

KINERJA PERTUMBUHAN KELINCI NEW ZEALAND WHITE JANTAN YANG DIBERI PAKAN PELET MENGANDUNG IMBANGAN BUNGKIL KEDELAI DAN TEPUNG DAUN LAMTORO YANG BERBEDA

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui kinerja pertumbuhan kelinci *New Zealand White* jantan yang diberi pelet pakan komplit mengandung imbangan bungkil kedelai dan tepung daun lamtoro (TDL) yang berbeda. Sebanyak 20 ekor kelinci dibagi acak ke dalam empat kelompok yaitu P0 (0%TDL), P1 (5%TDL), P2 (10%TDL), P3 (15%TDL) dengan 10 minggu perlakuan. Bahan pakan pelet yang digunakan yaitu jagung, *pollard*, rumput *Pennisetum purpureum cv. Mott*, *molases*, bungkil kedelai, TDL, bungkil kopra, tepung tapioka, dan premix, kemudian bahan pakan dicetak menjadi pelet. Pakan diberikan pagi dan sore sebanyak 50 g setiap pemberian. Data yang diambil yaitu konsumsi pakan, pertambahan berat badan harian (PBBH), konversi pakan, *feed cost per gain (FCG)*, bobot potong, karkas dan non-karkas, dan *meat bone ratio (MBR)*. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan analisis variansi, perbedaan nyata antar level dilanjutkan dengan analisis Uji Duncan Multiple Range Test. Hasil yang diperoleh yaitu penggunaan 10% TDL memiliki nilai bobot awal $824 \pm 79,48$ g \pm g, konsumsi BK $80,04 \pm 3,96$ g BK /ekor/hari, PBBH $20,20 \pm 2,29$ g/ekor/hari, bobot akhir $2,24 \pm 199,55$ kg \pm g, konversi pakan $4,60 \pm 0,55$, *FCG* $17,671 \pm 2,10$ Rp/g, bobot potong $2,23 \pm 242,72$ kg \pm g, persentase karkas $48,01 \pm 5,41\%$, persentase non-karkas $51,99 \pm 5,41\%$, *MBR* $2,74 \pm 0,53$. Kesimpulannya yaitu penggunaan 10% TDL dapat meningkatkan kinerja pertumbuhan kelinci, karena sesuai dengan batas toleransi kelinci terhadap TDL, sehingga TDL dapat digunakan oleh peternak sebagai alternatif bahan pakan sumber protein.

Kata kunci: Kelinci, Pelet, Tepung daun lamtoro, Kinerja pertumbuhan.

Growth Performance of Male *New Zealand White* Rabbits Fed Pellet Contains Balance of Soybeans And Lamtoro Leaf Flours At Different

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ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to measure the performances of male *New Zealand White* rabbits, offered by complete feed pellets contains balance of soybeans and lamtoro leaf flours (TDL) at different. A total of 20 rabbits were randomly divided into four groups, (P0 0% TDL), P1 (5% TDL), P2 (10% TDL), and P3 (15% TDL), and treated for 10 weeks. The feed stuffs used were corn, pollard, *Pennisetum purpureum cv. Mott*, molases, soybean meal, TDL, copra cake, tapioca flour, and premix, which composed as pellets. Feed was offered in the morning and evening. Data obtained were feed consumption, *average daily gain* (ADG), feed conversion, *feed cost per gain* (FCG), slaughter weight (SW), carcass and non-carcass percentage, and *meat bone ratio* (MBR). Data obtained were analyzed variance, continued using the Duncan Multiple Range Test analysis, when significant. The results showed that substitution of 10% lamtoro leaf flour was more efficient, with dry matter consumption of 80.04 ± 3.96 g/head per day, can produce ADG of 20.20 ± 2.29 g BK /head/day, final weight of 2.24 ± 199.55 kg \pm g, feed conversion of 4.60 ± 0.55 , FCG of 17.671 ± 2.10 IDR/g, SW of 2.23 ± 242.72 kg, carcass percentage of $48.01 \pm 5.41\%$, non-carcass percentage of $51.99 \pm 5.41\%$, MBR of 2.74 ± 0.53 . It is concluded that 10% TDL can improve the growth performance of rabbits, because it is in accordance with the rabbit's tolerance limit to TDL, so it can be used by farmers as an alternative protein source feed.

Key words: Rabbit, Pellet, Lamtoro leaf flour, Growth performance.