

RINGKASAN

EFRILIA TRI WAHYU UTAMI. “Konsumsi Dan Koefisien Cerna Serat Kasar Domba Lokal Yang Diberi Pakan Jerami Padi Amoniasi Dan Konsentrat Disuplementasi Tepung Daun Waru (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*)”. Penelitian bertujuan menemukan dosis optimum pemberian tepung daun waru (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*) pada pakan domba lokal dengan jerami padi amoniasi yang diberi tambahan probiotik terhadap konsumsi dan pencernaan serat kasar.

Penelitian ini menggunakan 12 ekor domba lokal jantan berumur sekitar 2 tahun dengan rata-rata bobot badan $28,26 \pm 3,5$ kg. Pemberian pakan dilakukan dua kali pada pukul 07.00 dan 15.00. Konsentrat yang diberikan 4% dari bobot badan dan jerami padi amoniasi diberikan secara *ad libitum*. Jerami padi diamoniasi menggunakan 16% air, 5% urea, dan 2,5% onggok dengan penambahan probiotik pada jerami padi amoniasi sebesar 0,5%. Penelitian menggunakan metode eksperimental dirancang sesuai Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 3 perlakuan dan diulang sebanyak 4 kali. Suplementasi tepung daun waru pada konsentrat adalah 0%, 0,24 dan 0,48% berdasarkan bahan kering konsentrat pada masing-masing perlakuan W0, W1 dan W2. Peubah yang diukur adalah konsumsi dan koefisien cerna serat kasar menggunakan metode koleksi total.

Analisis variansi menunjukkan bahwa penambahan tepung daun waru berpengaruh nyata ($P < 0,5$) terhadap konsumsi dan koefisien cerna serat kasar. Peningkatan dosis tepung daun waru menyebabkan respon kuadrater baik konsumsi maupun pencernaan serat kasar dengan persamaan masing-masing adalah $Y = 238,0576 - 486,792 X + 1121,088 X^2$ ($r^2 = 86,4\%$) dan $Y = 0,601059 - 0,24089 X + 0,61879 X^2$ ($r^2 = 58,12\%$). Konsumsi dan pencernaan serat kasar paling rendah dicapai pada dosis tepung daun waru masing-masing adalah 0,22% dan 0,19%. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dosis tepung daun waru yang direkomendasikan untuk meningkatkan konsumsi dan koefisien cerna serat kasar adalah 0,48%.

Kata kunci : Saponin, daun-warau, serat-kasar, domba-lokal.

SUMMARY

EFRILIA TRI WAHYU UTAMI. “Consumption And Digestibility Coefficient Of Crude Fiber Of Local Sheep Fed Amoniated Rice Straw And Concetrates Supplemented With Hibiscus Leaf Meal (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*)”. The aim of this research was to find the optimum dose of hibiscus leaf meal flour (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*) with ammoniated rice straw supplemented with probiotics on the consumption and digestibility of crude fiber of local sheep.

This research used 12 male local sheep around 2 years old with an average body weight of 28.26 ± 3.5 kg. Sheep were fed twice per day at 07.00 am and 03.00 pm. Feeding of concentrates was 4% of body weight and ammoniated rice straw fed by *ad libitum*. Rice straw was ammoniated using 16% water, 5% urea, and 2.5% onggok with the addition of probiotics in ammoniated rice straw by 0.5%. The research used an experimental method using a completely randomized design (CRD) with 3 treatments and repeated 4 times. The supplementation of hibiscus leaf meal in concentrates of 0%, 0,24% and 0,48% from dry matter concentrates for W0, W1 and W2, respectively. The variables measured were crude fiber consumption and digestibility coefficient using the total collection method..

Variance of analysis showed that the addition of hibiscus leaf meal flour had a significant effect ($P < 0.5$) on crude fiber consumption and digestibility coefficient. Increased the dosage of hibiscus leaf meal causes a quadratic response in both consumption and digestibility of crude fiber with equations $Y = 238.0576 - 486.792 X + 1121.088 X^2$ ($r^2 = 86.4\%$) and $Y = 0,601059 - 0,24089 X + 0.61879 X^2$ ($r^2 = 58.12\%$). The lowest crude fiber consumption and digestibility each achieved at the dose of hibiscus leaf meal (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*) was 0.22% and 0.19%. Based on the results of the research the recommended dosage of HLM to increased consumption and crude fiber digestibility coefficient was 0.48%.

Keywords: Saponin, *Hibiscus-tiliaceus*, crude-fiber, local-sheep.