



PENGARUH SUPLEMENTASI DEDAK HALUS DAN DEDAK HALUS-
TEPUNG DAUN LAMTORO TERHADAP KONSUMSI
JERAMI PADI DAN KECERNAAN PAKAN
PADA SAPI PERANAKAN ONGOLE

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh suplementasi antara dedak halus (DH) dengan campuran DH-tepung daun lamtoro (TDL) pada pakan basal jerami padi terhadap konsumsi dan pencernaan bahan kering (BK), protein kasar (PK) tercerna dan bahan organik (BO) tercerna pakan pada sapi Peranakan Ongole (PO). Penelitian ini menggunakan 12 ekor sapi PO umur 12-18 bulan dengan berat badan $152 \pm 13,97$ kg yang dibagi menjadi tiga kelompok perlakuan pakan (R_0 , R_1 , R_2), pada R_0 = tanpa suplemen, R_1 = suplemen DH, R_2 = suplemen campuran DH-TDL dengan perbandingan (1:1). Semua kelompok diberi jerami padi dan air minum secara *ad libitum* sedangkan suplemen diberikan sebanyak 25 g/kg berat badan metabolik (berat badan^{0,75}) /hari. Pencernaan diukur dengan metode *in vivo* koleksi total. Data dianalisis variansi *complete randomized design* pola searah dan dilanjutkan dengan *Duncan's new multiple range test* (DMRT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan yang nyata ($P < 0,05$) antara R_0 , R_1 dan R_2 dimana konsumsi BK jerami padi kelompok R_2 (58,86 g/kg BBM/hari) lebih tinggi dibanding R_0 (51,47 g/kg BBM/hari) dan R_1 (47,24 g/kg BBM/hari), dan R_1 lebih rendah dibanding R_0 . Pencernaan BK kelompok R_2 (49,86%) lebih tinggi ($P < 0,05$) dibanding R_0 (36,74%) dan R_1 (46,58%), dan R_1 lebih tinggi dibanding R_0 . PK tercerna kelompok R_2 (3,26%) lebih tinggi ($P < 0,05$) dibanding R_0 (0,56%) dan R_1 (1,67%), dan R_1 lebih tinggi dibanding R_0 . BO tercerna kelompok R_1 (43,06%) dan R_2 (43,54%) lebih tinggi ($P < 0,05$) dibanding R_0 (32,79%), tetapi antara R_1 dan R_2 tidak berbeda nyata. Disimpulkan bahwa suplementasi DH dapat meningkatkan Pencernaan BK dan PK tercerna pakan, dan suplementasi campuran DH-TDL menunjukkan peningkatan yang paling tinggi.

Kata kunci : Jerami padi, Suplementasi, Dedak halus, Tepung daun lamtoro, Pencernaan

**EFFECTS OF RICE BRAN AND RICE BRAN-LEUCAENA LEAF MEAL
SUPPLEMENTATION ON RICE STRAW INTAKE AND FEED
DIGESTIBILITY OF ONGOLE CROSSBRED**

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this experiment was to determine the effects of rice bran and mix of rice bran and leucaena leaf meal on feed intake and digestibilities of Ongole Crossbred fed rice straw as basal diet. Twelve Ongole Crossbred aged 12-18 months and initial body weight of 152 ± 13.97 kg were randomly divided into three groups and subjected to three treatments of feed (R_0 , R_1 , R_2). The first treatment (R_0) consisted of only was given rice straw, the second treatment (R_1) consisted of rice straw and rice bran, the third treatment (R_2) consisted of rice straw and mix of rice bran and Leucaena leaf meal (1:1). Rice straw and water were given *ad libitum*. The supplements were given at 25 g/kg metabolic body weight ($MBW = W^{0.75}$)/day. Digestibilities were determined by *in vivo* total collection method. Data were analyzed using analysis of variance in a completely randomized design and continued by Duncan's new multiple range test. The results showed that rice straw dry matter (DM) intake on treatment R_2 (58.86 g/kg MBW/day) was higher ($P < 0.05$) than R_0 (51.47 g/kg MBW/day) and R_1 (47.24 g/kg MBW/day), and R_1 lower than R_0 . DM digestibility on treatment R_2 (49.86%) higher ($P < 0.05$) than R_0 (36.74%) and R_1 (46.58%), and R_1 higher than R_0 . Digestible crude protein (CP) on treatment R_2 (3.26%) higher ($P < 0.05$) than R_0 (0.56%) and R_1 (1.67%), and R_1 higher than R_0 . Digestible OM on treatments R_1 (43.06%) and R_2 (43.54%) higher than R_0 (32.79%), but between R_1 and R_2 were not significantly difference, supplementation of rice bran increased DM digestibility and digestible CP, and The highest digestibility was found treatment mix of rice bran and leucaena leaf meal.

Keywords : Rice Straw, Supplementation, Rice Bran,
Leucaena Leaf meal, Digestibility