

## PENGARUH PENGGUNAAN TEPUNG LIMBAH UDANG DAN TEPUNG LIMBAH *KRILL* DALAM RANSUM TERHADAP PRODUKTIVITAS DAN PRESENTASE KARKAS ITIK MOJOSARI

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### INTISARI

Tepung limbah udang dan tepung limbah *krill* merupakan sisa hasil industri pengolahan hasil laut yang belum dimanfaatkan secara maksimal. Kandungan nutrisi berupa protein kasar yang terkandung di dalam tepung limbah udang dan tepung limbah *krill* berpotensi untuk dimanfaatkan sebagai sumber protein alternatif yang dapat dikembangkan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efek pemberian tepung limbah udang dan tepung limbah *krill* dalam ransum terhadap produktivitas itik Mojosari. Penelitian dilakukan pada kandang *open house* dengan populasi 200 ekor Itik Mojosari. Terdapat empat perlakuan pakan yang diterapkan yaitu P0 (kontrol), P1 (tepung limbah *krill* 5%), P2 (tepung limbah udang 5 %), dan P3 (tepung limbah *krill* 2,5% dan tepung limbah udang 2,5%). Setiap perlakuan terdiri dari lima ulangan dengan sepuluh ekor itik per perlakuan. Bobot badan ternak dan konsumsi pakan dihitung untuk mengetahui produktivitas ternak. Parameter produktivitas ternak yang dianalisis meliputi bobot badan, pertambahan bobot badan, konsumsi pakan, konversi pakan, bobot karkas, serta persentase karkas. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan analisis variasi pola searah (ANOVA). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pakan penambahan tepung limbah udang sebesar 5% dalam ransum dapat menurunkan konsumsi pakan serta bobot badan akhir itik, namun tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap konversi pakan serta persentase karkas. Dari hasil penelitian diketahui bahwa penambahan tepung limbah *krill* sebesar 5% dalam ransum itik Mojosari menurunkan produktivitas. Penggunaan campuran 2,5% tepung limbah udang + 2,5% tepung limbah *krill* potensial diterapkan karena dapat memberikan peningkatan produktivitas ternak itik Mojosari secara keseluruhan.

Kata kunci: Itik, Tepung limbah *krill*, Tepung limbah udang, Produktivitas

## **DIETARY INCLUSION EFFECT OF SHRIMP MEAL AND *KRILL* MEAL IN RATIONS ON PRODUCTIVITY AND CARCASS PERCENTAGE OF MOJOSARI DUCKS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Waste shrimp flour and waste krill flour are residual products from the seafood processing industry that have not been utilized optimally. The nutrient content in the form of crude protein contained in shrimp waste flour and krill waste flour has the potential to be used as an alternative protein source that can be developed. This study aims to determine the effect of giving shrimp flour and krill flour in the ration on the productivity of Mojosari duck meat. The study was conducted in an open house with a population of 200 Mojosari ducks. There were four feed treatments applied, namely P0 (control), P1 (5% krill meal), P2 (5% shrimp meal), and P3 (2.5% krill flour and 2.5% shrimp meal). Each treatment consisted of five replicates with ten ducks per treatment. Cattle body weight and feed consumption are calculated to determine livestock productivity. Parameters of livestock productivity analyzed included body weight, daily body weight gain, feed intake, feed conversion, carcass weight, and carcass percentage. The data obtained were analyzed using one-way pattern variation analysis (ANOVA). The results of the study showed that the addition of 5% shrimp meal to the ration reduced feed consumption and final body weight of ducks, but had no significant effect on feed conversion and carcass percentage. From the results of the study, it was concluded that the addition of 5% krill flour in the Mojosari duck ration reduced productivity. The use of a mixture of 2.5% shrimp meal + 2.5% krill flour has the potential to be applied because it can increase the overall productivity of Mojosari ducks.

**Keywords:** Duck, Waste Krill Meal, Waste Shrimp Meal, Productivity