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KERAGAMAN JENIS RUMPUT LOKAL DI GOSONG TANJUNG BUNGA, PANTAI LOSARI, MAKASSAR

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ABSTRACT

Domestic Grass has a very important role as green fodder ruminants in Indonesia. Public farms are still subsistence, most of the feed given is grass and just an effort to improve and develop the domestic grass into productive crop cultivation is still very limited. The purpose of this study is to identify the types of domestic grasses and its potential as green feed. The method used is survey to collect all types of grass available, then captured and maintained using the earnings material to observe the growth and response to fertilization. Study the literature and checking the herbarium collections at PUSLIT BIOLOGI LIPI to identify the grass species. There are 16 kinds of grass that grows in Tanjung Bunga areas, for example: *Axonopus compressus* (Sw.) P. Beauv., *Brachiaria subquadripara* (Trin.) A. Hitchc., *Cenchrus echinatus* L., *Chrysopogon aciculatus* (Retz.) Trin., *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers., *Digitaria sanguinalis* (L.) Scop., *Eleusine indica* (L.) Gaertn., *Eragrostis amabilis* (L.) Wight & Arnott ex Nees,., *Imperata cylindrica* (L.) P. Beauv., *Ischaemum muticum* L., *Oryza sativa* L., *Panicum repens* L., *Paspalum commersonii* Lam., *Paspalum conjugatum* PJ Bergius, *Rhynchelytrum roseum* (Nees) Stapf & Hubb. Ex Bews. and the *Saccharum spontaneum* L. *Ischaemum muticum* L. and *Panicum repens* L. grasses dominate the beach. *Ischaemum muticum* L. dominate in the North West burnt side while *Panicum repens* L. in the East. Both grass rhizome growth is characterized by a very thick and extends in all directions. Both grasses have a good response with fertilization. While other grasses, grow in small amounts and spread. A conclusion of this study is the grass *Ischaemum muticum* L. and *Panicum repens* L. has a good prospect to be developed as grass cultivation in coastal areas.

Keywords: domestic grass, fodder

PENDAHULUAN

Rumput Domestik mempunyai peranan sangat penting sebagai hijauan pakan ternak ruminansia di Indonesia. Peternakan rakyat yang masih subsisten, hampir sebagian besar pakan yang diberikan adalah rumput, hanya usaha untuk memperbaiki dan mengembangkan rumput domestik menjadi tanaman budidaya yang produktif masih sangat terbatas. Kendala utama rumput domestik adalah produktivitasnya yang rendah, hal ini berhubungan dengan faktor iklim, tanah, biotik, sistem pemeliharaan dan potensi genetiknya.

Ternak ruminansia secara alami memanfaatkan tumbuhan untuk kebutuhan hidupnya, terutama berupa hijauan. Jenis tumbuhan yang paling banyak dimakan berasal dari famili Gramincae atau Poaceae atau lebih dikenal dengan rumputan. Selebihnya berasal dari berbagai jenis tumbuhan yang ada, terutama yang berasosiasi