

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji pengaruh penambahan tepung daun Waru (TDW) dan tepung daun Bambu (TDB) dalam konsentrat terhadap konsumsi dan pencernaan bahan organik pakan domba. Penelitian dilaksanakan selama 3 bulan di Dusun II Desa Datar, Kecamatan Sumbang, Kabupaten Banyumas, Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Sebanyak 24 ekor domba lokal jantan dengan rata-rata bobot badan awal $37,18 \pm 3,49$ kg ditempatkan pada kandang individu dan diacak secara sempurna sesuai Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) untuk menerima salah satu dari empat perlakuan, yaitu P0 (silase tebon jagung + konsentrat), P1 (P0 + TDW 2,49 g/kg konsentrat), P2 (P0 + TDW 1,87 g/kg konsentrat + TDB 0,33 g/kg konsentrat), dan P3 (P0 + TDW 1,25 g/kg konsentrat + TDB 0,65 g/kg konsentrat), dengan masing-masing perlakuan diulang enam kali. Pakan diberikan sebanyak 4% dari bobot badan berdasarkan bahan kering menggunakan metode *component feeding*, sedangkan silase tebon jagung diberikan secara *ad libitum* terkontrol. Peubah yang diamati meliputi konsumsi bahan organik dan pencernaan bahan organik yang diukur menggunakan metode koleksi total. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis variansi (ANOVA) dengan rancangan acak lengkap (RAL) *unequal*. Rataan konsumsi bahan organik berturut-turut sebesar $1,30 \pm 0,20$; $1,12 \pm 0,11$; $1,08 \pm 0,08$; dan $1,08 \pm 0,14$ kg/ekor/hari untuk P0, P1, P2, dan P3. Rataan pencernaan bahan organik masing-masing sebesar $66,18 \pm 2,19$; $64,03 \pm 1,23$; $63,61 \pm 3,61$; dan $64,24 \pm 3,30$ %. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa penambahan tepung daun Waru (0,12% - 0,24% BK) dan tepung daun Bambu (0,03%-0,06% BK) dalam konsentrat belum mampu meningkatkan konsumsi maupun pencernaan bahan organik pakan domba.

Kata kunci: Domba, Konsumsi, Daya Cerna, Flavonoid, Daun

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to evaluate the effect of supplementing Waru leaf meal (WLM) and bamboo leaf meal (BLM) in concentrate on the intake and digestibility of organic matter in sheep feed. The experiment was conducted for three months in Dusun II, Datar Village, Sumbang Subdistrict, Banyumas Regency, Central Java Province. A total of 24 local male sheep with an average initial body weight of 37.18 ± 3.49 kg were housed in individual pens and randomly assigned in a completely randomized design (CRD) to receive one of four treatments: P0 (corn stover silage + concentrate), P1 (P0 + WLM 2.49 g/kg concentrate), P2 (P0 + WLM 1.87 g/kg concentrate + BLM 0.33 g/kg concentrate), and P3 (P0 + WLM 1.25 g/kg concentrate + BLM 0.65 g/kg concentrate), with six replications per treatment. Feed was provided at 4% of body weight on a dry matter basis using the component feeding method, while corn stover silage was offered ad libitum under controlled conditions. The observed variables included organic matter intake and organic matter digestibility, measured using the total collection method. Data were analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA) in an unequal completely randomized design. The average organic matter intake was 1.30 ± 0.20 ; 1.12 ± 0.11 ; 1.08 ± 0.08 ; and 1.08 ± 0.14 kg/head/day for P0, P1, P2, and P3, respectively. The average organic matter digestibility was 66.18 ± 2.19 ; 64.03 ± 1.23 ; 63.61 ± 3.61 ; and $64.24 \pm 3.30\%$, respectively. Based on the results, it can be concluded that supplementation of Waru leaf meal (0.12%–0.24% DM) and bamboo leaf meal (0.03%–0.06% DM) in the concentrate was not able to improve either feed intake or organic matter digestibility in sheep.

Keywords: Sheep, Intake, Digestibility, Flavonoids, Leaves

