

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH PERBEDAAN VITAMIN E ALAMI DAN NON ALAMI TERHADAP PERFORMA DOMBA

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Penelitian ini dilaksanakan untuk menganalisis suplementasi vitamin E alami dan non alami (sintesis) terhadap performa domba yang mencakup tingkat konsumsi pakan, laju pertumbuhan bobot badan, nilai konversi ransum, serta IOFC (*Income Over Feed Cost*). Pelaksanaan penelitian ini berlangsung dalam rentang waktu November 2022 hingga Januari 2023 yang bertempat di Kandang Domba Jurusan Peternakan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung. Metode yang diterapkan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode eksperimental menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) yang terdiri atas 3 perlakuan dan 5 ulangan. Perlakuan yang diterapkan dalam penelitian ini meliputi P0 berupa ransum basal, P1 berupa ransum basal + Vitamin E Alami (tauge) sebanyak 50 IU, dan P2 berupa ransum basal + Vitamin E Non Alami (sintesis) sebanyak 50 IU. Data yang dikumpulkan selanjutnya dianalisis dengan ANOVA (*Analysis of Variance*) dan apabila terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan, maka dilanjutkan dengan uji lanjut BNT. Hasil yang diperoleh dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan suplementasi perlakuan vitamin E alami (tauge) dan non alami (sintesis) tidak berpengaruh nyata ($P > 0,05$) terhadap konsumsi pakan, pertumbuhan bobot badan, dan konversi ransum, tetapi memberikan pengaruh yang nyata ($P < 0,05$) terhadap IOFC (*Income Over Feed Cost*). Suplementasi vitamin E pada perlakuan P2 memberikan hasil terbaik terhadap IOFC (*Income Over Feed Cost*) domba.

Kata Kunci : Domba, Vitamin E, Performa Domba

ABSTRAK

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NATURAL AND NON-NATURAL VITAMIN E ON SHEEP PERFORMANCE

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This study was conducted to analyze the supplementation of natural and non-natural (synthetic) vitamin E on sheep performance, including feed consumption levels, body weight gain rates, ration conversion values, and IOFC (Income Over Feed Cost). This study was conducted from November 2022 to January 2023 at the Sheep Pen, Department of Animal Husbandry, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung. The method applied in this study was an experimental method using a Randomized Block Design (RAK) consisting of 3 treatments and 5 replications. The treatments applied in this study included P0 in the form of basal diet, P1 in the form of basal diet + Natural Vitamin E (bean sprouts) as much as 50 IU), and P2 in the form of basal diet + Non-Natural Vitamin E (synthetic) as much as 50 IU. The collected data were then analyzed using ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) and if there were significant differences, then continued with further BNT tests. The results obtained in this study showed that supplementation of natural (bean sprouts) and non-natural (synthetic) vitamin E treatments had no significant effect ($P > 0.05$) on feed consumption, body weight gain, and ration conversion, but had a significant effect ($P < 0.05$) on IOFC (Income Over Feed Cost). Vitamin E supplementation in treatment P2 provided the best results on IOFC (Income Over Feed Cost) of sheep.

Keywords: Sheep, Vitamin E, Sheep Performance