

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF ADDITION OF SOURCE FEED OF PROTEIN IN RATION BASED ON WASTE AND FORAGE FROM PALM TREE AGAINST DIGESTIBLNESS OF DRY SUBSTANCE AND ORGANIC SUBSTANCE IN RABBIT MALE LOCAL

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The purpose of this study is determine the effect of the type of feed material source of protein in the ration, forage-based waste and oil palm on dry matter intake and organic matter to the local male rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*). This study uses a randomized block design (RBD) with three treatments and four groups. Rabbits used is a local male rabbits with a range of body weight group 1) 210- 250g, group 2) 260-300 g, group 3) 310-350 g group 4) 360-400 g. The treatments were given in this study is R0 = basic diet (0.3% of palm fibers, palm leaf green 0.7% and 27% of oil cake, bran 32%, corn 40%), R1 = R0 + 15% cassava leaves, R2 = R1 + 3% chicken feather meal. The research data was tested using analysis of variance followed by Least Significance Different (LSD). The results showed that the addition of the type of feed material source of protein in the ration, forage-based oil palm waste and significantly affect the dry matter intake and organic matter intake to the local male rabbits. Forage-based feed waste and palm oil hydrolyzed protein source material plus chicken feather flour (R2) is the best treatment for the dry matter intake and organic matter intake to the local male rabbits.

Keywords: cassava leaves, hydrolyzate of chicken feathers, local male rabbits, oil palm waste and forage, dry matter intake and organic matter intake.

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH PENAMBAHAN JENIS PAKAN SUMBER PROTEIN PADA RANSUM BERBASIS LIMBAH DAN HIJAUAN KELAPA SAWIT TERHADAP KECERNAAN BAHAN KERING DAN BAHAN ORGANIK PADA KELINCI JANTAN LOKAL

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Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui pengaruh penambahan jenis bahan pakan sumber protein pada ransum, berbasis limbah dan hijauan kelapa sawit terhadap pencernaan bahan kering dan bahan organik (pada) kelinci jantan lokal (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*). Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) dengan tiga perlakuan dan empat kelompok. Kelinci yang digunakan adalah kelinci jantan lokal dengan kisaran (berat) kelompok (1) 210- 250 (gram); kelompok (2) 260-300 (gram) kelompok (3) 310-350(gram); kelompok (4) 360-400(gram). Perlakuan yang diberikan dalam penelitian ini adalah R0 = Ransum (dasar) (Serabut sawit 0,3%, hijauan daun sawit 0,7% dan bungkil sawit 27%, dedak 32%, jagung 40%), R1 = R0 + 15% daun singkong, R2 = R1 + 3% tepung bulu ayam. Data penelitian ini di uji menggunakan Analisis Ragam dan dilanjutkan dengan uji Beda Nyata Terkecil (BNT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Penambahan jenis bahan pakan sumber protein pada ransum, berbasis limbah dan hijauan kelapa sawit berpengaruh nyata terhadap pencernaan bahan kering dan bahan organik (pada) kelinci jantan lokal. Pakan berbasis hijauan kelapa sawit yang ditambah bahan sumber protein hidrolisat tepung bulu ayam (R2) merupakan perlakuan terbaik terhadap pencernaan bahan kering dan bahan organik (pada) kelinci jantan lokal.

Kata kunci : daun singkong, hidrolisat bulu ayam, kelinci jantan lokal, hijauan kelapa sawit, pencernaan bahan kering dan bahan organik.