



UNIVERSITAS
GADJAH MADA

PENGARUH PENGGUNAAN LIMBAH CAIR PERENDAMAN KEDELAI DALAM RANSUM TERHADAP BOBOT POTONG, BOBOT KARKAS DAN NILAI EKONOMI KARKAS BROILER BETINA

Widiasmara, Arya Mudya, Drs. Muhammad Kamal, M.Sc

Universitas Gadjah Mada, 1998 | Diunduh dari <http://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/>

PENGARUH PENGGUNAAN LIMBAH CAIR PERENDAMAN KEDELAI DALAM RANSUM TERHADAP BOBOT POTONG, BOBOT KARKAS DAN NILAI EKONOMI KARKAS BROILER BETINA

Arya Mudya Widiasmara
92/086214/PT/02880

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penggunaan limbah cair perendaman kedelai pada proses pembuatan tempe terhadap bobot potong, bobot karkas dan nilai ekonomi karkas broiler betina umur 6 minggu. Enam puluh ekor broiler betina strain *Jabro* dibagi secara acak menjadi 20 unit percobaan sehingga setiap unit percobaan berisi 3 ekor ayam. Lima perlakuan ransum diberikan untuk 20 unit percobaan tersebut, sehingga setiap 4 unit percobaan mendapatkan satu macam perlakuan ransum. Kelima perlakuan ransum tersebut adalah T1 (ransum kontrol tanpa limbah), T2 (ransum kontrol ditambah limbah I sebesar 0,22 kg), T3 (ransum kontrol ditambah limbah II sebesar 0,09 kg), T4 (ransum pakan isoprotein (PK 21%) dan isokalori (3160 kcal ME/kg) yang menggunakan limbah cair I sebesar 0,22 kg sebagai bahan formulasi ransum) dan T5 (ransum isoprotein (PK 21%) dan isokalori (3160 kcal ME/kg) yang menggunakan limbah cair II sebesar 0,09 kg sebagai bahan formulasi ransum). Limbah I diperoleh dari proses perendaman kedelai dengan perbandingan 1,0 : 2,4 (1,0 kg kedelai : 2,4 liter air), sedang limbah H diperoleh dari perbandingan 1,0 : 3,0 (1,0 kg kedelai : 3,0 liter air). Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan menggunakan analisis variansi Rancangan Acak Lengkap pola searah, dan yang berbeda nyata dilakukan uji beda jarak ganda menurut Duncan. Dari hasil analisis tersebut dapat diketahui bahwa bobot potong, bobot karkas dan persentase karkas broiler betina menunjukkan perbedaan yang nyata ($P < 0,05$). Nilai ekonomi karkas tertinggi dicapai oleh T4 (Rp 298,70) sedangkan yang terendah adalah T1 (Rp 17,67). Bobot potong, bobot karkas, persentase bobot karkas dan nilai ekonomi karkas broiler betina yang diberi ransum dengan limbah cair lebih tinggi dari pada yang diberi ransum tanpa limbah cair.

Kata Kunci : Broiler Betina, Bobot Potong, Karkas, Limbah Cair, Nilai Ekonomi



PENGARUH PENGGUNAAN LIMBAH CAIR PERENDAMAN KEDELAIDALAM RANSUM TERHADAP BOBOT POTONG, BOBOT KARKAS

DAN NILAI EKONOMI KARKAS BROILER BETINA

THE EFFECT OF SOYBEAN SOAKING WASTE WATER ON BODY WEIGHT, CARCASS WEIGHT AND ECONOMICAL VALUE ON FEMALE BROILERS

UNIVERSITAS
GADJAH MADA

Arya Mudya Widiasmara
92/086214/PT/02880

ABSTRACT

The experiment was conducted to see the effect of waste water of soybean soaking on body weight carcass weight and economical value of carcass on female broilers. The experiment used sixty DOC of female Jabro which were divided into 5 treatments of ration in 4 replications. Each replication contained by 3 broilers. The first waste water was taken from the process of soybean soaking with comparison 1.0 : 2.4 (1.0 kg soybean : 2.4 litre water) and the second 1.0 : 3.0 (1.0 kg soybean : 3.0 litre water). The ration of those experiments were T1 (ration control) CP 21%, ME 3160 kcal/kg, T2 (ration control plus the first waste water 0.22 kg) CP 21%, ME 3160 kcal/kg, T3 (ration control plus the second waste water 0.09 kg) CP 21%, ME 3160 kcal/kg, T4 (isoprotein and isoenergy) CP 21%, ME 3160 kcal/kg which were used the first waste water (0.22 kg), T5 (isoprotein and isoenergy ration) CP 21%, ME 3160 kcal/kg which were used the second waste water (0.09 kg) as feed formulation. The obtained data of the experiment were chicken weight, carcass weight and carcass percentage of female broilers. The data of body weight, carcass weight and percentage of carcass weight were analysed by the equal of variance analysis. Significantly different of data were analysed by mean test of Duncan's Master Multiple Range Test (DMRT). The data of economy analysis of carcass were presented imperatively. The results of experiment indicated that body weight, carcass weight and percentage of carcass weight were significantly different ($P < 0.05$). The economical value of carcass indicated that T4 has given a highest value (Rp 298.70/chick) and the lowest was T1 (Rp 17.67/chick). The body weight, carcass weight and economical value of carcass on female broilers that's given the waste water treatment on ration were higher than non waste water treatment on ration of female broiler.

Key Words : Female Broiler, Waste Water, Body Weight, Carcass, Economical Value