

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji pengaruh dosis terbaik tepung daun Waru dan daun Bambu terhadap pencernaan protein kasar dan serat kasar pakan domba lokal. Penelitian berlangsung di UD. Amanah, Desa Datar Kec. Sumbang, Kab. Banyumas selama 3 bulan. Materi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu domba lokal jantan umur 12-18 bulan dengan bobot badan rata-rata $24,94 \pm 2,61$ kg (Koefisien keragaman=10%) sebanyak 24 ekor. Domba tersebut ditempatkan pada kandang individu dan diacak secara sempurna untuk menerima perlakuan: P0 (jerami padi amoniasi + konsentrat); P1 (P0 + TDW 2,4 gr/kg konsentrat); P2 (P0 + TDW 1,8 g/kg konsentrat + TDB 0,325 g/kg konsentrat); P3 (P0 + TDW 1,2 g/kg konsentrat + TDB 0,65 g/kg konsentrat); P4 (P0 + 0,6 g TDW/ kg konsentrat + 0,975 g TDB/kg konsentrat); P5 (P0 + TDB 1,3 g/kg konsentrat). Dengan demikian rancangan acak lengkap dapat digunakan pada penelitian ini. Perlakuan tersebut masing-masing diulang sebanyak 4 kali. Konsentrat diberikan sebanyak 3% dari bobot hidup ternak dan jerami padi amoniasi secara *adlibitum* terkontrol. Hasil penelitian menyatakan bahwa perlakuan berpengaruh sangat nyata ($P < 0,01$) terhadap pencernaan protein kasar, akan tetapi tidak berpengaruh nyata ($P > 0,05$) terhadap pencernaan serat kasar. Pencernaan protein kasar P3 memiliki nilai lebih tinggi dibandingkan P2 dan P4 ($P < 0,01$) serta cenderung lebih tinggi dari P0 ($P = 0,129$), P1 ($P = 0,058$), dan P5 ($P = 0,955$), namun suplementasi tepung daun Waru dan Bambu cenderung meningkatkan pencernaan serat kasar ($P = 0,616$). Kombinasi tepung daun Waru 1,2 g/kg BK konsentrat dan 0,65 g/kg BK konsentrat tepung daun Bambu lebih baik dalam meningkatkan pencernaan protein kasar, dan cenderung meningkatkan ($P = 0,616$) pencernaan serat kasar pakan domba lokal.

Kata Kunci: Pencernaan, Daun, Waru, Bambu, protein, serat-kasar.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effect of the best dose of Waru leaf flour and Bamboo leaves on the digestibility of crude protein and crude fiber in local sheep. The study took place at UD. Amanah, Datar Village, Sumbang District, Banyumas Regency for 3 months. The material used in this study were 24 male local sheep aged 12-18 months with an average body weight of 24.94 ± 2.61 kg (Coefficient of variation = 10%). The sheep were placed in individual pens and completely randomized to receive the following treatments: P0 (ammoniated rice straw + concentrate); P1 (P0 + TDW 2.4 g / kg concentrate); P2 (P0 + TDW 1.8 g/kg concentrate + TDB 0.325 g/kg concentrate); P3 (P0 + TDW 1.2 g/ kg concentrate + TDB 0.65 g / kg concentrate); P4 (P0 + 0.6 g TDW/kg concentrate + 0.975 g TDB/kg concentrate); P5 (P0 + TDB 1.3 g / kg concentrate). Thus, a completely randomized design can be used in this study. Each treatment was repeated 4 times. Concentrate was given as much as 3% of the livestock's live weight and ammoniated rice straw in a controlled ad libitum. The results of the study informed that the treatment had a very significantly effect ($P < 0.01$) on crude protein digestibility, but did not have a significantly effect ($P > 0.05$) on crude fiber digestibility. Crude protein digestibility P3 had higher value ($P < 0.01$) than P2 and P4, and tended to be higher than P0 ($P = 0.129$), P1 ($P = 0.058$), and P5 ($P = 0.955$), supplementation of Waru and Bamboo leaf flour tend to increase crude fiber digestibility ($P = 0.616$) of local feed ration. The combination of Waru leaf flour and Bamboo leaf flour 50:50% or Waru leaf flour 1.2 gr/kg DM concentrate and 0.65 gr/kg DM concentrate is better in increasing crude protein digestibility, and crude fiber digestibility tends to increase ($P = 0.616$)

Keywords: Digestibility, *Hibiscus-tiliaceus*, bamboo, Protein, Crude-Fiber.