

BOBOT KARKAS DAN LEMAK ABDOMEN DOMBA YANG DISUPLEMENTASI COMPLETE RUMEN MODIFIER (CRM) DALAM PAKAN

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Abstrak. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengkaji pengaruh suplementasi *complete rumen modifier* terhadap bobot karkas dan lemak abdomen. Materi penelitian menggunakan 18 ekor domba jantan berumur 6-8 bulan, pakan yang digunakan yaitu jerami padi amoniasi dan konsentrat yang terdiri dari onggok 49,5%, dedak padi 33%, bungkil kedelai 16,5 %, dan mineral 1% dengan perbandingan 60:40 dari bahan kering (BK), serta imbuhan pakan *complete rumen modifier* (CRM) dengan susunan bahan daun mengkudu kering 30%, daun ketela rambat kering 30%, ampas teh kering 30%, *saccharomyces cerevisiae* 3%, *methionine* 3% dan sulfur 4%. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu experimental menggunakan rancangan acak kelompok (RAK) 3 perlakuan dan 6 kelompok yang berdasarkan bobot awal penelitian, perlakuan yang diberikan P₁ = Jerami padi amoniasi 40% + Konsentrat 60%, P₂ = P₁ + CRM 1%, P₃ = P₁ + CRM 2%. Peubah yang diukur adalah bobot karkas dan lemak abdomen domba. Data yang didapat dianalisis menggunakan analisis variansi. Rataan presentase karkas yang diperoleh P₁ = 41,64±0,89, P₂ = 41,57±3,06, P₃ = 42,02±1,56; presentase lemak abdomen yang diperoleh P₁ = 3,09±0,83, P₂ = 2,89±1,02, P₃ = 2,61±1,26. Hasil penelitian pemberian CRM dalam pakan memberikan pengaruh yang tidak nyata (P>0,05) terhadap bobot karkas dan lemak abdomen domba. Kesimpulan: Meskipun berpengaruh tidak nyata, tetapi berdasarkan rataannya pemberian CRM 2% menghasilkan karkas terbaik, serta menghasilkan lemak abdomen terendah pada domba.

Kata Kunci: Domba, *Complete Rumen Modifier*, Karkas, Lemak abdomen

Abstract. The aim of this study was to examine the effect of complete rumen modifier supplementation on carcass weight and abdominal fat. The research material used 18 sheep aged 6-8 months, the feed used was ammoniated rice straw and concentrate consisting of 49.5% cassava, 33% rice bran, 16.5% soybean meal, and 1% minerals with a ratio of 60 : 40 from dry matter (DM), as well as complete rumen modifier (CRM) feed with the composition of 30% dry noni leaves, 30% dried cassava leaves, 30% dry tea dregs, 3% *saccharomyces cerevisiae*, 3% methionine and sulfur 4%. The research method used is experimental using a randomized block design (RBD) 3 treatments and 6 groups based on the initial weight of the study, the treatment given P₁ = 40% ammoniated rice straw + 60% concentrate, P₂ = P₁ + 1% CRM, P₃ = P₁ + 2% CRM. The variables measured were carcass weight and abdominal fat of sheep. The data obtained were analyzed using analysis of variance. The average carcass percentage obtained was P₁ = 41.64±0.89, P₂ = 41.57±3.06, P₃ = 42.02±1.56; the percentage of abdominal fat obtained was P₁ = 3.09±0.83, P₂ = 2.89±1.02, P₃ = 2.61±1.26. The results of the study that giving CRM in feed had no significant effect (P>0.05) on carcass weight and abdominal fat of sheep. Conclusion: Although the effect is not significant, but based on the average of giving CRM 2% produces the best carcass, and produces the lowest abdominal fat in sheep.

Keywords: Sheep, Complete Rumen Modifier, Carcass, Abdominal fat