

PERTAMBAHAN BOBOT BADAN DAN KONVERSI PAKAN KERBAU RAWA DAN KERBAU SUNGAI FASE PENGGEKUMAN PADA PEMELIHARAAN INTENSIF

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INTISARI

Pertambahan bobot badan dan konversi pakan merupakan dua indikator penting dalam usaha penggemukan ternak kerbau. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melakukan kajian pertambahan bobot badan dan konversi pakan dua bangsa kerbau yaitu kerbau rawa (*B. bubalis carabanesis*) dan kerbau sungai (*B. bubalis bubalis*) fase penggemukan pada pemeliharaan intensif. Penelitian dilakukan dengan sampel sebanyak 436 ekor kerbau jenis kelamin jantan dan betina. Dua kelompok bangsa kerbau terdiri dari 259 ekor kerbau rawa dan 177 ekor kerbau sungai yang dipelihara secara intensif dalam kandang koloni dengan pakan berupa hijauan dan konsentrat. Pengambilan data dilakukan selama 6 minggu masa pemeliharaan. Data bobot awal, bobot akhir dan konversi pakan dianalisis dengan analisis variansi pola searah, sedangkan data pertambahan bobot badan harian dianalisis menggunakan analisis kovariansi dengan bobot badan awal sebagai kovariat. Pertambahan bobot badan harian kerbau rawa dan kerbau sungai berturut-turut adalah 1.45 ± 0.41 kg/hari dan 1.37 ± 0.36 kg/hari ($P < 0.05$) sedangkan konversi pakan kerbau rawa dan kerbau sungai adalah 10.83 ± 5.77 dan 10.98 ± 3.30 ($P > 0.05$). Disimpulkan bahwa pertambahan bobot badan kerbau rawa lebih tinggi dibanding kerbau sungai namun dari konversi pakan tidak berbeda, sehingga untuk penggemukan sebaiknya dipilih kerbau rawa.

Kata kunci: Kerbau Rawa, Kerbau Sungai, Konversi Pakan, Pertambahan Bobot Badan Harian.

THE INCREASE OF BODY WEIGHT AND FEED CONVERSION OF SWAMP AND RIVER BUFFALOES DURING THE FATTENING PHASE IN AN INTENSIVE SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The fattening program of buffalo consisted of two important indicators, there is an increase in body weight and feed conversion. The aim of this study was to observe the increase of body weight and feed conversion of swamp buffalo (*B. bubalis carabanesis*) and river buffalo (*B. bubalis bubalis*) during the fattening phase in an intensive system. The study was conducted on 436 male and female buffaloes consisting of 259 swamp buffalo and 177 river buffalo which were kept intensively in the colony cages with forage and concentrate feed. Data were collected during 6 weeks of the maintenance period. The initial body weight, final body weight and feed conversion data were analyzed by one-way analysis of variance. The data increase of daily body gain was analyzed by covariance analysis with initial body weight as covariates. The daily body gain of swamp buffalo and river buffalo were 1.45 ± 0.41 kg/day and 1.37 ± 0.36 kg/day ($P < 0.05$) while the feed conversion of swamp buffalo and river buffalo were 10.83 ± 5.77 and 10.98 ± 3.30 ($P > 0.05$). It was concluded that the daily body gain of swamp buffalo was higher than river buffalo and the feed conversion between two groups was not significantly different. So, in the fattening program swamp buffalo should be chosen.

Key words: Daily body gain, Feed conversion, River buffalo, Swamp buffalo