ABSTRAK

Penelitian dengan judul "Pengaruh Penambahan Tepung Daun Waru dan Tepung Daun Bambu Sebagai Feed Aditif Terhadap Konsumsi dan Kecernaan Protein Kasar Domba Lokal" telah dilaksanakan selama 3 bulan di Dusun II Desa Datar, Kecamatan Sumbang, Kabupaten Banyumas, Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji pengaruh dosis terbaik penambahan tepung daun Waru (TDW) dan tepung daun Bambu (TDB) sebagai *feed additive* terhadap konsumsi dan kecernaan protein kasar domba lokal. Sejumlah 24 ekor domba ekor tipis jantan berumur 1-1,5 tahun dengan rataan bobot badan 37,18 ± 3,49 kg yang ditempatkan pada kandang individu diacak secara sempurna sesuai Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) untuk menerima salah satu perlakuan berikut: P0 (silase tebon jagung + konsentrat); P1 (P0 + TDW 2,49 g/kg konsentrat); P2 (P0 + TDW 1,87 g/kg konsentrat + 0,33 g/kg konsentrat); P3 (P0 + TDW 1,25 g/kg konsentrat + TDB 0,65 g/kg konsentrat) dan setiap perlakuan diulang 6 kali. Konsumsi bahan kering masing-masing domba adalah 4% dari bobot badan. Konsentrat diberikan sebanyak 2,8% dari bobot badan dan silase secara *ad libitum* terkontrol. Peubah yang diukur adalah konsumsi dan kecernaan protein kasar menggunakan metode koleksi total. Rataan konsumsi protein kasar 0,17 ± 0,04; 0,16 ± 0,01; 0,15 ± 0,01; 0,15 ± 0,02 untuk P0, P1, P2, P3. Rataan kecernaan protein kasar 79,38 ± 2,81; 77,97 ± 0,70; 76,92 ± 2,17; 76,02 ± 1,76 untuk P0, P1, P2, P3. Analisis variansi menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan tidak berpengaruh nyata (P>0,05) terhadap konsumsi protein kasar, akan tetapi berpengaruh sangat nyata (P<0,05) terhadap kecernaan protein kasar. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa pemberian tepung daun waru dan tepung daun bambu pada level perlakuan yang digunakan tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap konsumsi protein kasar tetapi berpengaruh sangat nyata terhadap kecernaan protein kasar domba lokal.

Kata kunci: Domba, Asidosis, Waru, Bambu, Protein Kasar

ABSTRACT

The research entitled "Pengaruh Penambahan Tepung Daun Waru dan Tepung Daun Bambu Sebagai Feed Aditif Terhadap Konsumsi dan Kecernaan Protein Kasar Domba Lokal" was conducted for three months in Dusun II, Datar Village, Sumbang District, Banyumas Regency, Central Java Province, Indonesia. This study aimed to evaluate the optimal dosage of Waru leaf meal (TDW) and bamboo leaf meal (TDB) supplementation as feed additives on crude protein intake and digestibility in local sheep. A total of 24 thin-tailed male sheep aged 1–1,5 years with an average body weight of 37,18 ± 3,49 kg were housed individually and randomly assigned according to a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) to receive one of the following treatments: P0 (corn stover silage + concentrate); P1 (P0 + TDW 2,49 g/kg concentrate); P2 (P0 + TDW 1,87 g/kg concentrate + TDB 0,33 g/kg concentrate); and P3 (P0 + TDW 1,25 g/kg concentrate + TDB 0,65 g/kg concentrate), with six replications per treatment. Dry matter intake of each sheep was set at 4% of body weight. Concentrate was provided at 2,8% of body weight, while silage was offered ad libitum under controlled conditions. The variables measured were crude protein intake and crude protein digestibility using the total collection method. The average crude protein intake was 0,18 ± 0,03; 0,16 ± 0,01; 0,15 ± 0,01; and 0,15 ± 0,02 kg/head/day for P0, P1, P2, and P3, respectively. The average crude protein digestibility was 80,55 ± 1,21; 77,97 ± 0,70; 76,92 ± 2,17; and 76,02 ± 1,76% for P0, P1, P2, and P3, respectively. Analysis of variance showed that the treatment had no significant effect ($P>0.05$) on crude protein consumption, but had a very significant effect ($P<0.05$) on crude protein digestibility. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the provision of hibiscus leaf flour and bamboo leaf flour at the treatment level used did not have a significant effect on crude protein consumption but had a very significant effect on crude protein digestibility of local sheep.

Keywords: Sheep, Acidosis, Hibiscus, Bamboo, Crude Protein