

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN LIMBAH SINGKONG FERMENTASI DAN MINERAL MIKRO ORGANIK DALAM RANSUM TERHADAP PERTAMBAHAN BERAT TUBUH DAN EFISIENSI RANSUM PADA KAMBING

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian limbah singkong terhadap performa kambing PE jantan (konsumsi, penambahan bobot tubuh, konversi, dan efisiensi ransum). Penelitian dilaksanakan di Kandang Jurusan Peternakan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung pada Mei sampai dengan Agustus 2018. Percobaan *in vivo* dilakukan pada 12 ekor kambing PE jantan, dengan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) yang terdiri dari 4 perlakuan dan 3 ulangan. Perlakuan dalam penelitian ini yaitu R0: ransum basal + 30% onggok basah tidak terolah, R1: ransum basal + 30% onggok terfermentasi dengan ragi tape, R2: R1+ 15% daun singkong (sumber asam amino bercabang / *branch chain fatty acids*), dan R3: R2 + mineral mikro organik (Zn, Cu, Se, Cr). Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan menghitung rata-rata tiap perlakuan untuk menentukan pengaruh jenis ransum yang terbaik terhadap masing—masing parameter, dan analisis data yang dilakukan dengan Analisis of Varians (Anova) untuk analisis ragam yang berbeda nyata pada ($P>0,05$). Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan pemberian ransum R2 memiliki hasil tertinggi dengan meningkatkan bobot tubuh sebesar 0,15 kg/ekor/hari, konversi sebesar 13,03, dan efisiensi sebesar 7,83 serta konsumsi ransum dalam BK sebesar 1,98 kg/hari. Pemberian ransum R0 memiliki hasil terendah dengan hanya meningkatkan bobot tubuh sebesar 0,11 kg/ekor/hari, konversi sebesar 18,55, dan efisiensi sebesar 5,48 serta konsumsi ransum dalam BK sebesar 1,96 kg/hari.

Kata Kunci: Kambing PE, Onggok basah, Mineral mikro organik, Performa

ABSTRACT

EFFECT OF GIVING CASSAVA WASTE FERMENTATION AND ORGANIC MICRO MINERALS IN THE RATION OF BODY WEIGHT AND EFFICIENCY IN GOAT

By

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This study aims to determine the effect of cassava waste on male etawa goat grade performance (consumption, body weight gain, ration conversion, and ration efficiency). The study was conducted at goat pen in Department of Animal Husbandry, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung from May to August 2018. In vivo experiments were carried out on 12 male etawa goat grade, with a Randomized Block Design (RBD) consisting of 4 treatments and 3 replications. The treatments in this study were R0: basal ration + 30% unprocessed wet cassava waste, R1: basal ration + 30% fermented onggok with tapai yeast, R2: R1 + 15% cassava leaves (a source of branched chain amino acids), and R3: R2 + organic micro minerals (Zn, Cu, Se, Cr). The data obtained were analyzed by calculating the average of each treatment to determine the effect of the best type of ration on each parameter, and data analysis carried out with Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) for variance analysis that was significantly different in ($P > 0.05$). The results of this study showed that R2 ration had the highest results of increasing body weight by 0,15 kg/head/day, ration conversion by 13,83, and efficiency by 7,83 and feed consumption in dry matter by 1,98 kg/day. The R0 ration had the lowest results of increasing body weight by 0,11 kg/head/day, ration conversion by 18,55, and efficiency by 5,48 and feed consumption in dry matter by 1,96 kg / day.

Keywords: Etawa goat grade, Cassava waste, Organic micro minerals, Performance