

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN KETELA POHON TERHADAP PRODUKSI KARKAS DAN NON KARKAS SAPI JABRES

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian ketela pohon terhadap produksi karkas dan non karkas sapi Jabres. Materi penelitian adalah delapan ekor sapi Jabres jantan yang berumur sekitar 1,5 tahun dengan bobot badan $167,25 \pm 27,06$ kg. Sapi dibagi menjadi dua kelompok, yaitu kelompok perlakuan dan kelompok kontrol. Kelompok perlakuan diberikan pakan jerami padi dan campuran konsentrat dan ketela pohon dengan perbandingan 50:50 sedangkan kelompok kontrol diberikan jerami padi dan konsentrat. Pakan diberikan secara *ad libitum* sebanyak dua kali sehari, setiap jam 07.00 dan 14.00 WIB. Pemeliharaan dilakukan 90 hari, kemudian sapi dipotong sesuai syariat islam. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan *oneway anova*. Konsumsi Bahan kering (BK), Protein kasar (PK), dan *total digestible nutrients* (TDN) kelompok perlakuan dan kontrol berturut-turut masing-masing adalah $3,40 \pm 0,41$ dan $3,38 \pm 0,24$ % bobot badan, $6,72 \pm 0,67$ dan $7,47 \pm 0,24$ % BK dan $49,71 \pm 3,20$ dan $45,31 \pm 0,34$ % BK. Konsumsi bahan kering kelompok perlakuan dan kontrol berbeda tidak nyata. Konsumsi protein kasar kelompok perlakuan lebih rendah ($P < 0,001$), tetapi konsumsi TDNnya lebih tinggi ($P < 0,001$) dari pada kelompok kontrol. Persentase karkas, hati, paru-paru, jantung dan kulit kelompok perlakuan dan kontrol berturut-turut masing-masing adalah $45,71 \pm 3,47$ dan $48,39 \pm 3,73$ %, $1,00 \pm 0,07$ dan $1,10 \pm 0,20$ %, $0,59 \pm 0,16$ dan $0,58 \pm 0,05$ %, $0,30 \pm 0,05$ dan $0,27 \pm 0,02$ %, $5,46 \pm 3,56$ dan $8,93 \pm 1,16$ %. Persentase karkas, hati, paru-paru, jantung dan kulit kelompok perlakuan dan kontrol berbeda tidak nyata. Disimpulkan bahwa pemberian pakan tambahan pada pakan dasar jerami padi dan konsentrat secara *ad libitum* tidak mempengaruhi produksi karkas dan non karkas sapi Jabres jantan.

Kata kunci: Sapi Jabres, Ketela pohon, Karkas dan Non karkas

THE EFFECT OF FRESH CHOPPED CASSAVA SUPPLEMENTATION ON THE CARCASS AND NON-CARCASS PRODUCTION OF JABRES BULL

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ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to observe the effect of fresh chopped cassava supplementation on the carcass and non-carcass production of Jabres bull. Eight heads of 1.5 years old cattle weight 167.25 ± 27.06 kg initial weight were used in this study. They were divided into two groups, i.e. treatment and control groups. Treatment group was fed with rice straw and mixture of commercial concentrate and fresh chop cassava at a 50:50 ratio, whereas the control group was fed with rice straw and commercial concentrate. The feed was given *ad libitum* twice time a day, i.e. at 07.00 and 14.00 WIB. Animals were raised for 90 days prior to slaughter. The data obtained was analyzed with one way anova. The dry matter (DM), crude protein (CP), and total digestible nutrients (TDN) intake of treatment and control groups were 3.40 ± 0.41 and $3.38 \pm 0.24\%$ body weight (BW), 6.72 ± 0.67 and $7.47 \pm 0.24\%$ DM, and 49.71 ± 3.20 and $45.31 \pm 0.34\%$ DM, respectively. There was no significant difference dry matter intake between group. Crude protein intake of treatment groups was lower ($P < 0.001$), but total digestible nutrients intake was higher ($P < 0.001$) than those of control group. The carcass, liver, lungs, heart, and skin percentage of treatment and control group were 45.71 ± 3.47 and $48.39 \pm 3.73\%$ BW, 1.00 ± 0.07 and $1.10 \pm 0.20\%$ BW, 0.59 ± 0.16 and $0.58 \pm 0.05\%$ BW, 0.30 ± 0.05 and $0.27 \pm 0.02\%$ BW, 5.46 ± 3.56 and $8.93 \pm 1.16\%$ BW, respectively. There was no significant difference carcass, liver, lungs, heart, and skin percentage between group. It is concluded that the supplementation of fresh chopped cassava on the rice straw and commercial concentrate basal diet doesn't affect carcass and non carcass production of Jabres Bull.

(Keyword: Jabres cattle, Cassava, Carcass, and Non carcass).