

Tingkah Laku Makan dan Kecernaan Nutrien Berbagai Bangsa Sapi Lokal yang Diberi Pakan Jerami Padi dan Konsentrat

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Abstract	<p>ABSTRACT. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui pengaruh bangsa sapi yang berbeda terhadap tingkah laku makan dan pencernaan nutrien pada pemberian pakan jerami padi dan konsentrat. Penelitian dilaksanakan selama empat (4) bulan di UD. Sapi Amanah, Desa Karanggintung, Kecamatan Sumbang, Kabupaten Banyumas. Materi yang digunakan adalah 40 ekor sapi lokal jantan dari bangsa sapi Madura (M), Sumba Ongole (SO), Bali (B), dan Bali Timor (BT) masing-masing 10 ekor. Rerata bobot hidup awal masing-masing bangsa sapi berturut-turut adalah 236,90, $\pm 4,527$ kg, 283,50, $\pm 8,873$ kg, 224,40, $\pm 4,814$ kg, dan 282,10, $\pm 7,802$ kg untuk M, SO, B, dan BT. Sapi tersebut diberi pakan konsentrat 2,5% (BK=86,53%) dari bobot hidup dan jerami padi disediakan secara ad libitum. Penelitian dirancang menurut rancangan acak lengkap dengan empat (4) bangsa sapi sebagai perlakuan. Peubah yang diamati adalah tingkah laku makan dan pencernaan bahan kering (KcBK) dan bahan organik (KcBO). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa bangsa sapi berpengaruh nyata (P0,05) terhadap kecepatan makan sore hari; lama waktu makan siang, malam dan sehari penuh, KcBK dan KcBO. Akan tetapi, tidak berpengaruh nyata (P0,05) terhadap kecepatan makan pagi hari; frekuensi makan dan ruminasi siang, malam dan sehari penuh; lama waktu ruminasi siang, malam dan sehari penuh. Kesimpulannya adalah terdapat persamaan dan perbedaan tingkah laku makan, pencernaan bahan kering dan bahan organik pada bangsa sapi lokal dan pencernaan BK dan BO pada sapi SO lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan sapi lainnya. $\hat{A}, \hat{A}, \hat{A}$ (Feeding behavior and nutrient digestibility of various local cattle breeds fed with rice straw and concentrates) \hat{A}, \hat{A} ABSTRAK. This study aimed to determine the effect of different breeds of local cattle on feeding behavior and nutrient digestibility of rice straw and concentrate diet. The research was conducted for four (4) months at UD. Sapi Amanah, Karanggintung Village, Sumbang District, Banyumas Regency. The materials used were 40 local bulls from Madura (M), Sumba Ongole (SO), Bali (B), and Bali Timor (BT) and each of the breeds was ten (10) cattle. The initial body weights of each breed were 236,90, $\pm 4,527$ kg, 283,50, $\pm 8,873$ kg, 224,40, $\pm 4,814$ kg and 282,10, $\pm 7,802$ kg for M, SO, B and BT, respectively. They were fed with 2.5% concentrate (dry matter/DM=86.53%) from body weight and rice straw which was provided ad libitum. The study was designed according to Randomized Complete Design with four (4) local cattle breeds as treatments. Variables measured were feeding behavior and digestibility of DM and organic matter (OM). The results showed that cattle breed had a significant effect (P0.05) on eating rate in the afternoon, duration of daytime, nighttime and one-day meals, DM and OM digestibility. However, there was no significant effect (P0.05) on eating rate in the morning; frequency of daytime, nighttime, and one-day meals and rumination; spent time of daytime, nighttime, and one-day rumination. In conclusion, there are similarities and differences in feeding behavior, DM and OM digestibility among local cattle breeds, and digestibility of dry matter and organic matter of SO was lower than other cattle $\hat{A}\hat{c}\hat{A}\hat{\in}\hat{A}^{\text{TM}}\text{s}$.</p>
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