PENGARUH SUPLEMENTASI BUNGKIL KELAPA PAPA PAKAN BASAL RUMPUT RAJA TERHADAP TRANSIT PARTIKEL PAPA SAP! PERANAKAN FRIESIAN HOLSTEIN

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INTISARI

Tiga elcor sapi Peranakan Friesian Holstein (PFH) kering yang mempunyai fistula pada bagian rumennya digunakan untuk mengetahui pengaruh suplementasi bungkil kelapa pada pakan rumput raja terhadap lama tinggal partikel pakan dalam saluran pencernaan. Penelitian ini terdiri dari dua periode berturut-turut menurut rancangan variansi *simple (Complete Block) Crossover Design*. Periode pertama ternak diberi pakan tunggal rumput raja dan periode kedua diberi rumput raja + bungkil kelapa dengan imbangan 55:45. Pakan diberikan dua kali sehari yaitu pada jam 08.00 dan 16.00 untuk memenuhi kebutuhan hidup pokok. Pakan dan minum diberikan secara *ad libitum*. Penelitian ini dibagi dua periode yaitu periode adaptasi selama 21 hari dan koleksi selama 14 hari. Introduksi pakan rumput raja bermarka (Cr-NDF) dilakukan sebelum distribusi pakan pagi, hari pertama periode koleksi melalui fistula rumen. Koleksi feses dilakukan sampai 204 jam. Feses yang didapat selama koleksi dianalisis kuantitas markanya (Cr). Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan menggunakan analisis variansi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa nilai TCI, TC2, TMRT dan kp signifikan (P<0,05) berturut-turut, perlakuan I; 33,73 jam, 30,39 jam, 64,16 jam. Perlakuan II; 29,14 jam, 27,02 jam, 56,16 jam. Untuk nilai masing-masing 3,00 %/jam . dan 3,43 %/jam . Dari penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan babwa suplementasi bungkil kelapa dapat mempercepat lama tinggal partikel pakan dalam saluran pencernaan.

(Kata kunci : Sapi PFH, Rumput raja, Bungkil kelapa, Marka, Transit partikel)

EFFECT OF COCONUT MEAL SUELEMENTATION ON KING GRASS BASAL DIET ON THE PARTICLE TRANSIT OF CROSBREED FRIESIAN HOLSTEIN

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ABSTRACT

Three ruminal fistulated Crosbreed Friesian Holstein cows were used in this experiment to detennine effect of coconut meal supplementation on the King grass basal diet upon transit of dietry particle in digestive tract. This experiment was composed of two periods, in a simple (Complete Block) Crossover Design. The first period, cows were fed with King grass and the second period cows were fed with King grass and coconut meal at 55:45 ratio. Feed were given on maintenance requirement, water and feed were given *ad libitum*. The experimental cows were fed twice daily at 08.00. AM and 04.00 PM. The experiment was devided in to two periods, namely adaption period for 21 days and a collection period 14 days. The introduction of King grass marker (Cr-NDF) was done before diet distribution in the morning on the first day of collection period through rumen fistula. Feces collection was done during in a sequence for total of 204 hours. The feces obtained during the collection period was analysed for marker (Cr) quantity. Data collected were analysed using analisis of variance. The results a showed that TCI, TC2, TMRT and kp in group 1 were 33.73 hour, 30.39 hour; 64.10 hour, and 3.00 %/hour, while in group II were 29.14 hour, 27.02 hour and 56.16 hour, and 3.43 %/hour, respectively. There were significant difference ($P<0.05$) amound observations, where group II were faster the group I.

(Key word: FIT Crosbred, King Grass, Coconut meal, Marker, Particle transit)