

ABSTRAK

Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan tetes tebu pada silase daun rami dataran rendah dan rumput gajah terhadap kualitas fisik dan kualitas kimia. Materi yang digunakan yaitu daun rami dataran rendah, rumput gajah, dan tetes tebu. Rancangan penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap pola searah. Perlakuan terdiri dari T.P₀ (rumput gajah + 5% tetes tebu), T.P₁ (rumput gajah + daun rami dataran rendah (1:1) + 5% tetes tebu), dan T.P₂ (daun rami dataran rendah + 5% tetes tebu), masing-masing perlakuan diulang sebanyak 5 kali. Proses *ensilage* selama 21 hari. Peubah yang diamati yaitu warna, keremahan, bahan kering dan bahan organik silase. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa nilai rata-rata warna silase T.P₀: $2,44 \pm 0,32$; T.P₁: $2,24 \pm 0,16$; dan T.P₂: $1,52 \pm 0,11$ ($P < 0,01$); nilai rata-rata keremahan silase T.P₀: $2,56 \pm 0,17$; T.P₁: $2,52 \pm 0,23$; dan T.P₂: $1,60 \pm 0,14$ ($P < 0,01$); nilai rata-rata bahan kering silase T.P₀: $20,88 \pm 0,85$; T.P₁: $27,20 \pm 0,39$; dan T.P₂: $34,78 \pm 0,74$ ($P < 0,01$); serta nilai rata-rata bahan organik silase T.P₀: $84,54 \pm 0,99$; T.P₁: $77,67 \pm 0,26$; dan T.P₂: $77,24 \pm 0,70$ ($P < 0,01$). Hasil uji BNJ menunjukkan warna, keremahan, dan bahan organik silase terbaik adalah T.P₀ (silase rumput gajah); sedang bahan kering tertinggi adalah T.P₂ (silase daun rami). Silase rumput gajah dengan tetes tebu menunjukkan warna keremahan dan bahan organik paling baik sedangkan silase daun rami dataran rendah menunjukkan kadar bahan kering terbaik.

Kata Kunci: daun rami, tetes tebu, warna, keremahan, bahan kering, bahan organik.

ABSTRACT

The research aims to determine the effect of adding sugarcane molasses to lowland ramie leaf silage and elephant grass on physical and chemical quality. The materials used were lowland ramie leaves, elephant grass, and sugarcane molasses. The research design was a Completely Randomized Design with a single pattern. The treatments consisted of T.P₀ (elephant grass + 5% molasses), T.P₁ (elephant grass + lowland ramie leaves (1:1) + 5% molasses), and T.P₂ (lowland ramie leaves + 5% molasses), with each treatment repeated 5 times. The ensilage process took 21 days. The observed variables include color, crumbs, dry matter, and organic matter of the silage. The analysis results show that the average silage color values were T.P₀: 2.44 ± 0.32 ; T.P₁: 2.24 ± 0.16 ; and T.P₂: 1.52 ± 0.11 ($P < 0.01$); the average crumbs values were T.P₀: 2.56 ± 0.17 ; T.P₁: 2.52 ± 0.23 ; and T.P₂: 1.60 ± 0.14 ($P < 0.01$); the average dry matter values were T.P₀: 20.88 ± 0.85 ; T.P₁: 27.20 ± 0.39 ; and T.P₂: 34.78 ± 0.74 ($P < 0.01$); and the average organic matter values were T.P₀: 84.54 ± 0.99 ; T.P₁: 77.67 ± 0.26 ; and T.P₂: 77.24 ± 0.70 ($P < 0.01$). The BNJ test results indicated that the best silage color, crumbs, and organic matter found in T.P₀ (elephant grass silage + molasses), while the highest dry matter was T.P₂ (ramie leaf silage + molasses). Elephant grass silage with sugarcane molasses showed better color, crumbs, and organic matter while lowland ramie silage shows the best dry matter content.

Keywords : lowland ramie leaves, molasses, colour, crumbs, dry matter, organic matter.

