

**PENGARUH LEVEL SERAT KASAR DALAM PAKAN DAM SEKEKTOMI
TERHADAP PERFORMAN EMTOG (*Cairina moschata*)**

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kemampuan entok dalam memanfaatkan serat kasar dalam pakan serta melihat fungsi dan peran seka dalam sistem pencernaannya dengan tolak ukur pencernaan serat kasar, AME (*Apparent Metabolisme Energi*), konsumsi pakan, penambahan berat badan harian, dan konversi pakan. Penelitian dibedakan menjadi penelitian biologis dan penelitian laboratorium. Penelitian biologis menggunakan 42 ekor entog jantan lokal umur 6 minggu terdiri dari 21 ekor entog normal dan 21 ekor entog sekektomi. Penelitian laboratorium diambil 18 ekor entok jantan lokal umur 6 minggu terdiri dari 9 ekor entok normal dan 9 ekor entok sekektomi. Entok dialokasikan dengan percobaan Faktorial (2x3) dengan faktor perlakuan sekektomi dan aras serat kasar ransum (5,10 dan 15%). Data diuji dengan analisis variansi dilanjutkan dengan uji *Duncenfs New Multiple Range Test (DMRT)*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sekektomi tidak menunjukkan perbedaan secara nyata terhadap pencernaan serat kasar, AME, konsumsi pakan, penambahan berat badan harian, dan konversi pakan. Sedangkan level serat kasar ransum menunjukkan perbedaan sangat nyata ($P < 0,01$) terhadap pencernaan serat kasar, AME, penambahan berat badan, konversi pakan dan berpengaruh nyata ($P < 0,05$) terhadap konsumsi pakan. Kesimpulan yang dapat ditarik dari penelitian ini bahwa sekum pada entok umur 6 minggu kurang berperan dalam mencerna serat kasar, dengan semakin tingginya serat kasar yang terdapat dalam ransum, entok normal dan sekektomi akan menurunkan nilai pencernaan serat kasar, AME, penambahan berat badan harian dan akan meningkatkan konsumsi pakan serta konversi pakan.

(Kata kunci : Entok, Seka, Level serat kasar, Sekektomi Serat kasar)

EFFECT OF CRUDE FIBER LEVEL IN DIET AND CAECECTOMI TO
MUSCOVEY DUCK (*Caixina moschata*)

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ABSTRACT

The experiment was aimed to find out the capability of digestibility of crude fibre and to evaluate the function of cecum in digestion system based on crude fiber digestibility, Apparent Metabolism Energy (AME), feed intake, daily gain and feed conversion ration. The experiment was divided into biological experiment and laboratory experiment. The biological experiment used 42 male local muscovy ducks aged 6 weeks consist of 21 normal ducks and 21 caeectomi ducks. The laboratory experiment used 18 male local ducks aged 6 weeks consist of 9 normal ducks and 9 caeectomi ducks. The ducks were allocated by factorial experiment (2x3) with treatment factor included cecectomi and crude fibre ration level (5, 10 and 15%). The data were analyzed by analysis of variance continued by *Duncan's New Multiple Range Test (DMRT)*. The result showed that caeectomi was not significant to crude fibre digestibility, feed intake, daily gain, and feed conversion ration. While the level of crude fibre ration showed a significant different ($P < 0,01$) to crude fibre digestibility, (AME), daily gain and feed conversion and Significantly affect ($P < 0,05$) to feed intake. It was concluded that cecum in duck aged 6 weeks was less in role of digesting crude fibre, as the higher of crude fibre in ration formula, normal duck and cecectomi duck would decrease crude fibre digestibility value, *Apparent Metabolism Energy (AME)*, daily gain and increase feed intake and feed conversion ration.

Key words : Muscovy duck, Cecum, Crude Fibre level,
Ceeectomi, Crude fibre