ABSTRAK

Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengkaji pengaruh penambahan Tepung Daun Waru (TDW) dan Tepung Daun Bambu (TDB) pada konsentrat terhadap kecepatan dan lama waktu makan konsentrat domba lokal. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan selama 3,5 bulan yang berlokasi di Amanah Bata Farm, Dusun II, Desa Datar, Kecamatan Sumbang, Kabupaten Banyumas, Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Sejumlah 24 ekor Domba Ekor Tipis (DET) dengan rataan bobot awal 37,18 Kg dan standar deviasi 3,49 ditempatkan pada kandang individu. Domba tersebut diacak secara sempurna untuk menerima perlakuan pakan masing-masing P0, P1, P2, dan P3. Adapun perlakuan yang digunakan adalah P0 = Silase tebon jagung + konsentrat (tanpa tepung daun Waru dan tepung daun Bambu), P1 = P0 + TDW 2,49 g/kg konsentrat (100%), P2 = P0 + TDW 1,87 g/kg konsentrat (75%) + TDB 0,33 g/kg konsentrat (25%), dan P3 = P0 + TDW 1,25 g/kg konsentrat (50%) + TDB 0,65 g/kg konsentrat (50%). Dengan demikian Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) digunakan pada penelitian. Masing-masing perlakuan diulang 6 kali. Pakan diberikan secara *component feeding*, konsentrat diberikan 2 kali sehari yaitu pada jam 07.00 dan 13.00 dan silase tebon jagung diberikan pada jam 09.00 dan 15.00. Silase tebon jagung diberikan secara *ad libitum*. Analisis variansi menunjukkan bahwa penambahan tepung daun Waru (TDW) dan tepung daun Bambu (TDB) tidak mempengaruhi kecepatan dan waktu makan. Kesimpulannya adalah *additive* penambahan Tepung Daun Waru (TDW) dan Tepung Daun Bambu (TDB) tidak merubah tingkah laku makan

Kata kunci : Domba, Kecepatan Makan, Konsentrat, Silase Tebon Jagung.

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to evaluate the effect of hibiscus leaf flour (TDW) and bamboo (TDB) supplementation in concentrates on concentrate on the rate and duration of concentrate consumption in local sheep. The research was conducted over 3,5 months at Amanah Bata Farm, Hamlet II, Datar Village, Sumbang District, Banyumas Regency, Central Java Province. A total of 24 Thin-Tailed Sheep (TET) with an average initial weight of 37,18 kg and a standard deviation of 3,49 were placed in individual pens. The sheep were completely randomized to receive each feed treatment P0, P1, P2, and P3. The treatments used were P0 = Corn stalk silage + concentrate (without Waru leaf flour and Bamboo leaf flour), P1 = P0 + TDW 2,49 g/kg concentrate (100%), P2 = P0 + TDW 1,87 g/kg concentrate (75%) + TDB 0,33 g/kg concentrate (25%), and P3 = P0 + TDW 1,25 g/kg concentrate (50%) + TDB 0,65 g/kg concentrate (50%). Thus, a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) was used in the study. Each treatment was replicated six times. Feed was provided as component feeding, with concentrates provided twice daily at 7:00 AM and 1:00 PM, and corn silage provided at 9:00 AM and 3:00 PM. Corn silage was provided ad libitum. Analysis of variance showed that the addition of Waru leaf meal (WFM) and Bamboo leaf meal (BFM) did not affect feeding speed and time. The conclusion is that the addition of Waru leaf meal (WFM) and Bamboo leaf meal (BFM) did not alter feeding behavior.

Keywords: Sheep, Feeding Speed, Concentrate, Corn Silage.