

## PENGARUH PEMBERIAN PAKAN DENGAN PERBEDAAN LEVEL *UNDEGRADED* PROTEIN TERHADAP KONSUMSI DAN KECERNAAN SAPI PERAH AWAL LAKTASI

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### INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian pakan dengan perbedaan rumen *undegraded* protein (RUP) terhadap konsumsi dan pencernaan sapi perah Friesian Holstein awal laktasi. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di UPTD BPBPTDK Dinas Pertanian Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta mulai bulan Januari 2014 sampai September 2014. Sepuluh ekor sapi perah PFH awal laktasi dibagi menjadi 2 kelompok sehingga tiap kelompok terdiri dari 5 ekor, yaitu kelompok kontrol dan kelompok perlakuan. Pakan yang diberikan adalah hijauan dan konsentrat dengan perbandingan 60 : 40 dalam bahan kering. Kelompok kontrol mendapatkan konsentrat dengan kandungan BK 88,24%, PK 18,55%, RUP 27,47%, dan TDN 56,94%, sedangkan kelompok perlakuan mendapatkan konsentrat dengan kandungan BK 89,06%, PK 18,83%, RUP 32,78%, dan TDN 58,91%. Air minum diberikan secara *ad libitum*. Variabel yang diamati adalah konsumsi dan pencernaan nutrisi. Data kedua kelompok (kontrol dan perlakuan) dianalisis dengan Uji *Independent Sampel T-test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa konsumsi dan pencernaan BK, BO, PK, SK, LK, dan TDN tidak dipengaruhi oleh level RUP. Disimpulkan bahwa pemberian pakan dengan perbedaan *undegraded* protein tidak mempengaruhi konsumsi dan pencernaan nutrisi pada sapi perah awal laktasi.

(Kata Kunci: Sapi Perah Awal Laktasi, *Rumen Undegraded Protein*,  
Konsumsi Nutrien, Pencernaan Nutrien)

## EFFECT OF DIFFERENT LEVEL UNDEGRADED PROTEIN SUPPLEMENTATION ON CONSUMPTION AND DIGESTION ON EARLY LACTATION DAIRY COWS

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### ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to determine the effect of different rumen undegraded protein level on feed consumption and nutrient digestion early lactation dairy cows. This study was carried out in UPTD BPBPTDK Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta from January 2014 until September 2014. Ten Friesian Holstein cows were divided into two groups (five animals were used as control and another group as treatment object). Diets were forages and concentrates with ratio of 60 : 40 in dry matter. The cows feeds after parturition to 100 days of lactation. The control group was fed of concentrate diets containing dry matter (DM) of 88.24%, crude protein (CP) of 18.55%, total digestible nutrients (TDN) of 56.94% and rumen undegraded protein (RUP) of 27.74%, while the treatment group was fed of concentrate diets containing 89.06% of DM, 18.83% of CP, 58,91% of TDN, and 32.78% of RUP. Drinking water were given ad libitum. The comparison between groups (control and treatment) were tested using t-test analysis. The results showed that nutrient intake and digestion (DM, OM, CP, CF, EE, and TDN) were not significancy different between the two group ( $P>0.05$ ). It can be concluded the study of feed consumption and nutrient digestion on early lactation dairy cows were not affected by supplementation of different level rumen undegraded protein (RUP).

(Key Words: Early Lactation Dairy Cows, Rumen Undegraded Protein, Nutrient Consumption, Nutrient Digestion)