



**PENGARUH KANDANG LANTAI TANAH DAN PANGGUNG TERHADAP
PERFORMANS PRODUKSI KELINCI LOKAL JANTAN**

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan untuk mengetahui pengaruh kandang lantai tanah dan lantai panggung terhadap performans produksi kelinci iokal jantan. Sebanyak 24 ekor kelinci lokal jantan umur 3 bulan, dibagi secara acak kedalam dua kelompok masing-masing sebanyak 12 ekor. Kelompok satu diberi perlakuan kandang tanah dan kelompok dua diberi perlakuan kandang panggung. Pakan yang diberikan berupa kangkung dan konsentrat. Jumlah pemberian pakan berdasarkan bahan kering 3% dari rata-rata berat badan dan ditambah sesuai peningkatan berat badan. Variabel yang diteliti meliputi konsumsi bahan kering, konsumsi protein kasar, pertambahan berat badan harian, kcnversi pakan, *feed cost/gain*, persentase karkas, persentase non karkas dan data fisiologis. Semua variabel dianalisis dengan t-test. Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan berbeda nyata ($P>0,05$). Rerata konsumsi bahan kering $46,70 \pm 8,58$ dan $43,12 \pm 8,58$; konsumsi protein kasar $7,74 \pm 1,46$ dan $7,22 \pm 1,49$; pertambahan berat badan harian $6,45 \pm 1,21$ dan $6,02 \pm 1,39$; konversi pakan $10,44 \pm 8,48$ dan $9,01 \pm 8,36$; *feed cost/gain* Rp. 3404,55 dan Rp 3432,95; persentase karkas $47,63 \pm 0,46$ dan $47,66 \pm 0,28$; persentase non karkas $38,98$ dan $39,05$; frekuensi respirasi $56,10 \pm 0,89$ dan $56,40 \pm 0,77$; frekuensi pulsus $155,59 \pm 13,11$ dan $157,39 \pm 10,69$; temperatur rektal $38,24 \pm 0,09$ dan $38,66 \pm 0,33$. Penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa kandang lantai tanah dan panggung terhadap performans kelinci lokal jantan tidak berpengaruh pada konsumsi bahan kering, konsumsi protein kasar, pertambahan berat badan harian, konversi pakan, persentase karkas, non karkas, dan fisiologis ternak. *Feed cost/gain* kandang lantai tanah lebih murah dari kandang lantai panggung.

Kata kunci : Kandang, Performans Produksi, Kelinci Lokal.



**EFFECT OF SOIL AND UP-LIFTED PEN FLOOR ON PRODUCTION
PERFORMANCE OF LOCAL MALE RABBIT**

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Abstract

This study was conducted to determine the effect of barn soil and up-lifted pen floor on local male rabbit production performance. Twenty-four heads of local male rabbits at the age of 3 were randomly allocated into two groups, each group composed of twelve animals. Group one were raised in pens which floor was bare soil, while the other group in pens with up-lifted floor. The animals were fed with water Ipomoea and commercial concentrate. Ration was given based on dry matter of 3% average body weight and increased in the course of the experiment in parallel to the increase of animal body weight. The observed data were feed consumption, dry matter consumption, crude protein consumption, daily gain weight, feed conversion, feed cost/gain ratio, carcass percentage, non-carcass percentage and physiological data. Data collected were subjected to a t-test. Statistical analysis indicated non-significant difference ($P>0.05$). Average dry matter consumption were : $46,70 \pm 8,58$ vs $43,12 \pm 8,58$, crude protein consumption $7,74 \pm 1,46$ vs $7,22 \pm 1,49$, daily gain weight $6,45 \pm 1,21$ and $6,02 \pm 1,39$, feed conversion $10,44 \pm 8,48$ vs $9,01 \pm 8,36$, feed cost/gain were ratio Rp 3404,55 vs Rp. 3432,95, carcass percentage $47,63 \pm 0,46$ vs $47,66 \pm 0,28$, non-carcass percentage 38,98 vs 39,05, respiration rate $56,10 \pm 0,89$ vs $56,40 \pm 0,77$, pulse rate $155,59 \pm 13,11$ vs $157,39 \pm 10,69$, and rectal temperature $38,24 \pm 0,09$ vs $38,66 \pm 0,33$ °C respectivity, it could be concluded that pens with bare soil and up-lifted floor did not have any effect on consumption of dry matter and crude protein, daily gain weight, feed conversion, percentages of carcass and non-carcass, as well as physiological aspect of the animals. Feed cost/gain for pens with bare soil floor is considerable cheaper than that for up-lifted one.

Key words: Pen, Production Performance, Local Rabbit