

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN PAKAN CAMPURAN DAN PAKAN KOMERSIAL TERHADAP PRODUKSI KARKAS DAN LEMAK ABDOMINAL ITIK MOJOSARI-ALABIO JANTAN

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian pakan campuran dan pakan komersial terhadap produksi karkas dan lemak abdominal itik Mojosari-Alabio jantan. Penelitian ini menggunakan itik mojosari alabio jantan sebanyak 80 ekor yang dibagi dalam 2 kelompok perlakuan, setiap kelompok perlakuan dilakukan pengulangan masing-masing 5 kali, setiap pengulangan terdiri dari 8 ekor itik. Perlakuan yang diberikan yaitu pemberian pakan komersial (PK) yang diproduksi oleh PT New Hope Indonesia kode 831 dan pakan campuran (PC) yang terdiri dari konsentrat babi, bekatul dan *Corn Gluten Feed* (CGF). Metode penelitian yang dilakukan yaitu dengan pemotongan itik yang telah mencapai bobot potong 1,3 kg. Data parameter yang diamati meliputi bobot potong, persentase karkas, berat dua bagian karkas, dan berat lemak abdominal. Analisis dilakukan melalui metode analisis *Independent Sample T-Test* yang kemudian dibantu dengan *software personal computer, Statistical Package for Social Sciences* (SPSS). Hasil penelitian yang diperoleh dari pemberian pakan campuran (PC) dan pakan komersial (PK) berturut-turut adalah bobot potong sebesar 1353 g dan 1410 g, persentase karkas 60,80% dan 62,60%, berat dua bagian karkas depan 428 g dan 459 g, berat dua bagian karkas 395 g dan 417 g, dan berat lemak abdominal sebesar 10,57 g dan 7,53 g. Pemberian pakan komersial memberikan hasil bobot potong, bagian-bagian karkas dan lemak abdominal yang lebih baik dibandingkan dengan pakan campuran.

Kata kunci: Itik Mojosari Alabio, Pakan, Karkas, Lemak abdominal

THE EFFECT OF MIXED FEED AND COMMERCIAL FEED ON CARCASS PRODUCTION AND ABDOMINAL FAT OF MALE MOJOSARI-ALABIO DUCKS

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the effect of mixed feed and commercial feed on the carcass production and abdominal fat of male Mojosari-Alabio ducks. The study used 80 male Mojosari Alabio ducks, divided into two treatment groups. Each treatment group was replicated five times, with each replication consisting of eight ducks. The treatments given were commercial feed (PK) produced by PT New Hope Indonesia with code 831 and mixed feed (PC), which consisted of pig concentrate, rice bran, and Corn Gluten Feed (CGF). The research method involved slaughtering ducks that had reached a slaughter weight of 1.3 kg. The observed parameters included slaughter weight, carcass weight, carcass percentage, halves carcass weight, and abdominal fat. The analysis was conducted using the Independent Sample T-Test, assisted by the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software on a personal computer. The results obtained from the provision of mixed feed (PC) and commercial feed (PK), respectively, were as follows: slaughter weight of 1,353 g and 1,410 g, carcass percentage of 60.80% and 62.60%, forequarter weight of 428 g and 459 g, hindquarter weight of 395 g and 417 g, and abdominal fat weight of 10.57 g and 7.53 g. Commercial feed resulted in better slaughter weight, carcass percentage, carcass parts, and abdominal fat compared to mixed feed.

Keywords: Mojosari Alabio duck, Feed, Carcass, Abdominal fat