

EVALUASI KECERNAAN *IN SACCO* RANSUM SAPI PERANAKAN ONGOLE DENGAN PROPORSI GAPLEK DAN BUNGKIL INTI SAWIT YANG BERBEDA

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui degradasi bahan kering (BK), degradasi bahan organik (BO), fraksi yang mudah terlarut, fraksi potensial terlarut, dan nilai degradasi fraksi potensial terlarut pada ransum sapi peranakan ongole (PO) dengan proporsi gaplek dan bungkil inti sawit (BIS) yang berbeda. Penelitian ini menggunakan dua ekor sapi PO jantan berfistula dengan berat badan ± 400 kg. Pakan yang diberikan terdiri atas jerami padi sebanyak 5 g BK/kg BB/ekor/hari dan konsentrat sebanyak 20 g BK/kg BB/ekor/hari. Konsentrat yang digunakan terdiri atas gaplek sebagai sumber energi dan BIS sebagai sumber protein. Ransum yang digunakan memiliki level energi dan protein yang berbeda. Perlakuan 1 (P1) dengan kandungan gaplek 80% dan BIS 20%, sedangkan Perlakuan 2 (P2) dengan kandungan gaplek 50% dan BIS 50%. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode pengukuran pencernaan secara *in sacco* dengan lama inkubasi 4, 8, 16, 24, 48, 72, dan 96 jam. Residu dari kantong nilon dianalisis secara proksimat untuk mengetahui degradasi BK, degradasi BO, fraksi yang mudah terlarut, fraksi potensial terlarut, dan nilai degradasi fraksi potensial terlarut. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan analisis statistik independent sampel *t-test*. Nilai fraksi mudah larut (a), fraksi potensial terlarut (b), fraksi laju degradasi dari fraksi b (c), dan nilai degradasi teori (DT) perlakuan 1 lebih baik daripada perlakuan 2 dan menunjukkan hasil yang sangat signifikan ($P < 0,01$). Nilai a, b, c, dan DT degradasi bahan kering berturut-turut yaitu (53,88 vs. 32,77%), (36,81 vs. 54,24%), (0,12 vs. 0,06%/jam), dan (79,72 vs. 62,00%), sedangkan degradasi bahan organik berturut-turut yaitu (44,21 vs. 18,28%), (46,30 vs. 67,66%), (0,10 vs. 0,06%/jam), dan (74,85 vs. 54,28%). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa kandungan gaplek dan BIS denganimbangan 80:20 paling optimal dalam meningkatkan nilai pencernaan pakan.

Kata kunci : Kecernaan *in sacco*, Level energi, Level protein, Sapi PO

EVALUATION OF THE IN SACCO DIGESTIBILITY ONGOLE BULL RATIONS WITH DIFFERENT PROPORTION OF CASSAVA AND PALM KERNEL MEAL

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to evaluate the degradation of dry matter (DM), degradation of organic matter (OM), the soluble fraction, the insoluble but rumen degradable fraction, and the rate of degradation of rumen degradable fraction in the ration of ongole bulls with different proportion of cassava and palm kernel meal (PKM). Two ongole bulls with fistulas, \pm 400 kg of body weight, were used in this research. The feed given to the bulls consisted of 5 g DM ricestraw/kg LW/head/day and 20 g DM concentrates/kg LW/ h/day. The concentrate ingredients were dried cassava as an energy source and PKM as a protein source. The treatments were: P1 (dried cassava:PKM=80%:20%) and P2 (dried cassava:PKM=50%:50%). This research used an in sacco digestibility method, so the samples were incubated in the rumen of fistulated bulls with different time intervals, namely 4, 8, 16, 24, 48, 72, and 96 hours. The incubation residue in the nylon bag was analyzed using proximate analysis method to determine the degradation of BK, degradation of BO, the easily dissolved fraction, the fraction of dissolved potential, and the value of the degradation of the dissolved potential fraction. The data obtained were analyzed by the independent sample T-test. the soluble fraction (a), the insoluble but rumen degradable fraction (b), and the rate of degradation of rumen degradable fraction (c), and the theoretical degradation (DT) of P1 were better than P2 and showed significant results ($P < 0, 01$). The a, b, c, and the theoretical degradation values of DM were (53,88 vs. 32,77%), (36.81 vs. 54.24%), (0.12 vs. 0.06%/hours), and (79.72 vs. 62.00%), while the degradation of OM were (44.21 vs. 18.28%), (46.30 vs. 67.66%), (0,10 vs. 0.06%/hour), and (74.85 vs. 54.28%). Based on these results, it is concluded that the optimum ratio dried cassava and PKM to increase the ration digestibility was 80%:20%.

Key words: In sacco digestibility, energy level, protein level, PO Cattle