Jurnal Pengabdian UNDIKMA:
Jurnal Hasil Pengabdian & Pemberdayaan kepada Masyarakat
https://e-journal.undikma.ac.id/index.php/jpu/index
Email: pengabdian@undikma.ac.id

Vol. 7, No. 4 (November 2026)
E-ISSN : 2722-5097
Pg : 1247-1255

Strengthening the Capacity of BUMDes Panca Sedana through Local Resource-Based Fermented Feed Production and Village Feed Business Initiation

Ni Made Yudiastari[1], Nyoman Pande Aryanti[2]*, I Gusti Agus Maha Putra Sanjaya[3], Luh Suariani[4], I Gusti Ayu Dewi Seri Rejeki[5], I Nyoman Kaca[6], Ni Ketut Etty Suwitari[7], Ni Ketut Mardewi[8], I Gede Sutapa[9], Ni Made Ayu Gemuh Rasa Astiti[10], Made Sumitha Kameswari[11], Nur Widodo[12]

[1,2*,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11]Animal Science Study Program, Faculty of Agriculture, Science, and Technology, Universitas Warmadewa, Indonesia.
[12]Animal Science Study Program, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Jember, Indonesia.
*Corresponding Author. Email: aryantipande@warmadewa.ac.id

Abstract: Feed availability remains a practical challenge for smallholder cattle farmers because fresh forage supplies fluctuate seasonally, while locally available agricultural residues are not always utilized consistently. This community service program aims to strengthen the capacity of BUMDes Panca Sedana and cattle farmers in Melinggih Village, Gianyar Regency, Bali, Indonesia, to process locally available resources into fermented feed and establish a foundation for a village-managed feed business. The program adopted a participatory, learning-by-doing approach comprising six stages: situation identification, coordination, socialization, technical training, hands-on feed preparation, and follow-up planning. Program implementation was evaluated through field observations, interviews, discussion notes, and participant responses. The data were analyzed descriptively to assess implementation, participation, and preliminary changes in knowledge and practical skills. Activities completed during the reporting period included identifying available feed materials, developing simple feed formulations, mixing ingredients, and practicing fermentation and storage techniques. Participants actively engaged in feed preparation and successfully produced 15 kg of fermented feed. Questionnaire results also indicated an increase in the measured indicator from 40.83% to 85.83%, suggesting an improvement in participants' knowledge and understanding. However, the program's effects on feed costs, cattle performance, technology adoption, and business income have not yet been measured because monitoring is ongoing. Continued mentoring, quality control, production recordkeeping, and adoption monitoring are therefore necessary to support sustainable implementation and assess the program's longer-term outcomes.

Article History:
Received: 04-09-2026
Reviewed: 12-10-2026
Accepted: 29-10-2026
Published: 20-11-2026

Key Words:
Agricultural Residue; Cattle Farmers; Fermented Feed; Participatory Approach.

How to Cite: Ni Made Yudiastari, Nyoman Pande, A., I Gusti Agus Maha Putra Sanjaya, Luh Suariani, I Gusti Ayu Dewi Seri Rejeki, I Nyoman Kaca, … Nur Widodo. (2026). Strengthening the Capacity of BUMDes Panca Sedana through Local Resource-Based Fermented Feed Production and Village Feed Business Initiation. *Jurnal Pengabdian UNDIKMA*, *7*(4), 1247-1255. https://doi.org/10.33394/jpu.v7i4.22741

https://doi.org/10.33394/jpu.v7i4.22741

This is an open-access article under the CC-BY-SA License.

Introduction

Melinggih Village, Payangan District, Gianyar Regency, is a rural area whose economic activities are closely linked to agriculture and livestock farming. Data for Payangan District indicate that agriculture remains an important part of local livelihoods; therefore, cattle development needs to be positioned as part of strengthening a village economy based on local potential (Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Gianyar, 2025). In smallholder cattle production, feed constraints are not limited to the amount of available material but also involve continuity, quality, cost, and farmers' ability to manage feed throughout the year.

Jurnal Pengabdian UNDIKMA:
Jurnal Hasil Pengabdian & Pemberdayaan kepada Masyarakat
https://e-journal.undikma.ac.id/index.php/jpu/index
Email: pengabdian@undikma.ac.id

Vol. 7, No. 4 (November 2026)
E-ISSN : 2722-5097
Pg : 1247-1255

Cattle farmers in Melinggih Village still rely heavily on fresh forage. This practice is relatively easy when forage is abundant, but it becomes vulnerable when availability declines during the dry season. Similar situations have been reported in several livestock empowerment programs, where training on fermented rice straw and complete feed was used to help farmer groups cope with seasonal feed shortages (Nopriani et al., 2022; Septian et al., 2024; Hariyono & Saelan, 2024). Therefore, the ability to preserve feed materials when they are seasonally abundant is important for smallholder farmers.

The problem at the program location is not simply a lack of raw materials. Rice straw, corn stalks, rice bran, local forage, and other agricultural by-products are available around Melinggih Village and have the potential to be used as feed ingredients. Fermentation can be used to extend shelf life and improve the utilization of fibrous materials or agricultural by-products. Several community service programs have shown that the use of rice straw, corn residues, banana stems, and other local materials through fermentation can improve farmers' knowledge and skills in preparing alternative feeds (Sudarmi et al., 2023; Novita et al., 2022; Prasetyowati et al., 2024). From a technical perspective, feed studies have also shown that fermentation can alter the nutritional characteristics of materials, although the results are strongly influenced by the substrate, inoculum, and fermentation duration (Maulana et al., 2024; Martina et al., 2024).

This need becomes increasingly relevant when feed management is directed toward becoming part of the village economy. BUMDes Panca Sedana is strategically positioned to connect the availability of local raw materials, farmers' needs, processing technology, and business opportunities. Accordingly, the program was not limited to transferring knowledge on how to produce fermented feed but was also directed toward building the partners' capacity to repeat the process independently and gradually prepare the management of a feed business unit. Experience from other community service programs indicates that technology transfer accompanied by business-capacity strengthening provides greater opportunities for groups to sustain innovation after training has ended (Ananda et al., 2022; Tohardi et al., 2024). BUMDes Panca Sedana has been engaged in basic commodity distribution and micro, small, and medium enterprise empowerment activities. Locally available feed resources have not yet been optimally utilized to produce higher-quality fermented feed. Therefore, the program initially focuses on providing training to cattle farmer groups to improve their knowledge and practical skills in fermented-feed production. This initiative serves as an initial step toward establishing a sustainable fermented-feed business unit under BUMDes management.

Fermented feed technology was selected because it can be introduced relatively easily through hands-on practice and adapted to materials available in the partners' environment. Similar programs also indicate that demonstrations, active discussion, and practice are more effective in building participants' understanding of production stages than one-way delivery of material (Indriani & Manganang, 2025; Priambudi et al., 2025). In Bali and surrounding areas, the use of local resources for livestock feed continues to be developed as a strategy to maintain feed availability and improve farmer self-reliance (Yudiastari et al., 2025; Yudiastari et al., 2026).

Based on these conditions, this community service program focused on empowering BUMDes Panca Sedana and cattle farmer groups through the application of local resource-based fermented feed technology. The program aimed to improve partners knowledge and skills in processing local materials into fermented feed, strengthen their capacity to provide feed more sustainably, and establish a foundation for developing a feed business unit under

Jurnal Pengabdian UNDIKMA:
Jurnal Hasil Pengabdian & Pemberdayaan kepada Masyarakat
https://e-journal.undikma.ac.id/index.php/jpu/index
Email: pengabdian@undikma.ac.id

Vol. 7, No. 4 (November 2026)
E-ISSN : 2722-5097
Pg : 1247-1255

BUMDes management. This community service program aims to improve farmers' knowledge and practical skills in utilizing locally available feed resources through fermentation technology. The expected outcomes include enhanced understanding and skills in fermented-feed preparation, the successful production of fermented feed using local materials, and the establishment of an initial foundation for developing a village-managed fermented-feed business unit under BUMDes Panca Sedana. These outcomes are expected to support sustainable feed management and create opportunities for establishing a commercially viable fermented-feed business that contributes to the local economy.

Method

The community service program was implemented in 2026 at BUMDes Panca Sedana, Melinggih Village, Payangan District, Gianyar Regency. The partners consisted of BUMDes Panca Sedana management representatives and 12 cattle farmers who participated in the fermented feed technology training and implementation activities. The site was selected based on an initial assessment showing farmers' dependence on fresh forage, suboptimal utilization of agricultural residues as feed ingredients, and the absence of routinely managed fermented-feed production under BUMDes.

During the preparation stage, coordination was carried out with BUMDes administrators and farmer representatives. Field observations and interviews were then conducted to gather information on feeding practices, locally available materials, existing facilities, and constraints encountered by the partners. Findings from this preliminary assessment served as the basis for adjusting the training materials to local conditions. Relevant literature on agricultural-residue utilization, fermentation technology, and farmer empowerment also supported the preparation of training and practical activities (Randu et al., 2024; Sudarmi et al., 2023; Hariyono & Saelan, 2024).

A participatory training approach was implemented throughout the program, combining technical explanations, interactive discussions, demonstrations, and hands-on practice in fermentedfeed preparation (Priambudi et al., 2025). This was followed by technical explanations covering material selection, simple feed formulation, mixing procedures, the use of fermentation-supporting ingredients, and proper storage. Hands-on practice was conducted in the final stage, allowing participants to take part directly in preparing and mixing the materials while discussing each step of the process.

Evaluation at the progress stage was conducted descriptively across three aspects: implementation of activities, partner participation, and initial changes in understanding and practical skills. Information was obtained from field observations, interviews, discussion notes, participant responses, and involvement during practical activities. These data were summarized narratively to describe the achievements that had become evident. The program evaluation was conducted using structured pre-test and post-test questionnaires consisting of 10 Yes/No statements to assess participants responses related to fermented feed production. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, including frequencies and percentages. Changes in participants responses were assessed by comparing the percentage of affirmative answers before and after the training. Participants involvement and practical skills during hands-on activities were also evaluated qualitatively through direct observation. The results were interpreted descriptively to assess participants responses, engagement, and practical understanding of fermented-feed preparation.

Copyright © 2026, The Author(s)

Jurnal Pengabdian UNDIKMA:
Jurnal Hasil Pengabdian & Pemberdayaan kepada Masyarakat
https://e-journal.undikma.ac.id/index.php/jpu/index
Email: pengabdian@undikma.ac.id

Vol. 7, No. 4 (November 2026)
E-ISSN : 2722-5097
Pg : 1247-1255

Result and Discussion

Program implementation up to the progress stage followed the planned sequence. The activities began with coordination involving the administrators of BUMDes Panca Sedana and farmer representatives. Coordination was used not only to communicate the activity agenda but also to explore feed-related problems encountered in daily practice. The discussion showed that forage availability is strongly affected by season, while several agricultural by-products available around the village have not yet been incorporated into a regular feed-supply system.

Field observations showed that fresh forage remains the main feeding practice. When forage is abundant, farmers can relatively easily meet the animals' needs. In contrast, when availability declines, farmers require alternative materials that can be stored. In this context, fermentation has practical value because local materials can be processed into feed reserves. These field findings are consistent with rice-straw fermentation programs in Poso and Kupang, where feed-preservation technology was introduced as a response to seasonal forage limitations (Nopriani et al., 2022; Randu et al., 2024).

Table 1. Problems, interventions, and progress-stage achievements

Aspect	Initial condition	Intervention	Progress-stage achievement
Feed	Reliance on fresh forage and seasonal availability	Socialization on local feed resources and fermentation	A total of 15 kg of fermented feed was produced and stored in two plastic fermentation containers.
Skills	Limited experience with formulation and fermentation	Technical training and hands-on practice	A total of 12 out of 21 participants (57.14%) attended the training and participated in practical activities.
Institutional	No routinely operating fermented-feed unit	Strengthening the role of BUMDes as a prospective manager	Initial training and fermented-feed production were implemented as a foundation for future BUMDes business development.
Sustainability	No routine adoption monitoring	Follow-up mentoring and evaluation plan	An initial plan for continued production, quality control, and business development was introduced.

Socialization was an important stage because some participants had not previously viewed agricultural residues as materials that could be processed into higher-value feed. The material was delivered by linking fermentation principles to farmers' everyday experience in providing feed. Participants were invited to compare materials fed directly with preserved materials and to discuss the factors that need to be maintained during fermentation. This two-way communication pattern helped participants relate the technology to conditions they encountered themselves. Other programs have also shown that training that provides room for discussion and practice can improve farmers' understanding of fermented-feed technology (Septian et al., 2024; Prasetyowati et al., 2024).

The hands-on practice stage received the strongest response from the partners. Participants were involved in material selection, mixing, handling fermentation-supporting ingredients, and storage. Questions and uncertainties arising during practice could be discussed directly with the team. This approach is important because technology adoption is determined not only by conceptual knowledge but also by the ability to carry out the process correctly and consistently. Experience from other activities indicates that demonstrations and

Jurnal Pengabdian UNDIKMA:
Jurnal Hasil Pengabdian & Pemberdayaan kepada Masyarakat
https://e-journal.undikma.ac.id/index.php/jpu/index
Email: pengabdian@undikma.ac.id

Vol. 7, No. 4 (November 2026)
E-ISSN : 2722-5097
Pg : 1247-1255

hands-on practice can strengthen participants' skills in fermented-feed production (Indriani & Manganang, 2025; Priambudi et al., 2025). Participants were actively involved throughout the training and hands-on practice, as illustrated in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Implementation of the community service activities at BUMDes Panca Sedana: (a) socialization and discussion; (b) preparation of local feed ingredients; (c) fermented-feed preparation; and (d) hands on practice with participants.

A major strength of the program was the use of materials available around the partners. With this approach, the technology was not introduced as a package detached from farmers' daily activities, but as a new way to manage resources they were already familiar with. A local-resource-based strategy is also relevant for reducing dependence on feed sourced from outside the area and encouraging greater self-reliance in feed provision. Training on local-feed concentrates and fermented-feed programs implemented with other farmer groups indicate that local resource utilization can provide an entry point for improving skills and feed self-sufficiency (Tohardi et al., 2024; Yudiastari et al., 2025; Yudiastari et al., 2026).

From a technical perspective, the use of silage-based and fermented feeds is relevant to beef cattle, although outcomes remain dependent on material quality and ration formulation. In Bali cattle, the inclusion of corn silage in rations affects feed intake and animal performance, while other studies indicate that fermented feed has the potential to improve growth and feed efficiency (Hasan et al., 2024; Heriyanto, 2025). These findings are not used to claim that the Melinggih program has improved cattle performance because performance measurements have not yet been conducted. Rather, the literature provides a basis for emphasizing fermentation quality, formulation, and production consistency in subsequent mentoring activities.

The initial effects observed were mainly related to participation, understanding of the process, and practical experience. Partners began to recognize that feed availability can be planned by processing materials when they are abundant. Participants also gained direct experience with the stages of fermented-feed preparation. However, these changes cannot yet

Jurnal Pengabdian UNDIKMA:
Jurnal Hasil Pengabdian & Pemberdayaan kepada Masyarakat
https://e-journal.undikma.ac.id/index.php/jpu/index
Email: pengabdian@undikma.ac.id

Vol. 7, No. 4 (November 2026)
E-ISSN : 2722-5097
Pg : 1247-1255

be expressed as quantitative improvements because the activity did not use pre-test and post-test instruments. Therefore, the term 'improvement' in this article is used only to describe initial observed changes rather than statistically measured outcomes.

The constraints encountered included differences in participants' prior experience in understanding formulation and fermentation processes. Some farmers were more accustomed to feeding fresh forage, so explanations of the function of each ingredient and the rationale for each stage needed to be repeated. Another constraint concerned the readiness of the business unit. BUMDes does not yet have a routine feed-production system, including production standards, quality control, cost recording, and marketing mechanisms. Experience from programs aimed at strengthening livestock enterprises suggests that technology transfer is more sustainable when it is accompanied by improvements in institutional and business-management capacity (Ananda et al., 2022). The participatory approach helped address farmers' initial reluctance toward fermented-feed technology by allowing them to directly observe and practice each production stage. Similar training programs involving Balinese cattle farmers have demonstrated the relevance of practical demonstrations and direct farmer participation in introducing fermented-feed technology (Sudita et al., 2021; Astiti et al., 2020). Furthermore, the tradition of community cooperation and collective decision-making among Balinese farmers may facilitate knowledge sharing and acceptance of agricultural innovations (Sukanteri et al., 2021). In Melinggih Village, participants gained practical experience by producing 15 kg of fermented feed using two plastic fermentation containers. These activities may encourage future technology adoption, although actual adoption rates require further monitoring.

The limitations of the activity at the progress stage need to be stated clearly so that the findings are not interpreted beyond the available evidence. First, the results still represent initial achievements and do not demonstrate long-term impacts. Second, quantitative data on changes in feed costs, feed intake, body-weight gain, or business income are not yet available. Third, the technology adoption rate cannot yet be assessed because time is needed to determine whether the partners independently repeat the fermentation process. Fourth, the quality of the fermented product has not been systematically compared using physical and chemical parameters. Studies on silo types and fermented-feed quality indicate that container characteristics, anaerobic conditions, and process control can influence product quality; therefore, quality control should be incorporated into the next stage (Baskara et al., 2026).

Overall, findings from the progress stage indicate that a combination of socialization, hands-on practice, and mentoring is appropriate to the partners' needs. The program also demonstrates two potential functions of fermented-feed technology: strengthening feed availability and serving as an entry point for BUMDes business development. In the next stage, production standard operating procedures, quality control, records of materials and costs, calculation of production costs, and adoption monitoring should be strengthened gradually. These steps are important so that the innovation does not end as a training activity but develops into a production practice that can be sustained by the partners.

Conclusion

The community service program successfully strengthened the technical capacity of cattle farmers and established an initial foundation for BUMDes Panca Sedana in Melinggih Village to utilize local agricultural resources for fermented-feed production. Through a participatory learning-by-doing approach, the program enhanced farmers' practical experience in feed formulation, ingredient mixing, fermentation, and storage. The practical

Vol. 7, No. 4 (November 2026)
E-ISSN : 2722-5097
Pg : 1247-1255

session involved 12 participants (57.14% of the 21 targeted participants) and successfully produced 15 kg of fermented feed using two plastic fermentation containers. These achievements represent an initial step toward developing a sustainable, village-managed fermented-feed business under BUMDes Panca Sedana, although long term technology adoption and economic benefits require further evaluation.

Recommendation

Future programs should expand farmer participation, provide continuous technical assistance, and monitor the quality and effectiveness of fermented feed. BUMDes Panca Sedana is also encouraged to develop a structured production and marketing plan to ensure the sustainability and economic viability of the village-based fermented-feed business.

Acknowledgements

The authors gratefully acknowledge the support of the Shri Kesari Warmadewa Foundation, Warmadewa University, the Directorate of Research and Community Service, the Faculty of Agriculture, Science and Technology of Warmadewa University, the University of Jember, the administrators of BUMDes Panca Sedana, the cattle farmer group of Melinggih Village, and the students involved in the program. Their support and participation contributed significantly to the successful implementation of this community service program.

References

Ananda, K. D., Partama, I. G. Y., & Gana Kumara, D. G. A. (2022). PKM Kelompok Ternak Kambing Bali Farms Desa Kesiut dalam meningkatkan nilai tambah usaha melalui rekayasa pakan kaya nutrisi (Repakansi). Jurnal Pengabdian UNDIKMA, 3(3), 377–389. https://doi.org/10.33394/jpu.v3i3.6119

Astiti, N. M. A. G. R., Rukmini, N. K. S., & Andriani, A. A. S. P. R. (2020). Utilization of fermented rice straw for Bali cow feed in the Sari Lestari Livestock Farmer Group. Proceedings of the 2nd Warmadewa Research and Development Seminar (WARDS 2019).

Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Gianyar. (2025). Kecamatan Payangan dalam angka 2025. Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Gianyar.

Baskara, A. P., Anam, M. S., Agus, A., Setyawan, E. M. N., Akhda, N. T., Sadid, M. M., & Ihtiarta, A. H. R. (2026). Enhancing farmers' capacity in the Karya Manunggal Livestock Group, Donokerto, Turi, Sleman, Yogyakarta, through a comparative analysis of different types of silos for fermented complete feed production. Jurnal Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat (Indonesian Journal of Community Engagement), 12(2), 132–139. https://doi.org/10.22146/jpkm.101574

Hariyono, D. N. H., & Saelan, E. (2024). Pemberdayaan masyarakat tani ternak berbasis produk olahan pakan fermentasi di Desa Cemara Jaya, Kabupaten Halmahera Timur. PengabdianMu: Jurnal Ilmiah Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat, 9(11), 1984–1990. https://doi.org/10.33084/pengabdianmu.v9i11.7922

Hasan, S., Mujnisa, A., Rinduwati, Sema, S., Kamaluddin, A., Syamsuddin, F. A., & Khaerani, P. I. (2024). Complete feed of corn silage and its effect on male Bali cattle performance, feed consumption, and beef quality. Livestock and Animal Research, 22(2), 131–138. https://doi.org/10.20961/lar.v22i2.75681

Copyright © 2026, The Author(s)

Vol. 7, No. 4 (November 2026)
E-ISSN : 2722-5097
Pg : 1247-1255

Heriyanto. (2025). Pengaruh pemberian pakan fermentasi terhadap pertumbuhan dan efisiensi pakan sapi potong. Journal of Animal Husbandry, 1(1), 1–6. https://doi.org/10.70716/joah.v1i1.40

Indriani, Y., & Manganang, Y. A. P. (2025). Pelatihan dan penerapan teknologi pembuatan pakan nabati fermentasi pada kelompok pembudidaya ikan. IGKOJEI: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat, 6(1), 57–64. https://doi.org/10.46549/igkojei.v6i1.527

Martina, A. A., Rahayu, E. R. V., & Aprilia, L. (2024). The utilization of fermented agricultural by-products as fibrous feed for beef cattle: A review. Bantara Journal of Animal Science, 7(2), 14–19. https://doi.org/10.32585/bjas.v7i2.7310

Maulana, F., Fajri, F., Febrina, B. P., Sandri, D., & Hidayat, R. (2024). Peningkatan kualitas nutrisi dedak padi dengan fermentasi menggunakan inokulum cairan rumen sapi Bali jantan dengan lama fermentasi berbeda. Jurnal Peternakan, 21(2), 308–317. https://doi.org/10.24014/jupet.v21i2.30721

Nopriani, U., Pangli, M., & Pantih, S. (2022). Pemberdayaan kelompok peternak melalui sosialisasi pembuatan jerami padi fermentasi sebagai pakan ternak sapi di Desa Bakti Agung Kabupaten Poso. Jurnal Pengabdian UNDIKMA, 3(1), 130–135. https://doi.org/10.33394/jpu.v3i1.5032

Novita, R., Herlina, B., & Karyono, T. (2022). Pemanfaatan limbah pertanian jerami padi yang difermentasi sebagai pakan ternak di Kelurahan Karang Ketuan Kecamatan Lubuklinggau Selatan II. PAKDEMAS: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat, 1(3), 85–90. https://doi.org/10.58222/pakdemas.v1i3.31

Prasetyowati, R. E., Ningsih, D. H., & Wadi, I. (2024). Pelatihan pembuatan pakan ternak fermentasi berbahan baku sumberdaya lokal di Kelompok Tani Ternak (KTT) Berlian Desa Sukadana. Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Nusantara, 4(2), 151–158. https://doi.org/10.35870/jpmn.v4i2.3203

Priambudi, B. N., Yudiarti, T., Sumarsih, S., & Krismiyanto, L. (2025). Increasing farmer skills processing animal feed using fermentation methods to increase nutrition for livestock. Abdimas: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Universitas Merdeka Malang, 10(1), 125–135. https://doi.org/10.26905/abdimas.v10i1.15347

Purwanto, H., Suliansyah, I., & Kusuma, R. (2025). Pengolahan limbah pertanian melalui fermentasi probiotik untuk pakan ternak sapi perah pada Kelompok Tani Tunas Harapan di Kota Padang. Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Bangsa, 3(4), 1559–1565. https://doi.org/10.59837/jpmba.v3i4.2489

Randu, M. D. S., Canadianti, M., Yuliani, N. S., Anugrah, D. S. R., Tabun, A. C., Wea, R., & Tulle, D. R. (2024). Introduksi fermentasi jerami padi untuk meningkatkan produktivitas ternak sapi di Kelurahan Naioni, Kota Kupang. IGKOJEI: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat, 5(1), 44–53. https://doi.org/10.46549/igkojei.v5i1.445

Septian, M. H., Nafisah, I., & Maarif, B. D. (2024). Peningkatan kapasitas peternak Desa Sugihmas terkait pembuatan pakan fermentasi. Media Kontak Tani Ternak, 6(1), 1–10. https://doi.org/10.24198/mktt.v6i1.49693

Sudarmi, N., Ningsih, W. A. I., & Tahir, M. (2023). Pembuatan pakan fermentasi limbah jagung dengan penambahan probiotik effective microorganisms 4 (EM4). IGKOJEI: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat, 4(3), 159–168. https://doi.org/10.46549/igkojei.v4i3.417

Sudita, I. D. N., Situmeang, Y. P., & Amerta, K. S. (2021). PKM teknologi fermentasi pakan jerami padi dan pembuatan pupuk organik pada kelompok ternak “Sato Luwih” Desa

Vol. 7, No. 4 (November 2026)
E-ISSN : 2722-5097
Pg : 1247-1255

Kenderan Kecamatan Tegalalang-Kabupaten Gianyar. Postgraduated Community Service Journal, 2(2), 71–77.

Sukanteri, N. P., Yuniti, I. G. A. D., Suryana, I. M., & Verawati, Y. (2021). Peran subak dalam memanajemen perilaku petani untuk mewujudkan pertanian berkelanjutan di Bali. Jurnal Kajian Bali (Journal of Bali Studies), 11(2), 407–426.

Tohardi, A., Harahap, R. P., Scovier, G. L., Nurwahid, & Susilo, D. (2024). Optimalisasi bahan pakan lokal melalui pelatihan pembuatan konsentrat sapi di Kecamatan Sungai Raya Kabupaten Kubu Raya. SELAPARANG: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Berkemajuan, 8(1), 435–442.

Yudiastari, N. M., Asnawi, Suariani, L., Kaca, I. N., Tonga, Y., Rukmini, N. K. S., Suwitari, N. K. E., Mardewi, N. K., Sutapa, I. G., Rejeki, I. G. A. D. S., Astiti, N. M. A. G. R., & Sanjaya, I. G. A. M. P. (2025). Pakan fermentasi untuk ternak sapi berbasis sumber daya lokal di Kelompok Tani Ternak Lembah Telaga, Desa Gumantar, Kabupaten Lombok Utara. PRIMA: Journal of Community Empowering and Services, 9(1), 1–7. https://doi.org/10.20961/prima.v9i1.94104

Yudiastari, N. M., Rejeki, I. G. A. D. S., Sanjaya, I. G. A. M. P., Suariani, L., Kaca, I. N., Rukmini, N. K. S., Suwitari, N. K. E., Mardewi, N. K., Sutapa, I. G., Astiti, N. M. A. G. R., Neni, Y., & Sundari, S. W. (2026). Utilization of local resource feed for Balinese cattle. International Journal of Community Service, 5(1), 31–37. https://doi.org/10.55299/ijcs.v5i1.1586