PENGGUNAAN BIJI JAGUNG KUNING REBUS SEBAGA1 SUPLEMEN ENERGI DALAM RANSUM SAPI PERAH LAKTASI TERHADAP KINERJA PRODUKSI DAN KOMPOSIS1 SUSU

Azis Munawar
97/115648/03527/PT

2002

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian biji jagung kuning giling rebus sebagai suplemen energi dalam ransum sapi perah laktasi. Lokasi penelitian di kelompok petani peternak 'Dadi Makmur' Desa Jambu Kecamatan Cangkringan Kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta dan berlangsung 8 minggu. Sebanyak 12 ekor sapi perah multipare laktasi (10 sampai 24 minggu) dikelompokkan menjadi dua masing-masing 6 ekor. Kelompok satu sebagai kontrol (K), sedangkan kelompok dua sebagai perlakuan (P), mendapat suplemen berupa biji jagung kuning giling rebus sebanyak 200 g/liter susu. Pakan konsentrat komersial 'Sari Mulya FSPR-02' diberikan kepada kedua kelompok sebanyak 1 kg/2 liter susu sedangkan hijauan dan air minum diberikan *ad libitum*. Data yang meliputi konsumsi pakan, berat badan, produksi dan komposisi *(fat, total solid* dan *solid non fat)* susu diuji dengan menggunakan analisis *T-test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pertambahan bobot badan (0,21 vs. 0,37kg/hari) dan produksi susu harian (9,85 vs. 11,01 1/hari) cenderung lebih tinggi pada kelompok P dibanding K, akan tetapi komposisi susu tidak mengalami perberbedaan. Pada 30 hari pertama penelitian, suplementasi jagung kuning giling rebus mampu mempertahankan persistensi produksi susu lebih baik dengan trend penurunan 5,6% pada kelompok P dibanding 7,2% pada kelompok K. Disimpulkan bahwa suplementasi jagung kuning giling rebus 200 g/liter produksi susu/hari dapat memperbaiki kondisi tubuh dan produksi susu, namun belum layak secara ekonomis dalam jangka pendek.

Kata kunci: Sapi perah, Biji jagung kuning rebus, Produksi dan Komposisi susu, Berat badan.

THE EFFECT OF COOKED CORN SUPPLEMENTATION AS SOURCE OF **ENERGY IN THE DIET** OF **LACTATING DAIRY** COWS ON **MILK YIELD AND COMPOSITION**

Azis Munawar
97/115648/03527/PT

2002

ABSTRACT

This trial was carried out to study the effect of cooked corn suplementation as source of energy in the diet of lactating dairy cows on milk production and composition. The trial was conducted in Farm group of 'Dadi Makmur', Jambu, Cangkringan, Sleman, Yogyakarta, using 12 multiparous lactating cows (10 until 24 weeks post partum) for 8 weeks. They were devided into two groups of 6 cows. Group 1 as a control (K) group without suplementation, while group 2 as a treatment (P) was suplemented by ground cooked corn of 200 g/1 of milk. Both group of cattle were given concentrate at the level 1 kg/2 litre of milk, while forage was given ad libitum. Access to water was free a long day. All data [feed intake, body weight, milk production and composition (total solid, solid non fat, fat content)] were analysed by T-test. Results obtained indicated that daily milk production (9,85 vs. 11,01 1/d) and average daily gain (0,21 vs. 0,37 kg/d) tend to be higher in group P. Milk composition was not affected by treatment. Based on 30 days first observation group P tend to able maintaining better milk production then control, in which decreasing rate of milk production was less in group P (5.6%) than K (7.2%). It was concluded that cooked corn suplementation at the level of 200 g/1 of milk production improved milk production and body condition, but in practise and economically, this method is not recommendable a short term.

Key words: Dairy cows, Cooked corn, Milk production and composition, Body weight.