

**PENGARUH BERBAGAI IMBANGAN HIJAUAN DAN KONSENTRAT
DALAM RANSUM PENGEMUKAN TERHADAP KUALITAS KIMIA
DAGING PADA SAPI PERANAKAN FRIESIAN HOLSTEIN JANTAN**

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kualitas kimia daging sirloin sapi Peranakan Friesian Holstein (PFH) jantan dewasa yang digemukkan dengan berbagai imbangan hijauan dan konsentrat. Sembilan ekor sapi PFH jantan dewasa dengan penggemukan secara intensip (*feedlot*) dibagi secara rancangan acak lengkap menjadi tiga kelompok perlakuan pakan. Perlakuan I, II, dan III berturut-turut ternak diberi susunan ransum dengan imbangan hijauan - konsentrat sebagai berikut 15% : 85%, 30% : 70%, 45% : 55%. Percobaan dilakukan dengan ulangan 3 kali pada masing - masing kelompok. Hijauan berupa rumput gajah (*Pennisetum purpureum*), sedangkan konsentrat terdiri dari Bungkil Inti Kelapa Sawit (BIKS), onggok, wheat pollard dan BKU (Bahan Konsentrat Umum). Setelah mencapai bobot potong (145 hari) dilakukan pemotongan di PT Sampico Adhi Abattoir. Data yang dihasilkan di analisis dengan menggunakan analisis variansi pola searah (CRD). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata - rata kadar air pada perlakuan I, II, dan III berturut - turut adalah 76,88%, 76,23% dan 75,79% ; Rata - rata kadar protein diperoleh 17,99%, 19,24%, dan 19,57% ; Rata - rata kadar lemak 0,42%, 0,28%, dan 1,96% ; Rata - rata kadar abu 0,95%, 1,01%, dan 0,94%. Semua data secara analisis statistik menunjukkan bahwa dengan pemberian berbagai imbangan hijauan dan konsentrat memberikan perbedaan yang tidak nyata terhadap kadar air, protein, dan kadar abu, tetapi berbeda nyata ($P < 0,05$) terhadap kadar lemak sapi PFH jantan dewasa.

(Kata Kunci : Imbangan Hijauan Konsentrat, Ransum Penggemukan, Kualitas Kimia, Sapi Peranakan Friesian Holstein Jantan).

**EFFECT OF ROUGHAGE-CONCENTRATE RATIO IN THE
FATTENING DIETS ON THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION
OF THE MEAT FROM MALE FRIESIAN HOLSTEIN GRADE CATTLE**

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ABSTRACT

The experiment was conducted to study the chemical composition from male Sirloin Friesian Holstein grade cattle in adult condition fattened by roughage-concentrate ratio treatment. Nine heads of male, adult Friesian Holstein cattle were used in this study. All animals were fed intensively with feedlot system, and were randomly divided into three (3) dietary trials. These were roughage-concentrate ratio of 15% : 85%; 30% : 70% and 45% : 55%, for treatment I, II and III, respectively. The experiment was done with 3 replications, respectively. The roughage composed of elephant grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*), while the concentrate composed from palm cornel cake, onggok, wheat pollard and commercial concentrate. The slaughtered weight was reached in (145 days), then the animal was slaughtered at PT Sampico Adhi Abattoir. The experiment design was used by Completely Randomized Design (CRD). The results indicated that the average of water content from treatment I, II and III was 76.88%, 76.23%, and 75.79% ; the average of protein content was 17.99%, 19.24%, and 19.57% ; the average of fat content was 0.42%, 0.28%, and 1.96% ; and the ash content was 0.95%, 1.01%, and 0.94%, respectively. According to the statistically calculation showed that no significance effect were observed due to roughage-concentrate ratio on water content, protein and ash contents, respectively. On the contrary, fat content was affect significantly ($P < 0,05$) due to treatments for male adult Friesian Holstein grade cattle.

(Key Words: Roughage - Concentrate Ratio, Fattened Ration, Composition, Male Friesian Holstein Grade Cattle)