

**PEMANFAATAN FESES KERBAU SEBAGAI PENGANTI CAIRAN RUMEN
SUMBER MIKROBIA SELULOLITIK**

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan mencari kemungkinan penggunaan feses sebagai sumber mikrobial selulolitik untuk uji pencernaan *in vitro* pakan berserat berdasarkan aktivitas enzim Carboxy Methyl Cellulase (CMC-ase). Ternak yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah dua ekor kerbau betina yang dilengkapi dengan fistula bagian rumennya. Ternak diberi 3 macam perlakuan pakan dengan pakan basal (jerami padi, rumput Gajah, jerami jagung) dan konsentrat berdasarkan iso energi dan iso protein. Variabel yang diamati adalah parameter fermentasi rumen yaitu pH dan NH_3 diukur selama 24 jam pada masing-masing perlakuan pakan, pengukuran aktivitas CMC-ase cairan rumen dan larutan feses kerbau dengan konsentrasi F1 (150 g feses/1 aquades), F2 (160 g feses/1 aquades) dan F3 (170g feses/1 aquades). Data pH dan NH_3 dianalisis dengan menggunakan analisis variansi rancangan acak lengkap pola searah dan aktivitas CMC-ase menggunakan analisis variansi rancangan acak lengkap pola faktorial 4X3. Faktor pertama yaitu sumber mikrobial (cairan rumen, larutan feses F1, F2, F3) dan faktor kedua yaitu pakan basal. Rata-rata dengan perbedaan yang signifikan diuji dengan Duncan's new multiple range test (DMRT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pH dipengaruhi oleh pakan sedangkan NH_3 tidak dipengaruhi pakan. Hasil analisis aktivitas enzim CMC-ase antara cairan rumen vs F1 (150 g feses/1 aquades) menunjukkan perbedaan yang tidak nyata. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut maka larutan feses F1 (150 g feses/1 aquades) memiliki aktivitas enzim CMC-ase yang sama dengan cairan rumen sehingga dapat digunakan sebagai sumber mikrobial selulolitik alternatif pengganti cairan rumen pada pencernaan *in vitro* pakan berserat.

(Kata Kunci : Cairan Rumen, Parameter Fermentasi Rumen, Larutan Feses, Enzim CMC-ase, Pakan Berserat, Pencernaan *In vitro*)

USING BUFFALO FAECES AS SUBSTITUTION OF RUMEN FLUID
RESOURCE CELLULOLITIK MIKROBES

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ABSTRACT

This research was done to investigate the possibility of faeces as an cellulolytic microbes resource for in vitro digestibility of fibrous feed based on Carboxy methyl cellulase enzyme activity. Animals that used in this research is two buffalo with fistulated at the rumen. The animals gived three diet treatment with fibrous feed (rice straw, Napier grass and corn stover) and concentrate with iso energy and protein. The variable measured were the rumen fermentation parameters (pH and NH_3) was measured at 24 hours in each treatment, Carboxy methyl cellulase enzyme activity of rumen liquor and faeces liquor with FI (150 g faeces/1 aquades), F2 (160 g faeces/1 aquades) and F3 (170 g faeces/1 aquades). Data pH and NH_3 were analyzed in completely randomized design and Carboxy methyl cellulase enzyme activity was analyzed in completely randomized design with factorial 4X3. The first factor is microbial source (rumen liquor, faeces liquor FI, F2, F3) and the second factor is basal diet, continuous different mean was analyzed by Duncan's new multiple range test (DMRT). The result showed that pH were influenced by diets while NH_3 concentration were not influenced. The comparison of Carboxy methyl cellulase enzyme activity between rumen fluid and faeces in each treatment was rumen fluid vs FI (150g faeces/1 aquades) showed was not significantly different. So it could be concluded that faeces can be used as an alternative source of cellulolytic microbes for in vitro digestibility of fibrous feed based on Carboxy methyl cellulase enzyme activity.

(Key Words: Rumen Fluid, Rumen Fermentation Parameters, Faecal Fluid, Carboxy Methyl Cellulose Enzyme, Fibrous Feed, In vitro Digestibility)