

KONSUMSI DAN KECERNAAN IN VIVO GLIRISIDIA
(*Gliricidia maculata*) SEBAGAI PAKAN TUNGGAL PADA
SAPI PERANAKAN ONGOLE DAN KERBAU LUMPUR

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui konsumsi dan pencernaan *in vivo* glirisidia sebagai pakan tunggal pada sapi Peranakan Ongole (PO) dan kerbau lumpur. Lima ekor sapi PO dan lima ekor kerbau lumpur betina umur 2 sampai 2,5 tahun dengan berat badan 143 sampai 237 kg diberi pakan tunggal glirisidia dan air minum secara *ad libitum*. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan dalam dua periode yaitu periode adaptasi selama 2 minggu dan periode koleksi selama 15 hari. Selama periode koleksi dilakukan pengambilan sampel pakan, sisa pakan dan feses, untuk analisis kadar nutrien bahan kering (BK), bahan organik (BO), protein kasar (PK), *neutral detergent fiber* (NDF) dan *acid detergent fiber* (ADF). Data yang diambil meliputi konsumsi dan pencernaan nutrien, kemudian dilakukan analisis *t-test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa konsumsi BK dan BO (g/kg BB^{0,75}/hari) sapi PO lebih tinggi ($P < 0,01$) dibanding kerbau lumpur (32,46 vs 26,64 dan 29,57 vs 24,33), sedangkan konsumsi PK, NDF dan ADF tidak berbeda nyata (0,36 vs 0,39 ; 0,57 vs 0,57 dan 0,72 vs 0,78). Kecernaan BK dan BO (%) sapi PO (54,45 ; 57,33) lebih tinggi ($P < 0,05$) dibanding kerbau lumpur (49,33 ; 51,79), sedangkan kecernaan PK (70,77 vs 61,30), NDF (44,27 vs 43,47) dan ADF (43,67 vs 41,33) tidak berbeda nyata. Hasil penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa sapi PO lebih tinggi dalam mengkonsumsi ($P < 0,01$) dan mencerna ($P < 0,05$) BK dan BO dibandingkan kerbau lumpur. (Kata Kunci: Konsumsi, Pencernaan *in vivo*, Glirisidia, Sapi PO, Kerbau Lumpur)

CONSUMPTION MID *IN VIVO* DIGESTIBILITY OF *Gliricidia*
(*Gliricidia maculata*) AS SINGLE FEED FOR ONGOLE GRADE
CATTLE AND SWAMP BUFFALO

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ABSTRACT

This Experiment was conducted to determine the consumption and *in vivo* digestibility of *Gliricidia* as a single feed for Ongole Grade cattle and swamp buffalo. Five females Ongole Grade Cattle and five female swamp buffalo aged of 2 to 2.5 years and the body weight of 143 to 237 kg were given a single feed of *Gliricidia* and given *ad libitum* drinking water. This experiment consisted of two periods of 2 weeks adaptation period, and 15 days collection period. Samples of feed, feed residues and feces were collected during collection period for analyzing dry matter (DM), Organic matter (OM), crude protein (CP), neutral detergent fiber (NDF) and acid detergent fiber (ADF). The data were calculated for nutrient consumption and digestibilities of *Gliricidia* and then analyzed by *t*-test. The results showed that the DM and OM consumption (g/kg BW^{0.75}/day) Ongole Grade cattle was higher ($P < 0.01$) than swamp buffalo (32.46 vs 26.64 and 29.57 vs 24.32), whereas CP, NDF and ADF consumption was not significantly different (0.36 vs 0.39 ; 0.57 vs 0.57 and 0.72 vs 0.78). The digestibility of DM and OM (%) Ongole Grade cattle (54.45 ; 57.33) was higher ($P < 0.05$) than swamp buffalo (49.33 ; 51.79) whereas the digestibility of CP (70.77 vs 61.30), NDF (44.77 vs 43.47) and ADF (43.67 vs 41.33) was not significantly different. It can be concluded that Ongole Grade cattle higher on DM and OM consumption ($P < 0.01$) and digestibility ($P < 0.05$) than swamp buffalo.
(Key Word: Consumption, *In vivo* digestibility, *Gliricidia*, Ongole Grade cattle, Swamp buffalo)