

## RINGKASAN

**AZIZ NUR RAHMAT.** “Kadar Protein Kasar, Serat Kasar Dan Bahan Organik Dalam Ransum Yang Menggunakan Daun Lamtoro, Daun Turi, Daun Nangka Dan Daun Mengkudu” dilaksanakan mulai tanggal 3 – 17 Februari 2017 di Laboratorium Ilmu Nutrisi dan Makanan Ternak, Fakultas Peternakan, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengkaji pengaruh penggunaan tepung daun lamtoro, daun turi, daun nangka dan daun mengkudu pada pakan ruminansia terhadap kadar protein kasar, serat kasar dan bahan organik.

Perlakuan yang diuji adalah dengan pencampuran konsentrat dengan tepung daun lamtoro, daun turi, daun nangka dan daun mengkudu dengan konsentrasi konsentrat 60% dan tepung daun hijauan 40%. Penelitian menggunakan metode eksperimental yang dirancang menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan empat perlakuan, masing-masing perlakuan terdiri dari lima ulangan. Peubah yang diamati adalah kadar protein kasar, serat kasar dan bahan organik. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan analisis variansi. Uji lanjut yang digunakan adalah Uji Beda Nyata Jujur.

Hasil analisis variansi menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan pencampuran konsentrat 60% dan tepung daun hijauan 40% berpengaruh nyata ( $P>0.05$ ) terhadap kadar protein kasar, serat kasar dan bahan organik. Rataan kadar protein kasar untuk masing-masing perlakuan adalah 16,510%, 17,548%, 15,892% dan 12,655%, untuk rata-rata kadar serat kasar adalah 11,108%, 10,609%, 13,712%, 13,799% dan rata-rata kadar bahan organik adalah 74,824%, 77,954%, 75,213% dan 75,134%. Disimpulkan dengan uji lanjut Beda Nyata Jujur perlakuan pencampuran konsentrat 60% dengan tepung daun turi 40% mengandung kadar protein kasar dan bahan organik paling tinggi dibandingkan dengan perlakuan yang lain. Sedangkan untuk kadar serat kasar mempunyai kadar yang paling rendah dibandingkan dengan perlakuan lainnya.

**Kata kunci :** Pencampuran konsentrat dengan tepung daun hijauan, ransum ternak

## SUMMARY

AZIZ NUR RAHMAT. "Levels of Crude Protein, Crude Fiber and Organic Matter In The Rations Containing Leucaena Leaves, Turi Leaves, Jackfruit Leaves And Noni Leaves " this study was conducted from 3 -17 February 2017 at Laboratory of Animal Feed and Nutrition Sciences, Faculty of Animal Science, Jenderal Soedirman University, Purwokerto. The purpose of this study was to assess the effect of the use of lamtoro leaf meal, turi leaf meal, jackfruit leaf meal and noni leaf meal in ruminant diets on the level of crude protein, crude fiber and organic materials.

The treatment is tested by mixing the concentrate with flour lamtoro leaves, leaf turi, jackfruit leaves and noni leaf with a concentration of 60% concentrate and 40% forage leaf meal. Research using experimental methods designed using completely randomized design (CRD) with four treatments, each treatment consisted of five replications. The parameters measured were the levels of crude protein, crude fiber and organic materials. Data were analyzed using analysis of variance. A further test is used Honestly Significant Difference test.

Results of analysis of variance showed that the mixing of the concentrate of 60% and 40% of green leaf meal significant ( $P > 0.05$ ) on levels of crude protein, crude fiber and organic materials. The mean levels of crude protein for each treatment was 16.510%, 17.548%, 15.892% and 12.655%, for the average crude fiber content is 11.108%, 10.609%, 13.712%, 13.799% and the average levels of organic matter are 74.824%, 77.954% , 75.213% and 75.134%. Concluded with a further test treatment Honestly Significant Difference blending concentrate 60% with 40% flour turi leaves contain high levels of crude protein and organic ingredients highest compared with other treatments. As for the crude fiber content had higher levels of the lowest compared with other treatments.

**Key words:** mixing the concentrate with green leaf meal, livestock ration