



PERTUMBUHAN PASCASAPIH HASIL PERSILANGAN KELINCI REX DAN NEW ZEALAND WHITE

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh persilangan kelinci Rex betina dengan New Zealand White (NZW) jantan terhadap kinerja pertumbuhan pascasapih anak yang dihasilkan. Ternak yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kelinci pascasapih silangan Rex-NZW dan Rex yang berjumlah masing-masing enam ekor. Masing-masing terdiri atas tiga ekor kelinci jantan dan tiga ekor kelinci betina. Kelinci dipelihara secara intensif dalam kandang individu. Pakan yang diberikan berupa konsentrat dan hijauan. Konsentrat yang diberikan adalah pellet komersial dengan merek Azolla Feed[®]. Hijauan yang diberikan adalah rumput lapangan. Pemeliharaan dilakukan selama 8 minggu. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan menggunakan analisis variansi pola faktorial 2x2, khusus untuk PBBH dianalisis dengan analisis kovariansi dengan bobot awal sebagai kovariat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa konsumsi bahan kering (BK) dan protein kasar (PK) kelinci Rex dan Rex-NZW berturut-turut masing-masing adalah $72,49 \pm 5,63$ dan $93,51 \pm 4,12$ g/hari, dan $8,22 \pm 0,63$ dan $10,58 \pm 0,46$ g/hari. Konsumsi pakan kelinci Rex-NZW lebih tinggi ($P < 0,05$) daripada kelinci Rex. PBBH dan konversi pakan kelinci Rex dan Rex-NZW berturut-turut masing-masing adalah $17,93 \pm 0,22$ dan $23,18 \pm 0,42$ g/hari, dan $4,04 \pm 0,30$ dan $4,03 \pm 0,18$. PBBH kelinci Rex-NZW lebih tinggi ($P < 0,05$) daripada kelinci Rex serta konversi pakan kelinci Rex-NZW dan Rex tidak berbeda. Konsumsi BK dan PK kelinci jantan dan betina berturut-turut masing-masing adalah $84,27 \pm 8,59$ dan $81,73 \pm 15,36$ g/hari, dan $9,54 \pm 0,97$ dan $9,26 \pm 1,73$ g/hari. Konsumsi pakan kelinci jantan dan betina tidak berbeda. PBBH dan konversi pakan kelinci jantan dan betina berturut-turut masing-masing adalah $20,73 \pm 2,97$ dan $20,38 \pm 2,81$ g, dan $4,09 \pm 0,25$ dan $3,99 \pm 0,23$. PBBH dan konversi pakan kelinci jantan dan betina berbeda tidak nyata. Disimpulkan bahwa persilangan kelinci mampu meningkatkan kinerja pertumbuhan pascasapih kelinci khususnya konsumsi pakan dan PBBH. Perbedaan jenis kelamin tidak berpengaruh terhadap kinerja pertumbuhan pascasapih kelinci. Terdapat interaksi antara bangsa dan jenis kelamin terhadap konsumsi pakan dan konversi pakan kelinci.

(Kata kunci: Pertumbuhan pascasapih, persilangan, Rex, New Zealand white, jenis kelamin, kelinci)



POST WEANING GROWTH OF REX AND NEW ZEALAND WHITE RABBIT CROSSED

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to observe the effect of crossing between Rex rabbit doe and New Zealand White (NZW) rabbit buck on their post weaning growth performance. Six heads of Rex-NZW rabbits and six heads of Rex rabbit were used in this study. Each group was caused of three heads of male rabbits and three heads of female rabbits. They were intensively in individual cages. The animal was fed with concentrate and forages. The concentrate used in this study was Azolla Feed® commercial pellet. The forage used in this study was native grass. The animals were raised for eight weeks. The data were analyzed using 2x2 factorial pattern analysis, in exception average daily gain was analyzed by analysis of covariance with initial weight as a covariate. The results showed that dry matter and crude protein intake of Rex and Rex-NZW rabbits were 72.49 ± 5.63 and 93.51 ± 4.12 g/day, 8.22 ± 0.63 and 10.58 ± 0.46 g/day, respectively. Feed intake of Rex-NZW rabbits was higher ($P < 0.05$) than the Rex rabbits. Average daily gain (ADG) and feed conversion ratio (FCR) of Rex and Rex-NZW rabbits were 17.93 ± 0.22 and 23.18 ± 0.42 g/day, 4.04 ± 0.30 and 4.03 ± 0.18 , respectively. ADG Rex-NZW rabbits were higher ($P < 0.05$) than the Rex rabbits and there was no significantly different FCR between them. Dry matter and crude protein intake of male and female rabbits were 84.27 ± 8.59 and 81.73 ± 15.36 g/day, 9.54 ± 0.97 and 9.26 ± 1.73 g/day, respectively. There was no significantly different in feed intake between male and female rabbits. ADG and FCR of male and female rabbits were 20.73 ± 2.97 and 20.38 ± 2.81 g, 4.09 ± 0.25 and 3.99 ± 0.23 , respectively. There was no significantly different ADG and FCR between them. It is concluded that rabbit crossed can increase the post-weaning growth performance of rabbits especially feed intake and ADG. Different gender does not affect on post-weaning growth performance of rabbit. Interaction between breed and sex did not affect ADG but affected feed intake and FCR.

(Keywords: Post weaning growth, crossed, Rex, New Zealand White, sex, rabbits)