

KONSUMSI DAN KECERNAAN *IN VIVO* PAKAN CAMPURAN  
RUMPUT RAJA DAN DEDAK HALUS (70:30) PADA  
SAPI PERANAKAN ONGOLE DAN SAPI BALI

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui konsumsi dan pencernaan *in vivo* pakan campuran rumput Raja (*Pennisetum hybrids*) dan dedak halus pada sapi Peranakan Ongole (PO) dan sapi Bali. Ternak yang digunakan adalah 4 ekor sapi PO dan 4 ekor sapi Bali berumur 4-4,5 tahun. Ternak diberi pakan campuran rumput Raja dan dedak halus (70:30) dengan level *voluntary intake* terendah. Penelitian ini terdiri atas dua periode yaitu periode adaptasi selama 11 hari dan periode koleksi selama 10 hari. Selama periode koleksi diambil sampel pakan, sisa pakan dan feses untuk dianalisis kadar nutrien meliputi bahan kering (BK), bahan organik (BO) dan protein kasar (PK). Data yang diambil meliputi konsumsi dan pencernaan nutrien, kemudian dilakukan analisis variansi rancangan pola searah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan konsumsi BK, BO dan PK sapi PO lebih tinggi ( $P < 0,01$ ) dari sapi Bali berturut-turut adalah 81,94 vs 70,18; 70,69 vs 60,89 dan 7,26 vs 5,58 g/kg BBM/hari. Kecernaan BK dan BO pada sapi PO lebih tinggi ( $P < 0,01$ ) dari sapi Bali yaitu 54,79 vs 46,66% dan 59,39 vs 51,63%, sedangkan kecernaan PK pada sapi PO lebih rendah ( $P < 0,05$ ) dari sapi Bali yaitu 53,07 vs 60,64%.

(Kata kunci: Konsumsi, pencernaan *In Vivo*, sapi PO dan sapi Bali)

**CONSUMPTION AND *IN VIVO* DIGESTIBILITY  
OF KING GRASS AND RICE BRAN (70:30)  
IN ONGOLE CROSSBRED  
AND BALI CATTLE**

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**ABSTRACT**

This study was conducted to determine the consumption and *in vivo* digestibility of King grass (*Pennisetum* hybrids) and rice bran in Ongole crossbred and Bali cattle. Four male Ongole crossbred and four male Bali cattle of about 4-4.5 years old were used in this study. The cattle were fed King grass and rice bran (70:30) at the lowest voluntary intake level. This study consist of 11 days of adaptation and 10 days of collection periods. During collection period, feed, refusal feed and feces were collected every day for dry matter (DM), organic matter (OM) and crude protein (CP) analysis. The data of nutrient consumption and digestibility obtain were analyzed using variance analysis by one way design. The result of this study showed that DM, OM and CP consumption of Ongole crossbred cattle is higher than that of Bali cattle ( $P < 0.01$ ). The value of DM, OM and CP consumption of Ongole crossbred cattle are 81.94; 70.69 7.26 g/kg BBM/day while those value of Bali cattle are 70.18; 60.89 and 5.58 g/kg BBM/day respectively. Dry matter and organic matter digestibility of King grass and rice bran in Ongole crossbred cattle are higher ( $P < 0.01$ ) than those of Bali cattle (54.79 vs 46.66% and 59.39 vs 51.63%). Crude protein digestibility of King Grass and rice bran in Ongole crossbred is lower ( $P < 0,05$ ) than that of Bali cattle (53.07 vs 60.64%).

(Key word : Consumption, *in vivo* digestibility, Ongole crossbred and Bali cattle)