

**PENGARUH AMONIASI JERAMI PADI DENGAN UREA 6 % YANG
DIPERAM SELAMA 14 HARI TERHADAP KECERNAAN
IN VIVO BAHAN KERING, BAHAN ORGANIK
DAN ENERGI TERCERNA**

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Intisari

Penelitian dilakukan untuk mengetahui perigaruh amoniasi dengan urea 6% pada jerami padi varietas IR-36 dan kadar air 40% (w/w) dari bahan keririg yang diperam selama 14 hari terhadap kecernaan bahan kering, kecernaan bahan organik dan energi tercerna.

Enam ekor sapi Peranakan Ongole (PO) jantan umur sekitar 1,5 tahun dibagi menjadi dua kelompok perlakuan dengan rerata berat setiap kelompok 215 Kg.

Badan penelitian dibagi menjadi tiga periode yaitu periode penyesuaian, pendahuluan dan koleksi. Periode penyesuaian berlangsung selama tujuh hari, sapi diberi pakan hijauan berangsur-angsur dikurangi diganti jerami padi. Periode pendahuluan 10 hari, sapi kelompok I diberi pakan jerami tanpa amoniasi dan kelompok II diberi pakan jerami amoniasi. Periode koleksi 10 hari, pada periode ini sapi diberi pakan 90% dari pakan yang dikonsumsi selama periode pendahuluan. Pengambilan data meliputi konsumsi bahan kering dan jumlah feses serta sampel pakan dan feses dianalisis kandungan nutriennya untuk menghitung kecernaan bahan kering, bahan organik dan energi tercerna. Data dinanalisis dengan analisis Studens-t.

Hasil penelitian pemberian pakan jerami padi amoniasi menunjukkan perbedaan ($P < 0,01$) terhadap jerami padi tanpa amoniasi. Kecernaan jerami padi tanpa amoniasi dan jerami padi amoniasi berturut-turut, kecernaan bahan kering (45,00% vs 52,74%), bahan organik (55,19% vs 62,99%) dan energi tercerna (1589,22 kkal/kg vs 1847,87 kkal/kg).

Amoniasi dengan urea 6% BK pada jerami padi varietas IR-36 dan kadar air 40% dari bahan kering yang diperam selama 14 hari meningkatkan kecernaan bahan kering, bahan organik dan energi tercerna.

(Kata Kunci: Jerami Padi, Amoniasi Urea, Kecernaan In Vivo Sapi PO).

THE EFFECT OF SIX PERCENT UREA AMMONIATED RICE STRAW INCUBATED FOR FOURTEEN DAYS IN VIVO DIGESTI- BILITY DRY MATTER, ORGANIC MATTER AND DIGESTIBLE ENERGY

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ABSTRACT

The study was done to investigate the effect of 6% urea ammoniated rice straw of IR-36 variety and 40% water content of dry matter (w/w) for 14 days silage on digestibility dry matter (DDM), digestibility organic matter (DOM) and digestible energy (DE).

Six (6) heads of male Ongole grade cattle of approximately 1.5 years old were used in this study. All animals were randomly divided into two groups with the average of liveweight of 215 kg.

The observation was conducted in three periods, namely adaptation, preliminary and collection period. The adaptation period was 7 days, in which the animal was given roughage with decreasing substitute by rice straw. The preliminary period was 10 days, in which the Group I, was animal diet without ammoniated rice straw, and Group II, was animal diet ammoniated rice straw. The collected period, was 10 days, the animal diet was 90% of ration of the preliminary period. The data collected were dry matter consumption (CDM), feces weight. The nutrient content of samples of ration and feces were analyzed to calculate the DDM, DOM and DE. The collected data were analyzed by Student-t.

The results indicated that there were significant effects ($p < 0.01$) due to ammoniated rice straw. The rice straw of digestibility of non ammoniated versus ammoniated trial was 45.00% vs 52.74% on DDM, 55.18% vs 62.99% on DOM and 1589.22 vs 1874.87 kcal/kg on DE, respectively.

It was concluded that 6% DM urea ammoniated rice straw of IR-36 variety and 40% water content of dry matter ensiled for 14 days increased digestibility of dry matter, digestibility of organic matter and digestible energy. (Key Words: *In Vivo* Digestibility, Urea Ammoniated Rice Straw).