



KINERJA PRODUKSI KELJNCI LOKAL JANTAN DENGAN
PEMBERIAN PAKAM KERING VS BASAH

Deny Suparman
01/151379/EPT/00014

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kinerja produksi kelinci lokal jantan dengan sistem pemberian pakan kering dan basah. Digunakan 12 ekor kelinci lokal jantan umur 12 minggu, dibagi secara acak menjadi 2 kelompok masing-masing 6 ekor. Kelompok I (P I) diberi perlakuan pakan kering dan kelompok II (P II) diberi perlakuan pakan basah. Penelitian dilakukan selama 12 minggu terdiri dari 2 minggu periode adaptasi dan 10 minggu periode koleksi data. Selama penelitian kelinci mendapatkan pakan hijauan berupa kangkung dan konsentrat berupa BR II. Variabel yang diamati meliputi konsumsi bahan kering, konsumsi protein kasar, pertambahan berat badan harian, konversi pakan, *feed cost/gain*, persentase karkas dan persentase non karkas. Data yang diperoleh diuji dengan uji t, kecuali *feed cost/gain*. Hasil analisis statistik P I dan P II berbeda nyata ($P < 0,05$) pada konsumsi bahan kering ($42,43 \pm 0,80$ dan $36,45 \pm 0,39$ gram/ekor), konsumsi protein kasar ($4,88 \pm 0,10$ dan $4,11 \pm 0,05$ gram/ekor), pertambahan berat badan harian ($11,11 \pm 0,24$ dan $8,25 \pm 0,11$ gram/ekor), konversi pakan ($4,99 \pm 0,15$ dan $6,85 \pm 0,69$), persentase karkas ($49,37 \pm 0,99$ dan $46,12 \pm 0,74$ %) rasio daging tulang ($4,04 \pm 0,11$ dan $3,55 \pm 0,15$) dan persentase non karkas ($37,64 \pm 0,56$ dan $39,95 \pm 0,57$ %). *Feed cost/gain* P I (Rp/gram PBB $17,94 \pm 0,26$) lebih rendah dari P II (Rp/gram PBB $22,76 \pm 0,24$) yang berarti dari segi ekonomi penggunaan pakan P I lebih efisien dari P II. Penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa perlakuan pemberian pakan kering memberikan kinerja produksi kelinci lokal jantan yang lebih baik dari perlakuan pemberian pakan basah.

Kata kunci : Kinerja Produksi, Kelinci Lokal Jantan,
Pemberian Pakan Kering dan Basah.



GROWTH PERFORMANCE OF LOCAL RABBITS UNDER
DRY VS WET FEEDING

Deny Suparman
01/151379/EPT/00014

ABSTRACT

The present study has the objective of examining the performance of male local rabbits under dry and wet feeding method. Twelve male rabbits local of 12 weeks old were used in the study. They were divided randomly into two groups of six animals. Animals in the first group were fed dry while those in the second group were wet fed. The study covered 12 weeks period consisting of first two weeks adaptation period, and 10 weeks of collected data period. During the course of the study forages in the form of water *Ipomoea* and BR II feed concentrate were given. Records were taken on dry matter consumption, crude protein consumption, daily gain weight, feed conversion, feed cost/gain, carcass percentage, meat bone ratio and non carcass percentage. All data but feed cost/gain were subjected to a t-test. Statistical test showed that dry feeding differed significantly ($P < 0,05$) to wet feeding with respect to dry matter consumption ($42,43 \pm 0,80$ and $36,45 \pm 0,39$ gram), crude protein consumption ($4,00 \pm 0,08$ and $3,35 \pm 0,03$ gram), daily gain weight ($11,11 \pm 0,24$ and $8,25 \pm 0,11$ gram), feed conversion ($3,81 \pm 0,01$ and $4,42 \pm 0,08$), carcass percentage ($49,37 \pm 0,99$ and $46,12 \pm 0,74$ %), meat bone ratio ($4,04 \pm 0,11$ and $3,55 \pm 0,15$) and non carcass percentage ($37,64 \pm 0,56$ and $39,95 \pm 0,57$ %). Feed cost/gain of dry feeding method (Rp/gram gain $17,94 \pm 0,26$) was lower than wet feeding method (Rp/gram gain $22,76 \pm 0,24$), meaning that economically dry feeding is more efficient than wet feeding. It could be concluded that dry feeding method will lead to a better production performance of male local rabbits.

Key words : Production Performance, Male Local Rabbit,
Dry and Wet Feeding.