ABSTRAK

Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengkaji dan memperoleh informasi mengenai pengaruh pemberian jenis pengolahan jerami padi dan jenis konsentrat terhadap kecernaan serat kasar dan protein kasar pada sapi Bali. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan selama 4 bulan di UD Amanah Bata Farm, Desa Datar, Kecamatan Sumbang, Kabupaten Banyumas, Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Sapi Bali jantan berusia 20-24 bulan yang ditempatkan pada kandang individu dan diacak secara sempurna sesuai Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) pola faktorial 2x2. Faktor pertama adalah jenis olahan jerami dan faktor kedua yaitu konsentrat dengan dan tanpa penambahan *feed additive* tepung daun Waru dan daun Bambu. Konsentrat diberikan sebanyak 2% dari bobot badan dan jerami padi amoniasi secara *ad libitum* terkontrol. Peubah yang diukur adalah kecernaan serat kasar dan protein kasar dengan empat perlakuan yaitu: P1 (jerami padi + konsentrat tanpa penambahan *feed additive*); P2 (jerami padi + konsentrat dengan penambahan daun Waru 75% dan Bambu 25%); P3 (jerami padi amoniasi + konsentrat tanpa penambahan *feed additive*); P4 (jerami padi + konsentrat dengan penambahan daun Waru 75% dan Bambu 25%) dan menggunakan blok berupa bobot badan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat interaksi (P>0,05) antara jenis olahan jerami padi dan jenis konsentrat terhadap kecernaan serat kasar dan protein kasar. Namun, penambahan dosis tepung daun Waru 75% (1,8 gram) dan daun Bambu 25% (0,32 gram) dalam konsentrat dapat meningkatkan kecernaan serat kasar dan protein kasar pada kedua jenis olahan jerami yang digunakan.

Kata kunci: Sapi, Asidosis, Waru, Bambu, Kecernaan

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to evaluate and obtain information on the effects of different rice straw processing methods and types of concentrate on crude fiber and crude protein digestibility in Bali cattle. The research was conducted for four months at UD Amanah Bata Farm, Datar Village, Sumbang District, Banyumas Regency, Central Java Province. Male Bali cattle aged 20–24 months were housed in individual pens and randomly assigned according to a Randomized Block Design (RBD) with a 2×2 factorial arrangement. The first factor was the type of rice straw processing, and the second factor was the type of concentrate with or without the addition of feed additives in the form of Waru leaf and bamboo leaf meal. Concentrate was provided at 2% of body weight, while ammoniated rice straw was offered ad libitum under controlled conditions. The variables measured were crude fiber and crude protein digestibility, with four treatments: P1 (rice straw + concentrate without feed additive); P2 (rice straw + concentrate with 75% Waru leaf and 25% bamboo leaf supplementation); P3 (ammoniated rice straw + concentrate without feed additive); and P4 (rice straw + concentrate with 75% Waru leaf and 25% bamboo leaf supplementation). Body weight was used as the blocking factor. The results showed that there was no interaction ($P > 0.05$) between rice straw processing type and concentrate type on crude fiber and crude protein digestibility. However, supplementation of Waru leaf meal at 75% (1.8 g) and bamboo leaf meal at 25% (0.32 g) in the concentrate improved crude fiber and crude protein digestibility in both types of rice straw processing used.

Keywords: Cattle, Acidosis, Waru, Bamboo, Digestibility