

**KONSUMSI DAN KECERNAAN RANSUM BERBAHAN DASAR JERAMI  
PADI DENGAN SUPLEMENTASI TEPUNG GAPLEK DAN BUNGKIL  
KELAPA SAWIT PADA SAPI PERANAKAN ONGOLE**

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**INTISARI**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi suplementasi tepung gaplek (TG) dan bungkil kelapa sawit (BKS) dalam ransum sapi Peranakan Ongole (PO) berbasis jerami padi (JP) terhadap konsumsi bahan kering (BK), konsumsi bahan organik (BO), pencernaan bahan kering (KcBK), pencernaan bahan organik (KcBO), dan bahan organik tercerna (BOT) secara *in vivo*. Pada penelitian ini digunakan 24 ekor sapi PO berumur 1 – 1,5 tahun dengan bobot badan berkisar 190 – 200 kg. Pakan yang diberikan terdiri atas JP sebanyak 5 g BK/kg BB/ekor/hari dan pakan suplemen yang diberikan secara *ad libitum*. Komposisi pakan suplemen terdiri atas TG, BKS, urea, dan mineral *mix*. Sapi dibagi dalam lima kelompok perlakuan suplemen pakan (T1 = 87,5% TG + 12,5% BKS, T2 = 75% TG + 25% BKS, T3 = 62,5% TG + 37,5% BKS, T4 = 50% TG + 50% BKS, dan T5 = 37,5% TG + 62,5% BKS). Urea ditambahkan sebanyak 2% dari total TG pada tiap perlakuan, dan mineral *mix* diberikan 30 g/ekor/hari. Metode penelitian yang digunakan rancangan acak lengkap pola searah dengan lima perlakuan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan tidak memberikan perbedaan yang nyata terhadap konsumsi BK dan BO, tetapi menunjukkan adanya perbedaan ( $P < 0,05$ ) pada KcBK, KcBO, dan BOT. Pemberian pakan suplemen T2 denganimbangan TG dan BKS 75:25 memberikan pengaruh paling optimal pada KcBK, KcBO, dan BOT. Hasil lain ditemukan bahwa tingkat palatabilitas dari ransum yang diberikan tergolong rendah, dengan rerata konsumsi BK dari semua perlakuan kurang dari 2% bobot badan ternak.

Kata kunci: Kecernaan *in vivo*, Jerami padi, Tepung gaplek, Bungkil kelapa sawit, Sapi Peranakan Ongole.

## INTAKE AND DIGESTIBILITY OF RATION BASED ON RICE STRAW SUPPLEMENTED WITH CASSAVA POWDER AND PALM KERNEL CAKE ON ONGOLE CROSSBRED BULLS

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### ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to evaluate the supplementation of cassava powder (**CPw**) and palm kernel cake (**PKC**) on dry matter (**DM**) intake, organic matter (**OM**) intake, dry matter digestibility (**DMD**), organic matter digestibility (**OMD**), and digested organic matter (**DOM**) of Ongole crossbred bulls fed rice straw (**RS**) as basal diet. Twenty four Ongole crossbred bulls aged 1 – 1,5 years with body weight around 190 - 200 kg were used in this study. All bulls were offered 5 g DM/kg BW/head/day RS and *ad libitum* feed supplement. Feed supplement consisted of CPw, PKC, urea, and mineral mix. Bulls were divided in to five groups of feed supplement treatment (T1 = 87.5% CPw+ 12.5% PKC, T2 = 75% CPw+ 25% PKC, T3 = 62.5% CPw+ 37.5% PKC, T4 = 50% CPw+ 50% PKC, and T5 = 37.5% CPw+ 62.5% PKC). Urea was added as much as 2% of the total CPw in each treatment, and mineral *mix* was given 30 g/bull/day. The experimental design used was a completely randomized design with five treatments. The results showed that experimental diets did not show any significant effects on DM and OM intakes, but there was a significant effect on DMD, OMD, and DOM. The T2 treatment (75% CPw + 25% PKC) gave greater dry matter and organic matter digestibility and digested organic matter. A low palatability of all rations were appointed during the study, with average intake of all treatments less than 2% of body weight.

Keywords: *In vivo* digestibility, Rice straw, Cassava powder, Palm kernel cake, Ongole crossbred bulls.