

**PENGARUH PENAMBAHAN AMPAS TAHU FERMENTASI
DALAM PAKAN TERHADAP KARKAS DAM PERLEMAKAN BROILER**

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan ampas tahu fermentasi (ATF) dalam pakan dengan kandungan protein kasar 18 % terhadap karkas dan perlemakan broiler. Delapan puluh ekor DOC broiler strain Abror Acres CP 707 dibagi dalam empat perlakuan pakan yaitu : PI (Pakan basal sebagai pakan kontrol), PII (Pakan basal 95 % + 5% ATF), PHI (Pakan basal 90 % + 10 % ATF) dan PIV (Pakan basal 85 % + 15 % ATF). Masing-masing perlakuan terdapat lima ulangan dan setiap ulangan terdiri dari empat ekor ayam. Pakan basal berupa pakan dengan kandungan protein 18 % dan energi 2800 kcal ME/kg. Pakan perlakuan disusun secara isoenergi dan isoprotein. Pakan dan air minum diberikan secara *ad libitum*. Data yang diamati meliputi bobot potong, bobot dan persentase bobot karkas, bobot dan persentase bobot lemak abdominal. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan analisis variansi dari rancangan acak lengkap pola searah dan hasil yang berbeda diuji dengan uji beda jarak ganda Duncan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan pada bobot potong ($P < 0,05$) untuk perlakuan PI, PII, PHI dan PIV masing-masing 952,2; 1101,2; 1246,2; 1407,0 gram dan bobot karkas ($P < 0,05$) 633,2; 727,5; 836,1; 970,8 gram. Sedangkan persentase bobot karkas, bobot dan persentase bobot lemak abdominal terdapat perbedaan yang tidak nyata. Dari penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa penambahan ampas tahu fermentasi (ATF) dalam pakan dengan kandungan protein kasar 18 % menghasilkan bobot potong dan bobot karkas yang lebih baik dibandingkan pakan kontrol.

(Kata Kunci : Broiler, Ampas Tahu Fermentasi (ATF), Protein Kasar 18 %, Karkas, Perlemakan)

EFFECT OF FERMENTATION TOFU SOLID WASTE ADDITION
INTO DIETARY ON CARCASS AND LIPOGENESXS BROILER

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ABSTRACT

The experiment was conducted to study the effect of fermentation tofu solid waste addition into diet, contained 18 % protein, on carcass and lipogenesis of broilers. Eighty broilers of Abror Acres CP 707 strain were randomly distributed to four dietary treatments. There were PI (basal diet as control diet), PII (basal diet 95 % + 5 % fermentation of tofu solid waste (FTSW)), PHI (basal diet 90 % + 10 % FTSW), PIV (basal diet 85 % + 15 % FTSW). Each treatment had five replications and every replication consisted of four broilers. Basal diet was containing 2800 kcal ME/kg and CP 18 %. Dietary treatment were formulated isocalory and isoprotein. Diet and water were given *ad libitum*. Data were analyzed by using analysis of variance of one way Completely Randomized Design and the significant difference between mean values were analyzed by using Duncan's Multiple Range Test. There were significant difference on slaughter weight ($P < 0.05$) for PI, PII, PHI and PIV were 952.2; 1101.2; 1246.2; 1407.0 g and carcass weight ($P < 0.05$) 633.19; 727.49; 836.1; 970.8 ; and not significant difference on % of carcass, abdominal fat weight and % of abdominal fat weight. It could be concluded from this experiment that addition fermentation of tofu solid waste into diet contained 18 % protein gained better slaughter weight and carcass weight than those of control diet.

(Key words : Broiler, Fermentation of Tofu Solid
Waste (FTSW), Carcass, Lipogenesis)