

**PENGARUH PEMBERIAN SINGKONG TERHADAP PRODUKSI SUSU
SAPI PERAH DI KELOMPOK TERNAK KEMIRI MAKMUR, DESA
KEMIRI, KECAMATAN MOJOSONGO, KABUPATEN BOYOLALI**

Oleh :

Novia Ayu Handayani
16/396401/SV/10614

INTISARI

Sapi perah merupakan salah satu hewan ternak penghasil susu. Bangsa sapi perah dengan produksi susu paling tinggi adalah sapi perah *Friesian Holstein* (FH), keturunan sapi FH yang ada di Indonesia disebut sapi Peranakan *Friesian Holstein* (PFH). Pakan yang diberikan pada ternak sapi merupakan salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi produksi susu. Singkong memiliki kandungan karbohidrat dan protein yang tinggi sehingga dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai pakan tambahan pada ternak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh pakan tambahan singkong terhadap produksi dan komponen susu. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada tanggal 9 November sampai 9 Desember 2020 Di Kelompok Ternak Kemiri Makmur, Desa Kemiri, Kecamatan Mojosongo, Kabupaten Boyolali. Materi yang digunakan yaitu 10 ekor sapi PFH laktasi bulan ke-5. Alat yang digunakan adalah tali ukur, Lactodensimeter, dan mesin MilkoScan™ Minor. Penelitian dilakukan dengan pencatatan produksi susu, pengecekan berat jenis dan suhu susu serta pengujian komponen susu di KUD Mojosongo. Pakan hijauan dan konsentrat diberikan pada sapi kontrol dan perlakuan, yaitu hijauan 47 kg/ekor/hari dan konsentrat 10 kg/ekor/hari. Pakan tambahan singkong diberikan pada kelompok sapi perlakuan sebanyak 3 kg/ekor/hari. Rata-rata produksi dan komponen susu pada sapi kontrol yaitu produksi susu 10,7 liter, kadar lemak 2,89%, kadar protein 2,67%, kadar laktosa 4,32%, dan total padatan/BKTL 9,72%. Rata-rata produksi dan komponen susu pada sapi perlakuan yaitu produksi susu 12,8 liter, kadar lemak 3,26%, kadar protein 2,89%, kadar laktosa 4,4%, dan total padatan/BKTL 10,89%. Pemberian singkong sebagai pakan tambahan pada sapi memberikan pengaruh nyata terhadap produksi susu namun berat jenis yang dihasilkan rendah yaitu 1,022 g/ml. Hasil rata-rata komponen susu pada sapi perlakuan lebih tinggi dari pada sapi kontrol dan melebihi SNI yang berlaku.

Kata kunci : Sapi perah, pemberian pakan, produksi susu, komponen susu

THE EFFECT OF FEEDING CASSAVA ON THE PRODUCTION OF DAIRY COWS IN THE KEMIRI MAKMUR LIVESTOCK GROUP, KEMIRI VILLAGE, MOJOSONGO DISTRICT, BOYOLALI REGENCY

By :

Novia Ayu Handayani
16/396401/SV/10614

ABSTRACT

Dairy cows are one of the livestock that produces milk. The dairy cattle with the highest milk production are *Friesian Holstein* (FH) dairy cows, the offspring of FH cattle in Indonesia are called *Friesian Holstein* (PFH) breeds. The feed given to cattle is one of the factors that affect milk production. Cassava has a high carbohydrate and protein content so that it can be used as additional feed for livestock. This final project aims to analyze the effect of cassava supplementary feed on milk production and components. This research was conducted from November 9 to December 9, 2020, in the Kemiri Makmur Livestock Group, Kemiri Village, Mojosongo District, Boyolali Regency. The material used was 10 PFH cows lactating the 5th month. The tools used are measuring tape, Lactodensimeter, and the MilkoScan™ Minor machine. The research was conducted by recording milk production, checking the specific gravity and temperature of the milk, and testing the components of milk at KUD Mojosongo. Forage feed and concentrate were given to control and treat cows, namely forage 47 kg/head/day and concentrate 10 kg/head/day. An additional feed of cassava was given to the treatment group of 3 kg/head/day. The average production and components of milk in control cows were 10.7 liters of milk, 2.89% fat content, 2.67% protein content, 4.32% lactose content, and 9.72% total solids/BKTL. The average production and components of milk in the treatment cows were 12.8 liters of milk production, 3.26% fat content, 2.89% protein content, 4.4% lactose content, and 10.89% total solids/BKTL. The provision of cassava as additional feed to cows has a significant effect on milk production but the specific gravity produced is low at 1.022 g/ml. The average yield of the milk component in the treatment cows was higher than in the control cows and exceeds the applicable SNI.

Keywords: Dairy cows, feeding, milk production, milk components