

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengkaji pengaruh jenis olahan jerami padi dan suplementasi tepung daun Waru serta Bambu dalam konsentrat terhadap kecepatan makan konsentrat dan lama ruminasi pakan pada sapi Bali. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di UD Amanah Bata Farm, Desa Karanggintung, Kecamatan Sumbang, Kabupaten Banyumas, Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Unit percobaan menggunakan 16 ekor sapi Bali jantan berumur 20–24 bulan dengan bobot awal berdasarkan kelompok 211-218 kg, 222-234 kg, 252-269 kg, dan 271-319 kg dengan koefisien keragaman sebesar 12,41%. Rancangan yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) pola faktorial 2×2 , dengan faktor pertama jenis olahan jerami padi (jerami padi dan jerami padi amoniasi) dan faktor kedua suplementasi tepung daun Waru dan Bambu dalam konsentrat (konsentrat tanpa suplementasi dan konsentrat tersuplementasi 75% tepung daun Waru dan 25% daun Bambu). Pemberian konsentrat sebanyak 2% dari bobot badan, sedangkan jerami diberikan secara *adlibitum* terkontrol. Peubah yang diamati meliputi kecepatan makan konsentrat pagi dan sore (kg BK/jam) dan lama ruminasi pakan (menit/hari). Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis variansi (ANOVA) dan dilanjutkan dengan uji *Duncan Multiple Range Test* (DMRT) apabila terdapat perbedaan nyata. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jenis olahan jerami padi, suplementasi tepung daun Waru dan Bambu dalam konsentrat, serta interaksi keduanya tidak berpengaruh nyata ($P > 0,05$) terhadap kecepatan makan konsentrat baik pagi atau sore serta lama ruminasi pakan pada sapi Bali. Disimpulkan bahwa penggunaan jenis olahan jerami padi dan faktor suplementasi tepung daun Waru dan Bambu dalam konsentrat belum mampu meningkatkan kecepatan makan konsentrat dan lama ruminasi pakan pada sapi Bali, serta kombinasi pakan antara jenis olahan jerami padi dengan konsentrat dasar atau konsentrat tersuplementasi tepung daun Waru dan Bambu belum mampu meningkatkan kecepatan makan konsentrat dan lama ruminasi pakan pada sapi Bali.

Kata kunci: Jerami-padi, Flavonoid, Waru, Bambu, Sapi-Bali



ABSTRACT

This study aimed to evaluate the effects of rice straw processing methods and supplementation of hibiscus leaf meal and bamboo leaf meal in the concentrate on concentrate eating rate and rumination time in Bali cattle. The research was conducted at UD Amanah Bata Farm, Karanggintung Village, Sumbang Subdistrict, Banyumas Regency, Central Java Province. The experimental units consisted of 16 Bali bulls aged 20–24 months with initial body weights grouped into 211–218 kg, 222–234 kg, 252–269 kg, and 271–319 kg, with a coefficient of variation of 12.41%. The experimental design used was a factorial randomized block design (RBD) with a 2 × 2 arrangement. The first factor was the type of rice straw processing (untreated rice straw and ammoniated rice straw), and the second factor was supplementation of hibiscus leaf meal and bamboo leaf meal in the concentrate (unsupplemented concentrate and concentrate supplemented with 75% hibiscus leaf meal and 25% bamboo leaf meal). Concentrate was provided at 2% of body weight, while rice straw was offered ad libitum under controlled conditions. The observed variables included concentrate eating rate in the morning and afternoon (kg DM/hour) and rumination time (minutes/day). Data were analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA), followed by Duncan's multiple range test when significant differences were detected. The results showed that the rice straw processing method, concentrate type, and their interaction had no significant effects ($P>0.05$) on the concentrate eating rate in both morning and afternoon feeding periods, as well as on rumination time in Bali cattle. It was concluded that the use of different rice straw processing methods and supplementation of hibiscus leaf meal and bamboo leaf meal in the concentrate was unable to improve concentrate eating rate or rumination time in Bali cattle, and that combinations of rice straw processing methods with either basal or supplemented concentrate was unable to improve concentrate eating rate and rumination time in Bali cattle.

Keywords: *Rice-straw, Flavonoids, Hibiscus-tiliaceus, Bamboo, Bali-cattle.*