PENGARUH KANDANG INDIVIDU DAN KELOMPOK TERHADAP PENAMPILAN PRODUKSI KELINCI LOKAL

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh kandang individu dan kelompok terhadap penampilan produksi kelinci lokal. Enam belas ekor kelinci lokal jantan berumur sekitar 12 minggu, dibagi secara acak, empat ekor ditempatkan pada empat buah kandang individu dan empat buah kandang kelompok masing-masing terdiri dari tiga ekor kelinci. Selama penelitian kelinci mendapat pakan berupa kangkung dan konsentrat. Variabel yang diamati meliputi konsumsi pakan dalam bentuk bahan kering dan protein kasar, pertambahan bobot badan harian, konversi pakan, *feed cost/gain,* persentase karkas, rasio daging dan tulang, persentase non karkas serta data fisiologis ternak yang meliputi respirasi, pulsus, dan temperatur rektal. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan uji t. Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan konsumsi bahan kering, konsumsi protein kasar, pertambahan bobot badan harian, konversi pakan, persentase karkas, rasio daging dan tulang serta persentase non karkas berbeda nyata ($P<0,05$), sementara data fisiologis menunjukkan perbedaan tidak nyata ($P>0,05$). Rata-rata konsumsi bahan kering pada kandang individu dan kelompok adalah 39,66 ± 3,47 dan 46,73 ± 3,91, konsumsi protein kasar 4,53 ± 0,46 dan 5,46 ± 0,54, pertambahan bobot badan harian 9,48 ± 1,38 dan 6,95 ± 1,21, konversi pakan 5,24 ± 2,22 dan 8,57 ± 0,75, *feed cost/gain* 21,16 ± 3,82 dan 30,89 ± 6,72, persentase karkas 51,17 ± 1,94 dan 47,66 ± 1,58, rasio daging dan tulang 3,87 ± 0,25 dan 3,25 ± 0,17, persentase non karkas 36,49 ± 1,44 dan 39,72 ± 0,57, frekuensi pulsus 155,13 ± 3,34 dan 155,67 ± 2,13, frekuensi respirasi 54,40 ± 0,54 dan 54,35 ± 0,54, temperatur rektal 38,16 ± 0,09 dan 38,24 ± 0,05. Penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa perlakuan kandang individu dan kelompok berpengaruh terhadap penampilan produksi kelinci lokal. Kandang individu lebih efisien dibanding kandang kelompok. Kondisi fisiologis ternak tidak dipengaruhi oleh perbedaan tipe kandang.

Kata Kunci : Kelinci Lokal, Kandang Individu dan Kelompok, Penampilan Produksi

THE INFLUENCE OF INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP CAGES TOWARD PRODUCING PERFORMANCE OF LOCAL RABBITS

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ABSTRACT

The present study has the objective of finding out the influence of individual and group cages toward producing performance of local rabbits. Sixteen male rabbits of twelve weeks devided randomly, four rabbits were placed in four individual cages and four other cages each consisted of three rabbits. During the research, the rabbits got their feed namely water Ipomoea and concentrate. The observed variables covered feed consumption in the form of dry matter and crude protein, average daily gain, feed conversion, feed cost/gain, percentage of carcas, meat and bone ratio, percentage of non carcas, and physiological data of rabbits covering respiratory, pulsus and rectal temperature. Obtained data were analized by using t-test formula. Statistical analized results showed that dry matter consumption, crude protein consumption, average daily gain, feed conversion, percentage of carcas, meat and bone ratio, percentage of non carcas showed significant differences ($P<0,05$), while physiological data showed the non-significant differences ($P>0,05$). The average of dry matter consumption at individual and group cages were 39.66 ± 3.47 and 46.73 ± 3.91, the crude protein consumption were 4.53 ± 0.46 and 5.46 ± 0.54, the average daily gain were 9.48 ± 1.38 and 6.95 ± 1.21, the feed conversion were 5.24 ± 2.22 and 8.57 ± 0.75, the feed cost/gain were 21.16 ± 3.82 and 30.89 ± 6.72, the percentage of carcas were 51.17 ± 1.94 and 47.66 ± 1.58, the meat bone ratio were 3.87 ± 0.25 and 3.25 ± 0.17, the percentage of non carcas were 36.49 ± 1.44 and 39.72 ± 0.57, the pulsus were 155.13 ± 3.34 and 155.67 ± 2.13, the respiratory frequency were 54.40 ± 0.54 and 54.35 ± 0.54, the rectal temperature were 38.16 ± 0.09 and 38.24 ± 0.05. The research could be concluded that individual and group treatments influenced the performance of local rabbit production. Individual cages were more efficient than group cages were. Physiological condition of rabbits, were not influenced by the types of cages.

Key word : Local Rabbits, Individual and Group Cages, Producing Performance