

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH METODE PEMBERIAN TEPUNG KUNYIT (*Curcuma domestica*) TERHADAP PERTAMBAHAN BOBOT TUBUH HARIAN, KONSUMSI, KONVERSI RANSUM DAN IOFC PADA KAMBING LOKAL

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh metode pemberian tepung kunyit terhadap pertambahan bobot tubuh harian, konsumsi ransum, konversi ransum, dan *income over feed cost* pada kambing lokal serta menentukan metode pemberian terbaik. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada Desember 2025 sampai Februari 2026 di Peternakan Raman Farm Sejahtera, Desa Rukti Endah, Kecamatan Seputih Raman, Kabupaten Lampung Tengah, Provinsi Lampung. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) yang terdiri dari 3 perlakuan dan 7 ulangan dengan menggunakan 21 ekor kambing lokal. Perlakuan yang diberikan yaitu P0 (ransum basal/kontrol), P1 (ransum basal + 5% tepung kunyit), dan P2 (ransum basal + 5% tepung kunyit dalam bentuk larutan). Data yang di dapatkan dianalisis menggunakan uji *Analysis of Variance* (Anova) dan diuji lanjut menggunakan uji Beda Nyata Terkecil (BNT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa metode pemberian tepung kunyit tidak berpengaruh nyata ($P > 0,05$) terhadap konsumsi ransum dan *income over feed cost*, namun berpengaruh nyata ($P < 0,05$) terhadap pertambahan bobot tubuh harian dan konversi ransum. Rata-rata pertambahan bobot tubuh harian tertinggi diperoleh pada perlakuan P2 sebesar 85,71 g/ekor/hari, diikuti P1 sebesar 69,49 g/ekor/hari, dan P0 sebesar 55,55 g/ekor/hari. Nilai konversi ransum terendah juga diperoleh pada P2 sebesar 13,63 yang menunjukkan efisiensi pakan terbaik dibandingkan perlakuan lainnya. Dengan demikian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa metode pemberian tepung kunyit terbaik adalah melalui air minum (larutan) karena mampu meningkatkan pertumbuhan dan efisiensi pakan kambing lokal secara optimal.

Kata kunci: tepung kunyit, kambing lokal, pertambahan bobot tubuh harian, konsumsi ransum, konversi ransum, *income over feed cost*.

ABSTRACT

The Effect Of Turmeric Flour (*Curcuma domestica*) Feeding Method On Daily Body Weight Increase, Consumption, Feed Conversion And IOFC In Local Goats

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This study aims to determine the effect of turmeric flour administration methods on daily body weight gain, ration consumption, ration conversion, and income over feed cost in local goats and to determine the best administration method. The study was conducted from December 2025 to February 2026 at Raman Farm Sejahtera Farm, Rukti Endah Village, Seputih Raman District, Central Lampung Regency, Lampung Province. This study used a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) consisting of 3 treatments and 7 replications using 21 local goats. The treatments given were P0 (basal ration/control), P1 (basal ration + 5% turmeric flour), and P2 (basal ration + 5% turmeric flour in solution form). The data obtained were analyzed using the Analysis of Variance (Anova) test and further tested using the Least Significant Difference (LSD) test. The results showed that the method of providing turmeric flour did not have a significant effect ($P>0.05$) on ration consumption and income over feed cost, but had a significant effect ($P<0.05$) on daily body weight gain and ration conversion. The highest average daily body weight gain was obtained in treatment P2 of 85.71 g/head/day, followed by P1 of 69.49 g/head/day, and P0 of 55.55 g/head/day. The lowest ration conversion value was also obtained in P2 of 13.63 which showed the best feed efficiency compared to other treatments. Thus, it can be concluded that the best method of providing turmeric flour is through drinking water (solution) because it can optimally increase the growth and feed efficiency of local goats..

Keywords: turmeric flour, local goats, daily body weight gain, ration consumption, ration conversion, income over feed cost.