

## PENGARUH LEVEL MOLASES TERHADAP KUALITAS FISIK DAN KIMIA PELET BERBASIS EKSKRETA AYAM SEGAR DENGAN PENAMBAHAN ONGGOK SEBAGAI *ABSORBENT*

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### INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh perbedaan level molases terhadap kualitas fisik dan kimia pelet ekskreta ayam dengan penambahan onggok sebagai *absorbent*. Pelet yang diproduksi terdiri dari ekskreta ayam dan onggok dengan perbandingan 1:1 untuk mendapatkan kadar air adonan sebesar 50-60%. Adonan yang dihasilkan kemudian ditambahkan dengan molases sebagai perlakuan pada level yang berbeda yaitu: 0% (P0), 1% (P1), dan 2% (P2). Setiap perlakuan dilakukan ulangan sebanyak 3 kali produksi. Pelet yang sudah kering kemudian dilakukan uji fisik dan kimia. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa P2 memiliki panjang pelet (2,50 vs. 2,23 dan 2,06 cm;  $P < 0,05$ ) yang lebih panjang dibandingkan dengan P0 dan nilai kerapatan tumpukan (0,29 vs. 0,28 dan 0,26 g/mL;  $P < 0,05$ ) yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan P0 dan P1. Perbedaan level molases tidak memberikan pengaruh yang nyata terhadap berat jenis, kerapatan pemadatan tumpukan, *pellet durability index*, *modulus of fineness*, dan *modulus of uniformity*. Sedangkan pada hasil analisis kimia menunjukkan bahwa penambahan molases juga tidak memberikan pengaruh yang nyata terhadap kandungan bahan organik, protein kasar, lemak kasar, serat kasar, dan *gross energy*. Berdasarkan penelitian yang sudah dilakukan dapat disimpulkan bahwa penambahan level molases 1 dan 2% secara umum dapat mempengaruhi kualitas fisik dan kimia pelet, seperti pada panjang pelet, *modulus of fineness*, *modulus of uniformity*, nilai kerapatan tumpukan dan bahan kering. Pembuatan pelet berbasis ekskreta ayam dengan penambahan molases 2% direkomendasikan berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini.

Kata kunci: Ekskreta ayam, Kualitas pelet, *Binder*, Molases, Onggok.

**THE EFFECT OF MOLASES LEVEL ON THE PHYSICAL AND  
CHEMICAL QUALITY OF FRESH POULTRY MANURE BASED  
PELLETS WITH THE ADDITION OF CASSAVA SOLID WASTE AS AN  
ABSORBENT**

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**ABSTRACT**

This research aims to determine the effect of differences in molasses levels on the physical and chemical quality of poultry manure pellets with the addition of cassava solid waste as an absorbent. The pellets consist of poultry manure and cassava solid waste in a 1:1 ratio to obtain a dough moisture content of 50%. The resulting dough was added with molasses as a treatment at different levels, namely: 0% (P0), 1% (P1), and 2% (P2). Each treatment was replicated 3 times. The dry pellets were subjected to physical and chemical tests. The results showed that P2 had pellet length (2,50 vs. 2,23 and 2,06 cm;  $P < 0,05$ ) which was longer compared to P0 and stack density values (0,29 vs. 0,28 dan 0,26 g/mL;  $P < 0,05$ ) which was higher compared to P0 and P1. Differences in molasses levels did not have a significant effect on specific gravity, stack compaction density, pellet durability index, modulus of fineness, and modulus of uniformity. Meanwhile, the results of chemical analysis presented that the addition of molasses did not have a significant effect on the content of organic matter, crude protein, crude fat, crude fiber, and gross energy. Based on the research that has been carried out, it could be concluded that the addition of 1 and 2% molasses levels can generally affect the physical and chemical quality of the pellets, such as pellet length, modulus of fineness, modulus of uniformity, pile density and dry matter values. Making pellets based on chicken excreta with adding 2% molasses is recommended based on the results of this research.

Key words: poultry manure, pellet quality, binder, molasses, cassava solid waste.