

KUALITAS FISIK SILASE DAUN TEBU (*Saccharum officinarum*) YANG DIBERI DEDAK PADI DENGAN DOSIS YANG BERBEDA

MARKUS BOBAN

NIM. 17021119

INTISARI*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kualitas fisik silase daun tebu (*Saccharum officinarum*) yang diberi dedak padi dengan dosis yang berbeda. Penelitian ini dilakukan selama 2 bulan dari persiapan sampai dengan olah data dilaksanakan pada tanggal 17 Maret - 17 Mei 2021. Pembuatan silase bertempat di rumah bapak Sumaryo Karanglo, RT. 04 RW. 24 No. 53, Argomulyo, Sedayu, Bantul dan uji kualitas fisik di Laboratorium Produksi Ternak, Program Studi Peternakan, Fakultas Agroindustri, Universitas Mercu Buana Yogyakarta. Materi yang digunakan adalah daun tebu (*Saccharum officinarum*), dedak padi, molases, aquades dan air. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) pola searah dengan 4 perlakuan dedak padi yang berbeda yaitu P0 0%, P1 5%, P2 10%, dan P3 15%, masing-masing perlakuan terdiri dari 3 ulangan. Variabel yang diamati adalah pH, warna, tekstur, aroma dan jamur. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan menggunakan *Analysis of variance* (ANOVA), bila berbeda nyata dilanjutkan dengan uji *Duncan's New Multiple Range Test* (DMRT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rerata pH P0 4,73; P1 4,33; P2 4,23 dan P3 3,93, warna P0 2,17; P1 1,97; P2 2,10 dan P3 2,00, tekstur P0 1,33; P1 1,37; P2 1,33 dan P3 1,27, aroma P0 2,33; P1 1,93; P2 1,60 dan P3 1,40, jamur P0 2,77; P1 2,53; P2 2,47 dan P3 2,17. Hasil analisis variansi menunjukkan bahwa penambahan dedak padi berbeda nyata ($P < 0,05$) pada variabel pH, aroma, dan jamur serta berbeda tidak nyata pada variabel warna dan tekstur, dimana variabel pH saling berpengaruh terhadap variabel aroma dan jamur. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa kualitas fisik silase daun tebu yang terbaik adalah pada dosis dedak padi 15%.

Kata kunci : Silase, daun tebu, dedak padi, kualitas fisik.

*Intisari Skripsi Sarjana Peternakan, Program Studi Peternakan, Fakultas Agroindustri, Universitas Mercu Buana Yogyakarta, 2021.

Physical Quality of Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*) Leaf Silage Given Rice Bran with Different Dosage

MARKUS BOBAN

NIM. 17021119

ABSTRACT*

This study aims to determine the physical quality of sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*) leaf silage feeded with rice bran with different dosage. This research was carried out for 2 months from preparation to data processing carried out on March 17 - May 17 2021. The making of silage took place at the house of Mr. Sumaryo Karanglo RT. 04 RW. 24 No. 53, Argomulyo, Sedayu, Bantul and physical quality test in the Laboratory of Livestock Production, Animal Husbandry Study Program, Faculty of Agroindustry, University of Mercu Buana Yogyakarta. The materials used are sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*) leaves, rice bran, molases, aquades and water. This study used a completely randomized design (CRD) with a one way pattern with 4 different rice bran treatments P0 0%, P1 5%, P2 10%, and P3 15%, each treatment consisted of 3 replications. The variables observed were pH, color, texture, aroma and fungus. The data obtained were analyzed using *Analysis of variance* (ANOVA), if they were significantly different, it was continued with *Duncan's New Multiple Range Test* (DMRT). The results showed that the average pH of P0 was 4.73; P1 4.33; P2 4.23 and P3 3.93, color P0 2.17; P1 1.97; P2 2.10 and P3 2.00, texture P0 1.33; P1 1.37; P2 1.33 and P3 1.27, scent P0 2.33; P1 1.93; P2 1.60 and P3 1.40, mushrooms P0 2.77; P1 2.53; P2 2.47 and P3 2.17. The results of the analysis of variance showed that the addition of rice bran was significantly different ($P < 0.05$) on the variables of pH, aroma, and mushrooms as well as not significantly different on the variables of color and texture, where the pH variable influenced each other on the aroma and mushroom variables. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the best physical quality of sugarcane leaf silage is at a dosage of 15% rice bran.

Keywords: Silage, Sugarcane leaves, rice bran, physical quality.

*Abstract Thesis of S1 Animal Husbandry, Faculty of Agroindustry, University of Mercu Buana Yogyakarta, 2021.