



PERFORMANS PERTUMBUHAN DOMBA EKOR TIPIS DAN GARUT FASE LEPAS SAPIH

Rahmat Wisnu Wibowo
16/399169/PT/07287

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui performans pertumbuhan Domba Ekor Tipis (DET) dan Domba Garut (DG) fase lepas sapih atau memasuki masa grower yang dipelihara dalam kondisi yang sama. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Sinatria Farm, Harjobinangun, Sleman, Yogyakarta pada bulan Desember 2020 hingga Maret 2021. Penelitian menggunakan enam ekor DET dan enam ekor DG, masing-masing terdiri atas tiga jantan dan tiga betina kisaran umur empat sampai enam bulan. Rerata berat awal ternak DET betina $10,33 \pm 1,12$ Kg dan jantan $13,44 \pm 1,27$ Kg; DG betina $12,77 \pm 0,90$ Kg dan jantan $15,60 \pm 1,11$ Kg. Domba ditempatkan di kandang individu model panggung dan diberi pakan berupa hijauan rumput odot, kangkung kering, dan konsentrat. Pakan konsentrat yang diberikan sebanyak 3% bobot badan dalam bentuk *as fed*, dengan perbandingan antara konsentrat dengan hijauan adalah 60% : 40%. Konsumsi BK, PK, dan TDN antara DET dan DG berbeda nyata serta terdapat interaksi antara bangsa dan jenis kelamin domba. Pertambahan Berat Badan Harian (PBBH) DET dan DG berbeda nyata, namun konversi pakan tidak ada perbedaan. Terdapat interaksi antara bangsa dan jenis kelamin terhadap PBBH domba. Disimpulkan bahwa performans pertumbuhan DG lebih baik dibandingkan DET dalam hal pertambahan bobot badan harian dan konversi pakan, namun secara keseluruhan pertambahan ukuran tubuh fase lepas sapih DET dan DG pada umur empat sampai enam bulan adalah cenderung sama.

(Kata kunci: Domba Ekor Tipis (DET), Domba Garut (DG), Performans pertumbuhan, lepas sapih).



GROWTH PERFORMANCE OF THIN TAILED AND GARUT SHEEP ON POST-WEANING PHASE

Rahmat Wisnu Wibowo

16/399169/PT/07287

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to observe the growth performance of Thin Tailed Sheep and Garut Sheep in the post-weaning. This research was conducted at Sinatria Farm, Harjobinangun, Sleman, Yogyakarta, from December 2020 to March 2021. The study used six heads of Thin Tailed Sheep and six heads of Garut Sheep, each breed consisted of three heads of males and three heads of females ranging in age from four to six months. Sheep were placed in individual slatted house. The feed materials were forage grass, dried water spinach, and concentrate. The concentrate given was 3% body weight (*as fed*) and ratio between concentrate to forage was 60:40. Sheep were raised for three months. The average initial weight of Thin Tailed female Sheep was 10.33 ± 1.12 kg and for the male was 13.44 ± 1.27 kg; Garut female sheep were 12.77 ± 0.90 kg and male were 17.93 ± 1.11 kg. The dry matter, crude protein, and total digestible nutrients consumption of the two breeds were significantly different, and there was an interaction between the breed and sex of the sheep. Average Daily Gain between the two breeds were significantly different, but feed conversion was not. There was an interaction between breed and sex on ADG. It was concluded that the growth performance of Garut Sheep was better than Thin Tailed Sheep in terms of average daily weight gain and feed conversion, but overall growth performance on the post-weaning phase was the same.

(Key words: Thin Tailed Sheep, Garut Sheep, Post-weaning Growth Performance).