

RINGKASAN

EVA DWI SETYORINI. “Konsumsi dan Koefisien Cerna Bahan Organik Domba Lokal yang Diberi Pakan Jerami Padi Amoniasi dan Konsentrat Disuplementasi Tepung Daun Waru”. Penelitian dilakukan di U.D. Sapi Amanah *Farm*, Desa Datar Kecamatan Sumbang, Kabupaten Banyumas. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengkaji penambahan tepung daun waru terhadap konsumsi dan koefisien cerna bahan organik pada domba lokal.

Materi yang digunakan yaitu 12 ekor domba lokal jantan umur 2 tahun yang berasal dari Cilacap dengan bobot badan rata-rata $28 \pm 2,63$ kg. Amoniasi jerami padi menggunakan urea dengan additif onggok dan probiotik. Konsumsi konsentrat setiap domba 4% dari bobot hidup dan JPA disediakan secara *ad libitum*. JPA dan konsentrat diberikan terpisah dengan waktu pemberian bersamaan pukul 07.00 dan 15.00 WIB. Penelitian menggunakan metode eksperimental yang dirancang menurut Rancangan Acak Lengkap. Perlakuan yang diuji adalah penambahan tepung daun waru dosis 0%, 0,24% dan 0,48% dari BK konsentrat untuk berturut-turut W0, W1, W2 tiap perlakuan diulang 4 kali. Variabel yang diukur adalah konsumsi dan koefisien cerna bahan organik dengan menggunakan metode koleksi total. Data dianalisis dengan analisis variansi dan dilanjutkan uji Orthogonal Polinomial.

Analisis variansi menunjukkan bahwa penambahan tepung daun waru berpengaruh nyata ($P < 0,05$) terhadap konsumsi bahan organik, namun tidak berpengaruh nyata ($P > 0,05$) terhadap koefisien cerna bahan organik. Uji orthogonal polinomial menunjukkan bahwa penambahan tepung daun waru menghasilkan respon kuadratik dengan persamaan garis regresi $Y = 782,7897 - 1052,57X + 2791,28X^2$ ($r^2 = 90,01\%$) dan konsumsi bahan organik terendah pada dosis 0,18%. Penambahan tepung daun waru pada konsentrat tidak direkomendasikan untuk memperbaiki pencernaan bahan organik.

Kata kunci : bahan-organik, domba, probiotik, konsumsi, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*

SUMMARY

EVA DWI SETYORINI."Consumption and Digestibility Coefficient of Organic Matter of Local Sheep Fed Diets Ammoniated Rice Straw and Concentrates Supplemented With *Hibiscus tiliaceus* Leaf Meal". The research was carried out at UD Amanah *Farm*, Datar Village District Sumbang, Banyumas Regency. The aim of the study was to examine the effect of doses of waru leaf meal on consumption and digestion coefficient of organic matter of local sheep.

Twelve of 2 year old male local sheep from Cilacap with an average body weight of 28 ± 2.63 kg. Ammoniation of rice straw using urea with additives of onggok and probiotics. Consumption of concentrates for each sheep was 4% of the body weight and rice ammoniated were prepared *ad libitum*. Rice ammoniated and concentrate were fed separately at 07.00 pm and 15.00 am. The study used an experimental method designed according to a completely randomized design. Treatment tested were supplementation of waru leaf meal dose of 0%, 0.24% and 0.48% for W0, W1, W2 respectively each treatments repeated was 4 times. The variables measured were consumption and digestibility coefficient of organic matter using the total collection method. Data were analyzed by analysis of variance and continued the Orthogonal Polynomial test.

Results of variance analysis showed that the addition of waru leaf meal significant effect ($P < 0.05$) on the consumption of organic matter, but did not significant effect ($P > 0.05$) on the digestibility coefficient of organic matter. Orthogonal polynomial tests showed that the supplementation of waru leaf meal produced a quadratic response with the regression equation of $Y = 782,7897 - 1052,57X + 2791,28X^2$ ($r^2 = 90,01\%$) and the lowest consumption of organic matter was achieved at a dose of 0,18%. The addition of waru leaf meal to the concentrate was not recommended to improve the digestibility of organic matter.

Keywords: organic matter, sheep, probiotics, consumption, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*