

KINERJA PERTUMBUHAN BABI PERIODE *GROWING - FINISHING*
DRNGAN PEMBERXAN PAKAN KERING VERSUS BASAH
DAM JEMXS KELAMXM YANG BERBEDA

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian pakan kering (*dry feeding*) dan pakan basah (*wet feeding*) dan jenis kelamin terhadap kinerja pertumbuhan babi periode *growing-finishing*. Sebanyak delapan ekor babi Peranakan Landrace diacak menjadi dua kelompok dan setiap kelompok terdiri dari dua ekor jantan dan dua ekor betina ditempatkan pada kandang individu. Kelompok I diberi pakan basah sebagai kelompok kontrol dan kelompok II diberi pakan kering sebagai kelompok perlakuan. Pakan yang diberikan adalah konsentrat terdiri dari dedak padi, BR II, tepung ikan, mineral, starbio, ditambahkan sisa rumah makan dan ampas tahu. Pakan yang diberikan dengan cara kering dan basah. Data yang diambil meliputi konsumsi bahan kering (BK), konsumsi protein kasar (PK), konversi pakan, *feed cost/gain* dan PBBH. Data di uji dengan faktorial 2 x 2. Rerata pertambahan bobot badan dan konversi pakan berturut-turut 0,424 + 0,084 kg dan 3,645 + 0,827 kg untuk pakan kering serta 0,444 + 0,115 kg dan 3,636 + 1,178 kg untuk pakan basah. Berdasarkan jenis kelamin rerata PBBH dan konversi pakan berturut-turut 0,416 + 0,114 kg 3,878 + 1,255 kg untuk babi jantan serta 0,452 + 0,078 kg dan 3,403 + 0,617 kg untuk babi betina. PBBH antara pakan kering dan pakan basah maupun jenis kelamin menunjukkan perbedaan yang tidak nyata ($P > 0,05$). Rerata konsumsi BK dan PK pada pakan kering sebesar 1,537 + 0,299 kg dan 0,232 + 0,045 kg, pada pakan basah 1,501 + 0,242 kg dan 0,236 + 0,044 kg. Rerata konsumsi BK dan PK babi jantan sebesar 1,542 + 0,296 kg dan 0,233 + 0,045 kg, pada babi betina 1,496 + 0,271 kg dan 0,235 + 0,044 kg. BK dan PK pada pakan kering dan pakan basah maupun jenis kelamin berbeda tidak nyata ($P > 0,05$). Konversi pakan dan *feed cost/gain* pada pakan kering sebesar 3,645 + 0,827 kg dan Rp 4332,25 pada pakan basah sebesar 3,636 + 1,178 kg dan Rp 4211,58 serta pada babi jantan 3,878 + 1,255 kg dan Rp 4607,75 dan babi betina sebesar 3,403 + 0,617 kg dan Rp 3936,08. Semakin lama babi digemukkan konversi pakan dan *feed cost/gain* semakin tidak efisien.

{Kata kunci : Pertumbuhan, Pakan kering dan pakan basah,
Jenis kelamin, Babi Landrace}

**GROWTH PERFORMANCE OF PIG OF GROWING - FINISHING PERIOD
DIFFERING IN SEX UNDER DRY VERSUS WET FEEDING**

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ABSTRACT

The present study has the objective of finding out the effect of dry and wet feeding to pigs of growing-finishing period differing in sex. Eight landrace pigs were randomly allocated into two groups, each consisting of two males and two females, and each animal was put into an individual pigpen. Pigs in the group were wet fed to serve as a check, while those in the other group were dry fed. Feed was a concentrate, consisting of rice bran, BR II, fish flour, mineral, starbio, restaurant disposal and solid waste from soy-cake production. Records were taken on dry matter consumption, crude protein consumption, feed conversion, feed cost/gain ratio and daily gain weight. All data were subjected to an analysis of variance of 2 x 2 factorial. Average daily gain weight and feed conversion were respectively 0.424 ± 0.084 kg and 3.645 ± 0.827 kg for dry feeding compared to 0.444 ± 0.115 kg and 3.636 ± 1.178 kg for wet feeding. With regards to animal sex, average daily gain weight and feed conversion were respectively 0.416 ± 0.114 kg and 3.878 ± 1.1255 kg for males, while the figures for the females were 0.452 ± 0.078 kg and 3.403 ± 0.617 kg respectively. Daily gain weight of pigs of either sex and fed differently were similar ($P > 0.05$). Average consumptions of dry matter and crude protein of pigs under dry feeding were respectively 1.537 ± 0.299 kg and 0.232 ± 0.045 kg, while under wet feeding the figures were 1.501 ± 0.242 kg and 0.236 ± 0.044 kg respectively. Average dry matter and crude protein consumptions of the males were respectively 1.542 ± 0.296 kg and 0.233 ± 0.045 kg, while the figures for the females were 1.496 ± 0.271 kg and 0.235 ± 0.044 kg respectively. Consumptions of dry matter and crude protein of both sexes and feeding methods were not significantly different ($P > 0.05$). Feed conversion and feed cost/gain ratio for dry feeding method were 3.645 ± 0.827 kg and Rp. 4.332,25 respectively; for wet feeding the figures were 3.636 ± 1.178 kg and Rp 4.211.58. For males, the figures were 3.878 ± 1.255 kg and Rp 4.607.75 in comparison to 3.403 ± 0.617 kg and Rp 3.936.08 for the females. With fattening period grew longer, feed cost/gain ratio became more inefficient.

(Keywords: Growth, Dry and Wet Feeding, Sex, Landrace Pig)