

**KENAIKAN BERAT BADAN SAPI PERANAKAN ONGOLE JANTAN
DESGAI PEHAMBAHAN PROBIOTIK STARBIO PADA PAKANIYA**

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INTISARI

Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui kenaikan berat badan sapi Peranakan Ongole (PO) jantan yang diberi probiotik Starbio pada pakannya. Enam ekor sapi PO dengan umur sekitar dua tahun dan rerata berat badan awal $271,51 \pm 27,21$ kg dengan rancangan acak lengkap pola searah dibagi dalam dua kelompok, yaitu tanpa Starbio sebagai kontrol dan dengan Starbio. Sapi dipelihara dengan sistem *feedlot* selama tiga bulan. Pakan diberikan sebesar 3,00% dari berat badan (bahan kering) dengan perbandingan 70% konsentrat dan 30% rumput Raja. Probiotik Starbio diberikan sebesar 0,50% dari konsentrat. Data yang diamati adalah konsumsi pakan, kenaikan berat badan, konversi pakan, dan *feed cost/gain*. Data kenaikan berat badan dianalisis dengan analisis kovariansi sedangkan data konsumsi pakan dan konversi pakan dianalisis dengan *t-test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kenaikan berat badan (0,77 vs 0,98 kg/hari), konsumsi bahan kering (123,21 vs 126,71 g/kg BBM), protein kasar (12,76 vs 13,15 g/kg BBM/hari), dan *total digestible nutrients* (79,92 vs 82,62 g/kg BBM/hari), serta konversi pakan (12,74 vs 9,93) tidak berbeda di antara kedua kelompok. *Feed cost/gain* lebih murah pada kelompok dengan Starbio (Rp. 7.368,04 vs Rp. 5.097,61/kg). Disimpulkan kenaikan berat badan, konsumsi pakan, dan konversi pakan sapi PO jantan tidak dipengaruhi oleh penambahan Starbio pada pakan.

(Kata kunci: Sapi Peranakan Ongole, kenaikan berat badan, probiotik Starbio)

AVERAGE DAILY GAIN OF MALI OIGOLE CROSSBRED CATTLE
WITH PROBIOTIC STARS10 SUPPLEMENTATION OH THE DIET

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ABSTRACT

The experiment was conducted to investigate the average daily gain of male ongole crossbred cattle with probiotic Starbio supplementation on the diet. Six male ongole crossbred (PO) cattles of about two year old with an initial body weight of $271,50 \pm 27,21$ kg with one way complete randomly design devided into two groups, without Starbio as a controle, and with Starbio. The diet was given 3,00% from body weight (dry matter basic), consisted of 70% concentrate and 30% King grass. Probiotic Starbio was given 0,501 of concentrate. The cattle were kept in a feedlot system for three months. The data collected were average daily gain, feed consumption, feed conversion, and feed cost/gain. Average daily gain was analysis by covariance analysis, feed consumption and feed conversion were analysis by t-test. The results showed that average daily gain (0,77 vs 0,98 kg/d), dry matter consumption (123,21 vs 126,71 g/kg $W^{0,75}/d$), crude protein (12,74 vs 13,15 g/kg $W^{0,75}/d$), total digestible nutrients (79,92 vs 82,62 g/kg $W^{0,75}/d$), and feed conversion (12,74 vs 9,93) were not different between two groups. Feed cost/gain was cheaper in group with Starbio (Rp. 5.097,61/kg) than without Starbio (Rp. 7.368,04/kg). It was concluded that average daily gain, feed consumption, and feed conversion PO cattles were not affected by starbio supplementation on the diet.

(Key words: Ongole crossbred cattle, average daily gain, probiotic Starbio)