

ABSTRAK

TAOFIK HIDAYAT. Suatu penelitian telah dilakukan untuk mengkaji pengaruh amoniasi pada kulit ari kedelai serta taraf penggantian konsentrat dengan menggunakan kulit ari kedelai terhadap pencernaan bahan kering dan pencernaan bahan organik pakan. Materi yang digunakan yaitu cairan rumen tiga ekor domba ekor tipis sebagai sumber inokulum. Penelitian dilaksanakan menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap (RAL) dengan 6 perlakuan dan masing-masing perlakuan diulang sebanyak 4 kali. Perlakuan tersebut terdiri dari P1: Kulit ari kedelai 0%, P2: Kulit ari kedelai tanpa amoniasi 20%, P3: Kulit ari kedelai tanpa amoniasi 40%, P4: Kulit ari kedelai amoniasi 20%, P5: Kulit ari kedelai amoniasi 40%. Hasil uji *orthogonal contrast* meunjukkan bahwa pencernaan bahan kering dan bahan organik substrat tanpa penambahan kulit ari kedelai lebih rendah dibanding substrat dengan penambahan kulit ari kedelai ($P < 0,01$). Pencernaan bahan kering dan bahan organik substrat dengan penambahan kulit ari kedelai tanpa amoniasi lebih rendah dibanding substrat dengan penambahan kulit ari kedelai amoniasi ($P < 0,01$). Pencernaan bahan kering dan bahan organik substrat dengan penambahan kulit ari kedelai tanpa amoniasi 20% dan penambahan kulit ari kedelai tanpa amoniasi 40% tidak berbeda nyata. Pencernaan bahan kering dan bahan organik substrat dengan penambahan kulit ari kedelai tanpa amoniasi 20% lebih tinggi dibanding substrat dengan penambahan kulit ari kedelai amoniasi 40% ($P < 0,01$). Kulit ari kedelai amoniasi dapat digunakan untuk menggantikan konsentrat sampai taraf 20%.

Kata kunci: kulit ari kedelai, amoniasi, pencernaan bahan kering, pencernaan bahan organik

ABSTRACT

TAOFIK HIDAYAT. A study has been carried out to examine the effect of ammoniation on soybean husk as well as the level of concentrate substitute of using soybean husk on the digestibility of dry matter and the digestibility of organic matter diet. The material used is the rumen fluid of three thin-tailed sheep as a source of inoculum. The study was conducted using a completely randomized design (CRD) with 6 treatments and each treatment was repeated 4 times. The treatments consisted of P1: Soybean husk 0%, P2: Soybean husk without 20% ammonia, P3: Soybean husk without 40% ammonia, P4: Soybean husk 20%, P5: Soybean husk 40%. Results orthogonal contrast test showed that the digestibility of dry matter and organic matter without the addition the substrate of soybean husk was lower than with the addition the substrate of soybean husk ($P < 0.01$). The digestibility of dry matter and organic matter with the addition the substrate of soybean husk without ammoniation was lower than with the addition the substrate of ammoniation soybean husk ($P < 0.01$). The digestibility of dry matter and organic matter with the addition the substrate of soybean husk without ammoniated 20% and addition of soybean husk without ammoniation 40% were not significantly different. The digestibility of dry matter and organic matter with the addition the substrate of soybean husk without ammoniation was 20% higher than with the addition the substrate of ammoniated soybean husk 40% ($P < 0.01$). Ammoniated soybean husk can be used to substitute the concentrate to a level of 20%.

Keywords: soybean husk, ammoniation, dry matter digestibility, organic matter digestibility