consumption of dry matter, organic matter, crude protein, daily weight gain and digestibility of crude protein. However, distribution of high level of concentrate on Ongole Crossbred can not improve the dry matter and organic matter digestibility.

Key words: Ongole Crossbred cattle, In Vivo Digestibility, Level concentrate, Consumption