

## PENGARUH PENGGUNAAN LIMBAH PADAT INDUSTRI JAMU DAN POLLARD DALAM FORMULA *HIGH QUALITY FEED SUPPLEMENT* (HQFS) TERHADAP KINERJA DOMBA EKOR TIPIS JANTAN

ENDA MORA  
11/317565/PT/06087

### INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penggunaan limbah padat industri jamu dan *pollard* pada formula HQFS terhadap kinerja ternak Domba Ekor Tipis. Duabelas Domba Ekor Tipis (DET) jantan umur 8 sampai 12 bulan, dipelihara selama dua bulan dan dibagi dua kelompok, yaitu kelompok P<sub>0</sub> sebagai kelompok kontrol dan kelompok P<sub>1</sub> sebagai kelompok perlakuan. Kelompok kontrol diberi pakan rumput gajah 40% + HQFS 60% dan kelompok perlakuan diberi pakan rumput gajah 40% + HQFS 20% + *pollard* 30% + limbah jamu 10%. Pemberian pakan 4% dari bobot badan ternak berdasarkan kebutuhan bahan kering. Pakan diberikan dua kali sehari dan air minum diberikan secara *ad libitum*. Sebelum diberi, pakan ditimbang terlebih dahulu dan sisa pakan di timbang pada pagi hari berikutnya. Variabel yang diamati adalah perhitungan konsumsi bahan kering (BK), protein kasar (PK), lemak kasar (LK), serat kasar (SK), dan *total digestible nutrients* (TDN), pertambahan bobot badan harian, konversi pakan dan *feed cost per gain*. Data yang terkumpul, dianalisis dengan analisis kovarians. Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan bahwa konsumsi BK, PK, LK, SK, dan TDN berbeda nyata ( $P < 0,05$ ) antara domba P<sub>0</sub> dengan domba P<sub>1</sub>. Konsumsi BK, PK, LK, SK, dan TDN pada domba P<sub>0</sub> dan P<sub>1</sub> secara berturut-turut yaitu 679,96±53,37 vs 844,37±114,50; 90,35±8,08 vs 113,22±16,06; 21,23±1,61 vs 27,92±3,79; 129,29±7,78 vs 172,64±22,08; dan 422,54±37,18 vs 528,55±74,53. Pertambahan bobot badan harian domba P<sub>0</sub> dan domba P<sub>1</sub> berturut-turut yaitu 117,00±11,58 dan 145,16±17,09 g/ekor/hari dan menunjukkan perbedaan. Konversi pakan dan *feed cost per gain* domba P<sub>0</sub> dan P<sub>1</sub> juga tidak menunjukkan perbedaan, berturut-turut yaitu 5,66±0,30 vs 5,81±0,38 dan Rp 23.362,16±1.442,56 vs Rp 19.907,67±1388,22. Disimpulkan bahwa penggunaan limbah padat jamu dan *pollard* pada HQFS mampu meningkatkan konsumsi nutrien, namun belum mampu meningkatkan pertambahan bobot badan harian, serta belum mampu menurunkan *feed cost per gain*.

(Kata Kunci : Limbah padat industri jamu, *pollard*, *High quality feed supplement*, Domba lokal jantan, Kinerja)

## THE EFFECT OF INDUSTRIAL HERBS SOLID WASTE AND POLLARD ADDITION IN HIGH QUALITY FEED SUPPLEMENT (HQFS) ON THE PERFORMANCE OF MALE THIN TAILED SHEEP

ENDA MORA  
11/317565/PT/06087

### ABSTRACT

The research was conducted to explore the utilization of industrial herbs solid waste and pollard in HQFS feed, on the performances of Thin Tailed sheep. Twelve head of male Thin Tailed sheep at 8-12 months old were raised for two months and raised into two treatment, namely control ( $P_0$ ) and treatment ( $P_1$ ). The control group of sheep was fed 40% elephant grass and 60% HQFS while the treatment group was fed by 40% elephant grass, 20% HQFS, 30% pollard, and 10% herbs solid waste. Feed was offered 4% from bodyweight on the dry matter based. Feed was given twice a day while fresh water was offered freely (ad libitum). Feed was weighted before offered to the sheep, while the rest was weighted the day after. The variables were consisted of dry matter (DM), crude protein (CP), crude fat (EE), crude fibre (CF) and total digestible nutrients intakes (TDN), average daily gain, feed conversion ratio and feed cost per gain. Ancova test was applied to identify the mean differences. The statistical analysis showed that dry matter, crude protein (CP), crude fat (EE), crude fibre (CF) and total digestible nutrients significantly differs ( $P < 0.05$ ) between sheep in  $P_0$  and  $P_1$ . The intakes of dry matter (DM), crude protein (CP), crude fat (EE), crude fibre (CF) and total digestible nutrients (TDN) for  $P_0$  and  $P_1$  were  $679.96 \pm 53.37$  vs  $844.37 \pm 114.50$ ;  $90.35 \pm 8.08$  vs  $113.22 \pm 16.06$ ;  $21.23 \pm 1.61$  vs  $27.92 \pm 3.79$ ;  $129.29 \pm 7.78$  vs  $172.64 \pm 22.08$ ; and  $422.54 \pm 37.18$  vs  $528.55 \pm 74.53$  g/head/day, respectively. Average daily gain, feed conversion ratio and feed cost per gain did not significantly differs between  $P_0$  and  $P_1$ . The average daily gain was  $117.00 \pm 11.58$  and  $145.16 \pm 17.09$  g/head/day, respectively for  $P_0$  and  $P_1$ , while feed conversion ratio was  $5.66 \pm 0.30$  vs  $5.81 \pm 0.38$  and feed cost per gain was  $23,362.16 \pm 1,442.56$  vs  $19,907.67 \pm 1,388.22$  IDR/kg. It is concluded that utilization of pollard and herbs solid waste in HQFS feed can improve the nutrient intakes of sheep and produce a similar average daily gain, feed conversion ratio and feed cost per gain compared to sheep fed with fully HQFS feed.

(Keywords : Industrial herbs solid waste, Pollard, High quality feed supplement, Thin Tailed sheep, Performances.)