

Pelatihan Penggunaan Jamu Ternak untuk Ruminansia dalam Upaya Meningkatkan Kesehatan Domba di Al-Baroqah Fram Kecamatan Bogor Barat, Jawa Barat

(Training on the Use of Herbal Medicine for Ruminants in an Effort to Improve Sheep Health in Al-Baroqah Fram, West Bogor District, West Java)

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ABSTRAK

Pengabdian ini bertujuan meningkatkan kesehatan dan produktivitas domba di Al-Baroqah Farm melalui penerapan jamu ternak berbasis herbal lokal sebagai alternatif alami pengganti antibiotik. Kegiatan diawali dengan survei kondisi kesehatan dan manajemen pemeliharaan, dilanjutkan dengan perumusan formulasi jamu berbahan kunyit, kayu manis, lada, sambiloto, dan Indigofera, pengadaan alat dan bahan, uji coba palatabilitas skala kecil, pelatihan teori dan praktik peracikan serta pemberian jamu kepada peternak, penerapan harian dalam sistem pemberian pakan, serta monitoring dan evaluasi berkala terhadap bobot badan, kondisi feses, dan kejadian penyakit. Hasil kegiatan meliputi tersusunnya formulasi dan SOP jamu ternak, modul pelatihan, publikasi ilmiah dan media massa, serta peningkatan kapasitas 25 peternak dan implementasi rutin jamu ternak di kandang mitra. Pemantauan menunjukkan perbaikan indikator pemeliharaan berupa kenaikan bobot badan, kualitas feses yang lebih baik, dan kecenderungan penurunan kasus penyakit ringan, sekaligus mengurangi ketergantungan pada obat sintetis. Disimpulkan bahwa pelatihan dan pendampingan penggunaan jamu ternak efektif mendukung kesehatan domba dan budidaya ruminansia yang lebih ramah lingkungan di tingkat peternak rakyat.

Kata kunci: jamu ternak, domba, kesehatan ruminansia, pelatihan peternak, herbal lokal

ABSTRACT

This service aims to improve the health and productivity of sheep at Al-Baroqah Farm through the use of herbal-based animal medicine as a natural alternative to antibiotics. The activity began with a survey of health conditions and maintenance management, followed by the formulation of herbal medicine using turmeric, cinnamon, pepper, sambiloto, and Indigofera, procurement of tools and materials, small-scale palatability testing, theoretical and practical training on compounding and administering herbal medicine to farmers, daily implementation in the feeding system, and periodic monitoring and evaluation of body weight, fecal condition, and disease incidence. The results of the activities included the formulation of herbal medicine and SOPs for livestock, training modules, scientific and mass media publications, as well as capacity building for 25 farmers and the routine implementation of herbal medicine for livestock in partner barns. Monitoring showed improvements in maintenance indicators in the form of increased body weight, better fecal quality, and a downward trend in minor disease cases, while reducing dependence on synthetic drugs. It was concluded that training and guidance on the use of herbal medicine effectively supports sheep health and more environmentally friendly ruminant farming at the smallholder level.

Keywords: herbal medicine for livestock, sheep, ruminant health, farmer training, local herbs