**EVALUASI KANDUNGAN NUTRIEN DAN KECERNAAN *IN VITRO* BIJI ASAM JAWA (*Tamarindus indica*)**

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**INTISARI \*)**

 Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk untuk mengetahui kandungan nutrien dan kecernaan *in vitro* biji asam jawa. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap (RAL) pola searah dengan tiga perlakuan yaitu P0 (biji asam kontrol), P1 (Biji asam yang disangrai) dan P2 (Biji asam disangrai yang direndam). masing-masing perlakuan terdiri dari 3 ulangan. Data yang diambil adalah kadar air, kadar abu, lemak kasar, protein kasar, serat kasar dan BETN serta kecernaan *in vitro* terdiri dari kecernaan bahan kering KCBK dan kecernaan bahan organik KCBO. Analisis data menggunakan analisis variansi (Anava), apabila terdapat perbedaan yang nyata dari hasil analisa variansi maka dilanjutkan dengan uji Duncan’s Multiple Range Test (DMRT). Hasil analisis variansi menunjukkan rerata kadar air perlakuan P2 berbeda nyata dengan P0 dan P1, rerata kadar abu perlakuan P2 berbeda nyata dengan P0 dan P1, rerata kadar lemak kasar perlakuan P2 tidak berbeda nyata dengan perlakuan P1 tetapi berbeda nyata dengan perlakuan P0, rerata kadar protein kasar perlakuan P2 tidak berbeda nyata dengan perlakuan P1 tetapi berbeda nyata dengan perlakuan P0, rerata kadar serat kasar perlakuan P2 berbeda nyata dengan perlakuan P0 dan P1 dan rerata kadar BETN perlakuan P2 berbeda nyata dengan perlakuan P0 dan P1. Sedangkan untuk uji *in vitro* rerata kadar uji kecernaan bahan kering perlakuan P2 berbeda nyata dengan perlakuan P0 dan P1 serta rerata kecernaan bahan organik perlakuan P2 berbeda nyata dengan perlakuan P0 dan P1. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa perlakuan P2 yaitu biji asam Jawa sangrai yang direndam mempunyai kandungan nutrien dan nilai kecernaan yang terbaik sebagai bahan baku pakan ternak.

(Kata kunci : Biji asam Jawa, evaluasi, kandungan nutrien dan kecernaan *in vitro.*)

\*) Intisari Skripsi Sarjana Peternakan, Program Studi Peternakan, Fakultas Agroindustri, Universitas Mercu Buana Yogyakarta, 2016.

**EVALUATION OF NUTRIENT CONTENT AND *IN VITRO* DIGESTIBILITY OF TAMARIND (*Tamarindus indica*) SEED**

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**ABSTRACT\*)**

 This research aims to know the nutrient content and *in vitro* digestibility of tamarind seed. This study used a completely randomized design one way pattern with three treatment P0 (tamarind seed control), P1 (tamarind roasted) and P2 (tamarind Seeds roasted soaked), each treatments comprise with three replicates. Observational research is the water content, ash content, fat content, protein, crude fiber and carbohydrate and *in vitro* digestibility consists of digestibility of dry ingredients and digestibility of organic matter. Data analysis using varian analysis (Anava), if there is a noticeable difference from the results of analysis of varian then continued with the test Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT). Varian analysis results showed average levels of water treatment P2 are real difference with P0 and P1, average levels of ash treatment P2 difference real with P0 and P1, the average fat content of coarse treatment P2 has no effect with treatment of P1 but difference real with the treatment the average protein P0, rough treatment of the P2 has no effect with treatment of P1 but difference real with P0 treatment the mean levels of fiber, harsh treatment of difference real with P2 treatment P0 and P1 and P2 carbohydrate levels average treatment effect with treatment of P0 and P1. As for the test *in vitro* digestibility test levels mean the dry ingredients the treatment effect with real treatment P2 P0 and P1 and average digestibility of organic materials treatment P2 difference real with treatment P0 and P1. Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that the treatment of the P2 the seeds of roasted soaked tamarind has the best content of nutrients and digestibility value as feedstuff for feeder.

(Key words: Seeds tamarind, evaluation, nutrient content and *in vitro* digestibility)

\*) Abstract Thesis of S1 Animal Husbandry, Agroindustry Faculty, Mercu Buana University Yogyakarta, 2016