

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN TEPUNG KUNYIT SEBAGAI KOMPONEN RANSUM TERHADAP PERTAMBAHAN BOBOT TUBUH HARIAN, KONSUMSI, KONVERSI RANSUM DAN IOFC PADA KAMBING BOER BETINA

Oleh

Muhamad Revaldo Prasetyo

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan tepung kunyit pada ransum terhadap pertambahan bobot tubuh harian, konsumsi ransum dan konversi ransum pada kambing Boer betina. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada November--Januari 2024, di Peternakan kambing Sinau *Farm*, Desa Karangrejo, Kecamatan Metro Utara, Kota Metro, Provinsi Lampung. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) yang terdiri dari 4 perlakuan dan 3 ulangan dengan menggunakan Kambing Boer 12 ekor. Perlakuan yang diberikan yaitu P0: Ransum Basal, P1: Ransum Basal + tepung kunyit 5%, P2: Ransum Basal + tepung kunyit 7,5%, P3: Ransum Basal + tepung kunyit 10%. Variabel yang diamati meliputi konsumsi ransum, pertambahan bobot tubuh harian, dan konversi ransum. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan uji Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) dan diuji lanjut menggunakan uji Beda Nyata Terkecil (BNT). Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa persentase penambahan tepung kunyit pada ransum basal tidak berpengaruh nyata pada konsumsi ransum masing-masing perlakuan (P0= 1.483,88; P1= 1.518,67; P2= 1.407,59; P3= 1.279,55) g/ekor/hari, pada pertambahan bobot tubuh harian ternak sebesar (P0=77,78; P1= 122,22; P2= 83,33; P3= 61,11) g/ekor/hari, dan pada konversi ransum sebesar (P0= 19,22; P1= 12,26; P2= 17,45; P3= 20,91). Disimpulkan bahwa penambahan tepung kunyit 5% kunyit pada ransum merupakan hasil terbaik dari perlakuan lainnya.

Kata Kunci : Kambing boer betina, Konsumsi ransum, Konversi ransum, Pertambahan bobot tubuh harian, Tepung kunyit.

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF ADDING TURMERIC AS A RATION COMPONENT TO DAILY BODY WEIGHT GAIN, RATION CONSUMPTION, RATION CONVERSION, AND IOFC IN FEMALE BOER GOATS

By

Muhamad Revaldo Prasetyo

This study aims to determine the effect of turmeric flour addition to the ration on daily body weight gain, ration consumption and ration conversion in female Boer goats. This research was conducted in November-January 2024, at Sinau Farm goat farm, Karangrejo Village, North Metro Subdistrict, Metro City, Lampung Province. This study used a Randomized Group Design (RAK) consisting of 4 treatments and 3 replicates using 12 Boer goats. The treatments given were P0: Basal Ration, P1: Basal Ration + 5% turmeric flour, P2: Basal Ration + 7.5% turmeric flour, P3: Basal ration + 10% turmeric flour. The observed variables included ration consumption, daily body weight gain, and ration conversion. The data obtained were analyzed by Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) test and further tested using the Least Significant Difference (LSD) test. The results showed that the percentage of turmeric flour addition to the basal ration did not significantly affect the ration consumption of each treatment (P0 = 1,483.88; P1 = 1,518.67; P2 = 1,407.59; P3 = 1,279.55) g/head/day, on daily body weight gain of cattle (P0 = 77.78; P1 = 122.22; P2 = 83.33; P3 = 61.11) g/head/day, and on ration conversion of (P0 = 19.22; P1 = 12.26; P2 = 17.45; P3 = 20.91). It was concluded that the addition of 5% turmeric flour in the ration was the best result from other treatment.

Key Word : Female Boer Goats, Ration Consumption, Ration Conversion, Daily Body Weight Gain, Tumeric Flour.