

**PENGARUH PENGGUNAAN KONSENTRAT MILK INDUCER PADA
SAPI PERAH PERIODE TRIWULAN PERTAMA LAKTASI
TERHADAP KINERJA PRODUKSI DAN KUALITAS SUSU**

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh konsentrat *milk inducer* terhadap produksi dan kualitas susu sapi perah *Friesian Holstein* (FH) pada trimester pertama laktasi. Sepuluh ekor sapi FH *multiparous* yang pada puncak produksi mencapai lebih dari 15 l/hari dikelompokkan menjadi dua. Kelompok perlakuan mendapatkan campuran 15% *milk inducer*. Kelompok Kontrol hanya mendapatkan konsentrat Balai Pembibitan Ternak dan Hijauan Makanan Ternak (BPT dan HMT) Baturraden. Hijauan yang diberikan berupa campuran rumput raja dan *gliricidae* sebanyak 45kg perhari. Konsentrat diberikan 0,5 X produksi susu + 1kg. Penelitian dilaksanakan selama 100 hari/ekor terhitung 15 hari setelah *partus*. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan *Student Test* (*T-Test*). Hasil analisis Kelompok Perlakuan dan Kelompok Kontrol (KP vs KK) yang sangat signifikan ($P < 0,05$) adalah pada produksi susu harian (22,9 kg vs 18,3 kg), konsumsi energi (23,205 Mcal/hari vs 19,672 Mcal/hari) dan konsumsi protein kasar (2143,8 g/hari vs 1724,8 g/hari). Sedangkan pada konsumsi hijauan (9,6 kg vs 9,9 kg), konsumsi konsentrat (9,8 kg vs 7,9 kg), konsumsi bahan kering total (19,4 kg vs 17,8 kg), kadar protein susu (2,31% vs 2,33%) dan kadar lemak susu (2,69% vs 2,85%) diperoleh hasil yang tidak signifikan ($P > 0,05$). Secara umum dapat disimpulkan bahwa penggunaan *milk inducer* sebesar 15% berpengaruh baik terhadap peningkatan produksi susu tetapi belum berpengaruh terhadap perbaikan kualitas susu.

Kata Kunci: *Milk Inducer*, Laktasi Triwulan Pertama, Produksi Susu, dan Kualitas Susu

THE EFFECT OF USE OF MILK INDUCER CONCENTRATE IN
DAIRY CATTLE IN THE FIRST OF THREE MONTH OF LACTATION
ON MILK PRODUCTION AND QUALITY

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to know the influence of *milk inducer* concentrate on milk production and quality of the Holstein Friesian (HF) cow in the first of three month lactation. Ten HF multiparous cow that reached peak production more than 15 liters per day were divided into two groups, i.e. treatment and control groups. The treatment group got 15% *milk inducer* supplementation, in the concentrate mix, while the control group without supplementation of *milk inducer*. The control group which only got the concentrate of BPT and HMT Baturraden. The forage was fed the mixture of *King grass* and *gliricidae* at the amount 45 kilograms/head/day. The concentrate given was 0,5 X daily milk production + 1 kg. The research was carried out for 100 days, started 15 days after partus. The data obtained were analyzed using the *Student Test* (T-Test). The result showed that there were significantly different ($P < 0,05$) between groups on average daily milk production (22,9 kg vs 18,3 kg), energy in take (23,21 Meal NeL/day vs 19,67 Meal NeL/day) and the in take of crude protein (2143,8 g/day vs 1724,8 g/day). Whereas there were insignificantly different ($P > 0,05$) on dry matter forage in take (9,6 kg vs 9,9 kg), dry matter concentrate in take (9,8 kg vs 7,9 kg), the total in take of dry matter (19,4 kg vs 17,8 kg), milk protein (2,31% vs 2,33%) and milk fat (2,69% vs 2,85%). Could be concluded that using 15% supplementation *milk inducer* in the concentrate mix increased milk production but it had not yet influenced the improvement of milk quality.

Key word: Milk Inducer, First of Three Month Lactation,
Milk Production, and Milk Quality