

## ABSTRAK

### **PENGARUH PEMBERIAN PAKAN LIMBAH KELAPA SAWIT, MINERAL ORGANIK DAN ASAM AMINO PEMBATA TERHADAP BOBOT TUBUH DAN *BODY CONDITION SCORE* PADA SAPI PERANAKAN ONGOLE BETINA**

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Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui pengaruh pemberian pakan limbah kelapa sawit, mineral organik dan asam amino pembatas terhadap peningkatan bobot, *body condition score* (BCS) dan konsumsi ransum pada sapi Peranakan Ongole Betina. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada Februari – April 2018, bertempat di kandang Jurusan Peternakan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung. Percobaan *in vivo* dilakukan pada 9 ekor sapi Peranakan Ongole Betina, dengan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) yang terdiri dari 3 perlakuan dan 3 ulangan. Perlakuan dalam penelitian ini yaitu R0: ransum limbah kelapa sawit (fermentasi pelepah dan daun sawit serta bungkil sawit dengan EM4), R1: ransum limbah kelapa sawit + mineral organik (Zn 40 ppm, Cu 10 ppm, Se 0,10 ppm, Cr 0,30 ppm), R2: ransum limbah kelapa sawit + mineral organik + daun singkong (sumber asam amino bercabang / *branch chain fatty acids*). Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan menghitung rata-rata tiap perlakuan untuk menentukan pengaruh jenis ransum yang terbaik terhadap masing—masing parameter. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan pemberian ransum R2 memiliki hasil tertinggi dengan meningkatkan bobot tubuh sebesar 0,65 kg/ekor/hari dan BCS sebesar 1,6 serta konsumsi ransum dalam BK sebesar 7,53 kg/hari. Pemberian ransum R0 memiliki hasil terendah dengan hanya meningkatkan bobot tubuh sebesar 0,39 kg/ekor/hari dan BCS sebesar 0,6 serta konsumsi ransum dalam BK sebesar 6,82 kg/hari.

Kata kunci: limbah kelapa sawit, mineral organik, asam amino, BCS.

## ***ABSTRACT***

### **THE INFLUENCE OF FEEDING WASTE PALM OIL, ORGANIC MINERAL AND STRICK AMINO ACID ON BODY WEIGHT AND BODY CONDITION SCORE ON THE ONGOLE CROSSBRED COW**

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The objectives of this research were to determine the influence of feeding waste palm oil, organic mineral and strick amino acid on body weight and body condition score on the ongole crossbred cow. The research was conducted in February—April 2018, in the cage of Animal Husbandry Department, Agriculture Faculty, University of Lampung. In vivo experiments were performed on 9 ongole crossbred cow, with Randomized Block Design (RBD) consisting of 3 treatments and 3 replications. The treatment in this research is R0: feed of palm oil waste (fermentation of palm and midrib and palm cake with EM4), R1: feed of palm oil waste + organic mineral (Zn 40 ppm, Cu 10 ppm, Se 0.10 ppm, Cr 0.30 ppm), R2: feed of palm oil waste + organic mineral + cassava leaves (source of branched amino acid / brand chain fatty acids). The data obtained were analyzed by calculating the average of each treatment to determine the effect of the best type of feed on each parameter. The results of this study indicate feed of R2 has the highest yield by increasing body weight by 0.65 kg/unit/day and BCS by 1.6 also feed consumption in dry matter by 7.53 kg/day. The provision feed of R0 had the lowest results by only increasing body weight by 0.39 kg/unit/day and BCS by 0.6 also feed consumption in dry matter by 6.82 kg/day.

Keywords: palm oil waste, organic mineral, amino acid, BCS.